

Factory and workshop orders.

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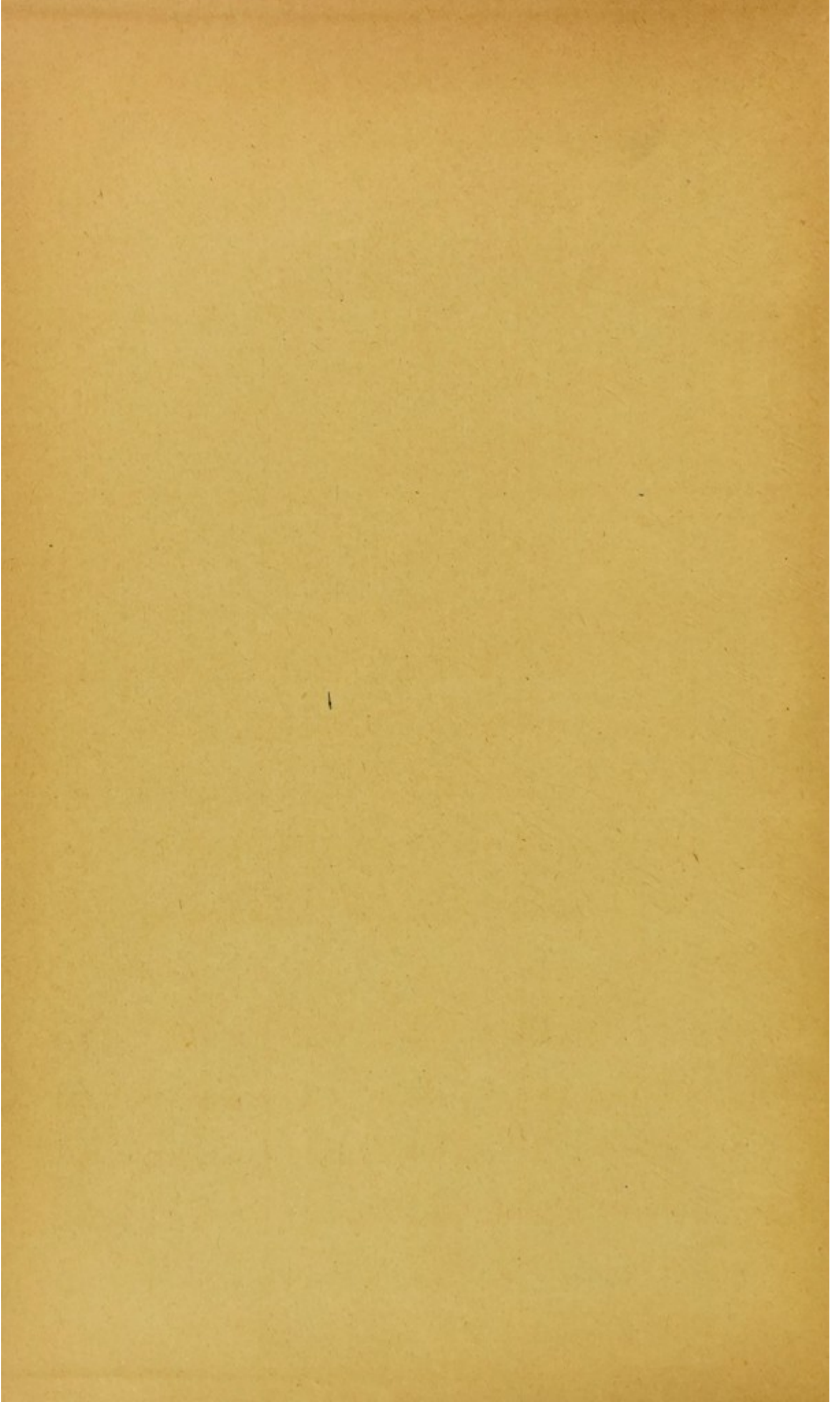


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FACTORY AND WORKSHOP
ORDERS.

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NOTE.

THIS volume contains the Statutory Orders relating to Factories and Workshops and other places to which the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as amended by the Factory and Workshop Act, 1907, applies, which were in force on the 1st January, 1908.

Since the issue of the last edition in January, 1905, further powers of making Orders have been conferred on the Secretary of State by the Notice of Accidents Act, 1906, and by the Factory and Workshop Act, 1907, laundries are now brought under the provisions of the Act of 1901 as factories or workshops.

The classification in the present volume follows in the main the arrangement of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, and is that adopted in the revised edition (1904) of the Statutory Rules and Orders.

For convenience, reference to the various sections of the Act is made in the Index. Under the following sections no Orders are at present in force:—

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

- Section 4 (1). Power of Secretary of State to act in default of Local Authority.
- „ 6 (2). Provision of thermometers.
- „ 46. Employment inside and outside a factory or workshop on the same day.
- „ 50 (3). Overtime employment of women on perishable articles.
- „ 73 (4). Notification of certain diseases.
- „ 87 (3). Substitution of owner for occupier in cotton cloth tenement factories.
- „ 91. Power to alter table of humidity in cotton cloth factories.
- „ 111 (2) and 114 (1). Application of Act to domestic factories and workshops.
- „ 124 (1) (b). Fees of certifying surgeons on examination for certificates of fitness.
- „ 161. Repeal of enactments in Schedule VII., Part II.

Notice of Accidents Act, 1906.

Section 4 (1) (c). Notification of accidents due to special causes.

The Documentary Evidence Act,* 1868, section 2, provides that—

“*Primâ facie* evidence of any proclamation, order or regulation issued before or after the passing of this Act by Her Majesty or by the Privy Council, also of any proclamation, order or regulation issued before or after the passing of this Act by or under the authority of any such department of the Government or officer as is mentioned in the first column of the schedule hereto, may be given in all courts of justice, and in all legal proceedings whatsoever in all or any of modes hereinafter mentioned; that is to say:—

“(1.) By the production of a copy of the Gazette purporting to contain such proclamation, order, or regulation.

“(2.) By the production of a copy of such proclamation, order or regulation purporting to be printed by the Government printer.”

Among the departments and officers included in the first column of the schedule to the Act are the Secretaries of State and the Poor Law Board (now the Local Government Board); and the Act is extended by the Documentary Evidence Act, 1882, section 4, to “proclamations, orders, and regulations issued by the Lord-Lieutenant or other chief governor or governors of Ireland, either alone or acting with the advice of the Privy Council in Ireland.”

This volume is accordingly *primâ facie* evidence of every order contained in it, with the single exception of the Order of the Local Government Board for Scotland on page 52. As regards that Order, a copy signed and certified by the Secretary of the Board will be evidence of the Order in any court of law or justice (8 & 9 Vict. c. 83, section 7; 57 & 58 Vict. c. 58, section 7).

The date of the gazette notice (in the case of Orders which have been gazetted) will be found in the foot notes to the Orders.

Home Office,
31st January, 1908.

* 31 & 32 Vict. c. 37.

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* Also section 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1891.

† An index to these certificates will be found on page 54.

‡ These Regulations are also issued in a separate volume, together with the Special Rules for certain industries, made under the earlier Factory and Workshop Act, 1891, which were in force on the 1st January, 1908.

HEALTH.

(1.) Limewashing, &c.

ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, DATED NOVEMBER 2, 1903,* GRANTING SPECIAL EXCEPTIONS :—LIMEWASHING, &c.

1903. No. 934.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on me by section 1 (4) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby grant to the factories and parts of factories named in the Schedules to this Order a special exception that the provisions in sub-section 3 of the said section with respect to limewashing or washing shall not apply thereto:—

Provided—

- (1) that the special exception shall not apply to any part of a factory included in Schedule A which does not afford clear 500 cubic feet, or to any part of a factory included in Schedule B which does not afford clear 2,500 cubic feet, for each person employed therein;
- (2) that the exception shall not apply to mess rooms, engine-houses, fitting shops, or sanitary conveniences, except as regards walls or tops made of glazed bricks, tiles, glass, slate, marble, or galvanized iron, and washed with water and soap once at least within every 14 months;
- (3) that nothing in this Order shall be taken to affect the obligation of keeping the factory in a cleanly state, as prescribed by sub-section (1) of the said section;
- (4) that if it appear to an inspector that any part of a factory to which the exception applies is not in a cleanly state, he may, by written notice, require the occupier to limewash or wash the same; and in the event of the occupier failing to comply with such requisition within two months from the date of the notice, the special exception shall cease to apply to such part of a factory.

The Orders of 16th November, 1895, 8th February, 1896, and 26th March, 1902, are hereby revoked.

This Order shall come into force on 1st January, 1904.

A. Akers-Douglas,

His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State
for the Home Department.

Home Office, Whitehall,
2nd November, 1903.

* This Order was gazetted November 3, 1903. † 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

Schedule A.

Blast furnaces.

Iron mills.

Copper mills.

Stone, slate and marble works.

Brick and tile works in which unglazed bricks or tiles are made.

Cement works.

Chemical works.

Gas works.

Flax scutch mills in which neither children nor young persons are employed.

Sugar factories.

The following parts of factories:—

Rooms used for the storage of articles, and not for the constant carrying on therein of any manufacturing process.

Parts in which dense steam is continuously evolved in the process of manufacture.

Parts in which pitch, tar, or like material is used, except in brush works.

Parts in which unpainted or unvarnished wood is manufactured.

The part of a glass factory known as the glass house.

Parts in which there are no glazed windows in the walls or roof.

Walls, or tops of rooms, which are made of glazed bricks, tiles, glass, slate, marble, or galvanised iron, on condition that they are washed with water and soap once at least within every 14 months.

Tops of rooms, which are at least 20 feet from the floor.

Tops of rooms—

(1) in print works, bleach works, or dye works, with the exception of finishing rooms or warehouses; or

(2) in grist mills; or

(3) in works in which are carried on the processes of—

Agricultural implement making;

Coach making;

Engraving;

Manufacture of starch, soap, candles;

Salting, tanning or dressing of hides and skins.

Schedule B.

Shipbuilding works.

Gun factories.

Engineering works.

Electric generating works.

Frame dressing rooms of lace factories.

Foundries other than foundries in which brass casting is carried on.

(2.) Cubic Space.

ORDER OF SECRETARY OF STATE, DATED JANUARY 17, 1902,* MODIFYING THE PROPORTION OF CUBIC FEET OF SPACE IN WORKSHOPS USED AS SLEEPING PLACES.

1902. No. 23.

In pursuance of the power conferred on me by sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby direct that, where a workshop other than a domestic workshop is occupied by day as a workshop and by night as a sleeping place, the proportion of cubic feet of space prescribed in sub-section (1) of the said section shall be modified by substituting "four hundred" for "two hundred and fifty," and accordingly such workshop shall, for the purposes of the law relating to public health, be deemed to be so overcrowded as to be dangerous or injurious to the health of the persons employed therein if the number of cubic feet of space in any room bears to the number of persons employed at one time in the room a proportion less than four hundred cubic feet to each person.

Chas. T. Ritchie,

One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
17th January, 1902.

ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, DATED DECEMBER 30, 1903,‡ MODIFYING THE PROPORTION OF CUBIC FEET OF SPACE TO BE PROVIDED IN CERTAIN BAKEHOUSES.

1903. No. 1157.

In pursuance of the power conferred on me by sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby direct that the proportion of cubic feet of space to each person employed prescribed in sub-section (1) of the said section shall be modified

- (1) as regards UNDERGROUND BAKEHOUSES by substituting "five hundred cubic feet of space to every person" for "two hundred and fifty cubic feet of space to every person"; and
- (2) as regards BAKEHOUSES (other than such as are underground) WHERE WORK IS CARRIED ON AT NIGHT BY ARTIFICIAL LIGHT OTHER THAN ELECTRIC LIGHT by

* This Order was gazetted January 21, 1902.

† 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

‡ This Order was gazetted January 1, 1904.

substituting in respect of the period between 9 in the evening and 6 in the succeeding morning "four hundred cubic feet of space to every person" for "two hundred and fifty cubic feet of space to every person."

This Order shall come into force on the 1st day of January, 1904.

A. Akers-Douglas,

One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,

30th December, 1903.

(3.) Ventilation.

ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, DATED FEBRUARY 4, 1902, PRESCRIBING A STANDARD OF VENTILATION FOR CERTAIN HUMID TEXTILE FACTORIES OTHER THAN COTTON CLOTH FACTORIES.*

1902. No. 79.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on me by section 7 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby prescribe that the means of ventilation to be provided and maintained in every textile factory, not being a cotton cloth factory, in which atmospheric humidity is artificially produced by steaming or other mechanical appliances, and in which Special Rules or Regulations with respect to humidity are not for the time being in force, shall be such as to supply during working hours not less than 600 cubic feet of fresh air per hour for each person employed.

Chas. T. Ritchie,

One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,

4th February, 1902.

(4.) Sanitary Accommodation.

THE SANITARY ACCOMMODATION ORDER OF FEBRUARY 4, 1903.‡

1903. No. 89.

In pursuance of section 9 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby determine that the accommodation in the way

* This Order was gazetted February 10, 1902.

† 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

‡ This Order was gazetted February 17, 1903.

of sanitary conveniences provided in a factory or workshop shall be deemed to be sufficient and suitable within the meaning of the said section if the following conditions are complied with and not otherwise:—

1. In factories or workshops where females are employed or in attendance there shall be one sanitary convenience for every 25 females.

In factories or workshops where males are employed or in attendance there shall be one sanitary convenience for every 25 males; provided that—

(a) in factories or workshops where the number of males employed or in attendance exceeds 100, and sufficient urinal accommodation is also provided, it shall be sufficient if there is one sanitary convenience for every 25 males up to the first 100, and one for every 40 after;

(b) in factories or workshops where the number of males employed or in attendance exceeds 500, and the District Inspector of Factories certifies in writing that by means of a check system, or otherwise, proper supervision and control in regard to the use of the conveniences are exercised by officers specially appointed for that purpose it shall be sufficient if one sanitary convenience is provided for every 60 males, in addition to sufficient urinal accommodation. Any certificate given by an inspector shall be kept attached to the general register, and shall be liable at any time to be revoked by notice in writing from the Inspector.

In calculating the number of conveniences required by this order, any odd number of persons less than 25, 40, or 60, as the case may be, shall be reckoned as 25, 40, or 60.

2. Every sanitary convenience shall be kept in a cleanly state, shall be sufficiently ventilated and lighted, and shall not communicate with any work-room except through the open air or through an intervening ventilated space: provided that in work-rooms in use prior to 1st January, 1903, and mechanically ventilated in such manner that air cannot be drawn into the work-room through the sanitary convenience, an intervening ventilated space shall not be required.

3. Every sanitary convenience shall be under cover and so partitioned off as to secure privacy, and if for the use of females shall have a proper door and fastenings.

4. The sanitary conveniences in a factory or workshop shall be so arranged and maintained as to be conveniently accessible to all persons employed therein at all times during their employment.

5. Where persons of both sexes are employed, the conveniences for each sex shall be so placed or so screened that the interior shall not be visible, even when the door of any convenience is open, from any place where persons of the other sex have to work or pass; and, if the conveniences for one sex adjoin those for the other sex, the approaches shall be separate.

6. This order shall come into force on the 1st day of July, 1903.

7. This order may be referred to as the Sanitary Accommodation Order of 4th February, 1903.

A. Akers-Douglas,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
4th February, 1903.

EMPLOYMENT.

(1.) Special Exceptions as to Hours and Holidays

(a.) Employment between 9 a.m. and 9 p.m.

ORDER, DATED DECEMBER 26, 1907.*

1907. No. 1009.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on me by Section 36 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,[†] as amended by the Factory and Workshop Act, 1907,[‡] I hereby grant to the factories and workshops named in the Schedule to this Order, a special exception that the period of employment for women and young persons, may, on any day except Saturday, begin at nine o'clock in the morning and end at nine o'clock at night, subject to the following conditions:—

(1) After 8 p.m., in each room in which any woman or young person is being employed, the number of persons employed therein shall not exceed the proportion of one person for every 400 cubic feet of space.

(2) The period of employment for a child in a morning set shall begin at nine o'clock in the morning, and for a child in the afternoon set shall end at eight o'clock in the evening.

(3) In the case of factories in the County of London in which letterpress bookbinding is carried on the special exception shall not apply except between the first day of September and the last day of February following.

The Order of the 24th July, 1906, granting the said special exception, is hereby revoked.

This Order shall come into force on the first day of January, 1908.

H. J. Gladstone,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
26th December, 1907.

[SCHEDULE.]

* This Order was gazetted December 28, 1907.
[‡] 7 Edw. 7, c. 39.

[†] 1 Edw. 7, c. 22

Schedule.

Factories in the County of London in which letterpress bookbinding is carried on.

Laundries in the County of London and the following Urban and Rural districts:—

Tottenham.	Barnes.
Edmonton.	Ham.
Hornsey.	Kingston-upon-Thames.
Wood Green.	Surbiton.
Finchley.	Malden and Coombe.
Hendon, Urban.	Wimbledon.
Willesden.	Merton.
Acton.	Croydon, Rural (parish of Mitcham only).
Ealing.	Croydon, Urban.
Southall—Norwood.	Penge.
Chiswick.	Beckenham.
Heston and Isleworth.	Bromley.
Twickenham.	Barking Town.
Teddington.	West Ham.
Hampton.	East Ham.
Hampton Wick.	Leyton.
Richmond.	Ilford.
Walthamstow.	Wanstead.
Brentford.	

(b.) Five Hours Spell.

ORDER, DATED DECEMBER 20, 1882.*

Whereas the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878,† section 48, contains a special exception to the effect that in any of the textile factories to which the exception herein-after set forth applies, if the period of employment for young persons and women, as fixed by the occupier, and specified in the notice, begins at 7 a.m., and the whole time between that hour and 8 a.m. is allowed for meals, the regulations of the Act with respect to the employment of children, young persons, and women shall not prevent a child, young person, or woman, between the 1st November and 31st March next following, being employed continuously, without an interval of at least half-an-hour for a meal, for the same period as if the factory were a non-textile factory:

And whereas the special exception is by the Act declared to apply to the textile factories referred to in the said section:

And whereas it has been proved to my satisfaction that in textile factories of the classes mentioned in the schedule hereunder the customary habits of the persons employed therein require the extension thereto of this exception, and that the

* This Order was gazetted December 22, 1882.

† 41 & 42 Vict. c. 16 ; now s. 39 (3) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

manufacturing processes carried on therein are of a healthy character, and the extension can be made without injury to the health of the children, young persons, and women affected thereby:

Now, I, the Right Honourable Sir William Vernon Harcourt, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by this Order, made under Part 2 of the said Act, extend this exception accordingly.

This Order shall come into effect on 1st January, 1883, and shall continue in force until revoked.

W. V. Harcourt.

Whitehall, 20th December, 1882.

Schedule.

*Hosiery factories.**

Woollen factories in the counties of Oxford, Wilts, Worcester, Gloucester, and Somerset.

Factories in which the only processes carried on are those of winding and throwing raw silk or either of such processes.

ORDER, DATED MAY 12, 1902.†

1902. No. 379.

In pursuance of the power conferred on me by section 39 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,‡ I hereby extend to

HOSIERY FACTORIES

the exception in that section mentioned, by which a woman, young person, or child may be employed continuously for five hours without an interval for a meal, provided

- (a) that the period of employment fixed by the occupier and specified in the notice begins at seven o'clock in the morning; and
- (b) that the whole time between that hour and eight o'clock is allowed for meals.

And I further direct that the limitation of the said exception to the period between the 1st day of November and the following last day of March shall not apply to Hosiery Factories: provided that the exception shall apply to any Hosiery

* By Order of May 12, 1902, printed below, so much of this Order as relates to Hosiery Factories was revoked.

† This Order was gazetted May 13, 1902.

‡ 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

Factory only during such period of the year as may be specified by the occupier in the notice which an occupier availing himself of a special exception is required by section 60 of the said Act to serve on the Inspector and to exhibit in the Factory.

So much of the Order of 20th December, 1882, as applies to Hosiery Factories is hereby revoked.

Chas. T. Ritchie,

One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
12th May, 1902.

(c.) Meal Times.

ORDER, DATED DECEMBER 20, 1882.*

Whereas the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, Section 52,† contains a special exception to the effect that the provisions of the Act which require that all children, young persons, and women employed in the factory or workshop shall have the times allowed for meals at the same time of the day shall not apply in the cases therein referred to:

And whereas it has been proved to my satisfaction that in factories and workshops of the classes mentioned in the Schedule hereunder, it is necessary by reason of the continuous nature of the processes, and the special circumstances affecting such classes, to extend thereto the foregoing special exception, and that such extension can be made without injury to the health of the children, young persons, and women affected thereby:

Now I, the Right Honourable Sir William Vernon Harcourt, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by this Order made under Part 2 of the said Act, extend such special exception accordingly.

This Order shall come into operation on 1st January, 1883, and shall continue in force until revoked.

W. V. Harcourt.

Whitehall, 20th December, 1882.

* This Order was gazetted December 22, 1882.

† 41 & 42 Vict. c. 16; now s. 40 (4) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

Schedule.

- (a.) Textile factories wherein female young persons or women employed in a distinct department in which there is no machinery, commence work at a later hour than the men and other young persons, subject to the condition that all in the same department shall have their meals at the same time.
- (b.) Non-textile factories and workshops wherein is carried on the making of wearing apparel.
- (c.) Non-textile factories and workshops wherein there are two or more departments or sets of young persons, subject to the condition that all in the same department or set shall have their meals at the same time.
- (d.) The following non-textile factories and workshops, viz. :—
- | | | |
|----------------------|---|----------------------------|
| Dressing floors, | } | in the county of Cornwall. |
| Tin streams, | | |
| China clay pits, and | | |
| Quarries, | | |

ORDER, DATED DECEMBER 20, 1882.*

Whereas the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878,† section 52, contains a special exception to the effect that the provisions of the Act which require that a child, young person, and woman shall not during any part of the times allowed for meals in a factory or workshop be allowed to remain in a room in which the manufacturing process or handicraft is being carried on shall not apply in the cases therein referred to:

And whereas it has been proved to my satisfaction that in factories and workshops of the classes mentioned in the Schedule hereunder, it is necessary by reason of the continuous nature of the processes, and the special circumstances affecting such classes, to extend thereto the foregoing special exception, and that such extension can be made without injury to the health of the children, young persons, and women affected thereby:

Now I, the Right Honourable Sir William Vernon Harcourt, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by this Order, made under Part 2 of the said Act, extend such exception accordingly.

This Order shall come into operation on 1st January, 1883, and shall continue in force until revoked.

W. V. Harcourt.

Whitehall, 20th December, 1882.

* This Order was gazetted December 22, 1882.

† 41 & 42 Vict. c. 16; now s. 49 (4) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

Schedule.

- (a.) Textile factories wherein female young persons or women employed in a distinct department in which there is no machinery commence work at a later hour than the men and other young persons, subject to the condition that all in the same department shall have their meals at the same time.
- (b.) Non-textile factories and workshops wherein is carried on the making of wearing apparel.
- (c.) Non-textile factories and workshops wherein there are two or more departments or sets of young persons, subject to the condition that all in the same department or set shall have their meals at the same time.
- (d.) The following non-textile factories and workshops, viz. :—
- | | | |
|----------------------|---|----------------------------|
| Dressing floors, | } | in the county of Cornwall. |
| Tin streams, | | |
| China clay pits, and | | |
| Quarries, | | |

ORDER, DATED FEBRUARY 24, 1887.*

Whereas the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878,† section 52, contains a special exception to the effect that the provisions of the Act which require that all children, young persons, and women employed in the factory or workshop shall have the times allowed for meals at the same time of the day shall not apply in the cases therein referred to:

And whereas it has been proved to my satisfaction that in factories and workshops of the classes mentioned in the Schedule hereunder, it is necessary by reason of the continuous nature of the processes, and the special circumstances affecting such classes, to extend thereto the foregoing special exception, and that such extension can be made without injury to the health of the children, young persons, and women affected thereby:

Now I, the Right Honourable Henry Matthews, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by this Order, made under Part 2 of the said Act, extend such special exception accordingly.

This Order shall come into operation on the 1st March, 1887, and shall continue in force until revoked.

Henry Matthews.

Whitehall, 24th February, 1887.

Schedule.

Non-textile factories wherein is carried on the making of bread or biscuits by means of travelling ovens.

* This Order was gazetted March 1, 1887.

† 41 & 42 Vict. c. 16 ; now s. 40 (4) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

ORDER, DATED FEBRUARY 24, 1887.*

Whereas the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878,†, section 52, contains a special exception to the effect that the provisions of the Act which require that a child, young person, and woman shall not during any part of the times allowed for meals in a factory or workshop be allowed to remain in a room in which the manufacturing process or handicraft is being carried on shall not apply in the cases therein referred to:

And whereas it has been proved to my satisfaction that in factories and workshops of the classes mentioned in the Schedule hereunder, it is necessary by reason of the continuous nature of the processes, and the special circumstances affecting such classes, to extend thereto the foregoing special exception, and that such extension can be made without injury to the health of the children, young persons, and women affected thereby:

Now I, the Right Honourable Henry Matthews, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by this Order, made under Part 2 of the said Act, extend such exception accordingly.

This Order shall come into operation on the 1st March, 1887, and shall continue in force until revoked.

Henry Matthews.

Whitehall, 24th February, 1887.

Schedule.

Non-textile factories wherein is carried on the making of bread or biscuits by means of travelling ovens.

ORDER, DATED MAY 1, 1896.‡

1896. No. 330.

Whereas the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878,† section 52, contains a special exception to the effect that the provisions of the Act which require that all the children, young persons, and women employed in the factory or workshop shall have the times allowed for meals at the same hour of the day shall not apply in the cases therein referred to; and power is given to the Secretary of State to extend such exception to other classes of factories and workshops:

* This Order was gazetted March 1, 1887.

† 41 & 42 Vict. c. 16; now s. 40 (4) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

‡ This Order was gazetted May 8, 1896.

And whereas it has been proved to my satisfaction that in the class of factories and workshops wherein there is carried on the printing of photographs it is necessary by reason of the continuous nature of the process and the special circumstances affecting such class to extend thereto the foregoing special exception, and that such extension can be made without injury to the health of the children, young persons, and women affected thereby:

Now, I, the Right Honourable Sir Matthew White Ridley, Baronet, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by this Order, made under Part Two of the said Act, extend such special exception accordingly to factories and workshops in which is carried on

THE PRINTING OF PHOTOGRAPHS,

subject to the condition that in every factory and workshop the occupier of which avails himself of this exception, there shall be affixed a notice showing the names of the children, young persons, and women employed in the factory or workshop, and the times allowed to each of them for meals.

M. W. Ridley.

Whitehall,

1st May, 1896.

ORDER, DATED JULY 20, 1899.*

1899. No. 550.

Whereas the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878,† section 52, contains special exceptions to the effect that the provisions of the Act which require (a) that all the children, young persons, and women employed in a factory or workshop shall have the times allowed for meals at the same hour of the day, and (b) that a child, young person, or woman shall not, during any part of the times allowed for meals in a factory or workshop, be employed in the factory or the workshop, or be allowed to remain in a room in which a manufacturing process or handicraft is being carried on, shall not apply in the cases therein referred to; and power is given to the Secretary of State to extend such exceptions to other classes of factories and workshops:

And whereas it has been proved to my satisfaction that in the class of factories wherein there is carried on the spinning of artificial silk, it is necessary by reason of the continuous nature of the process and the special circumstances affecting such class to extend thereto the foregoing special exceptions,

* This Order was gazetted July 25, 1899.

† 41 & 42 Vict. c. 16; now s. 40 (4) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

and that such extension can be made without injury to the health of the children, young persons, and women affected thereby:

Now, I, the Right Honourable Sir Matthew White Ridley, Baronet, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, do by this Order, made under Part II. of the said Act, extend such special exceptions accordingly to factories in which is carried on—

THE SPINNING OF ARTIFICIAL SILK,

subject to the following conditions:—

- (1.) One set of meal hours shall be appointed for the children, young persons, and women whose ordinary employment in the factory is the spinning of artificial silk; another set for all other children, young persons, and women employed in the factory.
- (2.) All children, young persons, and women whose ordinary employment in the factory is the spinning of artificial silk, shall have the same hours appointed for their meals, and shall not during those hours be employed in the factory, or be allowed to remain in a room in which any manufacturing process or handicraft is then being carried on.
- (3.) All other children, young persons, and women employed in the factory, shall have the same hours appointed for their meals, and shall not during those hours be employed in the factory, or be allowed to remain in a room in which any manufacturing process or handicraft is then being carried on.
- (4.) In every room in which any child, young person, or woman is employed in the spinning of artificial silk, there shall be affixed a complete and accurate list of all children, young persons, and women, whose ordinary employment in the factory is the spinning of artificial silk, together with a statement of the meal hours appointed for them.
- (5.) In every room in which any child, young person, or woman is employed in the spinning of artificial silk, there shall be at least 1,000 cubic feet of air space to each person employed.

This Order shall come into force on the 1st day of August, 1899.

M. W. Ridley.

Whitehall,

20th July, 1899.

ORDER, DATED SEPTEMBER 6, 1899.*

1899. No. 674.

Whereas the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878,† section 52, contains special exceptions to the effect that the provisions of the Act which require (a) that all the children, young persons, and women employed in a factory or workshop shall have the time allowed for meals at the same hour of the day, and (b) that a child, young person, or woman shall not, during any part of the times allowed for meals in a factory or workshop, be employed in the factory or the workshop, or be allowed to remain in a room in which a manufacturing process or handicraft is being carried on, shall not apply in the cases therein referred to; and power is given to the Secretary of State to extend such exceptions to other classes of factories and workshops:

And whereas it has been proved to my satisfaction that in textile factories in which the material used is flax, jute or hemp, it is necessary by reason of the special circumstances affecting such class of factories to extend thereto the foregoing special exceptions, and that such extension can be made without injury to the health of the children, young persons, and women affected thereby:

Now, I, the Right Honourable Sir Matthew White Ridley, Baronet, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, do by this Order, made under Part II. of the said Act, extend such special exceptions accordingly to textile factories in which the material used is—

FLAX, JUTE, OR HEMP,

subject to the following conditions:—

- (1.) One set of meal hours shall be appointed for the children, young persons, and women whose sole employment in the factory is the sweeping and removal of waste from the floors, hereinafter referred to as sweepers; another set for all other children, young persons, and women employed in the factory.
- (2.) All sweepers shall have the same hours appointed for their meals, and shall not during those hours be employed in the factory.
- (3.) All other children, young persons, and women employed in the factory, shall have the same hours appointed for their meals, and shall not during those hours be employed in the factory.

* This Order was gazetted September, 12, 1899.

† 41 & 42 Vict. c. 16; now s. 40 (4) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

- (4.) At the entrance of the factory there shall be kept posted a complete and accurate list of all sweepers employed in the factory, together with a statement of the meal hours appointed for them.
- (5.) In every room in which both sweepers and other persons are employed there shall be at least 1,000 cubic feet of air space to each person employed.

This Order shall come into force on the 1st October, 1899.

M. W. Ridley.

Whitehall,
6th September, 1899.

ORDER, DATED MARCH 11, 1903.*
1903. No. 188.

In pursuance of the power conferred on me by section 40 (4) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby direct that the following special exceptions, namely:—

- (a.) An exception permitting young persons employed in a factory or a workshop to have the times allowed for meals at different hours of the day; and
- (b.) An exception permitting young persons during the time allowed for meals in the factory or workshop to be allowed to remain in a room in which a manufacturing process or handicraft is being carried on;

Shall extend to young persons above the age of 16 employed in

ELECTRICAL STATIONS

subject to the following conditions:—

(1.) For the purpose of ensuring that a reasonable temperature shall be maintained as required by section 6 of the Act, thermometers shall be provided, maintained and kept in working order in suitable positions in each room where such young persons are employed;

(2.) Sufficient and suitable sanitary accommodation complying with the requirements of any special order made by the Secretary of State under section 9 of the Act shall be provided;

(3.) The exception shall apply only to young persons employed as assistants to adults who are actually present with them during the whole time of their employment.

This Order shall come into force on the 1st April, 1903.

A. Akers-Douglas,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
11th March, 1903.

* This Order was gazetted March 13, 1903.

† 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

ORDER, DATED JUNE 23, 1904.*

1904. No. 1220.

In pursuance of the power conferred on me by section 40 (4) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby direct that the following special exceptions, namely:—

(a.) An exception permitting young persons employed in a factory or a workshop to have the times allowed for meals at different hours of the day; and

(b.) An exception permitting young persons during the times allowed for meals in the factory or workshop to be allowed to remain in a room in which a manufacturing process or handicraft is being carried on;

shall extend to male young persons employed in

IRON AND STEEL FOUNDRIES.

This Order shall come into force on the 1st July, 1904.

The Order of the 14th July, 1903, is hereby repealed.

A. Akers-Douglas,

One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
23rd June, 1904.

(d.) Special Conditions for Fruit Preserving.

ORDER, DATED SEPTEMBER 11, 1907.‡

1907. No. 728.

In pursuance of Sections 41 and 58 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby order that the following conditions shall be observed in factories and workshops in which women or young persons are employed in the process of cleaning or preparing fruit in pursuance of the special exception allowed by Section 41;—

Provided that the conditions prescribed in paragraphs 1, 2, 3 (e), 3 (f), and 4 shall not take effect until June 1st, 1908.

1. There shall be sufficient and suitable sanitary accommodation for the use of all persons employed, as defined in the Special Order made by the Secretary of State under section 9 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.§

* This Order was gazetted June 28, 1904.

† 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

‡ This Order was gazetted September 17, 1907.

§ See above, p. 10.

2. There shall be sufficient and suitable washing accommodation for the use of all persons employed in cleaning or preparing fruit.

3. In each room in which women or young persons are employed in pursuance of the special exception:—

- (a) There shall be not less than 400 cubic feet of air space for each person employed in the room.
- (b) If any process is carried on which entails the giving off of steam, a fan or other efficient means shall be maintained and used for the removal of steam at or near to the point of origin.
- (c) A thermometer shall be kept affixed.
- (d) The floors shall be maintained in good condition; and, if any wet process is carried on, so drained as to carry the wet away from the workers.
- (e) The walls and ceilings shall once in every six months be limewashed, or, if the surface be such as not to admit of limewashing, washed.
- (f) There shall be adequate lighting.

4. No woman or young person shall be employed in pursuance of the special exception unless and until the occupier holds a certificate from the Inspector of the district, to the effect that provision has been made to his satisfaction for compliance with the foregoing requirements of this Order, for the maintenance of a reasonable temperature, and for ventilation.

Such certificate shall be in writing, and shall be kept attached to the General Register, and shall be revocable at any time by one week's notice in writing from the Inspector of the district.

5. No young person shall be employed to lift, carry, or move any weight so heavy as to be likely to cause injury to such young person.

6. (a) No woman or young person shall be employed before six o'clock in the morning or after ten o'clock in the evening.

(b) In the case of young persons, a period of not less than ten hours shall elapse between the termination of work on one day and the commencement of work on the following day.

7. No woman or young person shall be employed continuously for more than five hours without an interval of at least half an hour.

8. There shall be an interval of one hour at least, either at the same time or at different times, before three o'clock in the afternoon.

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9. No woman or young person shall be employed in pursuance of the exception who has since the first day of October last preceding been employed by the same occupier outside the ordinary period of employment in pursuance of any other special exception.

10. The occupier shall each year, before employing any person in pursuance of the special exception, enter in the prescribed Notice, which shall be kept affixed in the factory or workshop, the name of such person, and whether under 16, under 18, or over 18 years of age, and a declaration that such person has not been employed outside the ordinary period of employment in pursuance of any other special exception since the first day of October last preceding.

11. On every day on which a woman or young person is employed in pursuance of the special exception, the occupier shall enter in the prescribed Register, and report to the Inspector of the district in the prescribed form, the hour at which the fruit arrived at the factory or workshop, the processes on which women or young persons were employed in pursuance of the exception, the periods of employment of such women and young persons, and the intervals allowed them for meals.

12. The Order of 17th June, 1902, is hereby repealed.

H. J. Gladstone,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
11th September, 1907.

(e.) Special Exceptions to Creameries.

ORDER, DATED OCTOBER 23, 1903.*

1903. No. 893.

In pursuance of section 42 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby grant the following special exceptions to creameries:—

(1.) During the months of May to October inclusive women and young persons may be employed during a period of employment which shall on Saturdays or any day substituted for Saturday, in pursuance of section 43 of the Act, begin at six

* This Order was gazetted October 27, 1903.

† 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

o'clock in the morning and end at two o'clock in the afternoon, and on the other week days begin at six o'clock in the morning and end at nine o'clock in the evening and shall on Sundays and holidays be a period of three consecutive hours to be fixed between six o'clock in the morning and seven o'clock in the evening, subject to the following conditions:—

- (i.) A woman or young person shall not be employed continuously for more than five hours without an interval of at least half an hour for a meal;
- (ii.) There shall be allowed for intervals on Saturday, or the day substituted for Saturday, not less than one hour, and on the other week days not less than five hours, including the whole time from twelve noon to four o'clock in the afternoon;
- (iii.) No overtime shall be worked in the creamery in pursuance of any other exception.

(2.) In creameries where the above exception is not used, women and young persons may be employed during the said months on Sundays and holidays during a period of three consecutive hours to be fixed between six o'clock in the morning and seven o'clock in the evening, subject to the following conditions:—

- (i.) An interval of not less than half-an-hour shall be allowed within the period of employment on each week day, in addition to those required by the Act.
- (ii.) No overtime shall be worked in the creamery in pursuance of any other exception.

The Order dated the 9th June, 1902, is hereby repealed.

A. Akers-Douglas,

One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
October 23rd, 1903.

NOTE.—Before this exception is used in any creamery, a notice must, in pursuance of section 60 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, be posted in the creamery showing the beginning and end of the period of employment and the intervals to be allowed, and a copy of such notice must be sent to the Inspector. The notice must be kept affixed so long as the exemption is used.

No change may be made in the periods or intervals specified in the notice until the occupier has served on the Inspector, and affixed in the creamery, notice of his intention to make the change, nor more often than once a quarter unless for special cause allowed in writing by an Inspector.—Section 32.

authorising them to substitute, by notice affixed in the factory, some other day for Saturday as regards the hour at which the employment of women, young persons, and children is required to end on Saturday, and it was provided by such Order that, while such special exception was acted on, the said Act should apply in every such factory in like manner as if the substituted day were Saturday and Saturday were an ordinary workday:

And whereas by Section 43 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,* it is enacted that the Secretary of State may, in the case of such factories, authorise the substitution of some other day for Saturday in respect of some of the young persons therein employed:

Now, I, the Right Honourable Charles Thomson Ritchie, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, in pursuance of the said section, hereby grant a special exception authorising the occupier of every such factory as aforesaid to substitute some other day for Saturday in respect of some only of the young persons employed therein, subject to the condition that a list of the young persons in respect of whom another day is substituted shall be kept constantly affixed in the factory.

Chas. T. Ritchie,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
3rd February, 1902.

(g.) Holidays on different days to different Sets.

ORDER, DATED DECEMBER 20, 1882.†

Whereas it has been proved to my satisfaction that the customs or exigencies of the trades carried on in non-textile factories and workshops of the classes mentioned in the Schedule hereunder require that the special exception hereafter mentioned should be granted:

Now I, the Right Honourable Sir William Vernon Harcourt, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by this Order, made under Part 2 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878,‡ grant to factories and workshops of such classes a special exception, authorising the occupier of any such factory or workshop to allow all or any of the half-holidays, or whole

* 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

† This Order was gazetted December 22, 1882.

‡ 41 & 42 Vict. c. 16; now s. 45 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

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for press of work.

holidays, in lieu of them, on different days to any of the children, young persons, and women employed in his factory or workshop, or to any sets of such children, young persons, and women, and not on the same days.

This Order shall come into operation on 1st January, 1883, and shall continue in force until revoked.

W. V. Harcourt.

Whitehall, 20th December, 1882.

Schedule.

- (a.) Non-textile factories in which is carried on the printing of newspapers or of periodicals, or of railway time tables, or of law or parliamentary proceedings.
- (b.) Non-textile factories and workshops in which any manufacturing process or handicraft is carried on in connexion with a retail shop on the same premises.
- (c.) Non-textile factories and workshops in which is carried on the making of any article of wearing apparel or of food.
- (d.) Non-textile factories in which is carried on the manufacture of plate glass.

(2.) Overtime.

(a.) Overtime Employment of Women for press of work.

ORDER, DATED DECEMBER 29, 1903.*

1903. No. 1156.

In pursuance of the power conferred on me by Section 49 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby direct that the special exception in the said section mentioned, by which the period of employment of women may on certain days and subject to certain conditions be between six o'clock in the morning and eight o'clock in the evening, or between seven o'clock in the morning and nine o'clock in the evening, or between eight o'clock in the morning and ten o'clock in the evening, shall be extended to the non-textile factories and workshops, or parts thereof, in which the following processes, or any of them are carried on, viz.:—

1. The making of cardboard and millboard.
2. The colouring and enamelling of paper, other than wall-papers.
3. The stamping in relief on paper and envelopes.

* This Order was gazetted January 1, 1904.

† 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

4. The making of postage stamps, stamped post cards, and stamped envelopes.
5. The making of Christmas and New Year cards, and of cosagues.
6. The making of meat pies, of mincemeat, and of Christmas puddings.
7. The bottling of beer.
8. The making of boxes for aërated water bottles.
9. The washing of bottles for use in the preserving of fruit.
10. The making and mixing of butter and the making of cheese.
11. The making of fireworks.
12. The calendering, finishing, hooking, lapping, or making up and packing of any yarn or cloth. Provided that in Lancashire and Cheshire this exception shall not apply unless such processes are the only processes carried on in the factory.
13. The warping, winding, or filling of yarn, without the aid of mechanical power, as incidental to the weaving of ribbons.

Provided that it shall be a condition of the employment of any woman in pursuance of this Order that—

- (1) There shall be in each room in which overtime is being worked at least 400 cubic feet of space for each person employed therein;
- (2) A woman shall not be employed overtime on any process other than a process named in this Order.

The Orders of 20th December, 1882, 22nd November, 1883, 12th March, 1884, 27th August, 1884, 26th April, 1887, 16th September, 1889, 13th October, 1890, 7th September, 1896, 30th June, 1897, 28th June, 1899, 27th June 1902, and 18th June, 1903, extending the said exception, are hereby revoked.

A. Akers-Douglas,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
29th December, 1903.

* The Orders of 1882 to 1889 are printed in Statutory Rules and Orders Revised (1st Edition), Vol. 3, pp. 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232 respectively.

Employment:—Overtime Employment on
Incomplete Process.

ORDER, DATED NOVEMBER 15, 1904.*

1904. No. 1696.

In pursuance of the power conferred on me by Section 49 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, I hereby direct that the special exception in the said section mentioned, by which the period of employment of women may on certain days and subject to certain conditions be between six o'clock in the morning and eight o'clock in the evening, or between seven o'clock in the morning and nine o'clock in the evening, or between eight o'clock in the morning and ten o'clock in the evening, shall be extended to the non-textile factories and workshops, or parts thereof, in which the following process is carried on, viz.:—

The making-up of any article of table linen, bed linen, or other household linen, and processes incidental thereto.

Provided that it shall be a condition of the employment of any woman in pursuance of this Order that—

- (1) There shall be in each room in which overtime is being worked at least 400 cubic feet of space for each person employed therein;
- (2) A woman shall not be employed overtime on any process other than a process named in this Order.

This Order shall come into force on the 1st day of December, 1904.

A. Akers-Douglas,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
15th November, 1904.

(b) Overtime Employment on Incomplete Process.

ORDER, DATED DECEMBER 20, 1882.*

Whereas the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878,† section 54, contains a special exception to the effect that if, in any factory or workshop or part thereof to which the exception applies, the process in which a child, young person, or woman is employed is in an incomplete state at the end of the period of employment of such child, young person, or woman, the provisions

* This Order was gazetted November 18, 1904.

† This Order was gazetted December 22, 1882.

‡ 41 & 42 Vict. c. 16; now s. 51 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

Employment:—Overtime Employment in Factories 33
driven by Water.

of the Act with respect to the period of employment shall not prevent such child, young person, or woman from being employed for a further period not exceeding 30 minutes:

Provided that such further periods, when added to the total number of hours of the periods of employment of such child, young person or woman in that week, do not raise that total above the number otherwise allowed under the Act:

And whereas this special exception is by the Act declared to apply to the factories and workshops referred to in the said section:

And whereas it has been proved to my satisfaction that in non-textile factories and workshops of the class mentioned in the Schedule hereunder, or parts of such non-textile factories and workshops, the time for the completion of a process cannot by reason of the nature thereof be accurately fixed, and that the extension of this exception to such class of factories or workshops or parts thereof can be made without injury to the health of the children, young persons, and women affected thereby:

Now I, the Right Honourable Sir William Vernon Harcourt, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by this Order, made under Part 2 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878,* do extend this exception accordingly.

This Order shall come into operation on 1st January, 1883, and shall continue in force until revoked.

W. V. Harcourt.

Whitehall, 20th December, 1882.

Schedule.

Non-textile factories and workshops or parts thereof in which is carried on the process of baking of bread or biscuits.

The following non-textile factories and workshops, viz.:—

Dressing floors,	} in the county of Cornwall.
Tin streams,	
China clay pits, and	
Quarries,	

(c.) Overtime Employment in Factories driven by Water.

ORDER, DATED DECEMBER 20, 1882.†

I, the Right Honourable Sir William Vernon Harcourt, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by this Order, made under Part 2 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878,*

* 41 & 42 Vict. c. 16; now s. 52 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

† This Order was gazetted December 22, 1882.

grant to every factory falling within the class of factories mentioned in the Schedule hereunder, a special exception permitting the employment therein of young persons and women during a period of employment from 6 a.m. to 7 p.m., for the purpose of recovery of time lost from the stoppage of such factory by drought or flood, subject nevertheless to the following conditions:—

1. No person employed under this special exception shall be thereby deprived of the meal hours by the Act provided, or be so employed on Saturday.
2. Notice of the time lost and the cause thereof shall be reported to the Inspector within three days of such loss.
3. Notice of the recovery of the time lost shall be reported to the Inspector day by day as the same has been recovered.
4. This special exception shall not be available—
 - (a) for the recovery of any time lost more than 12 months previously;
 - (b) for the recovery of time lost from the stoppage of the factory by drought, for more than 96 days in any period of 12 months;
 - (c) for the recovery of time lost from the stoppage of the factory by floods, for more than 48 days in any period of 12 months.
5. This special exception will not authorise the employment of children.

This Order shall come into effect on the 1st January, 1883, and shall continue in force until revoked.

W. V. Harcourt.

Whitehall, 20th December, 1882.

Schedule.

Factories in which water power *alone* is used to move the machinery

(3.) Night Work.

ORDER, DATED MARCH 11, 1903.*

1903. No. 187.

In pursuance of the power conferred on me by Section 54, Sub-section (4), of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I

* This Order was gazetted March 13, 1903.

† 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

hereby direct that the special exception by which a male young person may be employed during the night shall extend to male young persons of the age of 16 and upwards employed in

ELECTRICAL STATIONS,

subject to the conditions prescribed in Sub-section (1) of the said Section 54 and to the following further conditions:—

(1.) For the purpose of ensuring that a reasonable temperature shall be maintained as required by Section 6 of the Act, thermometers shall be provided, maintained and kept in working order in suitable positions in each room where such young persons are employed;

(2.) Sufficient and suitable sanitary accommodation complying with the requirements of any special order made by the Secretary of State under Section 9 of the Act shall be provided;

(3.) The exception shall apply only to young persons employed as assistants to adults who are actually present with them during the whole time of their employment.

This Order shall come into force on the 1st April, 1903.

A. Akers-Douglas,

One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
11th March, 1903.

ORDER, DATED MAY 4, 1903.*

1903. No. 363.

In pursuance of the power conferred on me by Section 54, sub-section 4, of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby direct that the special exception by which a male young person may be employed during the night shall extend to male young persons of the age of sixteen years and upwards employed in the following places and processes in non-textile factories and workshops, subject to the conditions prescribed in sub-section 1 of the said section.

That part of a factory in which reverberatory or regenerative furnaces are used and are necessarily kept in operation day and night in order to avoid waste of material or fuel.

The knocking out and cutting departments of factories engaged in the refining of loaf sugar.

* This Order was gazetted May 8, 1903.

† 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

The process of galvanizing sheet metal and wire in factories.

Such parts of mineral dressing floors in Cornwall as are appropriated to the processes of calcining and stamping.

China clay works.

Factories and workshops connected with lead and zinc mines in which the concentration of the ores is carried on.

The Orders of the 16th November, 1895, and 22nd August, 1902, extending the said exception, are hereby revoked.

This Order shall come into force on the 1st June, 1903.

A. Akers-Douglas,

One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
4th May, 1903.

ORDER, DATED AUGUST 9, 1904.*

1904. No. 1429.

In pursuance of the power conferred on me by Section 54, Subsection 4, of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† 1 hereby direct that the special exception by which a male young person may be employed during the night shall extend to male young persons of the age of sixteen years and upwards employed on the system of three shifts of not more than 8 hours each in

the processes of pressing and reeling cordite and nitrating and moulding gun cotton carried on in non-textile factories,

subject to the conditions prescribed in sub-section 1 of the said section.

A. Akers-Douglas,

One of His Majesty's' Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
9th August, 1904.

* This Order was gazetted August 16, 1904.

† 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

ORDER, DATED FEBRUARY 18, 1905.*

1905. No. 108

In pursuance of the power conferred on me by Section 54, Subsection 4, of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby direct that the special exception by which a male young person may be employed during the night shall extend to male young persons of the age of sixteen years and upwards employed in

the process of continuous wire drawing carried on in non-textile factories,

subject to the conditions prescribed in sub-section 1 of the said section.

A. Akers-Douglas,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
18th February, 1905.

(4.) Conditions of Employment in Cases of Special
Exceptions.

ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, DATED DECEMBER 20, 1882,‡ IMPOSING CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT IN CASES OF SPECIAL EXCEPTIONS.

Whereas the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878,§ Part 2, section 63, provides as follows:

Where it appears to a Secretary of State, that the adoption of any special means or provision for the cleanliness or ventilation of a factory or workshop is required for the protection of the health of any child, young person, or woman employed, in pursuance of an exception under this part of this Act, either for a longer period than is otherwise allowed by this Act, or at night, he may by order made under this part of this Act direct

* This Order was gazetted February 21, 1905. † 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

‡ Gazetted December 22, 1882. So far as factories are concerned, Section 3 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, has superseded the provisions of this Order. In the case of workshops, however, the effect of that section is not to supersede the Order, but to give to the local sanitary authority a co-ordinate power to deal with overcrowding under the law relating to public health; the Order, therefore, remains in full force so far as regards workshops, and the condition which it imposes on the working of overtime in workshops is enforceable by the factory inspectors.

§ 41 & 42 Vict. c. 16; now see s. 58 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

that the adoption of such means or provision shall be a condition of such employment:

And whereas it appears to me that special means or provisions for the ventilation of factories and workshops is required for the protection of the health of the young persons and women employed in pursuance of an exception made under Part 2, section 53, of the said Act for a longer period than is otherwise allowed by the said Act:

Now I, the Right Honourable Sir William Vernon Harcourt, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by this Order, made under the said sixty-third section, direct that it shall be a condition of the employment in any factory or workshop mentioned in Part III. of Schedule III. to the same Act of any young person or woman, in pursuance of an exception under the said fifty-third section, that there shall be a cubic space of at least four hundred feet for every young person and woman so employed.

This Order shall come into effect on 1st January, 1883, and shall continue in force until revoked.

W. V. Harcourt.

Whitehall, 20th December, 1882.

(5.) Certificates of Fitness for Employment in
Workshops.

ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE DATED AUGUST 31,
1906,* EXTENDING THE PROVISIONS AS TO CERTIFICATES
OF FITNESS TO CERTAIN CLASSES OF WORKSHOPS.

1906. No. 680.

In pursuance of Section 66 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby extend to the classes of workshops named in the Schedule to this Order the prohibition in the said Act of the employment of young persons under the age of 16 years and children without a certificate of fitness of the young person or child for employment.

This Order shall come into force on the 1st January, 1907.

H. J. Gladstone,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
31st August, 1906.

* This Order was gazetted September 14, 1906.

† 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

Schedule.

Workshops in which the following processes are carried on:—

File-cutting ;

Carriage building ;

Rope and twine making ;

Brick and tile making ;

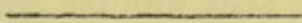
Making of iron and steel cables, chains, anchors, grapnels and cart gear ;

Making of nails, screws, and rivets ;

Baking bread, biscuits, or confectionery ;

Fruit preserving ;

Making, altering, ornamenting, finishing, or repairing of wearing apparel by the aid of treadle sewing machines.



EDUCATION OF CHILDREN.

(1.) Attendance at School, and Standards of Proficiency and due Attendance at School.

(a.) England.

ORDER, DATED DECEMBER 24, 1878, DEFINING AN ATTENDANCE AT SCHOOL, SO FAR AS REGARDS ENGLAND.*

Whereas by the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878,† it is enacted as follows:—

23. The parent of a child employed in a factory or in a workshop shall cause that child to attend some recognised efficient school (which school may be selected by such parent), as follows:—

- (1.) The child, when employed in a morning or afternoon set, shall in every week, during any part of which he is so employed be caused to attend on each work day for at least one attendance; and
- (2.) The child, when employed on the alternate day system, shall on each work day preceding each day of employment in the factory or workshop, be caused to attend for at least two attendances;
- (3.) An attendance for the purposes of this section shall be an attendance as defined for the time being by a Secretary of State with the consent of the Education Department and be between the hours of eight in the morning and six in the evening.

96. In England the expression "Education Department" means the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education‡:

Now I, the Right Honourable Richard Assheton Cross, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, with the consent of the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education, hereby, for the purposes of the above enactment, so far as concerns England, define "attendance" to mean the attendance of a child at a morning or afternoon meeting of a school during not less than two hours of instruction in secular subjects.

Richd. Assheton Cross.

Home Office, Whitehall,
December 24th, 1878.

* This Order was gazetted December, 31, 1878.

† 41 & 42 Vict. c. 16: now s. 68 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

‡ Now the "Board of Education."

ORDER, DATED DECEMBER 19, 1900,* ASSENTED TO BY BOARD OF EDUCATION, DECEMBER 31, 1900, PRESCRIBING STANDARDS OF PROFICIENCY AND OF PREVIOUS DUE ATTENDANCE (ENGLAND AND WALES).

1900. No. 968.

41 & 42 Vict. c. 16, sec. 26.

Whereas by the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878,† it is enacted as follows:—

Section 26.—When a child of the age of thirteen years has obtained from a person authorised by the Education Department a certificate of having attained such standard of proficiency in reading, writing, and arithmetic, or such standard of previous due attendance at a certified efficient school, as hereinafter mentioned, that child shall be deemed to be a young person for the purposes of this Act.

The standards of proficiency and due attendance for the purposes of this section shall be such as may be from time to time fixed for the purposes of this Act by a Secretary of State, with the consent of the Education Department, and the standards so fixed shall be published in the *London Gazette*, and shall not have effect until the expiration of at least six months after such publication.

Attendance at a certified day industrial school shall be deemed for the purposes of this section to be attendance at a certified efficient school.

Section 95.—The expression “certified efficient school” in this Act means a public elementary school within the meaning of the Elementary Education Acts, 1870‡ and 1873,§ and any workhouse school in England certified to be efficient by the Local Government Board; and also any elementary school which is not conducted for private profit and is open at all reasonable times to the inspection of Her Majesty’s inspectors of schools, and requires the like attendance from its scholars as is required in a public elementary school, and keeps such registers of those attendances as may

* This Order was gazetted January 1, 1901.

† 41 & 42 Vict. c. 6, 16.

‡ 33 & 34 Vict. c. 75.

§ 36 & 37 Vict. c. 86.

be for the time being required by the Education Department, and is certified by the Education Department to be an efficient school.

And whereas on the 7th August, 1893,* an Order was made by the Secretary of State fixing standards of proficiency and standards of previous due attendance, for the purposes of the above recited enactments so far as they relate to England and Wales.

Now I, the Right Honourable Charles Thomas Ritchie, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, with the consent of the Board of Education, hereby for the purpose of the said enactments, and so far as the same relate to England and Wales, order that, from and after the 1st day of July, 1901, the aforesaid Order of the 7th August, 1893, shall be revoked, and instead thereof the following provisions shall take effect, that is to say:—

(a.) The standard of proficiency for the purpose of a certificate of proficiency to be given to any child shall be the Fifth Standard of reading, writing, and arithmetic, as fixed by the Code in force for the time being, or any higher standard which may be attained by the child.

Certificates of proficiency may be granted in the manner prescribed by sections 4 to 8 of the Regulations of the Board of Education, dated 23rd April, 1900.†

(b.) The standard of previous due attendance at a certified efficient school for the purpose of a certificate of previous due attendance shall, in the case of any child, be 350 attendances after such child has attained five years of age in not more than two schools during each year for five years, whether consecutive or not.

Certificates of previous due attendance at school may be granted in the manner prescribed by sections 9 to 11 of the Regulations of the Board of Education, dated 23rd April, 1900.†

Chas. T. Ritchie,

One of Her Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
December 19th, 1900.

* Printed in Statutory Rules and Orders, 1893, p. 290.

† Printed in Statutory Rules and Orders, 1900, p. 233 ; the Order was revoked, and the above sections re-enacted by Order dated March 21, 1901, printed under the title "Education, England" in the revised edition of the Statutory Rules and Orders.

The Board of Education hereby consents to the standards of proficiency and due attendance fixed by the Secretary of State in the above Order for the purposes of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878.

H. M. Lindsell,
One of the Assistant Secretaries of
the Board of Education.

December 31st, 1900.

Note.—In districts where the Byelaws made by the School Authority under the Elementary Education Acts apply to children between 13 and 14 years of age, a child must also satisfy the conditions of total exemption prescribed by the Byelaws before he can be legally employed full time in a factory or workshop.

(b.) Scotland.*

ORDER, DATED DECEMBER 24, 1878,† DEFINING AN ATTENDANCE AT SCHOOL, SO FAR AS REGARDS SCOTLAND.

Whereas by the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878,‡ it is enacted as follows:—

23. The parent of a child employed in a factory or in a workshop shall cause that child to attend some recognised efficient school (which school may be selected by such parent), as follows:—

- (1.) The child, when employed in a morning or afternoon set, shall in every week, during any part of which he is so employed be caused to attend on each work day for at least one attendance; and
- (2.) The child, when employed on the alternate day system, shall on each work day preceding each day of employment in the factory or workshop, be caused to attend for at least two attendances;
- (3.) An attendance for the purposes of this section shall be an attendance as defined for the time being by a Secretary of State with the consent of the Education Department, and be between the hours of eight in the morning and six in the evening.

105. In Scotland the expression "Education Department" means the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council appointed by Her Majesty on Education in Scotland:

* No Order under the Factory and Workshop Act is now in force for Scotland prescribing standards of proficiency and due attendance. The standard of proficiency to be attained by a child of 13 before he can be employed as a young person is now fixed by statute in Scotland; and previous due attendance no longer qualifies (*see* sections 6 and 7 of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1883; 46 & 47 Vict. c. 56).

† This Order was gazetted December 31, 1878.

‡ 41 & 42 Vict. c. 16; now s. 68 (1) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

Now, I, the Right Honourable Richard Assheton Cross, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, with the consent of the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council appointed by Her Majesty on Education in Scotland, hereby, for the purposes of the above enactment, so far as concerns Scotland, define "attendance" to mean the attendance of a child at a morning or afternoon meeting of a school during not less than two hours of instruction in secular subjects.

Richd. Assheton Cross.

Home Office, Whitehall,
December 24th, 1878.

(c.) Ireland.

ORDER, DATED FEBRUARY 19, 1903,* DEFINING ATTENDANCE
AT SCHOOL, AND FIXING A STANDARD OF PROFICIENCY
(IRELAND).

1903. No. 232.

1 Edward VII., c. 22, ss. 68, 71, 160.

In pursuance of Sections 68 and 71 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, I hereby make the following Order:—

(1.) An attendance for the purposes of Section 68 of the said Act shall be an attendance at instruction in secular subjects for a period of not less than two hours at some recognised efficient school.

(2.) The standard of proficiency for the purpose of Section 71 of the said Act shall be such proficiency in reading, writing, and arithmetic as is prescribed for the fifth class or standard in the programme of instruction of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland.

(3.) Certificates of proficiency may be granted in the same manner as is prescribed for Certificates under the Irish Education Act of 1892† by the Second Schedule to that Act (55 and 56 Vict., chapter 42).

(4.) The Order of the 15th February, 1879, defining an attendance at a recognised efficient school in Ireland, and prescribing the standard of proficiency and the standard of previous due attendance in Ireland is hereby revoked.

A. Akers-Douglas,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
19th February, 1903.

* This Order was gazetted in the *Dublin Gazette*, March 10, 1903.

† 55 & 56 Vict. c. 42.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

Dudley.

Whereas the Right Honourable Aretas Akers-Douglas, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, under and pursuant to the provisions of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,* made an Order, which provided as follows:—

1. An attendance, for the purposes of Section 68 of the said Act, shall be an attendance at instruction in secular subjects for a period of not less than two hours at some recognised efficient school.
2. The standard of proficiency, for the purpose of Section 71 of the said Act, shall be such proficiency in reading, writing, and arithmetic as is prescribed for the fifth class or standard in the programme of instruction of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland.
3. Certificates of proficiency may be granted in the same manner as is prescribed for Certificates under the Irish Education Act of 1892 by the Second Schedule to that Act (55 and 56 Vict., chapter 42).
4. The Order of the 15th February, 1879, defining an attendance at a recognised efficient school in Ireland, and prescribing the standard of proficiency and the standard of previous due attendance in Ireland, is hereby revoked.

Now We, William Humble, Earl of Dudley, Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, in pursuance of the powers vested in Us by Sections 68, 71, and 160 of the said Act, and of every other power Us thereunto enabling, by and with the advice, consent, and approval of the Privy Council in Ireland, do hereby consent to and approve of the provisions of the hereinbefore recited Order of the said Aretas Akers-Douglas.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 10th day of March, 1903.

O'Conor Don.
John Ross.

* 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

(2.) Requisition for Certificate of Birth.

(a.) England.

ORDER OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD, DATED DECEMBER 23, 1901,* PRESCRIBING FORM OF REQUISITION FOR CERTIFICATE OF BIRTH UNDER THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

1901. No. 1020.

To all Superintendent Registrars, and Registrars of Births and Deaths in England and Wales:—

And to all others whom it may concern.

Whereas by section 134 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† it is enacted as follows:—

“Where the age of any young person under the age of sixteen years or child is required to be ascertained or proved for the purposes of this Act, or for any purpose connected with the employment in labour or elementary education of the young person or child, any person shall on presenting a written requisition in such form and containing such particulars as may be from time to time prescribed by the Local Government Board, and on payment of a fee of sixpence, be entitled to obtain a certified copy under the hand of a registrar or superintendent registrar of the entry in the register, under the Births and Deaths Registration Acts, 1836 to 1874, of the birth of that young person or child; and such form of requisition shall, on request, be supplied without charge by every superintendent registrar and registrar of births, deaths, and marriages.”

Now therefore, We, the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the powers given to Us by the statutes in that behalf, hereby Order as follows:—

ARTICLE I.—The requisition to be made to entitle any person to obtain a certified copy of an entry of a registry of birth under the section above-cited shall be in the Form set forth in the Schedule to this Order.

ARTICLE II.—This Order shall come into operation on the First day of January, One thousand nine hundred and two.

* This Order was gazetted December 27, 1901.

† 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

Education of Children:—Requisition for Birth Certificate. 47

Schedule.

THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

Requisition for a certified Copy of an entry of Birth for the purposes of the above-mentioned Act, or for any purpose connected with the employment in labour or elementary education of a Young Person under the age of sixteen years or of a Child.

To the Superintendent Registrar or Registrar of Births and Deaths having the custody of the Register in which the birth of the under-mentioned Young Person or Child is registered:—

I, the undersigned, hereby demand, for the purposes above-mentioned, or some or one of them, a Certificate of the Birth of the Young Person or Child named in the subjoined Schedule.

Christian Name and Surname of the Young Person or child of whose Age a Certificate is required.	Names of the Parents of such Young Person or Child.		Where such Young Person or Child was Born.	In what Year such Young Person or Child was Born.
	Father.	Mother.		

Dated this day of , 19 .

Signature

Address

Occupation

Given under the Seal of Office of the Local Government Board, this Twenty-third day of December, in the year One thousand nine hundred and one.

(L.S.)

Chas. T. Ritchie,

One of the *Ex-officio* Members of the
Local Government Board.

H. C. Monro,

Assistant Secretary.

(b.) Scotland.

ORDER OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR SCOTLAND, DATED FEBRUARY 14, 1902, PRESCRIBING FORM OF REQUISITION FOR EXTRACT OF ENTRY OF BIRTH UNDER THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

1902. No. 133.

To all Registrars of Births and Deaths in Scotland:

And to all others whom it may concern.

Whereas by section 134 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,* it is enacted as follows:—

“ Where the age of any young person under the age of sixteen years, or child, is required to be ascertained or proved for the purposes of this Act, or for any purpose connected with the employment in labour or elementary education of the young person or child, any person shall on presenting a written requisition in such form and containing such particulars as may be from time to time prescribed by the Local Government Board, and on payment of a fee of sixpence, be entitled to obtain a certified copy under the hand of a registrar or superintendent registrar of the entry in the register under the Births and Deaths Registration Acts, 1836 to 1874, of the birth of that young person or child; and such form of requisition shall, on request, be supplied without charge by every superintendent registrar and registrar of births, deaths, and marriages ”;

And whereas by section 159 of the aforesaid Act, it is enacted as follows:—

“ In the application of this Act to Scotland ”—

* * * * *
“ the expression ‘ Local Government Board ’ means the Local Government Board for Scotland ”;

Now therefore We, the Local Government Board for Scotland, in pursuance of the powers given to Us by the Statutes in that behalf, hereby Order as follows:

Article I.—The requisition to be made to entitle any person to obtain an extract under the hand of the Registrar of an entry of birth under the section above cited shall be in the Form set forth in the Schedule to this Order.

* 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

Education of Children :—Requisition for Birth Certificate. 49

Article II.—This order shall come into operation on the twenty-first day of February, One thousand nine hundred and two.

Schedule.

THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

Requisition for an extract under the hand of the Registrar of an entry of Birth for the purposes of the above Act, or for any purpose connected with the employment in labour or elementary education of a Child or Young Person under the age of sixteen years.

To the Registrar having the custody of the Register in which the birth of the undermentioned Child or Young Person is registered.

I, the undersigned, hereby demand for the purposes above mentioned, or some or one of them, an Extract under your hand of the Entry of the Birth of the Child or Young Person named in the subjoined Schedule.

Christian Name and Surname of the Child or Young Person of whose Age a certificate is required.	Names of the Parents of such Child or Young Person.		Where such Child or Young Person was Born.	When such Child or Young Person was Born.
	Father.	Mother.		

Dated this day of , 19 .

Signature

Address

Occupation

Given under the Seal of Office of the Local Government Board for Scotland, this fourteenth day of February, One thousand nine hundred and two.

Malcolm McNeill,
Vice-President.

G. Falconer-Stewart,
Secretary.

(c.) Ireland.

ORDER OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND,
DATED MAY 2, 1902, PRESCRIBING FORM OF REQUISITION FOR CERTIFICATE OF BIRTH UNDER THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

1902. No. 404.

To all Superintendent Registrars, and Registrars of Births and Deaths in Ireland; and to all others whom it may concern:

Whereas by section 134 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,* as applied to Ireland by section 160 of the said Act, it is enacted as follows:—

“Where the age of any young person under the age of sixteen years or child is required to be ascertained or proved for the purposes of this Act, or for any purpose connected with the employment in labour or elementary education of the young person or child, any person shall on presenting a written requisition in such form and containing such particulars as may be from time to time prescribed by the Local Government Board for Ireland, and on payment of a fee of sixpence, be entitled to obtain a certified copy under the hand of a registrar or superintendent registrar of the entry in the register, under the Births and Deaths Registration Ireland Acts, 1863 to 1880, of the birth of that young person or child; and such form of requisition shall, on request, be supplied without charge by every superintendent registrar and registrar of births, deaths, and marriages.”

Now therefore, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, in pursuance of the powers given to Us by the Statutes in that behalf, do hereby Order as follows, that is to say:—

Article I.—The requisition to be made to entitle any person to obtain a certified copy of an entry of a registry of birth under the section above-cited shall be in the Form set forth in the Schedule to this Order.

Article II.—This Order shall come into operation on the First day of July, One Thousand nine hundred and two.

* 1 Edw 7, c. 22.

Schedule.

THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

Requisition for a certified Copy of an entry of Birth for the purposes of the above-mentioned Act, or for any purpose connected with the employment in labour or elementary education of a Young Person under the age of sixteen years or of a Child.

To the Superintendent Registrar or Registrar of Births and Deaths having the custody of the Register in which the birth of the under-mentioned Young Person or Child is registered:—

I, the undersigned, hereby demand, for the purposes of *
a Certificate of the Birth of the Young Person or
Child named in the subjoined Schedule.

* Here state specifically the purpose for which the Certificate is required.

Christian Name and Surname of the Young Person or Child of whose age a Certificate is required.	Names of the Parents of such Young Person or Child.		Where such Young Person or Child was Born.	In what Year such Young Person or Child was Born.
	Father.	Mother.		

Dated this day of

Signature

Address

Occupation

Given under Our Seal of Office, this Second day of May,
in the Year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Two.

(L.S.)

H. A. Robinson.

DANGEROUS AND UNHEALTHY INDUSTRIES.

(1.) Prohibition of taking Meals in certain Places.

ORDER, DATED MARCH 23, 1898,* EXTENDING THE PROHIBITION CONTAINED IN S. 39 OF THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1878.

1898. No. 227.

Whereas by section 39 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878,† it is enacted as follows:—

“ A child, young person, or woman shall not be allowed to take a meal, or to remain during the times allowed for meals, in the parts of the factories or workshops to which this section applies: and a child, young person, or woman allowed to take a meal or to remain in contravention of this section shall be deemed to be employed contrary to the provisions of this Act:

“ Notice of the prohibition in this section shall be affixed in a factory or workshop to which it applies ”:

And whereas the said prohibition applies to the parts of factories or workshops, named in the first schedule to this Order:

And whereas a Secretary of State is also by the said section empowered, where it appears to him that by reason of the nature of the process in any class of factories or workshops or parts thereof, not named in the said schedule, the taking of meals therein is specially injurious to health, to make an order extending the prohibition in the said section to the said class of factories or workshops or parts thereof:

Now I, the Right Honourable Sir Matthew White Ridley, Baronet, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by this Order, made under section 65 of the said Act, extend the prohibition to the classes of factories or workshops or parts thereof named in the second schedule hereto.

This Order shall come into effect on the 1st April, 1898, from which date the Order of the 20th December, 1882, is revoked.

M. W. Ridley.

Whitehall,
23rd March, 1898.

* This Order was gazetted March 25, 1898.

† 41 & 42 Vict. c. 16; now s. 78 (4) (5) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

Dangerous and Unhealthy Industries:—Prohibition 53
regarding meals.

First Schedule.

(FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1878, 2ND SCHEDULE.)*

The parts of glass works in which the materials are mixed.

The parts of works where flint glass is made in which the work of grinding, cutting, or polishing is carried on.

The parts of lucifer-match works in which any manufacturing process or handicraft (except that of cutting the wood) is usually carried on.

The parts of earthenware works known or used as dipper's house, dipper's drying room, or china-scouring room.

Second Schedule.

(EXTENSION OF PROHIBITION.)

The parts of textile factories in which the process of gassing is carried on.

The parts of printworks, bleachingworks, and dyeing works in which the process of singeing is carried on.

The parts of factories or workshops in which any of the following processes are carried on:—

Sorting or dusting wool or hair.

Sorting, dusting, or grinding rags.

Fur-pulling.

Grinding, glazing, or polishing on a wheel.

Brass-casting, typefounding.

Dipping metal in aquafortis or other acid solution.

Metal-bronzing.

Majolica painting on earthenware.

Cleaning and repairing catgut.

Cutting, turning, or polishing bone, ivory, pearlshell, or snail-shell.

Manufacturing chemicals or artificial manures.

Manufacturing white lead.

Lithographic printing.

Playing-card making.

Fancy box making.

Paper staining.

Almanack making.

Artificial flower making.

Paper colouring and enamelling

Colour making.

} if and when dry powder or
dust is used.

* Now s. 78 (1) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

(2.) Certificates that certain Processes are Dangerous.

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CERTIFICATE, DATED MAY 9, 1892.*

Whereas by section 8 (1) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1891,† it is enacted that:—

“Where the Secretary of State certifies that in his opinion any machinery or process or particular description of manual labour used in a factory or workshop (other than a domestic workshop) is dangerous or injurious to health, or dangerous to life or limb, either generally, or in the case of women, children, or any other class of persons, or that the provision for the admission of fresh air is not sufficient, or that the quantity of dust generated or inhaled in any factory, or workshop, is dangerous or injurious to health, the chief inspector may serve on the occupier of the factory or workshop a notice in writing either proposing such special rules, or requiring the adoption of such special measures as appear to the chief inspector to be reasonably practicable and to meet the necessities of the case.”

Now I, the Right Honourable Henry Matthews, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, do hereby certify that, in my opinion, such processes carried on in factories and workshops, or parts thereof, as are named in the schedule hereunder, are injurious to health.

Henry Matthews.

Whitehall,
9th May, 1892.

Schedule.

Processes in—

The manufacture of white lead.

In the manufacture of paints, colours,‡ and in the extraction of arsenic.

Enamelling of iron plates.

CERTIFICATE, DATED JUNE 2, 1892.‡

Whereas by section 8 (1) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1891,§ it is enacted that:—

“Where the Secretary of State certifies that in his opinion any machinery or process or particular description

* This certificate was gazetted May 13, 1892.

† 54 & 55 Vict. c. 75; now s. 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901. Section 8 (1) of the Act of 1891 remains in force until a date to be fixed by an Order of the Secretary of State which has not yet been issued.

‡ This certificate was gazetted June 7, 1892.

§ 54 & 55 Vict. c. 75; now s. 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

|| Superseded as far as the manufacture of paints and colours is concerned by the later certificate of 1st December, 1906 (*see* page 66).

of manual labour used in a factory or workshop (other than a domestic workshop) is dangerous or injurious to health, or dangerous to life or limb, either generally, or in the case of women, children, or any other class of persons, or that the provision for the admission of fresh air is not sufficient, or that the quantity of dust generated or inhaled in any factory, or workshop, is dangerous or injurious to health, the chief inspector may serve on the occupier of the factory or workshop a notice in writing either proposing such special rules, or requiring the adoption of such special measures as appear to the chief inspector to be reasonably practicable and to meet the necessities of the case."

Now I, the Right Honourable Henry Matthews, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, do hereby certify that in my opinion such processes carried on in factories and workshops, or parts thereof, as are named in the schedule hereunder are injurious to health.

Henry Matthews.

Whitehall,
June 2, 1892.

Schedule.

Processes in—

The manufacture of lucifer matches, except such as are made with red or amorphous phosphorus.

CERTIFICATE, DATED DECEMBER 24, 1892.*

Whereas by section 8 (1) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1891,† it is enacted that:—

"Where the Secretary of State certifies that in his opinion any machinery or process or particular description of manual labour used in a factory or workshop (other than a domestic workshop) is dangerous or injurious to health, or dangerous to life or limb, either generally, or in the case of women, children, or any other class of persons, or that the provision for the admission of fresh air is not sufficient, or that the quantity of dust generated or inhaled in any factory, or workshop, is dangerous or injurious to health, the chief inspector may serve on the occupier of the factory or workshop a notice in

* This certificate was gazetted December 27, 1892.

† 54 & 55 Vict. c. 75; now s. 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

writing either proposing such special rules, or requiring the adoption of such special measures as appear to the chief inspector to be reasonably practicable and to meet the necessities of the case."

Now I, the Right Honourable Herbert Henry Asquith, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, do hereby certify that in my opinion such processes carried on in factories and workshops, or parts thereof, as are named in the schedule hereunder, are dangerous or injurious to health.

H. H. Asquith.

Whitehall,
24th December, 1892.

Schedule.

Processes in—

- * The manufacture of earthenware.
 - * The manufacture of explosives, in which di-nitro-benzole is used.
- Chemical works.
- † Quarries.

CERTIFICATE, DATED JANUARY 2, 1894.†.

1894. No. 623.

Whereas by section 8 (1) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1891,§ it is enacted that:—

“Where the Secretary of State certifies that in his opinion any machinery or process or particular description of manual labour used in a factory or workshop (other than a domestic workshop) is dangerous or injurious to health, or dangerous to life or limb, either generally, or in the case of women, children, or any other class of persons, or that the provision for the admission of fresh air is not sufficient, or that the quantity of dust generated or inhaled in any factory, or workshop, is dangerous or injurious to health, the chief inspector may serve on the occupier of the factory or workshop a notice in

* Superseded by later certificate.

† Special rules for quarries more than 20 feet deep are made under the Quarries Act, 1894, and not under the Factory Acts.

‡ This certificate was gazetted January 5, 1894.

§ 54 & 55 Vict. c. 75 ; now s. 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

writing either proposing such special rules, or requiring the adoption of such special measures as appear to the chief inspector to be reasonably practicable and to meet the necessities of the case.”

Now I, the Right Honourable Herbert Henry Asquith, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, do hereby certify that in my opinion such processes carried on in factories and workshops, or parts thereof, as are named in the schedule hereunder, are dangerous or injurious to health.

H. H. Asquith.

Whitehall,
2nd January, 1894.

Schedule.

Processes in—

The manufacture of red, orange, or yellow lead.

Lead smelting.

The tinning and enamelling of iron hollow ware.

* Electric accumulator works.

CERTIFICATE, DATED JUNE 19, 1894.†

1894. No. 628.

Whereas by section 8 (1) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1891,‡ it is enacted that:—

“Where the Secretary of State certifies that in his opinion any machinery or process or particular description of manual labour used in a factory or workshop (other than a domestic workshop) is dangerous or injurious to health, or dangerous to life or limb, either generally, or in the case of women, children, or any other class of persons, or that the provision for the admission of fresh air is not sufficient, or that the quantity of dust generated or inhaled in any factory, or workshop, is dangerous or injurious to health, the chief inspector may serve on the occupier of the factory or workshop a notice in writing either proposing such special rules, or requiring the adoption of such special measures as appear to the chief inspector to be reasonably practicable and to meet the necessities of the case.”

* Superseded by later certificate.

† This certificate was gazetted June 22, 1894.

‡ 54 & 55 Vict. c. 75; now s. 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

Now I, the Right Honourable Herbert Henry Asquith, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, do hereby certify that in my opinion such processes carried on in factories and workshops, or parts thereof, as are named in the schedule hereunder, are dangerous or injurious to health.

H. H. Asquith.

Whitehall,
19th June, 1894.

Schedule.

Processes in—

The tinning and enamelling of metal hollow ware and cooking utensils.

CERTIFICATE, DATED SEPTEMBER 11, 1896.

1896. No. 779.

Whereas by section 8 (1) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1891,* it is enacted that:—

“Where the Secretary of State certifies that in his opinion any machinery or process or particular description of manual labour used in a factory or workshop (other than a domestic workshop) is dangerous or injurious to health, or dangerous to life or limb, either generally, or in the case of women, children, or any other class of persons, or that the provision for the admission of fresh air is not sufficient, or that the quantity of dust generated or inhaled in any factory, or workshop, is dangerous or injurious to health, the chief inspector may serve on the occupier of the factory or workshop a notice in writing either proposing such special rules, or requiring the adoption of such special measures as appear to the chief inspector to be reasonably practicable and to meet the necessities of the case.”

Now I, the Right Honourable Sir Matthew White Ridley, Baronet, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, do hereby certify, that in my opinion the process of

**BOTTLING AERATED WATER AND THE PROCESSES
INCIDENTAL THERETO, INCLUDING THE EXAMINING
AND LABELLING OF THE BOTTLES,**

are dangerous or injurious to health.

M. W. Ridley.

Whitehall,
11th September, 1896.

* 54 & 55 Vict. c. 75 ; now s. 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

CERTIFICATE, DATED DECEMBER 1, 1896.*

1896. No. 1039.

Whereas by section 8 (1) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1891,† it is enacted that:—

“Where the Secretary of State certifies that in his opinion any machinery or process or particular description of manual labour used in a factory or workshop (other than a domestic workshop) is dangerous or injurious to health, or dangerous to life or limb, either generally, or in the case of women, children, or any other class of persons, or that the provision for the admission of fresh air is not sufficient, or that the quantity of dust generated or inhaled in any factory, or workshop, is dangerous or injurious to health, the chief inspector may serve on the occupier of the factory or workshop a notice in writing either proposing such special rules, or requiring the adoption of such special measures as appear to the chief inspector to be reasonably practicable and to meet the necessities of the case.”

Now I, the Right Honourable Sir Matthew White Ridley, Baronet, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, do hereby certify that in my opinion the process of

VULCANIZING INDIA-RUBBER BY MEANS OF BISULPHIDE OF CARBON, AND THE PROCESSES INCIDENTAL THERETO,

are dangerous or injurious to health.

M. W. Ridley.

Whitehall,
1st December, 1896.

CERTIFICATE, DATED APRIL 2, 1898.‡

1898. No. 278.

Whereas by section 8 (1) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1891,† it is enacted that:—

“Where the Secretary of State certifies that in his opinion any machinery or process or particular description of manual labour used in a factory or workshop (other than a domestic workshop) is dangerous or injurious to health, or dangerous to life or limb,

* This certificate was gazetted December 4, 1896.

† 54 & 55 Vict. c. 75; now s. 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

‡ This certificate was gazetted April 5, 1898.

either generally, or in the case of women, children, or any other class of persons, or that the provision for the admission of fresh air is not sufficient, or that the quantity of dust generated or inhaled in any factory, or workshop, is dangerous or injurious to health, the chief inspector may serve on the occupier of the factory or workshop a notice in writing either proposing such special rules, or requiring the adoption of such special measures as appear to the chief inspector to be reasonably practicable and to meet the necessities of the case."

Now I, the Right Honourable Sir Matthew White Ridley, Baronet, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, do hereby certify that in my opinion the process of

SORTING FOREIGN HIDES AND SKINS, AND DRY EAST
INDIAN HIDES AND SKINS, AND THE PROCESSES
INCIDENTAL THERETO,

are dangerous or injurious to health.

M. W. Ridley.

Whitehall,

2nd April, 1898.

CERTIFICATE, DATED MAY 7, 1898.*

1898. No. 349.

Whereas by section 8 (1) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1891,† it is enacted that:—

"Where the Secretary of State certifies that in his opinion any machinery or process or particular description of manual labour used in a factory or workshop (other than a domestic workshop) is dangerous or injurious to health, or dangerous to life or limb, either generally, or in the case of women, children, or any other class of persons, or that the provision for the admission of fresh air is not sufficient, or that the quantity of dust generated or inhaled in any factory, or workshop, is dangerous or injurious to health, the chief inspector may serve on the occupier of the factory or workshop a notice in writing either proposing such special rules, or requiring the adoption of such special measures as appear to the chief inspector to be reasonably practicable and to meet the necessities of the case."

* This certificate was gazetted May 10, 1898.

† 54 & 55 Vict. c. 75; now s. 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

Now I, the Right Honourable Sir Matthew White Ridley, Baronet, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, do hereby certify that in my opinion the following processes, namely,

THE MANUFACTURE AND DECORATION OF EARTHEN-
WARE AND CHINA,

are dangerous or injurious to health.

M. W. Ridley.

Whitehall,
7th May, 1898.

CERTIFICATE, DATED AUGUST 3, 1898.*

1898. No. 571.

Whereas by section 8 (1) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1891,† it is enacted that:—

“Where the Secretary of State certifies that in his opinion any machinery or process or particular description of manual labour used in a factory or workshop (other than a domestic workshop) is dangerous or injurious to health, or dangerous to life or limb, either generally, or in the case of women, children, or any other class of persons, or that the provision for the admission of fresh air is not sufficient, or that the quantity of dust generated or inhaled in any factory, or workshop, is dangerous or injurious to health, the chief inspector may serve on the occupier of the factory or workshop a notice in writing either proposing such special rules, or requiring the adoption of such special measures as appear to the chief inspector to be reasonably practicable and to meet the necessities of the case.”

Now I, the Right Honourable Sir Matthew White Ridley, Baronet, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, do hereby certify that in my opinion the following process, namely,

THE DUSTING OF COLOURS ON ADHESIVE SURFACES
FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING TRANSFERS FOR USE
IN THE MANUFACTURE OR DECORATION OF EARTHEN-
WARE AND CHINA,

is dangerous or injurious to health.

M. W. Ridley.

Whitehall,
3rd August, 1898.

* This certificate was gazetted August 12, 1898.

† 54 & 55 Vict. c. 75; now s. 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

CERTIFICATE, DATED DECEMBER 17, 1898.*

1898. No. 1094.

Whereas by section 8 (1) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1891,† it is enacted that:—

“ Where the Secretary of State certifies that in his opinion any machinery or process or particular description of manual labour used in a factory or workshop (other than a domestic workshop) is dangerous or injurious to health, or dangerous to life or limb, either generally, or in the case of women, children, or any other class of persons, or that the provision for the admission of fresh air is not sufficient, or that the quantity of dust generated or inhaled in any factory, or workshop, is dangerous or injurious to health, the chief inspector may serve on the occupier of the factory or workshop a notice in writing either proposing such special rules, or requiring the adoption of such special measures as appear to the chief inspector to be reasonably practicable and to meet the necessities of the case.”

Now I, the Right Honourable Sir Matthew White Ridley, Baronet, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, do hereby certify that in my opinion the process of

GLAZING BRICKS WITH THE USE OF LEAD

is dangerous or injurious to health.

M. W. Ridley.

Whitehall,
17th December, 1898.

CERTIFICATE, DATED JUNE 6, 1902.‡

In pursuance of section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,§ I hereby certify the manufacture of

FELT HATS WITH THE AID OF INFLAMMABLE SOLVENT

to be dangerous.

Chas. T. Ritchie,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office Whitehall,
6th June, 1902.

* This certificate was gazetted December 20, 1898.

† 54 & 55 Vict. c. 75 ; now s. 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

‡ This certificate was gazetted July 4, 1902.

§ 1 Edw. 7. c. 22.

CERTIFICATE, DATED SEPTEMBER 22, 1902.*

I hereby, in pursuance of section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† certify the process of

FILE-CUTTING BY HAND

to be dangerous.

A. Akers-Douglas,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
22nd September, 1902.

CERTIFICATE, DATED SEPTEMBER 30, 1902.‡

In pursuance of section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby certify the processes of

LOADING, UNLOADING, MOVING, AND HANDLING
GOODS IN, ON, OR AT ANY DOCK, WHARF, OR QUAY,
AND THE PROCESSES OF LOADING, UNLOADING, AND
COALING ANY SHIP IN ANY DOCK, HARBOUR, OR
CANAL,

to be dangerous.

A. Akers-Douglas,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
30th September, 1902.

CERTIFICATE, DATED AUGUST 3, 1903.§

In pursuance of section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby certify the

MANUFACTURE OF ELECTRIC ACCUMULATORS

to be dangerous.

A. Akers-Douglas,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
3rd August, 1903.

* This certificate was gazetted October 10, 1902.

† 1 Edw. 7. c. 22.

‡ This certificate was gazetted August 4, 1903.

§ This certificate was gazetted August 11, 1903.

CERTIFICATE, DATED NOVEMBER 7, 1904.

In pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,* I hereby certify the machinery known as a

SELF-ACTING MULE

used in the process of spinning in textile factories to be dangerous.

A. Akers-Douglas,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
7th November, 1904.

CERTIFICATE, DATED MAY 2, 1905.

In pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,* I hereby certify the

USE OF LOCOMOTIVES, WAGGONS, AND OTHER ROLLING
STOCK ON LINES OF RAIL OR SIDINGS

in any factory or workshop or any place to which the provisions of section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, are applied by that Act or on lines of rail or sidings used in connection with any factory or workshop or any place as aforesaid, and not being part of a railway within the meaning of the Railway Employment (Prevention of Accidents) Act, 1900, to be dangerous.

A. Akers-Douglas,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
2nd May, 1905.

CERTIFICATE, DATED MAY 11, 1905.

In pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,* I hereby certify the processes of

SPINNING AND WEAVING FLAX AND TOW

and the processes incidental thereto to be dangerous.

A. Akers-Douglas,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
11th May, 1905.

* 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

CERTIFICATE, DATED JUNE 17, 1905.

In pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,* I hereby certify the processes of

 SORTING, WILLEYING, WASHING, COMBING, AND CARDING
 WOOL, GOAT-HAIR AND CAMEL HAIR,
and processes incidental thereto to be dangerous.

A. Akers-Douglas,

One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
17th June, 1905.

CERTIFICATE, DATED DECEMBER 1, 1906.

In pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,* I hereby certify the

 MANUFACTURE OF PAINTS AND COLOURS
to be dangerous.

H. J. Gladstone,

One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
1st December, 1906.

CERTIFICATE, DATED JANUARY 29, 1907.

In pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,* I hereby certify the

 PROCESSES OF SPINNING AND WEAVING HEMP, OR JUTE,
 OR HEMP OR JUTE TOW, AND PROCESSES INCIDENTAL
 THERE TO
to be dangerous.

H. J. Gladstone,

One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
29th January, 1907.

CERTIFICATE, DATED MAY 23, 1907

In pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,* I hereby certify

PROCESSES INVOLVING THE USE OF HORSEHAIR FROM
CHINA, SIBERIA, OR RUSSIA

to be dangerous.

H. J. Gladstone,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
23rd May, 1907.

CERTIFICATE, DATED JUNE 1, 1907.

In pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,* I hereby certify the

PROCESS OF HEADING OF YARN DYED BY MEANS OF A
LEAD COMPOUND

to be dangerous.

H. J. Gladstone,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
1st June, 1907.

CERTIFICATE, DATED JUNE 6, 1907.

In pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,* I hereby certify the

CASTING OF BRASS OR ANY ALLOY OF COPPER WITH
ZINC

to be dangerous.

H. J. Gladstone,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
6th June, 1907.

* 1 Edw. 7 c. 22.

CERTIFICATE, DATED AUGUST 9, 1907.

In pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,* I hereby certify the—

GENERATION, TRANSFORMATION, DISTRIBUTION, AND USE OF ELECTRICAL ENERGY IN ANY FACTORY, WORKSHOP, DOCK, WHARF, QUAY, WAREHOUSE, OR OTHER PLACE TO WHICH THE SAID SECTION IS APPLIED BY THE ACT

to be dangerous.

H. J. Gladstone,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
9th August, 1907.

CERTIFICATE, DATED AUGUST 26, 1907.

In pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,* I hereby certify the—

MANUFACTURE OF NITRO- AND AMIDO- DERIVATIVES OF BENZENE, AND THE MANUFACTURE OF EXPLOSIVES WITH USE OF DINITROBENZOL OR DINITROTOLUOL

to be dangerous.

H. J. Gladstone,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
26th August, 1907.

3. Regulations for Dangerous Trades.

(a.) Rules for Inquiries as to Draft Regulations.

RULES, DATED FEBRUARY 5, 1903, UNDER SECTION 81 OF THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901, FOR THE CONDUCT OF INQUIRIES HELD IN PURSUANCE OF THAT SECTION WITH REGARD TO ANY DRAFT REGULATIONS FOR DANGEROUS TRADES.

1903. No. 84.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on me by section 81 (4) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,* I hereby make the following rules for the conduct of inquiries with regard to draft regulations for Dangerous Trades:—

(1.) The inquiry shall be opened at such time and place as may be fixed by the person appointed by the Secretary of

* 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

State to hold the inquiry (in these rules referred to as "the Commissioner"), and not less than three weeks' notice of the time and place so fixed shall be sent by post by him or on his behalf to all persons who have sent to the Secretary of State any objection to the draft regulations: Provided that the non-receipt of such notice by any such person shall not invalidate the proceedings or render necessary an adjournment of the inquiry.

(2.) The Commissioner may adjourn the inquiry from time to time as he sees fit, and may hold adjourned sittings at any place which he thinks necessary for the convenience of persons who objected to the draft regulations.

(3.) The Commissioner may give such directions as he thinks necessary as to the order in which the draft regulations and the objections thereto shall be considered, and as to the order in which the parties appearing at the inquiry shall be heard.

(4.) If any person who has not made objections to the draft regulations in accordance with section 80 claims to be heard at the inquiry, the Commissioner may require him to state his objection in writing in the manner provided by section 80 (2).

(5.) If the objections to any draft regulation made by more than one person appearing at the inquiry appear to the Commissioner to be the same in substance, he may select any person whom he considers representative of the largest number of persons affected by the draft regulation to state such objections, and to call evidence (if required) in support of such objections. Any other person making the same objections may be heard subsequently by consent of the Commissioner.

(6.) The Commissioner may stop any statement which appears to him to be irrelevant to the draft regulation or objection under consideration, or to involve unnecessary repetition of arguments already fully stated.

(7.) Subject to the provisions of section 81, and to the foregoing rules, all the proceedings shall be conducted in such manner as the Commissioner may direct.

A. Akers-Douglas,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office,
5th February, 1903.

(b.) Regulations for Particular Trades.

*FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF FELT HATS, WHERE ANY INFLAMMABLE SOLVENT IS USED.

1902. No. 623.†

Whereas the manufacture of Felt Hats with the aid of inflammable solvent has been certified in pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,‡ to be dangerous: I hereby, in pursuance of the power conferred on me by that Act, make the following Regulations, and direct that they shall apply to all factories and workshops in which any inflammable solvent is used in the manufacture of Felt Hats:—

1. Every proofing room and every stove or drying room in which an inflammable solvent is evaporated shall be thoroughly ventilated to the satisfaction of the Inspector for the district, so as to carry off as far as possible the inflammable vapour.

2. The number of wet spirit-proofed hat bodies allowed to be in a proofing room at any one time shall not exceed the proportion of one hat for each 15 cubic feet of air space; and in no stove, whilst the first drying of any spirit-proofed hats is being carried on, shall the number of hat bodies of any kind exceed a proportion of one hat for each 12 cubic feet of air space.

A notice stating the dimensions of each such room or stove in cubic feet and the number of spirit-proofed hats allowed to be therein at any one time shall be kept constantly affixed in a conspicuous position.

3. Spirit-proofed hats shall be opened out singly and exposed for one hour before being placed in the stove. This requirement shall not apply in the case of a stove which contains no fire or artificial light capable of igniting inflammable vapour, and which is so constructed and arranged as, in the opinion of the Inspector for the district, to present no risk of such ignition from external fire or light.

4. The above rules, in so far as they affect drying stoves, shall not apply to the process of drying hat bodies where the solvent is recovered in a closed oven or chamber fitted with safe and suitable apparatus for the condensation of the solvent.

* These Regulations were gazetted August 19th, 1902.

† The number at the head of these, and of subsequent, Regulations is the number given to them in the series of Statutory Rules and Orders for the year.

‡ 1 Elw. 7. c. 22.

5. No person shall smoke in any room or place in which inflammable solvent is exposed to the air.

These regulations shall come into force on the 1st day of October, 1902.

A. Akers-Douglas,

One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
12th August, 1902.

*FOR THE PROCESS OF FILE-CUTTING BY HAND.

1903. No. 507.

Whereas the process of file-cutting by hand has been certified in pursuance of section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† to be dangerous:

I hereby, in pursuance of the powers conferred on me by that Act, make the following Regulations, and direct that they shall apply to all factories and workshops (including tenement factories and tenement workshops) or parts thereof in which the process of file-cutting by hand is carried on: Provided that the Chief Inspector of Factories may by certificate in writing exempt from all or any of these Regulations any factory or workshop in which he is satisfied that the beds used are of such composition as not to entail danger to the health of the persons employed.

1. The number of stocks in any room shall not be more than one stock for every 350 cubic feet of air space in the room; and in calculating air space for the purpose of this Regulation any space more than 10 feet above the floor of the room shall not be reckoned.

2. After the 1st day of January, 1904, the distance between the stocks measured from the centre of one stock to the centre of the next shall not be less than 2 feet 6 inches, and after the 1st day of January, 1905, the said distance shall not be less than 3 feet.

3. Every room shall have a substantial floor, the whole of which shall be covered with a washable material, save that it shall be optional to leave a space not exceeding 6 inches in width round the base of each stock.

° These Regulations were gazetted June 23rd, 1903.

† 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

- The floor of every room shall be kept in good repair.
4. Efficient inlet and outlet ventilators shall be provided in every room. The inlet ventilators shall be so arranged and placed as not to cause a direct draught of incoming air to fall on the workmen employed at the stocks.
- The ventilators shall be kept in good repair and in working order.
5. No person shall interfere with or impede the working of the ventilators.
6. Sufficient and suitable washing conveniences shall be provided and maintained for the use of the file-cutters. The washing conveniences shall be under cover and shall comprise at least one fixed basin for every ten or less stocks. Every basin shall be fitted with a waste pipe discharging over a drain or into some receptacle of a capacity at least equal to one gallon for every file-cutter using the basin. Water shall be laid on to every basin either from the main or from a tank of a capacity of not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons to every worker supplied from such tank. A supply of clean water shall be kept in the said tank while work is going on at least sufficient to enable every worker supplied from such tank to wash.
7. The walls and ceiling of every room, except such parts as are painted or varnished or made of glazed brick, shall be limewashed once in every six months ending the 30th of June and once in every six months ending the 31st of December.
8. The floor and such parts of the walls and ceiling as are not limewashed and the benches shall be cleansed once a week.
9. If the factory or workshop is situated in a dwelling-house the work of file-cutting shall not be carried on in any room which is used as a sleeping place or for cooking or eating meals.
10. Every file-cutter shall when at work wear a long apron reaching from the shoulders and neck to below the knees. The apron shall be kept in a cleanly state.
11. A copy of these Regulations and an Abstract of the provisions of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,* shall be kept affixed in the factory or workshop in a conspicuous place.
12. It shall be the duty of the occupier to carry out Regulations 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 11: except that, in any room in a tenement factory or tenement workshop which is let to more than one occupier, it shall be the duty of the owner to carry out these Regulations, except the last clause of Regulation 6, which shall be carried out by the occupiers.

It shall be the duty of the occupier or occupiers to carry out Regulation 8.

It shall be the duty of the occupier or occupiers and of every workman to observe Regulations 5, 9, and 10.

These Regulations shall come into force on the 1st day of September, 1903.

A. Akers-Douglas,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
19th June, 1903.

†FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF ELECTRIC ACCUMULATORS.

1903. No. 1,004.

Whereas the manufacture of electric accumulators has been certified in pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,* to be dangerous;

I hereby, in pursuance of the powers conferred on me by that Act, make the following Regulations, and direct that they shall apply to all factories and workshops or parts thereof in which electric accumulators are manufactured.

In these Regulations "lead process" means pasting, casting, lead burning, or any work involving contact with dry compounds of lead.

Any approval given by the Chief Inspector of Factories in pursuance of these Regulations shall be given in writing, and may at any time be revoked by notice in writing signed by him.

Duties of Occupier.

1. Every room in which casting, pasting or lead burning is carried on shall contain at least 500 cubic feet of air space for each person employed therein, and in computing this air space, no height above 14 feet shall be taken into account.

These rooms and that in which the plates are formed, shall be capable of through ventilation. They shall be provided with windows made to open.

* 1 Edw. 7. c. 22.

† These Regulations were gazetted November 24th, 1903.

2. Each of the following processes shall be carried on in such manner and under such conditions as to secure effectual separation from one another and from any other process:—

- (a.) Manipulation of dry compounds of lead;
- (b.) Pasting;
- (c.) Formation, and lead burning necessarily carried on therewith;
- (d.) Melting down of old plates.

Provided that manipulation of dry compounds of lead carried on as in Regulation 5 (b) need not be separated from pasting.

3. The floors of the rooms in which manipulation of dry compounds of lead or pasting is carried on shall be of cement or similar impervious material, and shall be kept constantly moist while work is being done.

The floors of these rooms shall be washed with a hose pipe daily.

4. Every melting pot shall be covered with a hood and shaft so arranged as to remove the fumes and hot air from the workrooms.

Lead ashes and old plates shall be kept in receptacles specially provided for the purpose.

5. Manipulation of dry compounds of lead in the mixing of the paste or other processes, shall not be done except (a) in an apparatus so closed, or so arranged with an exhaust draught, as to prevent the escape of dust into the work room; or (b) at a bench provided with (1) efficient exhaust draught and air guide so arranged as to draw the dust away from the worker, and (2) a grating on which each receptacle of the compound of lead in use at the time shall stand.

6. The benches at which pasting is done shall be covered with sheet lead or other impervious material, and shall have raised edges.

7. No woman, young person, or child shall be employed in the manipulation of dry compounds of lead or in pasting.

8. (a.) A duly qualified medical practitioner (in these Regulations referred to as the "Appointed Surgeon") who may be the Certifying Surgeon, shall be appointed by the occupier, such appointment unless held by the Certifying Surgeon to be subject to the approval of the Chief Inspector of Factories.

(b.) Every person employed in a lead process shall be examined once a month by the Appointed Surgeon, who shall have power to suspend from employment in any lead process.

(c.) No person after such suspension shall be employed in a lead process without written sanction entered in the Health

Register by the Appointed Surgeon. It shall be sufficient compliance with this Regulation for a written certificate to be given by the Appointed Surgeon and attached to the Health Register, such certificate to be replaced by a proper entry in the Health Register at the Appointed Surgeon's next visit.

(d.) A Health Register in a form approved by the Chief Inspector of Factories shall be kept, and shall contain a list of all persons employed in lead processes. The Appointed Surgeon will enter in the Health Register the dates and results of his examinations of the persons employed and particulars of any directions given by him. He shall on a prescribed form furnish to the Chief Inspector of Factories on the 1st day of January in each year a list of the persons suspended by him during the previous year, the cause and duration of such suspension, and the number of examinations made.

The Health Register shall be produced at any time when required by H.M. Inspectors of Factories or by the Certifying Surgeon or by the Appointed Surgeon.

9. Overalls shall be provided for all persons employed in manipulating dry compounds of lead or in pasting.

The overalls shall be washed or renewed once every week.

10. The occupier shall provide and maintain:—

(a) a cloakroom in which workers can deposit clothing put off during working hours. Separate and suitable arrangements shall be made for the storage of the overalls required in Regulation 9.

(b) a dining room unless the factory is closed during meal hours.

11. No person shall be allowed to introduce, keep, prepare or partake of any food, drink, or tobacco, in any room in which a lead process is carried on. Suitable provisions shall be made for the deposit of food brought by the workers.

This Regulation shall not apply to any sanitary drink provided by the occupier and approved by the Appointed Surgeon.

12. The occupier shall provide and maintain for the use of the persons employed in lead processes a lavatory, with soap, nail brushes, towels, and at least one lavatory basin for every five such persons. Each such basin shall be provided with a waste pipe, or the basins shall be placed on a trough fitted with a waste pipe. There shall be a constant supply of hot and cold water laid on to each basin.

Or, in the place of basins the occupier shall provide and maintain troughs of enamel or similar smooth impervious material, in good repair, of a total length of two feet for every five persons employed, fitted with waste pipes, and without plugs, with a sufficient supply of warm water constantly available.

The lavatory shall be kept thoroughly cleansed and shall be supplied with a sufficient quantity of clean towels once every day.

13. Before each meal and before the end of the day's work, at least ten minutes, in addition to the regular meal times, shall be allowed for washing to each person who has been employed in the manipulation of dry compounds of lead or in pasting.

Provided that if the lavatory accommodation specially reserved for such persons exceeds that required by Regulation 12, the time allowance may be proportionately reduced, and that if there be one basin or two feet of trough for each such person this Regulation shall not apply.

14. Sufficient bath accommodation shall be provided for all persons engaged in the manipulation of dry compounds of lead or in pasting, with hot and cold water laid on, and a sufficient supply of soap and towels.

This rule shall not apply if in consideration of the special circumstances of any particular case, the Chief Inspector of Factories approves the use of local public baths when conveniently near, under the conditions (if any) named in such approval.

15. The floors and benches of each workroom shall be thoroughly cleansed daily, at a time when no other work is being carried on in the room.

Duties of Persons Employed.

16. All persons employed in lead processes shall present themselves at the appointed times for examination by the Appointed Surgeon as provided in Regulation 8.

No person after suspension shall work in a lead process, in any factory or workshop in which electric accumulators are manufactured, without written sanction entered in the Health Register by the Appointed Surgeon.

17. Every person employed in the manipulation of dry compounds of lead or in pasting shall wear the overalls provided under Regulation 9. The overalls, when not being worn, and clothing put off during working hours, shall be deposited in the places provided under Regulation 10.

18. No person shall introduce, keep, prepare, or partake of any food, drink (other than any sanitary drink provided by the occupier and approved by the Appointed Surgeon), or tobacco, in any room in which a lead process is carried on.

19. No person employed in a lead process shall leave the premises or partake of meals without previously and carefully cleaning and washing the hands.

20. Every person employed in the manipulation of dry compounds of lead or in pasting shall take a bath at least once a week.

21. No person shall in any way interfere, without the concurrence of the occupier or manager, with the means and appliances provided for the removal of the dust or fumes, and for the carrying out of these Regulations.

These Regulations shall come into force on the 1st day of January, 1904.

A. Akers-Douglas,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
21st November, 1903.

*FOR THE PROCESSES OF LOADING, UNLOADING, MOVING AND HANDLING GOODS IN, ON, OR AT ANY DOCK, WHARF OR QUAY, AND THE PROCESSES OF LOADING, UNLOADING OR COALING ANY SHIP IN ANY DOCK, HARBOUR OR CANAL.

1904. No. 1617.

Whereas the processes of loading, unloading, moving and handling goods in, on, or at any dock, wharf, or quay, and the processes of loading, unloading and coaling any ship in any dock, harbour, or canal have been certified in pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† to be dangerous:—

I hereby, in pursuance of the powers conferred on me by that Act, make the following Regulations for the protection of persons employed in the processes or in any of them, and direct that they shall apply to all docks, wharves, quays, and ships as aforesaid.

These Regulations shall come into force on the 1st of January, 1905, except that so much of Regulations 6 and 8 as require structural alterations shall come into force on the 1st of January, 1908.

Nothing in Parts 2 to 6 inclusive of these Regulations shall apply to the unloading of fish from a vessel employed in the catching of fish.

The Secretary of State may by Order‡ in writing exempt from all or any of the Regulations and for such time and

* These Regulations were gazetted October 28th, 1904.

† 1 Edw. 7. c. 22.

‡ Orders have been made on 4th May, 1905, 27th August, 1906, 22nd June, 1907, and 10th October, 1907, and are now in force, exempting certain minor Irish harbours.

subject to such conditions as he may prescribe any docks, wharves or quays in respect of which application for such exemption shall have been made to him by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland or by the Congested Districts Board for Ireland.

Definitions.

In these Regulations:—

“Processes” means the processes above mentioned; or any of them.

“Person employed” means a person employed in the above processes or any of them.

“Shallow canal” includes any of the following parts of a canal, canalised river, non-tidal river, or inland navigation:—

- (a.) Any part having no means of access to tidal waters except through a lock not exceeding ninety feet in length;
- (b.) Any part not in frequent use for the processes; and
- (c.) Any part at which the depth of water within fifteen feet of the edge does not ordinarily exceed five feet.

Duties.

It shall be the duty of the person having the general management and control of a dock, wharf, or quay, to comply with Part I. of these Regulations; provided that if any other person has the exclusive right to occupation of any part of the dock, wharf, or quay, and has the general management and control of such part the duty in respect of that part shall devolve upon that other person; and further provided that this part of these Regulations shall not apply to any shallow canal.

It shall be the duty of the owner, master or officer in charge of a ship to comply with Part II. of these Regulations.

It shall be the duty of the owner of machinery or plant used in the processes, and in the case of machinery or plant carried on board a ship not being a ship registered in the United Kingdom it shall also be the duty of the master of such ship, to comply with Part III. of these Regulations.

It shall be the duty of every person who by himself, his agents, or workmen carries on the processes, and of all agents, workmen, and persons employed by him in the processes, to comply with Part IV. of these Regulations.

It shall be the duty of all persons, whether owners, occupiers, or persons employed, to comply with Part V. of these Regulations.

Part VI. of these Regulations shall be complied with by the persons on whom the duty is placed in that Part.

PART I.

1. The following parts of every dock, wharf, or quay shall, as far as is practicable having regard to the traffic and working, be securely fenced so that the height of the fence shall be in no place less than two feet six inches, and the fencing shall be maintained in good condition ready for use.

(a.) All breaks, dangerous corners, and other dangerous parts of edges of a dock, wharf, or quay.

(b.) Both sides of such footways over bridges, caissons, and dock gates as are in general use by persons employed, and each side of the entrance at each end of such footway for a sufficient distance not exceeding five yards.

2. Provision for the rescue from drowning of persons employed shall be made and maintained, and shall include:—

(a.) A supply of life-saving appliances, kept in readiness on the wharf or quay, which shall be reasonably adequate having regard to all the circumstances.

(b.) Means at or near the surface of the water at reasonable intervals, for enabling a person immersed to support himself or escape from the water, which shall be reasonably adequate having regard to all the circumstances.

3. All places in which persons employed are employed at night, and any dangerous parts of the regular road or way over a dock, wharf, or quay, forming the approach to any such place from the nearest highway, shall be efficiently lighted.

Provided that the towing path of a canal or canalised river shall not be deemed to be "an approach," for the purpose of this Regulation.

PART II.

4. If a ship is lying at a wharf or quay for the purpose of loading or unloading or coaling there shall be means of access for the use of persons employed at such times as they have to pass from the ship to the shore or from the shore to the ship as follows:—

(a.) Where a gangway is reasonably practicable a gangway not less than 22 inches wide, properly

secured, and fenced throughout on each side to a clear height of two feet nine inches by means of upper and lower rails, taut ropes or chains, or by other equally safe means.

(b.) In other cases a secure ladder of adequate length.

Provided that nothing in this Regulation shall be held to apply to cargo stages or cargo gangways, if other proper means of access is provided in conformity with these Regulations.

Provided that as regards any sailing vessel not exceeding 250 tons nett registered tonnage and any steam vessel not exceeding 150 tons gross registered tonnage this Regulation shall not apply if and while the conditions are such that it is possible without undue risk to pass to and from the ship without the aid of any special appliances.

5. If a ship is alongside any other ship, vessel, or boat, and persons employed have to pass from one to the other, safe means of access shall be provided for their use, unless the conditions are such that it is possible to pass from one to the other without undue risk without the aid of any special appliance.

If one of such ships, vessels, or boats is a sailing barge, flat, keel, lighter or other similar vessel of relatively low freeboard the means of access shall be provided by the ship which has the higher freeboard.

6. If the depth from the top of the coamings to the bottom of the hold exceeds six feet there shall be maintained safe means of access by ladder or steps from the deck to the hold in which work is being carried on, with secure hand-hold and foot-hold continued to the top of the coamings.

In particular such access shall not be deemed to be safe:—

(a.) Unless the ladders between the lower decks are in the same line as the ladder from the main deck, if the same is practicable having regard to the position of the lower hatchway or hatchways.

(b.) Unless the cargo is stowed sufficiently far from the ladder to leave at each rung of the ladder sufficient room for a man's feet.

(c.) If there is not room to pass between a winch and the coamings at the place where the ladder leaves the deck.

(d.) If the ladder is recessed under the deck more than is reasonably necessary to keep the ladder clear of the hatchway

7. When the processes are being carried on between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise (a) the places in the hold and on the decks where work is being carried on, and (b) the means of access provided in pursuance of Regulations 4 and 5, shall be efficiently lighted, due regard being had to the safety of the ship and cargo, of all persons employed and of the navigation of other vessels and to the duly approved Bye-laws or Regulations of any authority having power by statute to make Bye-laws or Regulations subject to approval by some other authority.

8. All iron fore and aft beams and thwart ship beams used for hatchway covering shall have suitable gear for lifting them on and off without it being necessary for any person to go upon them to adjust such gear.

PART III.

9. All machinery and chains and other gear used in hoisting or lowering in connection with the processes shall have been tested, and shall be periodically examined. All such chains shall be effectually softened by annealing or firing when necessary, and all half-inch or smaller chains in general use shall be so annealed or fired once in every six months.

If the chains are part of the outfit carried by a seagoing ship it shall be a sufficient compliance with this Regulation as regards softening by annealing or firing of half-inch or smaller chains, that no such chains shall be used unless they have been so annealed or fired within six months preceding.

As regards chains, the safe-loads indicated by the test, the date of last annealing and any other particulars prescribed by the Secretary of State, shall be entered in a register which shall be kept on the premises, unless some other place has been approved in writing by the Chief Inspector.

10. All motors, cog-wheels, chain and friction-gearing, shafting and live electric conductors used in the processes shall (unless it can be shown that by their position and construction they are equally safe to every person employed as they would be if securely fenced) be securely fenced so far as is practicable without impeding the safe working of the ship and without infringing any requirement of the Board of Trade.

11. The lever controlling the link motion reversing gear of a crane or winch used in the processes shall be provided with a suitable spring or other locking arrangement.

12. Every shore crane used in the processes shall have the safe-load plainly marked upon it, and if so constructed that the jib may be raised or lowered, either shall have attached

to it an automatic indicator of safe-loads or shall have marked upon it a table showing the safe-loads at the corresponding inclinations of the jib.

13. The driver's platform on every crane or tip driven by mechanical power and used in the processes shall be securely fenced, and shall be provided with safe means of access.

14. Adequate measures shall be taken to prevent exhaust steam from any crane or winch obscuring any part of the decks, gangways, stages, wharf, or quay, where any person is employed.

PART IV.

15. No machinery or gear used in the processes, other than a crane, shall be loaded beyond the safe-load; nor a crane, unless secured with the written permission of the owner by plates or chains or otherwise.

No load shall be left suspended from a crane, winch, or other machine unless there is a competent person actually in charge of the machine while the load is so left.

16. A boy under 16 shall not be employed as driver of a crane or winch, or to give signals to a driver, or to attend to cargo falls on winch-ends or winch-bodies.

17. Where in connection with the processes goods are placed on a wharf or quay other than a wharf or quay on a shallow canal:—

(a.) A clear passage leading to the means of access to the ship required by Regulation 4 shall be maintained on the wharf or quay; and

(b.) If any space is left along the edge of the wharf or quay, it shall be at least three feet wide and clear of all obstructions other than fixed structures, plant and appliances in use.

18. No deck-stage or cargo-stage shall be used in the processes unless it is substantially and firmly constructed, and adequately supported, and, where necessary, securely fastened.

No truck shall be used for carrying cargo between ship and shore on a stage so steep as to be unsafe.

Any stage which is slippery shall be made safe by the use of sand or otherwise.

19. Where there is more than one hatchway, if the hatchway of a hold exceeding seven feet six inches in depth measured from the top of the coamings to the bottom of the hold is not in use and the coamings are less than two feet six inches in height, it shall either be fenced to a height of three feet, or be securely covered.

Provided that this Regulation shall not apply during meal-times or other temporary interruptions of work during the period of employment.

And provided that until the 1st of January, 1908, the fencing may be the best the circumstances will allow without making structural alteration.

Hatch coverings shall not be used in connection with the processes in the construction of deck or cargo stages, or for any other purpose which may expose them to damage.

20. No cargo shall be loaded by a fall or sling at any intermediate deck unless a secure-landing platform has been placed across the hatchway at that deck.

PART V.

21. No person shall, unless duly authorised, or in case of necessity, remove or interfere with any fencing, gangway, gear, ladder, life-saving means or appliances, lights, marks, stages, or other things whatsoever, required by these Regulations to be provided.

22. The fencing required by Regulation 1 shall not be removed except to the extent and for the period reasonably necessary for carrying on the work of the dock or ship, or for repairing any fencing. If removed it shall be restored forthwith at the end of that period by the persons engaged in the work that necessitated its removal.

PART VI.

23. No employer of persons in the processes shall allow machinery or gear to be used by such persons in the processes that does not comply with Part III. of these Regulations.

24. If the persons whose duty it is to comply with Regulations 4, 5, and 7 fail so to do, then it shall also be the duty of the employers of the persons employed for whose use the means of access and the lights are required to comply with the said Regulations within the shortest time reasonably practicable after such failure.

25. The certificate of the ship's register and any other certificate or register referred to in these Regulations shall be produced by the person in charge thereof on the application of any of H.M. Inspectors of Factories.

A. Akers-Douglas,

One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,

24th October, 1904.

*FOR THE PROCESS OF SPINNING BY SELF-ACTING MULES.

1905. No. 1,103.

Whereas certain machinery used in the process of spinning in textile factories, and known as self-acting mules, has been certified, in pursuance of section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† to be dangerous to life and limb;

I hereby, in pursuance of the powers conferred on me by that Act, make the following Regulations, and direct that they shall apply to all factories or parts thereof in which the process of spinning by means of self-acting mules is carried on.

1. In these Regulations the term "Minder" means the person in charge of a self-acting mule for the time being.

2. Save as hereinafter provided it shall be the duty of the occupier of a factory to observe Part I of these Regulations: provided that it shall be the duty of the owner (whether or not he is one of the occupiers) of a tenement factory to observe Part I of these Regulations, except so far as relates to such parts of the machinery as are supplied by the occupier.

It shall be the duty of the persons employed to observe Part II of these Regulations, but it shall be the duty of the occupier, for the purpose of enforcing their observance, to keep a copy of the Regulations in legible characters affixed in every mule room, in a conspicuous position where they may be conveniently read.

PART I.

Duties of Occupiers.

3. After January 1st, 1906, the following parts of every self-acting mule shall be securely fenced as far as is reasonably practicable, unless it can be shown that by their position or construction they are equally safe to every person employed as they would be if securely fenced.

- (a.) Back shaft scrolls and carrier pulleys and draw band pulleys.
- (b.) Front and back carriage wheels.
- (c.) Faller stops.
- (d.) Quadrant pinions.
- (e.) Back of head-stocks, including rim-pulleys and taking-in scrolls.

* These Regulations were gazetted October 20th, 1905.

† 1 Edw. 7. c. 22.

- (f.) Rim band tightening pulleys, other than plate wheels, connected with a self-acting mule erected after January 1st, 1906.

PART II.

Duties of Persons Employed.

4. It shall be the duty of the minder of every self-acting mule to take all reasonable care to ensure:—
- (a.) That no child cleans any part or under any part thereof whilst the mule is in motion by the aid of mechanical power.
- (b.) That no woman, young person, or child works between the fixed and traversing parts thereof whilst the mule is in motion by the aid of mechanical power.
- (c.) That no person is in the space between the fixed and traversing parts thereof unless the mule is stopped on the outward run.
5. No self-acting mule shall be started or re-started except by the minder or at his express order, nor until he has ascertained that no person is in the space between the fixed and traversing parts thereof.

A. Akers-Douglas,

One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
17th October, 1905.

*FOR THE PROCESSES OF SORTING, WILLEYING, WASHING, COMBING, AND CARDING WOOL, GOAT HAIR, AND CAMEL HAIR, AND PROCESSES INCIDENTAL THERETO.

1905. No. 1,293.

Whereas the processes of sorting, willeying, washing, and combing and carding wool, goat-hair, and camel-hair and processes incidental thereto have been certified, in pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† to be dangerous;

I hereby in pursuance of the powers conferred on me by that Act make the following Regulations, and direct that they shall apply to all factories and workshops in which the said processes are carried on, and in which the materials named in the Schedules are used.

* These Regulations were gazetted December 19th, 1905

† 1 Edw. 7. c. 22.

It shall be the duty of the occupier to comply with Regulations 1 to 16. It shall be the duty of all persons employed to comply with Regulations 17 to 23.

These Regulations shall come into force on the 1st of January, 1906, except that Regulations 2 and 8 shall not come into force until the 1st of April, 1906.

Definition.

For the purpose of Regulations 2, 3 and 18, opening of wool or hair means the opening of the fleece, including the untying or cutting of the knots, or, if the material is not in the fleece, the opening out for looking over or classing purposes.

Duties of Occupiers.

1. No bale of wool or hair of the kinds named in the Schedules shall be opened for the purpose of being sorted or manufactured, except by men skilled in judging the condition of the material.

No bale of wool or hair of the kinds named in Schedule A shall be opened except after thorough steeping in water.

2. No wool or hair of the kinds named in Schedule B shall be opened except (a) after steeping in water, or (b) over an efficient opening screen, with mechanical exhaust draught, in a room set apart for the purpose, in which no other work than opening is carried on.

For the purpose of this Regulation, no opening screen shall be deemed to be efficient unless it complies with the following conditions:—

(a.) The area of the screen shall, in the case of existing screens, be not less than 11 square feet, and in the case of screens hereafter erected be not less than 12 square feet, nor shall its length or breadth be less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

(b.) At no point of the screen within 18 inches from the centre shall the velocity of the exhaust draught be less than 100 linear feet per minute.

3. All damaged wool or hair or fallen fleeces or skin wool or hair, if of the kinds named in the Schedules, shall, when opened, be damped with a disinfectant and washed without being willowed.

4. No wool or hair of the kinds named in Schedules B or C shall be sorted except over an efficient sorting board, with mechanical exhaust draught, and in a room set apart for the purpose, in which no work is carried on other than sorting and the packing of the wool or hair sorted therein.

No wool or hair of the kinds numbered (1) and (2) in Schedule A shall be sorted except in the damp state and after being washed.

No damaged wool or hair of the kinds named in the Schedules shall be sorted except after being washed.

For the purpose of this Regulation, no sorting board shall be deemed to be efficient unless it complies with the following conditions:—

The sorting board shall comprise a screen of open wire-work, and beneath it at all parts a clear space not less than 3 inches in depth. Below the centre of the screen there shall be a funnel, measuring not less than 10 inches across the top, leading to an extraction shaft, and the arrangements shall be such that all dust falling through the screen and not carried away by the exhaust can be swept directly into the funnel. The draught shall be maintained in constant efficiency whilst the sorters are at work, and shall be such that not less than 75 cubic feet of air per minute are drawn by the fan from beneath each sorting board.

5. No wool or hair of the kinds named in the Schedules shall be willowed except in an efficient willowing machine, in a room set apart for the purpose, in which no work other than willowing is carried on.

For the purpose of this Regulation, no willowing machine shall be deemed to be efficient unless it is provided with mechanical exhaust draught so arranged as to draw the dust away from the workmen and prevent it from entering the air of the room.

6. No bale of wool or hair shall be stored in a sorting room; nor any wool or hair except in a space effectually screened off from the sorting room.

No wool or hair shall be stored in a willowing room.

7. In each sorting room, and exclusive of any portion screened off, there shall be allowed an air space of at least 1,000 cubic feet for each person employed therein.

8. In each room in which sorting, willowing, or combing is carried on, suitable inlets from the open air, or other suitable source, shall be provided and arranged in such a way that no person employed shall be exposed to a direct draught from any air inlet or to any draught at a temperature of less than 50° F.

The temperature of the room shall not, during working hours, fall below 50° F.

9. All bags in which wool or hair of the kinds named in the Schedules has been imported shall be picked clean, and not brushed.

10. All pieces of skin, scab, and clippings or shearlings shall be removed daily from the sorting room, and shall be disinfected or destroyed.

11. The dust carried by the exhaust draught from opening screens, sorting boards, willowing or other dust extracting machines and shafts shall be discharged into properly constructed receptacles, and not into the open air.

Each extracting shaft and the space beneath the sorting boards and opening screens shall be cleaned out at least once in every week.

The dust collected as above, together with the sweepings from the opening, sorting, and willowing rooms, shall be removed at least twice a week and burned.

The occupier shall provide and maintain suitable overalls and respirators, to be worn by the persons engaged in collecting and removing the dust.

Such overalls shall not be taken out of the works or warehouse, either for washing, repairs, or any other purpose, unless they have been steeped over-night in boiling water or a disinfectant.

12. The floor of every room in which opening, sorting, or willowing is carried on shall be thoroughly sprinkled daily with a disinfectant solution after work has ceased for the day, and shall be swept immediately after sprinkling.

13. The walls and ceilings of every room in which opening, sorting, or willowing is carried on shall be limewashed at least once a year, and cleansed at least once within every six months, to date from the time when they were last cleansed.

14. The following requirements shall apply to every room in which unwashed wool or hair of the kinds named in the Schedules after being opened for sorting, manufacturing, or washing purposes is handled or stored:—

- (a.) Sufficient and suitable washing accommodation shall be provided outside the rooms and maintained for the use of all persons employed in such rooms. The washing conveniences shall comprise soap, nail brushes, towels, and at least one basin for every five persons employed as above, each basin being fitted with a waste pipe and having a constant supply of water laid on.
- (b.) Suitable places shall be provided outside the rooms in which persons employed in such rooms can deposit food and clothing put off during working hours.
- (c.) No person shall be allowed to prepare or partake of food in any such room. Suitable and sufficient meal

room accommodation shall be provided for workers employed in such rooms.

(d.) No person having any open cut or sore shall be employed in any such room.

The requirements in paragraph (c) shall apply also to every room in which any wool or hair of the kinds named in the Schedules is carded or stored.

15. Requisites for treating scratches and slight wounds shall be kept at hand.

16. The occupier shall allow any of H.M. Inspectors of Factories to take at any time, for the purpose of examination, sufficient samples of any wool or hair used on the premises.

Duties of Persons Employed.

17. No bale of wool or hair of the kinds named in the Schedules shall be opened otherwise than as permitted by paragraph 1 of Regulation 1, and no bale of wool or hair of the kinds named in Schedule A shall be opened except after thorough steeping in water.

If on opening a bale any damaged wool or hair of the kinds named in the Schedules is discovered, the person opening the bale shall immediately report the discovery to the foreman.

18. No wool or hair of the kinds named in Schedule B shall be opened otherwise than as permitted by Regulation 2.

19. No wool or hair of the kinds named in the Schedules shall be sorted otherwise than as permitted by Regulation 4.

20. No wool or hair of the kinds named in the Schedules shall be willowed except as permitted by Regulation 5.

21. Every person employed in a room in which unwashed wool or hair of the kinds named in the Schedules is stored or handled shall observe the following requirements:—

(a.) He shall wash his hands before partaking of food, or leaving the premises.

(b.) He shall not deposit in any such room any article of clothing put off during working hours.

He shall wear suitable overalls while at work, and shall remove them before partaking of food or leaving the premises.

(c.) If he has any open cut or sore, he shall report the fact at once to the foreman, and shall not work in such a room.

No person employed in any such room or in any room in which wool or hair of the kinds named in the Schedule is either carded or stored shall prepare or partake of any food therein, or bring any food therein.

22. Persons engaged in collecting or removing dust shall wear the overalls as required by Regulation 11.

Such overalls shall not be taken out of the works or warehouse either for washing, repairs, or any other purpose, unless they have been steeped over-night in boiling water or a disinfectant.

23. If any fan, or any other appliance for the carrying out of these Regulations, is out of order, any workman becoming aware of the defect shall immediately report the fact to the foreman.

H. J. Gladstone,

One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
12th December, 1905.

Schedule A.

(Wool or hair required to be steeped in the bale before being opened.)

1. Van Mohair.
2. Persian Locks.
3. Persian or so called Persian (including Karadi and Bagdad) if not subjected to the process of sorting or willowing.

Schedule B.

(Wool or hair required to be opened either after steeping or over an efficient opening screen.)

- Alpaca.
- Pelitan.
- East Indian Cashmere.
- Russian Camel Hair.
- Pekin Camel Hair.
- Persian or so-called Persian (including Karadi and Bagdad) if subjected to the process of sorting or willowing.

Schedule C.

(Wool or hair not needing to be opened over an opening screen but required to be sorted over a board provided with downward draught.)

- All Mohair other than Van Mohair.

NOTE.

The danger against which these Regulations are directed is that of anthrax—a fatal disease affecting certain animals, which may be conveyed from them to man by the handling of wools or hairs from animals which have died of the disease. The germs of the disease (anthrax spores) are found

in the dust attaching to the wool, or in the excrement, and in the substance of the pieces of skin, and may remain active for years. In this country and Australia anthrax is rare, consequently there is little danger in handling wools from the sheep of these two countries; but in China, Persia, Turkey, Russia, the East Indies, and in many other parts of the world, the disease is common, and infected fleeces or locks (which may not differ from others in appearance) are often shipped to Great Britain. Hence, in handling foreign dry wools and hair, the above Regulations should be carefully observed. Greasy wools are comparatively free from dust, and therefore little risk is incurred in handling them. The disease is communicated to man sometimes by breathing or swallowing the dust from these wools or hair, and sometimes by the poison lodging in some point where the skin is broken, such as a fresh scratch or cut, or a scratched pimple, or even chapped hands. This happens more readily on the uncovered parts of the body, the hand, arm, face, and most frequently of all, on the neck, owing either to infected wool rubbing against the bare skin, or to dust from such wool alighting on the raw surface. But a raw surface covered by clothing is not free from risk, for dust lodging upon the clothes may sooner or later work its way to the skin beneath. Infection may also be brought about by rubbing or scratching a pimple with hand or nail carrying the anthrax poison. Use of the nail brush, and frequent washing and bathing of the whole body, especially of the arms, neck, and head, will lessen the chance of contracting anthrax.

The first symptom of anthrax is usually a small inflamed swelling like a pimple or boil—often quite painless—which extends, and in a few days becomes black at the centre, and surrounded by other “pimples.” The poison is now liable to be absorbed into the system, and will cause risk of life, which can be avoided only by prompt and effective medical treatment in the early stage, while the poison is still confined to the pimple. Hence, it is of the utmost importance that a doctor should be *at once* consulted if there is any suspicion of infection.

*FOR THE PROCESSES OF SPINNING AND WEAVING FLAX AND TOW AND THE PROCESSES INCIDENTAL THERETO.

1906. No. 177.

Whereas the processes of spinning and weaving flax and tow and the processes incidental thereto have been certified in pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† to be dangerous:—

I hereby in pursuance of the powers conferred on me by that Act make the following Regulations, and direct that they shall apply to all factories in which the processes named above are carried on, and to all workshops in which the processes of roughing, sorting, or hand-hackling of flax or tow are carried on.

These Regulations shall come into force on the 1st day of February, 1907.

Provided that in the case of all rooms in which roughing or hand-hackling is now carried on, and in which there

* These Regulations were gazetted March 6th, 1906.

† 1 Edw. 7. c. 22.

is respectively (a) no system of local mechanical exhaust ventilation, or (b) no artificial means of regulating the temperature, Regulations 2 and 3 respectively shall not come into force until the 1st day of February, 1908.

Definitions.

In these Regulations—

“Degrees” means degrees on the Fahrenheit scale.

“Roughing, sorting, hand-hackling, machine-hackling, carding, and preparing” mean those processes in the manufacture of flax or tow.

It shall be the duty of the occupier to observe Part I. of these Regulations. It shall be the duty of all persons employed to observe Part II. of these Regulations.

PART I.

Duties of Occupiers.

1. In every room in which persons are employed the arrangements shall be such that during working hours the proportion of carbonic acid in the air of the room shall not exceed 20 volumes per 10,000 volumes of air at any time when gas or oil is used for lighting (or within one hour thereafter) or 12 volumes per 10,000 when electric light is used (or within one hour thereafter) or 9 volumes per 10,000 at any other time.

Provided that it shall be a sufficient compliance with this Regulation if the proportion of carbonic acid in the air of the room does not exceed that of the open air outside by more than 5 volumes per 10,000 volumes of air.

2. In every room in which roughing, sorting, or hand-hackling is carried on, and in every room in which machine-hackling, carding, or preparing is carried on, and in which dust is generated and inhaled to an extent likely to cause injury to the health of the workers, efficient exhaust and inlet ventilation shall be provided to secure that the dust is drawn away from the workers at, or as near as reasonably possible to, the point at which it is generated.

For the purposes of this Regulation, the exhaust ventilation in the case of hand-hackling, roughing, or sorting shall not be deemed to be efficient if the exhaust opening at the back of the hackling pins measures less than 4 inches across in any direction, or has a sectional area of less than 50 square inches, or if the linear velocity of the draught passing through it is less than 400 feet per minute at any point within a sectional area of 50 square inches.

3. In every room in which hand-hackling, roughing, sorting, machine-hackling, carding, or preparing is carried on, an accurate thermometer shall be kept affixed; and the arrangements shall be such that the temperature of the room shall not at any time during working hours where hand-hackling, roughing, or machine-hackling is carried on, fall below 50 degrees, or where *sorting*, carding, or preparing is carried on, below 55 degrees; and that no person employed shall be exposed to a direct draught from any air inlet, or to any draught at a temperature of less than 50 degrees.

Provided that it shall be a sufficient compliance with this Regulation if the heating apparatus be put into operation at the commencement of work, and if the required temperature be maintained after the expiration of one hour from the commencement of work.

4. In every room in which wet-spinning is carried on, or in which artificial humidity of air is produced in aid of manufacture, a set of standardised wet and dry bulb thermometers shall be kept affixed in the centre of the room or in such other position as may be directed by the Inspector of the district by notice in writing, and shall be maintained in correct working order.

Each of the above thermometers shall be read between 10 and 11 a.m. on every day that any person is employed in the room, and again between 3 and 4 p.m. on every day that any person is employed in the room after 1 p.m., and each reading shall be at once entered on the prescribed form.

The form shall be hung up near the thermometers to which it relates, and shall be forwarded, duly filled in, at the end of each calendar month to the Inspector of the district. Provided that this part of this Regulation shall not apply to any room in which the difference of reading between the wet and dry bulb thermometers is never less than 4 degrees, if notice of intention to work on that system has been given in the prescribed form to the Inspector for the district, and a copy of the notice is kept affixed in the room to which it applies.

5. The humidity of the atmosphere of any room to which Regulation 4 applies shall not at any time be such that the difference between the readings of the wet and dry bulb thermometers is less than 2 degrees.

6. No water shall be used for producing humidity of the air, or in wet-spinning troughs, which is liable to cause injury to the health of the persons employed or to yield effluvia; and for the purpose of this Regulation any water which absorbs from acid solution of permanganate of potash in four hours at 60 degrees more than 0.5 grain of oxygen per gallon of water, shall be deemed to be liable to cause injury to the health of the persons employed.

7. Efficient means shall be adopted to prevent the escape of steam from wet-spinning troughs.

8. The pipes used for the introduction of steam into any room in which the temperature exceeds 70 degrees, or for heating the water in any wet-spinning trough, shall, so far as they are within the room and not covered by water, be as small in diameter and as limited in length as is reasonably practicable, and shall be effectively covered with non-conducting material.

9. Efficient splash guards shall be provided and maintained on all wet-spinning frames of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch pitch and over, and on all other wet-spinning frames unless waterproof skirts, and bibs of suitable material, are provided by the occupier and worn by the workers.

Provided that if the Chief Inspector is satisfied with regard to premises in use prior to 30th June, 1905, that the structural conditions are such that splash guards cannot conveniently be used, he may suspend the requirement as to splash guards. Such suspension shall only be allowed by certificate in writing, signed by the Chief Inspector, and shall be subject to such conditions as may be stated in the certificate.

10. The floor of every wet-spinning room shall be kept in sound condition, and drained so as to prevent retention or accumulation of water.

11. There shall be provided for all persons employed in any room in which wet-spinning is carried on, or in which artificial humidity of air is produced in aid of manufacture, suitable and convenient accommodation in which to keep the clothing taken off before starting work, and in the case of a building erected after 30th June, 1905, in which the difference between the readings of the wet and dry bulb thermometers is at any time less than 4 degrees, such accommodation shall be provided in cloak-rooms ventilated and kept at a suitable temperature and situated in or near the workrooms in question.

12. Suitable and efficient respirators shall be provided for the use of the persons employed in machine-hackling, preparing, and carding.

PART II.

Duties of Persons Employed.

13. All persons employed on wet-spinning frames without efficient splash guards, shall wear the skirts and bibs provided by the occupier in pursuance of Regulation 9.

14. No person shall in any way interfere, without the concurrence of the occupier or manager, with the means and appliances provided for ventilation, or for the removal of dust, or for the other purposes of these Regulations.

H. J. Gladstone,

One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
26th February, 1906.

*FOR USE OF LOCOMOTIVES AND WAGGONS ON LINES AND
SIDINGS IN OR USED IN CONNECTION WITH PREMISES UNDER
THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

1906. No. 679.

Whereas the use of locomotives, waggons, and other rolling stock on lines of rail or sidings in any factory or workshop or any place to which the provisions of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† are applied by that Act or on lines of rail or sidings used in connection with any factory, or workshop or any place as aforesaid, and not being part of a railway within the meaning of the Railway Employment (Prevention of Accidents) Act, 1900, has been certified in pursuance of the said section to be dangerous;

I hereby in pursuance of the powers conferred upon me by that Act make the following Regulations and direct that they shall apply to all places before mentioned.

These Regulations shall come into force on the first day of January, 1907, except Regulations 1, 2, and 22, which shall come into force on the 1st day of January, 1908.

Subject to the exemptions below, it shall be the duty of—

- (i.) The Occupier of any factory or workshop and any place to which any of the provisions of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† are applied, and
- (ii.) The Occupier of any line of rails or sidings used in connection with a factory or workshop, or with any place to which any of the provisions of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† are applied.

to comply with Part I. of these Regulations.

* These Regulations were gazetted September 14th, 1906.

† 1 Edw. 7. c. 22.

And it shall be the duty of every person who by himself, his agents or workmen, carries on any of the operations to which these Regulations apply, and of all agents, workmen and persons employed to comply with Part II. of these Regulations.

And it shall be the duty of every person who by himself, his agents or workmen, carries on any of the operations to which these Regulations apply, to comply with Part III. of these Regulations.

In these Regulations:—

Line of rails means a line of rails or sidings for the use of locomotives or waggons, except such lines as are used exclusively for (a) a gantry crane or travelling crane, or (b) any charging machine or other apparatus or vehicle used exclusively in or about any actual process of manufacture.

Waggon includes any wheeled vehicle or non-self-moving crane on a line of rails.

Locomotive includes any wheeled motor on a line of rails used for the movement of waggons and any self-moving crane.

Gantry means an elevated structure of wood, masonry or metal, exceeding 6 feet in height and used for loading or unloading, which carries a line of rails, whereon waggons are worked by mechanical power.

Nothing in these Regulations shall apply to:—

- (a.) A line of rails of less than 3 feet gauge, and locomotives and waggons used thereon.
- (b.) A line of rails not worked by mechanical power.
- (c.) A line of rails inside a railway goods warehouse.
- (d.) A line of rails forming part of a mine within the meaning of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887, or of a quarry within the meaning of the Quarries Act, 1894, not being a line of rails within or used solely in connection with any factory or workshop not incidental to the maintenance or working of the mine or quarry or to the carrying on of the business thereof.
- (e.) Pit banks of mines to which the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act, 1872, applies, and private lines of rails used in connection therewith.
- (f.) Lines of rails used in connection with factories or workshops, so far as they are outside the factory or workshop premises, and used for running purposes only.
- (g.) Waggons not moved by mechanical power.

- (h.) Buildings in course of construction.
- (i.) Explosives factories or workshops within the meaning of the Explosives Act, 1875.*
- (j.) All lines and sidings on or used in connection with docks, wharves and quays not forming part of a factory or workshop as defined in Section 149 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.†
- (k.) Waggon or locomotive building or repairing shops, and all lines and sidings used in connection with such shops if such shops are in the occupation of a railway company within the meaning of the Regulation of Railways Act, 1871.‡
- (l.) Depôts or car-sheds being parts of tramway or light railway undertakings authorized by Parliament, and used for the storage, cleaning, inspection or repair of tramway cars or light railway cars.

PART I.

1. Point rods and signal wires in such a position as to be a source of danger to persons employed shall be sufficiently covered or otherwise guarded.

2. Ground levers working points shall be so placed that men working them are clear of adjacent lines, and shall be placed in a position parallel to the adjacent lines, or in such other position, and be of such form as to cause as little obstruction as possible to persons employed.

3. Lines of rails and points shall be periodically examined and kept in efficient order, having regard to the nature of the traffic.

4. Every gantry shall be properly constructed and kept in proper repair. It shall have a properly fixed structure to act as a stop-block at any terminal point; and at every part where persons employed have to work or pass on foot there shall be a suitable footway, and if such footway is provided between a line of rails and the edge of the gantry the same shall so far as is reasonably practicable, having regard to the traffic and working, be securely fenced at such a distance from the line of rails as to afford a reasonably sufficient space for such persons to pass in safety between the fence and a locomotive waggon or load on the line of rails.

5. Coupling poles or other suitable mechanical appliances shall be provided where required for the purpose of Regulation 11.

6. Proper sprags and scotches when required shall be provided for the use of persons in charge of the movement of waggons.

* 38 Vict. c. 17.

† 1 Edw. 7. c. 22.

‡ 34 & 35 Vict. c. 78.

7. Where during the period between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise, or in foggy weather, shunting or any operations likely to cause danger to persons employed are frequently carried on, efficient lighting shall be provided either by hand lamps or stationary lights as the case may require at all points where necessary for the safety of such persons.

8. The mechanism of a capstan worked by power and used for the purpose of traction of waggons on a line of rails shall be maintained in efficient condition and if operated by a treadle such treadle shall be tested daily before use.

PART II.

9. When materials are placed within 3 feet of a line of rails and persons employed are exposed to risk of injury from traffic by having to pass on foot over them or between them and the line such material shall, as far as reasonably practicable, be so placed as not to endanger such persons, and there shall be adequate recesses at intervals of not more than 20 yards where the materials exceed that length.

10. No person shall cross a line of rails by crawling or passing underneath a train or waggons thereon where there may be a risk of danger from traffic.

11. Locomotives or waggons shall wherever it is reasonably practicable without structural alterations be coupled or uncoupled only by means of a coupling pole or other suitable mechanical appliance, except where the construction of locomotives or waggons is such that coupling or uncoupling can be safely and conveniently performed without any part of a man's body being within the space between the ends or buffers of one locomotive or waggon and another.

12. Sprags and scotches shall be used as and when they are required.

13. Waggons shall not be moved or be allowed to be moved on a line of rails by means of a prop or pole, or by means of towing by a rope or chain attached to a locomotive or waggon moving on an adjacent line of rails when other reasonably practicable means can be adopted; provided that this shall not apply to the movement of ladles containing hot material on a line of rails in front of and adjacent to a furnace.

In no case shall props be used for the above purpose unless made of iron, steel or strong timber hooped with iron to prevent splitting.

14. Where a locomotive pushes more than one waggon, and risk of injury may thereby be caused to persons employed, a

man shall, wherever it is safe and reasonably practicable, accompany or precede the front waggon or other efficient means shall be taken to obviate such risk.

Provided that this Regulation shall not apply to the following:—

(a.) Fly shunting.

(b.) Movement of waggons used for conveyance of molten or hot material or other dangerous substance.

15. No person shall be upon the buffer of a locomotive or waggon in motion unless there is a secure handhold and shall not stand thereon unless there is also a secure footplace; nor shall any person ride on a locomotive or waggon by means of a coupling pole or other like appliance.

16. No locomotive or waggon shall be moved on a line of rails until warning has been given by the person in charge to persons employed whose safety is likely to be endangered.

Provided that this Regulation shall not apply to a self-moving crane within a building or to a charging machine or other vehicle so long as it is used in or about any actual process of manufacture.

17. Where persons employed have to pass on foot or work, no locomotive or waggon shall be moved on a line of rails during the period between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise, or in foggy weather, unless the approaching end, wherever it is safe and reasonably practicable, is distinguished by a suitable light or accompanied by a man with a lamp.

Provided that this Regulation shall not apply to the movement of locomotives or waggons within any area which is efficiently lighted by stationary lights.

18. The driver in charge of a locomotive, or a man preceding it on foot, shall give an efficient sound signal as a warning on approaching any level crossing over a line of rails regularly used by persons employed, or any curve where sight is intercepted, or any other point of danger to persons employed.

19. A danger signal shall be exhibited at or near the ends of any waggon or train of waggons undergoing repair wherever persons employed are liable to be endangered by an approaching locomotive or waggon.

20.—(a.) The space immediately around such a capstan as mentioned in Regulation 8 shall be kept clear of all obstruction.

(b.) Such capstan shall not be set in motion until signals have been exchanged between the man in charge of the capstan and the man working the rope or chain attached to it.

(c.) No person under 18 years of age shall work such capstan.

21. No person under the age of 18 shall be employed as a locomotive driver, and no person under the age of 16 shall be employed as a shunter.

PART III.

22. All glass tubes of water gauges on locomotives or stationary boilers used for the movement of waggons shall be adequately protected by a covering or guard.

H. J. Gladstone,

One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
24th August, 1906.

*FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF PAINTS AND COLOURS.

1907. No. 17.

Whereas the manufacture of paints and colours has been certified in pursuance of section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† to be dangerous;

I hereby in pursuance of the powers conferred on me by that Act make the following Regulations, and direct that they shall apply to all factories and workshops in which dry carbonate of lead or red lead is used in the manufacture of paints and colours or chromate of lead is produced by boiling, provided as follows:—

(1) The Regulations shall not apply to factories and workshops in which paints and colours are manufactured not for sale but solely for use in the business of the occupier; or to factories or workshops in which only the manufacture of artists' colours is carried on; or to the manufacture of varnish paints.

(2) Regulation 2, and so much of Regulation 3 as prevents the employment of a woman in manufacturing lead colour, shall not apply to the packing in parcels or kegs not exceeding 14 lbs. in weight, unless and until so required by notice in writing from the Chief Inspector of Factories.

(3) Regulations 4, 5, 6, 11, and 12 shall not apply to factories or workshops in which the grinding of lead colour

* These Regulations were gazetted January 25th, 1907.

† 1 Edw. 7. c. 22.

occupies less than three hours in any week, unless and until so required by notice in writing from the Chief Inspector of Factories.

Definitions.

For the purpose of these Regulations—

“Lead colour” means dry carbonate of lead and red lead, and any colour into which either of these substances enters.

“Lead process” means any process involving the mixing, crushing, sifting, grinding in oil, or any other manipulation of lead colour giving rise to dust; or the manufacture and manipulation of chromate of lead produced by boiling in the colour house.

It shall be the duty of the occupier to observe Part I. of these Regulations.

It shall be the duty of all persons employed to observe Part II. of these Regulations.

PART I.

Duties of Employers.

1. No lead colour shall be placed in any hopper or shoot without an efficient exhaust draught and air guide so arranged as to draw the dust away from the worker as near as possible to the point of origin.

2. No lead process shall be carried on, save either—

(a) with an efficient exhaust draught and air guide so arranged as to carry away the dust or steam as near as possible to the point of origin; or

(b) in the case of processes giving rise to dust, in an apparatus so closed as to prevent the escape of dust.

Provided that this Regulation shall not apply to the immersion and manipulation of lead colour in water.

3. No woman, young person, or child shall be employed in manipulating lead colour.

4. Every person employed in a lead process or at the roller mills connected with the grinding in oil of lead colour (hereinafter referred to as the roller mills) shall once in each calendar month, on a date of which notice shall be given to every such person, be examined by the Certifying Surgeon of the district or other duly qualified medical practitioner (hereinafter referred to as the Appointed Surgeon) if appointed for the purpose by the Chief Inspector of Factories by a certificate under his hand and subject to such conditions as may be specified in that certificate.

The Certifying or Appointed Surgeon shall have power to suspend from employment in any lead process or at the roller mills.

5. No person after suspension in accordance with Regulation 4, shall be employed in any lead process or at the roller mills without written sanction entered in the Health Register by the Certifying or Appointed Surgeon.

6. A Health Register in a form approved by the Chief Inspector of Factories shall be kept and shall contain a list of all persons employed in any lead process or at the roller mills. The Certifying or Appointed Surgeon will enter therein the dates and results of his examinations of such persons with particulars of any directions given by him.

The Health Register shall be produced at any time when required by any of His Majesty's Inspectors of Factories or by the Certifying or Appointed Surgeon.

7. Overalls shall be provided for all persons employed in lead processes or at the roller mills; and shall be washed or renewed at least once every week.

8. The occupier shall provide and maintain for the use of all persons employed in lead processes or at the roller mills—

- (a) a cloak-room or other suitable place in which such persons can deposit clothing put off during working hours, and separate and suitable arrangements for the storage of overalls required by Regulation 7;
- (b) a dining-room, unless all workers leave the factory during meal hours.

9. No person shall be allowed to introduce, keep, prepare, or partake of any food, drink (other than a medicine provided by the occupier and approved by the Certifying or Appointed Surgeon), or tobacco in any room in which a lead process is carried on. Suitable provision shall be made for the deposit of food brought by persons employed.

10. The occupier shall provide and maintain in a cleanly state and in good repair for the use of persons employed in lead processes or at the roller mills a lavatory containing either—

- (a) at least one lavatory basin for every five such persons, fitted with a waste pipe, or placed in a trough having a waste pipe, and having a constant supply of cold water laid on and a sufficient supply of hot water constantly available; or
- (b) troughs of enamel or similar smooth impervious material, fitted with waste pipes without plugs, and having a constant supply of warm water laid on. The length of such troughs shall be in a

proportion of not less than two feet for every five persons employed in lead processes or at the roller mills.

He shall also provide in the lavatory soap, nail brushes, and a sufficient supply of clean towels renewed daily.

PART II.

Duties of Persons Employed.

11. All persons employed in lead processes or at the roller mills shall present themselves at the appointed time for examination by the Certifying or Appointed Surgeon as provided in Regulation 4.

12. No person after suspension under Regulation 4 shall work in a lead process or at the roller mills in any paint and colour factory or workshop to which these Regulations apply without written sanction entered in the Health Register by the Certifying or Appointed Surgeon.

13. All persons employed in lead processes or at the roller mills shall wear the overalls provided under Regulation 7 and shall deposit such overalls and any clothing put off during working hours in the places provided under Regulation 8.

The overalls shall not be removed by persons employed from the factory or workshop.

14. No person shall introduce, keep, prepare, or partake of any food, drink (other than a medicine provided by the occupier and approved by the Certifying or Appointed Surgeon), or tobacco in any room in which a lead process is carried on.

15. All persons employed in lead processes or at the roller mills shall carefully clean and wash their hands before leaving the premises or partaking of any food.

16. No person shall, without the permission of the occupier or manager, interfere in any way with the means and appliances provided for the removal of dust, steam or fumes and for the carrying out of these Regulations.

These Regulations shall come into force on the 1st February, 1907.

H. J. Gladstone,

One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
21st January, 1907.

*FOR THE HEADING OF YARN DYED BY MEANS OF A LEAD COMPOUND.

1907. No. 616.

Whereas the process of heading of yarn dyed by means of a lead compound has been certified in pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† to be dangerous;

I hereby, in pursuance of the powers conferred on me by that Act, make the following Regulations, and direct that they shall apply to all factories in which the said process is carried on.

Provided that if the Chief Inspector of Factories is satisfied, with regard to any such factory, that the heading of yarn dyed by means of a lead compound will not occupy more than three hours in any week, he may, by certificate, suspend Regulations 2, 3, 4, 7 (a), and 8 (a), or any of them. Every such certificate shall be in writing, signed by the Chief Inspector of Factories, and shall be revocable at any time by further certificate.

Definitions.

“Heading” means the manipulation of yarn dyed by means of a lead compound over a bar or post, and includes picking, making-up, and noddling.

“Employed” means employed in heading of yarn dyed by means of a lead compound.

“Surgeon” means the Certifying Factory Surgeon of the district or a duly qualified medical practitioner appointed by certificate under the hand of the Chief Inspector of Factories, which appointment shall be subject to such conditions as may be specified in that certificate.

“Suspension” means suspension by written certificate in the Health Register, signed by the Surgeon, from employment in heading of yarn dyed by means of a lead compound.

Duties.

It shall be the duty of the occupier to observe Part I. of these Regulations.

It shall be the duty of all persons employed to observe Part II. of these Regulations.

PART I.

Duties of Employers.

1. No yarn dyed by means of a lead compound shall be headed unless there be an efficient exhaust draught so arranged as to draw the dust away from the worker, as near as possible

* These Regulations were gazetted August 13th, 1907.

† 1 Edw. 7. c. 22.

to the point of origin. The speed of the draught at the exhaust opening shall be determined at least once in every three months and recorded in the General Register.

2. No person under 16 years of age shall be employed.

3. A Health Register, containing the names of all persons employed, shall be kept in a form approved by the Chief Inspector of Factories.

4. Every person employed shall be examined by the Surgeon once in every three months (or at shorter intervals if and as required in writing by the Chief Inspector of Factories) on a date of which due notice shall be given to all concerned.

The Surgeon shall have power of suspension as regards all persons employed, and no person after suspension shall be employed without written sanction from the Surgeon entered in the Health Register.

5. There shall be provided and maintained for the use of all persons employed—

(a) a suitable cloakroom for clothing put off during working hours;

(b) a suitable meal-room separate from any room in which heading of yarn dyed by means of a lead compound is carried on, unless the works are closed during meal hours;

and, if so required by notice in writing from the Chief Inspector of Factories,

(c) suitable overalls and head-coverings which shall be collected at the end of every day's work, and be washed and renewed at least once every week;

(d) a suitable place, separate from the cloakroom and meal-room, for the storage of the overalls and head-coverings.

6. There shall be provided and maintained in a cleanly state and in good repair, for the use of all persons employed, a lavatory, under cover, with a sufficient supply of clean towels, renewed daily, and of soap and nail brushes, and with either—

(a) a trough with a smooth impervious surface, fitted with a waste pipe without plug, and of such length as to allow at least two feet for every five such persons, and having a constant supply of warm water from taps or jets above the trough at intervals of not more than two feet; or

(b) at least one lavatory basin for every five such persons, fitted with a waste pipe and plug or placed in a

trough having a waste pipe, and having either a constant supply of hot and cold water or warm water laid on, or (if a constant supply of heated water be not reasonably practicable) a constant supply of cold water laid on and a supply of hot water always at hand when required for use by persons employed.

PART II.

Duties of Persons Employed.

7. Every person employed shall—

- (a) present himself at the appointed time for examination by the Surgeon as provided in Regulation 4;
- (b) wear the overall and head-covering (provided in pursuance of Regulation 5 (c)) while at work, and shall remove them before partaking of food or leaving the premises, and shall deposit in the cloak-room, provided in pursuance of Regulation 5 (a), clothing put off during working hours;
- (c) wash the hands before partaking of food or leaving the premises.

8. No person shall—

- (a) work in heading of yarn dyed by means of a lead compound after suspension without written sanction from the Surgeon entered in the Health Register.
- (b) introduce, keep, prepare, or partake of any food or drink, or tobacco, in any room in which heading of yarn dyed by means of a lead compound is carried on;
- (c) interfere in any way, without the concurrence of the occupier or manager, with the means and appliances provided for the removal of the dust, and for the carrying out of these Regulations.

H. J. Gladstone,

One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
6th August, 1907.

*FOR THE PROCESSES OF SPINNING AND WEAVING HEMP, OR JUTE, OR HEMP OR JUTE TOW, AND PROCESSES INCIDENTAL THERETO.

1907. No. 660.

Whereas the processes of spinning and weaving hemp, or jute, or hemp or jute tow, and the processes incidental thereto have been certified in pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† to be dangerous:—

I hereby in pursuance of the powers conferred on me by that Act make the following Regulations, and direct that they shall apply to all factories, other than scutch mills, in which any of the processes named above are carried on.

These Regulations shall come into force on the first day of January, 1908.

Definitions.

In these Regulations—

“Degrees” means degrees on the Fahrenheit scale.

“Opening of bales,” “batching,” “machine-hackling,” “carding,” and “preparing” mean those processes in the manufacture of hemp, or jute, or hemp or jute tow.

It shall be the duty of the occupier to observe Part I. of these Regulations. It shall be the duty of all persons employed to observe Part II. of these Regulations.

PART I.

Duties of Occupiers.

1. In every room in which persons are employed the arrangements shall be such that during working hours the proportion of carbonic acid in the air of the room shall not exceed 20 volumes per 10,000 volumes of air at any time when gas or oil is used for lighting (or within one hour thereafter), or 12 volumes per 10,000 when electric light is used (or within one hour thereafter), or 9 volumes per 10,000 at any other time.

Provided that it shall be a sufficient compliance with this Regulation if the proportion of carbonic acid in the air of the room does not exceed that of the open air by more than 5 volumes per 10,000 volumes of air.

2. In every room in which the opening of bales, batching, machine-hackling, carding, preparing, or other process is

* These Regulations were gazetted August 13th, 1907.

† 1 Edw. 7. c. 22.

carried on and in which dust is generated and inhaled to an extent likely to cause injury to the health of the workers, efficient exhaust and inlet ventilation shall be provided to secure that the dust is drawn away from the workers at or as near as is reasonably possible to the point at which it is generated.

3. In every room in which the opening of bales, batching, machine-hackling, carding, or preparing is carried on an accurate thermometer shall be kept affixed.

4. The temperature of any room where machine-hackling is carried on shall not fall below 50 degrees, or where carding or preparing is carried on, below 55 degrees.

Provided that it shall be a sufficient compliance with this Regulation if the heating apparatus be put in operation at the commencement of work, and if the required temperature be maintained after the expiration of one hour from the commencement of work.

5. Where machine-hackling, carding, or preparing is carried on the arrangements shall be such that no person employed shall be exposed to a direct draught from any air inlet, or to any draught at a temperature of less than 50 degrees.

6. In every room in which artificial humidity of air is produced in aid of manufacture, a set of standardised wet and dry bulb thermometers shall be kept affixed in the centre of the room, or in such other position as may be directed by the Inspector of the district by notice in writing, and shall be maintained in correct working order.

Each of the above thermometers shall be read between 11 and 12 a.m. on every day that any person is employed in the room, and again between 4 and 5 p.m. on every day that any person is employed in the room after 1 p.m., and each reading shall at once be entered on the prescribed form. The form shall be hung up near the thermometers to which it relates, and shall be forwarded, duly filled in, at the end of each calendar month to the Inspector of the district.

Provided that this part of this Regulation shall not apply to any room in which the difference of reading between the wet and dry bulb thermometers is never less than 4 degrees, if notice of intention to work on that system has been given in the prescribed form to the Inspector of the district, and a copy of the notice is kept affixed in the room to which it applies.

7. Suitable and sufficient respirators shall be provided for the use of persons employed in the opening of bales, machine-hackling, preparing and carding, if dust is generated and inhaled to an extent likely to cause injury to the health of the workers.

PART II.

Duties of Persons Employed.

8. No person shall in any way interfere, without the concurrence of the occupier or manager, with the means and appliances provided for ventilation, or for the removal of dust, or for the other purposes of these Regulations.

H. J. Gladstone,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
28th August, 1907.

*FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF NITRO- AND AMIDO-DERIVATIVES OF BENZENE, AND THE MANUFACTURE OF EXPLOSIVES WITH USE OF DINITROBENZOL OR DINITROTOLUOL.

1907. No. 974.

Whereas the manufacture of nitro- and amido-derivatives of benzene, and the manufacture of explosives with use of dinitrobenzol or dinitrotoluol, have been certified in pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† to be dangerous;

I hereby, in pursuance of the powers conferred on me by that Act, make the following Regulations, and direct that they shall apply to all factories and workshops in which the said manufactures are carried on.

Definitions.

“Employed” means employed in any process mentioned in the Schedules.

“Surgeon” means the Certifying Factory Surgeon of the District or a duly qualified medical practitioner appointed by written certificate of the Chief Inspector of Factories, which appointment shall be subject to such conditions as may be specified in that certificate.

“Suspension” means suspension by written certificate in the Health Register, signed by the Surgeon, from employment in any process mentioned in the Schedules.

* These Regulations were gazetted December 20th, 1907.

† 1 Edw. 7., c. 22.

Duties.

It shall be the duty of the occupier to observe Part I. of these Regulations.

It shall be the duty of all persons employed to observe Part II. of these Regulations.

Part I.—Duties of Occupiers.

1. Every vessel containing any substance named in Schedules A or B shall, if steam is passed into or around it, or if the temperature of the contents be at or above the temperature of boiling water, be covered in such a way that no steam or vapour shall be discharged into the open air at a less height than twenty feet above the heads of the workers.

In every room in which fumes from any substance named in Schedules A or B are evolved in the process of manufacture and are not removed as above, adequate through ventilation shall be maintained by a fan or other efficient means.

2. No substance named in Schedule A shall be broken by hand in a crystallising pan, nor shall any liquor containing it be agitated by hand, except by means of an implement at least 6 feet long.

3. No substance named in Schedule A shall be crushed, ground, or mixed in the crystalline condition, and no cartridge filling shall be done, except with an efficient exhaust draught so arranged as to carry away the dust as near as possible to the point of origin.

4. Cartridges shall not be filled except by means of a suitable scoop.

5. Every drying stove shall be efficiently ventilated to the outside air in such manner that hot air from the stove shall not be drawn into any workroom.

No person shall be allowed to enter a stove to remove the contents until a free current of air has been passed through it.

6. A Health Register, containing the names of all persons employed, shall be kept in a form approved by the Chief Inspector of Factories.

7. No person shall be newly employed for more than a fortnight without a certificate of fitness granted after examination by the Surgeon by signed entry in the Health Register.

8. Every person employed shall be examined by the Surgeon once in each calendar month (or at such other intervals as may be prescribed in writing by the Chief Inspector of Factories) on a date of which due notice shall be given to all concerned.

9. The Surgeon shall have power of suspension as regards all persons employed, and no person after suspension shall be employed without written sanction from the Surgeon entered in the Health Register.

10. There shall be provided and maintained for the use of all persons employed—

- (a) suitable overalls or suit of working clothes which shall be collected at the end of every day's work, and (in the case of overalls) washed or renewed at least once every week; and
- (b) a suitable meal room, separate from any room in which a process mentioned in the Schedules is carried on, unless the works are closed during meal hours; and
- (c) a suitable cloakroom for clothing put off during working hours; and
- (d) a suitable place, separate from the cloakroom and meal room, for the storage of the overalls;

For the use of all persons handling substances named in the Schedules—

- (e) india-rubber gloves, which shall be collected, examined, and cleansed, at the close of the day's work and shall be repaired or renewed when defective, or other equivalent protection for the hands against contact;

For the use of all persons employed in processes mentioned in Schedule A—

- (f) clogs or other suitable protective footwear.

11. There shall be provided and maintained in a cleanly state and in good repair for the use of all persons employed:—

A lavatory under cover, with a sufficient supply of clean towels, renewed daily, and of soap and nail brushes, and with either:—

- (a) a trough with a smooth impervious surface, fitted with a waste pipe without plug, and of such length as to allow at least two feet for every five such persons, and having a constant supply of warm water from taps or jets above the trough at intervals of not more than two feet; or

- (b) at least one lavatory basin for every five such persons, fitted with a waste pipe and plug or placed in a trough having a waste pipe, and having either a constant supply of hot and cold water or warm water laid on, or (if a constant supply of heated water be not reasonably practicable) a constant supply of cold water laid on and a supply of hot water always at hand when required for use by persons employed;

For the use of all persons employed in processes mentioned in Schedules A and B—

(c) sufficient and suitable bath accommodation (douche or other), with hot and cold water laid on and a sufficient supply of soap and towels. Provided that the Chief Inspector may in any particular case approve of the use of public baths, if conveniently near, under the conditions (if any) named in such approval.

12. No person shall be allowed to introduce, keep, prepare, or partake of any food, drink, or tobacco, in any room in which a process mentioned in the Schedules is carried on.

Part II.—Duties of Persons Employed.

13. Every person employed shall:—

- (a) present himself at the appointed time for examination by the Surgeon as provided in Regulation 8;
- (b) wear the overalls or suit of working clothes provided under Regulation 10 (a), and deposit them, and clothing put off during working hours, in the places provided under Regulation 10 (c) and (d);
- (c) use the protective appliances supplied in respect of any process in which he is engaged;
- (d) carefully clean the hands before partaking of any food or leaving the premises;
- (e) take a bath at least once a week, and when the materials mentioned in the Schedules have been spilt on the clothing so as to wet the skin. Provided that (e) shall not apply to persons employed in processes mentioned in Schedule C, nor to persons exempted by signed entry of the Surgeon in the Health Register.

14. No person employed shall:—

- (a) after suspension, work in any process mentioned in the Schedules without written sanction from the Surgeon entered in the Health Register;
- (b) introduce, keep, prepare, or partake of any food, drink, or tobacco, in any room in which a process mentioned in the Schedules is carried on;
- (c) break by hand in a crystallising pan any substance named in Schedule A, or agitate any liquor containing it by hand, except by means of an implement at least 6 feet long;

(d) interfere in any way, without the concurrence of the occupier or manager, with the means and appliances provided for the removal of the fumes and dust, and for the carrying out of these Regulations.

These Regulations shall come into force on the 1st March, 1908.

H. J. Gladstone,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
13th December, 1907.

Schedules.

A.

Processes in the manufacture of :-

Dinitrobenzol.
Dinitrotoluol.
Trinitrotoluol.
Paranitrochlorbenzol.

B.

Processes in the manufacture of :-

Anilin oil.
Anilin hydrochloride.

C.

Any process in the manufacture of explosives with use of dinitrobenzol or dinitrotoluol.

*FOR THE USE OF HORSEHAIR.

1907. No. 984.

Whereas processes involving the use of horsehair from China, Siberia, or Russia have been certified in pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† to be dangerous;

I hereby in pursuance of the powers conferred on me by that Act make the following Regulations, and direct that they shall apply to all factories and workshops in which the said processes are carried on.

These Regulations shall come into force on the 1st April, 1908.

* These Regulations were gazetted December 20th, 1907.

† 1 Edw. 7. c. 22.

Definitions.

“Material” means tail or mane horsehair from China, Siberia, or Russia, whether in the raw state or partially or wholly prepared, notwithstanding that such preparation may have taken place in some country other than those named.

“Disinfection” means—

- (a) exposure to steam at a temperature not less than 212° F. for at least half an hour, of material so loosened, spread out or exposed as to allow the steam to penetrate throughout; *or*
- (b) exposure of material to such disinfectant under such conditions of concentration and temperature of the disinfectant, and duration and manner of exposure of the material to it, and otherwise, as are certified to secure the destruction of anthrax spores in all parts of all horsehair subjected to the process. Provided that such a certificate shall have no force unless and until (1) a copy of it has been submitted to the Secretary of State, and (2) a copy of it is kept in the Register required under Regulation 1. Provided, further, that any such certificate may at any time be disallowed by the Secretary of State, either generally or with regard to a factory or workshop in which anthrax has occurred.

“Certified” means certified by the director of a bacteriological laboratory recognised by a corporation in the United Kingdom having power to grant diplomas registrable under the Medical Acts, 1858 to 1905.

It shall be the duty of the occupier to observe Part I. of these Regulations.

It shall be the duty of all persons employed to observe Part II. of these Regulations.

PART I.*Duties of Employers.*

1. A Register shall be kept containing the prescribed particulars of the disinfection of all material.
2. Material which has not undergone disinfection shall not be stored except in a room set aside for the purpose, in which no other horsehair shall be placed.
3. Material which has not undergone disinfection shall not be opened from the bale or sorted except in a room set aside for the purpose, in which no other horsehair shall be placed; nor

shall any such material be opened from the bale, except over or by the side of an efficient screen, or sorted except over an efficient screen.

For the purposes of this Regulation no screen shall be deemed to be efficient unless it is provided with an exhaust draught so arranged that at every point of the screen within 18 inches of the centre the velocity of the exhaust draught shall be at least 300 linear feet per minute.

4. No material shall be subjected to any manipulation other than opening or sorting until it has undergone disinfection.

5. Every willowing and dust-extracting machine shall be covered over and provided with efficient exhaust draught so arranged as to carry the dust away from the worker.

6. The dust from the opening and sorting screens, and from the willow or other dust-extracting machines, shall be discharged into furnaces or into chambers so constructed as to intercept the dust.

7. Each extracting shaft and the space beneath the opening and sorting screen shall be cleaned out at least once in every week.

8. All dust collected from the opening and sorting screens shall be burned.

9. There shall be provided and maintained for the use of persons employed on material which has not undergone disinfection—

(a) suitable overalls and head coverings, which shall be collected at the end of every day's work, and washed or renewed at least once every week, and shall not be taken out of the works for any purpose whatever unless they have previously been boiled for ten minutes or have undergone disinfection after last being used; and

(b) a suitable meal-room, separate from any work-room, unless the works are closed during meal hours; and

(c) a suitable cloakroom for clothing put off during working hours; and a suitable place, separate from the cloakroom and meal-room, for the storage of the overalls; and

(d) requisites for treating scratches and slight wounds.

10. There shall be provided suitable respirators for the use of persons employed in work necessitated by Regulations 6. 7 and 8. Each respirator shall bear the distinguishing mark of the worker to whom it is supplied, and the filtering material shall be renewed after each day on which it is used.

11. There shall be provided and maintained in a cleanly state and in good repair for the use of all persons employed

on material which has not undergone disinfection, a lavatory, under cover, with a sufficient supply of clean towels, renewed daily, and of soap and nail brushes, and with either—

(a) a trough with a smooth impervious surface, fitted with a waste pipe without plug, and of such length as to allow at least 2 feet for every five such persons, and having a constant supply of warm water from taps or jets above the trough at intervals of not more than 2 feet; or

(b) at least one lavatory basin for every five such persons, fitted with a waste pipe and plug or placed in a trough having a waste pipe, and having either a constant supply of hot and cold water or warm water laid on, or (if a constant supply of heated water be not reasonably practicable) a constant supply of cold water laid on and a supply of hot water always at hand when required for use by persons employed.

12. No person under 18 years of age shall be employed on material which has not undergone disinfection.

13. No person employed on material which has not undergone disinfection shall be allowed—

(a) to work having any open cut or sore; or

(b) to introduce, keep, prepare, or partake of any food or drink, or tobacco, in any room in which such material is stored or manipulated.

14. A cautionary notice as to anthrax, in the prescribed form, shall be kept affixed with these Regulations.

PART II.

Duties of Persons Employed.

15. No person employed shall—

(a) open, sort, or willow or otherwise manipulate any material except in accordance with the foregoing Regulations.

(b) introduce, keep, prepare, or partake of any food or drink, or tobacco, contrary to Regulation 13 (b).

16. Every person employed on material which has not undergone disinfection shall—

(a) wear the overall and head covering provided in pursuance of Regulation 9 (a) while at work, and shall remove them before partaking of food or leaving the premises, and shall deposit in the cloakroom provided in pursuance of Regulation 9 (c) all clothing put off during working hours; and

- (b) wash the hands and clean the nails before partaking of food or leaving the premises; and
- (c) report any cut or sore to the foreman, and until it has been treated abstain from work on any such material.

17. Every person employed shall wear the respirator provided in pursuance of Regulation 10 while engaged in work necessitated by Regulations 6, 7 and 8.

18. If the arrangement for disinfection, or any fan, or any other appliance for the carrying out of these Regulations, appears to any workman to be out of order or defective, he shall immediately report it to the foreman.

H. J. Gladstone,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
20th December, 1907.

SPECIAL MODIFICATIONS AND EXTENSIONS.

(1.) Tenement Factories.

ORDER, DATED OCTOBER 25, 1897, ALLOWING GRIND-
STONES TO BE RUN IN FRONT OF OTHER GRIND-
STONES IN CERTAIN CASES.

1897. No. 796.

Whereas it is provided by Section 25* of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895 (58 and 59 Vict. c. 37), that where grinding is carried on in a tenement factory the owner shall be responsible for the observance of the regulations set forth in the First Schedule† to the Act.

And whereas the seventh of such regulations is as follows:—

“Except in pursuance of a special exemption granted by the Secretary of State no grindstones shall be run before any fireplace or in front of another grindstone.”

And whereas I, the Right Honourable Sir Matthew White Ridley, Baronet, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, am satisfied that a special exemption from the foregoing regulation may properly be granted in the cases hereinafter specified.

I hereby grant a special exemption, as follows:

The said regulations shall not apply to the running of any grindstone in front of

BOLSTER STONES used by table blade grinders,
and

HUMPING AND SHANK STONES used by scissors-grinders.

M. W. Ridley.

Home Office, Whitehall,
25th October, 1897.

(2.) Cotton Cloth and other Humid Factories.

ORDER, DATED DECEMBER 24, 1898,‡ AS TO THE MAXIMUM
LIMITS OF HUMIDITY OF ATMOSPHERE TO BE OB-
SERVED IN CERTAIN FACTORIES.

1898. No. 1114.

Whereas by sub-section (1) of section 31 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895,§ it is enacted that—

“The Cotton Cloth Factories Act, 1889, shall apply to every textile factory in which atmospheric humidity is artificially

* Now s. 88 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

† Now third schedule to the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

‡ This Order was gazetted December 30, 1898.

§ 58 & 59 Vict. c. 37 ; now see s. 96 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901

produced by steaming or other mechanical appliances, and which is not for the time being subject to special rules under section 8 of the Act of 1891, with such modifications of the schedule with respect to the maximum limits of humidity as the Secretary of State by order made in accordance with section 65 of the principal Act may direct."

And whereas I am satisfied that a modification of the said schedule is necessary in respect of factories where the spinning of merino, cashmere, and wool by the "French" or "dry" process is carried on.

Now therefore, I, the Right Honourable Sir Matthew White Ridley, Baronet, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by this Order made in pursuance of the above-mentioned sections, do hereby direct that so far as relates to factories in which the spinning of merino, cashmere, or wool by the "French" or "dry" process is carried on, schedule A of the Cotton Cloth Factories Act, 1889 (52 and 53 Vict. cap. 62) shall be modified so as to read as follows:—

Schedule of the Maximum Limits of Humidity of Atmosphere to be observed at given temperatures in factories in which the spinning of merino, cashmere, or wool by the "French" or "dry" process is carried on.

I. Grains of Vapour per Cubic foot of Air.	II. Dry Bulb Thermometer Readings. Degrees Fahrenheit.	III. Wet Bulb Thermometer Readings. Degrees Fahrenheit.	IV. Percentage of Humidity (Saturation=100).
1.9	35	33	80
2.0	36	34	82
2.1	37	35	83
2.2	38	36	83
2.3	39	37	84
2.4	40	38	84
2.5	41	39	84
2.6	42	40	85
2.7	43	41	84
2.8	44	42	84
2.9	45	43	85
3.1	46	44	86
3.2	47	45	86
3.3	48	46	86
3.4	49	47	86
3.5	50	48	86
3.6	51	49	86
3.8	52	50	86
3.9	53	51	86
4.1	54	52	86
4.2	55	53	87
4.4	56	54	87
4.5	57	55	87
4.7	58	56	87
4.9	59	57	88

120 Special Modifications and Extensions:—Humid
Factories.

I. Grains of Vapour per Cubic foot of Alr.	II. Dry Bulb Thermometer Readings. Degrees Fahrenheit.	III. Wet Bulb Thermometer Readings. Degrees Fahrenheit.	IV. Percentage of Humidity (Saturation=100).
5.1	60	58	88
5.2	61	59	88
5.4	62	60	88
5.6	63	61	88
5.8	64	62	88
6.0	65	63	88
6.2	66	64	88
6.4	67	65	88
6.6	68	66	88
6.9	69	67	88
7.1	70	68	88
7.3	71	69	88
7.6	72	70	89
7.8	73	71	89
8.1	74	72	89
8.4	75	73	89
8.6	76	74	89
8.9	77	75	89
9.2	78	76	89
9.5	79	77	90
9.8	80	78	90
10.1	81	79	90
10.5	82	80	90
10.8	83	81	90
11.1	84	82	90
11.5	85	83	90
11.8	86	84	90
11.2	87	85	90
12.6	88	86	90
13.0	89	87	90
13.4	90	88	90
13.8	91	89	90
14.2	92	90	90
14.7	93	91	90
15.1	94	92	90
15.5	95	93	91
16.0	96	94	90
16.5	97	95	90
17.0	98	96	90
17.5	99	97	91
18.0	100	98	90

This Order shall come into force on the 1st day of January, 1899.

M. W. Ridley.

Whitehall,
24th December, 1898.

HOME WORK.

THE HOME WORK ORDER OF 23RD MAY, 1907.*

1907. No. 408.

In pursuance of Sections 107, 108, and 110 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby make the following Order:—

I. Section 107 (relating to lists of out-workers) and Section 108 (relating to employment in unwholesome premises) shall apply to the following classes of Work:—

- The making, cleaning, washing, altering, ornamenting, finishing, and repairing of wearing apparel;
- The making, ornamenting, mending, and finishing of lace and of lace curtains and nets;
- Cabinet and furniture making and upholstery work;
- The making of electro-plate;
- The making of files;
- Fur-pulling;
- The making of iron and steel cables and chains;
- The making of iron and steel anchors and grapnels;
- The making of cart gear, including swivels, rings, loops, gear buckles, mullin bits, hooks, and attachments of all kinds;
- The making of locks, latches, and keys;
- The making or repairing of umbrellas, sunshades, parasols, or parts thereof;
- The making of artificial flowers;
- The making of nets other than wire nets;
- The making of tents;
- The making or repairing of sacks;
- The covering of racquet or tennis balls;
- The making of paper bags;
- The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper, cardboard, chip, or similar material;
- The making of brushes;
- Pea picking;
- Feather sorting;

* This Order was gazetted May 25, 1907.

† 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

- The carding, boxing, or packeting of buttons, hooks and eyes, pins, and hair pins;
- The making of stuffed toys;
- The making of baskets;
- And any processes incidental to the above.

II. Section 110 (relating to the prohibition of home work in places where there is infectious disease) shall apply to the following classes of work:—

- The making, cleaning, washing, altering, ornamenting, finishing, and repairing of wearing apparel and any work incidental thereto (as in the said section specified);
- The making, ornamenting, mending, and finishing of lace and of lace curtains and nets;
- Upholstery work;
- Fur-pulling;
- The making or repairing of umbrellas, sunshades, parasols, or parts thereof;
- The making of artificial flowers;
- The making of nets other than wire nets;
- The making of tents;
- The making or repairing of sacks;
- The covering of racquet or tennis balls;
- The making of paper bags;
- The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper, cardboard, chip, or similar material;
- The making of brushes;
- Pea Picking;
- Feather sorting;
- The carding, boxing, or packeting of buttons, hooks and eyes, pins, and hair pins;
- The making of stuffed toys;
- The making of baskets;
- And any processes incidental to the above.

2. The lists of out-workers required to be kept by Section 107 and the copies thereof shall be kept and made in the form and manner and with the particulars shown in the Schedule hereto.

3. This Order may be referred to as the Home Work Order of the 23rd May, 1907.

4. The Home Work Order of the 15th August, 1905, is hereby revoked.

H. J. Gladstone,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
23rd May, 1907.

Schedule.

LIST OF OUT-WORKERS.

A correct list of out-workers employed in the following classes of work—

- (a) the making, cleaning, washing, altering, ornamenting, finishing and repairing of wearing apparel ;
- (b) the making, ornamenting, mending, and finishing of lace and of lace curtains and nets ;
- (c) cabinet and furniture making and upholstery work ;
- (d) the making of electro-plate ;
- (e) the making of files ;
- (f) fur-pulling ;
- (g) the making of iron and steel cables and chains ;
- (h) the making of iron and steel anchors and grapnels ;
- (i) the making of cart gear, including swivels, rings, loops, gear buckles, mullin bits, hooks, and attachments of all kinds ;
- (j) the making of locks, latches, and keys ;
- (k) the making or repairing of umbrellas, sunshades, parasols, or parts thereof ;
- (l) the making of artificial flowers ;
- (m) the making of nets other than wire nets ;
- (n) the making of tents ;
- (o) the making or repairing of sacks ;
- (p) the covering of racquet or tennis balls ;
- (q) the making of paper bags ;
- (r) the making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper, card board, chip, or similar material ;
- (s) the making of brushes ;
- (u) pea picking ;
- (v) feather sorting ;
- (w) the carding, boxing, or packeting of buttons, hooks and eyes, pins, and hair pins ;
- (x) the making of stuffed toys ;
- (y) the making of baskets ;
- (z) and any processes incidental to the above ;

must be kept in the form and with the particulars specified below in the factory or workshop or place from which the work is given out, and must be open to inspection by H.M. Inspectors and the officers of the local

authority ; and a copy of the list signed and dated and corrected up to that date must be forwarded to the local authority of the district on or before the first day of February and on the first day of August in each year.

In order that the list may be correct, the name of any person newly taken into employment should be immediately entered, and the name of any person ceasing to be employed should be immediately struck out.

Factory, Workshop, or } Full Postal Address _____
 Place from which the } Business _____
 work is given out } Name of Occupier _____

(a) Give name of employer.
 (b) Say whether the occupier or a contractor employed by the occupier.

LIST OF PERSONS directly employed by (a) _____
 (b) _____ in the business of, but outside, the above Factory, Workshop, or place, in the classes of work specified above

Name in full. (1.)	Whether employed as Workman (W) or Contractor (C). (2.)	Class of work. (Specify by means of index letters as above.) (3.)	Place of Employment, i.e. place where the work is actually done. (4.)	Address. [No entry need be made in this column if the entry in column (4) is a sufficient address.] (5.)

PARTICULARS OF WORK AND WAGES.

(1.) Textile Workshops.

ORDER, DATED SEPTEMBER 2, 1898.*

1898. No. 652.

Whereas it is enacted by subsection (6) of section 40† of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895 (58 & 59 Vict. c. 37), that the Secretary of State, on being satisfied by the report of an inspector that the provisions of the said section are applicable to any class of non-textile factories or to any class of workshops, may, if he thinks fit, by Order made in accordance with section 65 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878 (41 & 42 Vict. c. 16), apply the provisions of the section to any such class subject to such modifications as may in his opinion be necessary for adapting those provisions to the circumstances of the case;

And whereas I am satisfied upon the report of an inspector that the provisions of the section are applicable to the class of workshops hereinafter specified:

And whereas I am of opinion that no modifications are necessary for adapting these provisions to the circumstances of the case in the said workshops:

Now, I, the Right Honourable Sir Matthew White Ridley, Baronet, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by this Order made in pursuance of the above-recited sections, apply the provisions of the said section 40 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895,‡ without modification, to the class of workshops in which is carried on the

PREPARING, MANUFACTURING, OR FINISHING, OR ANY
PROCESS INCIDENT TO THE MANUFACTURE OF
COTTON, WOOL, HAIR, SILK, FLAX, HEMP, JUTE,
TOW, CHINA GRASS, COCOANUT FIBRE OR OTHER
LIKE MATERIAL, EITHER SEPARATELY OR MIXED
TOGETHER OR MIXED WITH ANY OTHER MATERIAL
OR ANY FABRIC MADE THEREOF

Provided that print works, bleaching and dyeing works, lace warehouses, paper mills, flax scutch mills, rope works, and hat works shall not be included.

This Order shall come into force on the 1st day of October, 1898.

M. W. Ridley.

Home Office, Whitehall,
September 2, 1898.

* This Order was gazetted September 9, 1898.

† Now s. 116 (5) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

‡ 58 & 59 Vict. c. 37; now s. 116 (5) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

(2.) Making of Pens.

ORDER, DATED JULY 12, 1900.*

1900. No. 521.

Whereas it is enacted by subsection (6) of section 40† of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895 (58 & 59 Vict. c. 37), that the Secretary of State on being satisfied by the report of an inspector that the provisions of the said section are applicable to any class of non-textile factories or to any class of workshops, may, if he thinks fit, by Order made in accordance with section 65 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878 (41 and 42 Vict. c. 16), apply the provisions of the section to any such class subject to such modifications as may in his opinion be necessary for adapting those provisions to the circumstances of the case:

And whereas I am satisfied on the report of an inspector that the provisions of the section are applicable to the classes of factories and workshops herein-after specified:

And whereas I am of opinion that certain modifications are necessary for adapting these provisions to the circumstances of the case in the said factories and workshops:

Now, I, the Right Honourable Sir Matthew White Ridley, Baronet, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by this Order made in pursuance of the above-recited sections, apply the provisions of the said section 40 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895,‡ subject to the modifications hereinafter contained, to the classes of factories and workshops in which is carried on the making of

PENS.

The said section shall be modified so as to read as follows:—

(1.) The occupier shall for the purpose of enabling each worker who is paid by the piece to compute the total amount of wages payable to him in respect of his work, cause to be published particulars of the rate of wages applicable to the work to be done, and also particulars of the work to which that rate is to be applied, as follows:—

(a.) He shall furnish every worker with particulars of the rate of wages applicable to the work to be done either

* This Order was gazetted July 17, 1900.

† Now s. 116 (5) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

‡ 58 & 59 Vict. c. 37; now s. 116 (5) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

- (i.) by handing him a written or printed statement of such particulars when the work is given out to him; or
 - (ii.) by exhibiting such particulars in the factory or workshop on a placard containing no other matter than the rates of wages applicable to the work done in the factory or workshop, and posted in a position where it is easily legible.
- (b.) Such particulars of the work to be done as affect the amount of wages payable to each worker shall be furnished to him in writing at the time when the work is given out to him.
- (c.) The particulars, either as to rate of wages or as to work, shall not be expressed by means of symbols.
- (2.) If the occupier fails to comply with the requirements of this section, he shall be liable for each offence to a fine of not more than ten pounds, and, in the case of a second or subsequent conviction within two years from the last conviction for that offence, not less than one pound.
- (3.) If anyone engaged as a worker in any of the aforesaid factories or workshops, having received such particulars, whether they are furnished directly to him or to a fellow workman, discloses the particulars for the purpose of divulging a trade secret, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.
- (4.) If anyone for the purpose of obtaining knowledge of or divulging a trade secret, solicits or procures a person so engaged to disclose such particulars, or with that object pays or rewards any such person, or causes any person to be paid or rewarded for so disclosing such particulars, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

This Order shall come into force on the 1st day of August, 1900.

M. W. Ridley.

Home Office, Whitehall,
12th July, 1900.

(3.) Making of Locks, Latches, and Keys.

ORDER, DATED JULY 14, 1902.*

1902. No. 560.

In pursuance of Section 116 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby make the following Order:—

The provisions of the said section shall apply, subject to the modifications hereinafter contained, to Factories and Workshops in which is carried on the

MAKING OF LOCKS, LATCHES, AND KEYS,

and to out-workers employed in the making of locks, latches, and keys, and the occupiers or contractors by whom they are employed.

The said section shall be modified so as to read as follows:—

- (1.) The occupier or contractor shall, for the purpose of enabling each worker who is paid by the piece to compute the total amount of wages payable to him in respect of his work, cause to be published particulars of the rate of wages applicable to the work to be done, as follows:—
 - (a.) The particulars of the rate of wages applicable to the work to be done by each worker shall be furnished to him in writing at the time when the work is given out to him, or, in the case of persons employed in a factory or workshop, shall be exhibited in the room in which he is employed on a placard not containing any other matter than the particulars of the rates of wages of persons employed in that room, and posted in a position where it is easily legible by all persons affected thereby.
 - (b.) Such particulars shall not be expressed by means of symbols.
- (2.) If the occupier or contractor fails to comply with the requirements of this section, he shall be liable for each offence to a fine of not more than ten pounds, and, in the case of a second or subsequent conviction within two years from the last conviction for that offence, not less than one pound.
- (3.) If anyone engaged as a worker in the making of locks, latches, and keys, having received such particulars, whether they are furnished directly to him or to a fellow workman, discloses the particulars for the purpose of divulging a trade secret, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

* This Order was gazetted July 22, 1902.

† 1 Edw. 7. c. 22.

- (4.) If anyone for the purpose of obtaining knowledge of or divulging a trade secret, solicits or procures a person so engaged to disclose such particulars, or with that object pays or rewards any such person, or causes any person to be paid or rewarded for so disclosing such particulars, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

In this Order the term "out-worker" means any person employed in the business of a factory or workshop outside the factory or workshop, whether directly by the occupier thereof or by any contractor employed by him, and also any person employed by the occupier of any place from which work is given out, or by a contractor employed by him.

The Order dated the 20th August, 1897, is hereby repealed.

This Order shall come into force on the 1st August, 1902.

Chas. T. Ritchie,

One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
14th July, 1902.

(4.) Making of Chains, Anchors, and Cart Gear.

ORDER, DATED JULY 14, 1902.*

1902. No. 561.

In pursuance of Section 116 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby make the following Order:—

The provisions of the said section shall apply, subject to the modifications hereinafter contained, to Factories and Workshops in which is carried on any of the following classes of work:—

MAKING OF IRON AND STEEL CABLES AND CHAINS;

MAKING OF IRON AND STEEL ANCHORS AND GRAPNELS:

MAKING OF CART GEAR, including swivels, rings, loops, gear buckles, mullin bits, hooks, and attachments of all kinds;

and to out-workers employed in those classes of work, and to the occupiers or contractors by whom they are employed.

The said section shall be modified so as to read as follows:—

- (1.) The occupier or contractor shall, for the purpose of enabling each worker who is paid by the piece to compute the total amount of wages payable to him in

* This Order was gazetted July 22, 1902.

† 1 Edw. 7. c. 22.

respect of his work, cause to be published particulars of the rates of wages applicable to the work to be done, and also particulars of the work to which that rate is to be applied, as follows:—

- (a.) He shall furnish every worker with particulars of the rate of wages applicable to the work done by him, either
 - (i.) by handing him a written or printed statement of such particulars when the work is given out to him; or
 - (ii.) by supplying him with such particulars in print or in writing at the time of his employment, and on every subsequent occasion when the rates are fixed or altered; or
 - (iii.) in the case of persons employed in a factory or workshop, by exhibiting such particulars in the factory or workshop on a placard containing no other matter than the rates of wages applicable to the work done in the factory or workshop, and posted in a position where it is easily legible by the workers.
 - (b.) Such particulars of the work to be done or which has been done by each worker as affect the amount of wages payable to him shall be furnished to him in writing, either at the time when the work is given out to him or when it is brought in by him. If he is required to return such written particulars to the occupier or to any other person, a copy thereof shall be furnished to him, which he may retain for his own use.
 - (c.) The particulars, either as to rate of wages or as to work, shall not be expressed by means of symbols.
- (2.) If the occupier or contractor fails to comply with the requirements of this section, he shall be liable for each offence to a fine of not more than ten pounds, and, in the case of a second or subsequent conviction within two years from the last conviction for that offence, not less than one pound.
 - (3.) If anyone engaged as a worker in any of the aforesaid classes of work, having received such particulars, whether they are furnished directly to him or to a fellow workman, discloses the particulars for the purpose of divulging a trade secret, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

- (4.) If anyone for the purpose of obtaining knowledge of or divulging a trade secret, solicits or procures a person so engaged to disclose such particulars, or with that object pays or rewards any such person, or causes any person to be paid or rewarded for so disclosing such particulars, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

In this Order the term "out-worker" means any person employed in the business of a factory or workshop outside the factory or workshop, whether directly by the occupier thereof or by any contractor employed by him, and also any person employed by the occupier of any place from which work is given out, or by a contractor employed by him.

The Order dated the 10th August, 1897, is hereby repealed.

This Order shall come into force on the 1st August, 1902.

Chas. T. Ritchie,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
14th July, 1902.

(5.) Wholesale Tailoring.

ORDER DATED JANUARY 5, 1903.*

1903. No. 2.

In pursuance of Section 116 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby make the following Order:—

The provisions of the said section shall apply, subject to the modifications hereinafter contained, to factories and workshops in which

WHOLESALE TAILORING

is carried on, and to outworkers employed in wholesale tailoring and the occupiers and contractors by whom they are employed.

The said section shall be modified so as to read as follows:—

- (1.) The occupier or contractor shall for the purpose of enabling each worker who is paid by the piece to compute the total amount of wages payable to him in respect of his work, cause to be published particulars of the rate of wages

* This Order was gazetted January 6, 1903.

† 1 Edw. 7. c. 22.

applicable to the work to be done, and also particulars of the work to which that rate is to be applied as follows:—

- (a.) He shall furnish every worker with particulars of the rate of wages applicable to the work done by him either
- (i.) by handing him a written or printed statement of such particulars when the work is given out to him; or
 - (ii.) in the case of persons employed in a factory or workshop, by exhibiting such particulars in the factory or workshop on a placard containing no other matter than the rates of wages applicable to the work done in the factory or workshop, and posted in a position where it is easily legible by the workers.
- (b.) Such particulars of the work to be done by each worker as affect the amount of wages payable to him shall be furnished to him in writing at the time when the work is given out to him.
- (c.) The particulars, either as to rate of wages or as to work, shall not be expressed by means of symbols.
- (2.) If the occupier or contractor fails to comply with the requirements of this section, he shall be liable for each offence to a fine of not more than ten pounds, and, in the case of a second or subsequent conviction within two years from the last conviction for that offence, not less than one pound.
- (3.) If anyone engaged as a worker in wholesale tailoring having received such particulars whether they are furnished directly to him or to a fellow workman, discloses the particulars for the purpose of divulging a trade secret, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.
- (4.) If anyone for the purpose of obtaining knowledge of or divulging a trade secret, solicits or procures a person so engaged to disclose such particulars, or with that object pays or rewards any such person, or causes any person to be paid or rewarded for so disclosing such particulars, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

The foregoing provisions shall not apply to any work carried on in the factories and workshops mentioned in this Order other than wholesale tailoring.

In this Order the term "out-worker" means any person employed in the business of a factory or workshop outside the factory or workshop, whether directly by the occupier thereof or by any contractor employed by him, and also any person

employed by the occupier of any place from which work is given out, or by a contractor employed by him.

The Order dated the 6th August, 1898, is hereby repealed.

This Order shall come into force on the 2nd February, 1903.

A. Akers-Douglas,

One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
5th January, 1903.

(6.) Making of Felt Hats.

ORDER, DATED APRIL 22, 1903.*

1903. No. 334.

In pursuance of Section 116 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby make the following Order:—

The provisions of the said section shall apply, subject to the modifications hereinafter contained, to Factories and Workshops in which is carried on the following class of work:—

MAKING OF FELT HATS;

and to out-workers employed in that class of work, and to the occupiers or contractors by whom they are employed.

The said section shall be modified so as to read as follows:—

- (1.) The occupier or contractor shall, for the purpose of enabling each worker who is paid by the piece to compute the total amount of wages payable to him in respect of his work, cause to be published particulars of the rate of wages applicable to the work to be done, and also particulars of the work to which that rate is to be applied, as follows:—

(a.) He shall furnish every worker with particulars of the rate of wages applicable to the work done by him,

- (i.) by handing him a written or printed statement of such particulars when the work is given out to him; or

* This Order was gazetted April 28, 1903.

† 1 Edw. 7. c. 22.

- (ii.) in the case of persons employed in a factory or workshop, by exhibiting such particulars in the factory or workshop on a placard containing no other matter than the rates of wages applicable to the work done in the factory or workshop, and posted in a position where it is easily legible by the workers.
- (b.) Such particulars of the work to be done by each worker as affect the amount of wages payable to him shall be furnished to him in writing at the time when the work is given out to him.
- (2.) If the occupier or contractor fails to comply with the requirements of this section, he shall be liable for each offence to a fine of not more than ten pounds, and, in the case of a second or subsequent conviction within two years from the last conviction for that offence, not less than one pound.
- (3.) If anyone engaged as a worker in any of the aforesaid classes of work, having received such particulars, whether they are furnished directly to him or to a fellow workman, discloses the particulars for the purpose of divulging a trade secret, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.
- (4.) If anyone for the purpose of obtaining knowledge of or divulging a trade secret, solicits or procures a person so engaged to disclose such particulars, or with that object pays or rewards any such person, or causes any person to be paid or rewarded for so disclosing such particulars, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

In this Order the term "out-worker" means any person employed in the business of a factory or workshop outside the factory or workshop, whether directly by the occupier thereof or by any contractor employed by him, and also any person employed by the occupier of any place from which work is given out, or by a contractor employed by him.

The Order dated the 30th November, 1897, is hereby repealed.

This Order shall come into force on the 1st June, 1903.

A. Akers-Douglas,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State

Home Office, Whitehall,

22nd April, 1903.

(7.) Making of Wearing Apparel.

ORDER, DATED DECEMBER 17, 1903.*

1903. No. 1086.

In pursuance of Section 116 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby make the following Order:—

The provisions of the said section shall apply, subject to the modifications hereinafter contained, to factories and workshops in which the undermentioned processes, or any of them, are carried on, and to out-workers employed in those processes and the occupiers and contractors by whom they are employed:—

THE MAKING, ALTERING, ORNAMENTS, FINISHING, AND REPAIRING OF WEARING APPAREL OTHER THAN BOOTS AND SHOES; AND ANY WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO.

Provided that this Order shall not apply to any work to which either of the following Orders applies, namely, the Wholesale Tailoring Particulars Order dated January 5th, 1903,‡ and the Felt Hat Particulars Order dated April 22nd, 1903.‡

The said section shall be modified so as to read as follows:—

(1.) The occupier or contractor shall for the purpose of enabling each worker who is paid by the piece to compute the total amount of wages payable to him in respect of his work, cause to be published particulars of the rate of wages applicable to the work to be done, and also particulars of the work to which that rate is to be applied, as follows:—

(a.) He shall furnish every worker with particulars of the rate of wages applicable to the work done by him either,

(i.) by furnishing him with a written or printed statement of such particulars when the work is given out to him; or

(ii.) in the case of persons employed in a factory or workshop, by exhibiting such particulars in the factory or workshop on a placard containing no other matter than the rates of wages applicable to the work done in the factory or workshop, and posted in a position where it is easily legible by the workers.

* This Order was gazetted December 18, 1903.

† 1 Edw. 7. c. 22.

‡ Printed at pp. 106 and 108, above.

- (b.) Such particulars of the work to be done by each worker as affect the amount of wages payable to him shall be furnished to him in writing at the time when the work is given out to him.
- (c.) The particulars, either as to rate of wages or as to work, shall not be expressed by means of symbols.
- (2.) If the occupier or contractor fails to comply with the requirements of this section, he shall be liable for each offence to a fine of not more than ten pounds, and, in the case of a second or subsequent conviction within two years from the last conviction for that offence, not less than one pound.
- (3.) If any one engaged as a worker in any of the processes aforesaid having received such particulars whether they are furnished directly to him or to a fellow workman, discloses the particulars for the purpose of divulging a trade secret, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.
- (4.) If anyone for the purpose of obtaining knowledge of or divulging a trade secret, solicits or procures a person so engaged to disclose such particulars, or with that object pays or rewards any such person, or causes any person to be paid or rewarded for so disclosing such particulars, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

In this Order the term "out-worker" means any person employed in the business of a factory or workshop outside the factory or workshop, whether directly by the occupier thereof or by any contractor employed by him, and also any person employed by the occupier of any place from which work is given out, or by a contractor employed by him.

The Order dated the 22nd April, 1897, relating to Handkerchiefs, Aprons, Pinafores, and Blouses, is hereby repealed.

This Order shall come into force on the 1st January, 1904.

A. Akers-Douglas,

One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
17th December, 1903.

(8.) Miscellaneous Industries.

ORDER, DATED MAY 23, 1907.*

1907. No. 409.

In pursuance of Section 116 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby make the following Order:—

The provisions of the said section shall apply, subject to the modifications hereinafter contained, to non-textile factories and workshops in which any of the industries mentioned in the Schedule is carried on, and to outworkers employed in those industries and the occupiers and contractors by whom they are employed.

The said section shall be modified so as to read as follows:—

(1.) The occupier or contractor shall, for the purpose of enabling each worker who is paid by the piece to compute the total amount of wages payable to him in respect of his work, cause to be published particulars of the rate of wages applicable to the work to be done, and also particulars of the work to which that rate is to be applied, as follows:—

(a.) He shall furnish every worker with particulars of the rate of wages applicable to the work done by him either—

(i.) by handing to him such particulars in writing when the work is given out to him; or

(ii.) in the case of persons employed in a factory or workshop, by exhibiting such particulars in the factory or workshop on a placard containing no other matter than the rate of wages applicable to the work done in the factory or workshop, and posted in a position where it is easily legible by the workers.

(b.) Such particulars of the work given out to be done by each worker as affect the amount of wages payable to him shall be furnished to him in writing at the time when the work is given out to him.

(c.) The particulars, either as to rate of wages or as to work, shall not be expressed by means of symbols.

(2.) If the occupier or contractor fails to comply with the requirements of this section, he shall be liable for each offence to a fine of not more than ten pounds, and, in the case of a second or subsequent conviction within two years from the last conviction for that offence, not less than one pound.

* This Order was gazetted May 25, 1907.

† 1 Edw. 7. c. 22.

(3.) If anyone engaged as a worker in any of the industries mentioned in the Schedule, having received such particulars, whether they are furnished directly to him or to a fellow workman, discloses the particulars for the purpose of divulging a trade secret, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

(4.) If anyone, for the purpose of obtaining knowledge of or divulging a trade secret, solicits or procures a person so engaged to disclose such particulars, or with that object pays or rewards any such person, or causes any person to be paid or rewarded for so disclosing such particulars, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

In this Order the term "out-worker" means any person employed in the business of a factory or workshop outside the factory or workshop, whether directly by the occupier thereof or by any contractor employed by him, and also any person employed by the occupier of any place from which work is given out, or by a contractor employed by him.

This Order shall come into force on the 1st August, 1907.

H. J. Gladstone.

One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
23rd May, 1907.

Schedule.

- The making of boots and shoes ;
 - The making or repairing of umbrellas, sunshades, parasols or parts thereof ;
 - The making of artificial flowers ;
 - Fustian cutting ;
 - The making of tents ;
 - The making or repairing of sacks ;
 - The making of rope or twine ;
 - The covering of racquet or tennis balls ;
 - The making of paper bags ;
 - The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper, cardboard, chip, or similar material ;
 - The making of brushes ;
 - Relief stamping ;
 - Warehouse processes in the manufacture of articles of food, drugs, perfumes, blacking or other boot and shoe dressings, starch, blue, soda, or soap ;
 - And any processes incidental to the above.
-

(9.) Making of Nets; Peapicking.

ORDER, DATED MAY 23, 1907.*

1907. No. 410.

In pursuance of Section 116 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby make the following Order:—

The provisions of the said section shall apply, subject to the modifications hereinafter contained, to non-textile factories and workshops in which any of the industries mentioned in the Schedule is carried on, and to outworkers employed in those industries and the occupiers and contractors by whom they are employed.

The said section shall be modified so as to read as follows:—

(1.) The occupier or contractor shall, for the purpose of enabling each worker who is paid by the piece to compute the total amount of wages payable to him in respect of his work, cause to be published particulars of the rate of wages applicable to the work to be done, and also particulars of the work to which that rate is to be applied, as follows:—

(a.) He shall furnish every worker with particulars of the rate of wages applicable to the work done by him either—

(i.) by handing to him such particulars in writing when the work is given out to him; or

(ii.) in the case of persons employed in a factory or workshop, by exhibiting such particulars in the factory or workshop on a placard containing no other matter than the rate of wages applicable to the work done in the factory or workshop, and posted in a position where it is easily legible by the workers.

(b.) Such particulars of the work given out to be done by each worker as affect the amount of wages payable to him shall be furnished to him in writing at the time when the work is given out to him; provided that where, owing to the nature of the work, any of the said particulars are not ascertainable until the work is completed, those particulars may be furnished in writing when the work is completed.

(c.) The particulars, either as to rate of wages or as to work, shall not be expressed by means of symbols.

(2.) If the occupier or contractor fails to comply with the requirements of this section, he shall be liable for each offence

* This Order was gazetted May 25, 1907.

† 1 Edw. 7. c. 22.

to a fine of not more than ten pounds, and, in the case of a second or subsequent conviction within two years from the last conviction for that offence, not less than one pound.

(3.) If anyone engaged as a worker in any of the industries mentioned in the Schedule, having received such particulars, whether they are furnished directly to him or to a fellow workman, discloses the particulars for the purpose of divulging a trade secret, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

(4.) If anyone, for the purpose of obtaining knowledge of or divulging a trade secret, solicits or procures a person so engaged to disclose such particulars, or with that object pays or rewards any such person, or causes any person to be paid or rewarded for so disclosing such particulars, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

In this Order the term "out-worker" means any person employed in the business of a factory or workshop outside the factory or workshop, whether directly by the occupier thereof or by any contractor employed by him, and also any person employed by the occupier of any place from which work is given out, or by a contractor employed by him.

This Order shall come into force on the 1st August, 1907.

H. J. Gladstone,

One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
23rd May, 1907.

Schedule.

The making of nets other than wire nets ;
Pea-picking ;
And any processes incidental to the above.

**(10.) Mixing, Casting, or Manufacture of Brass or of
Articles of Brass.**

ORDER, DATED SEPTEMBER 23, 1907.*

1907. No. 792.

In pursuance of Section 116 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† I hereby make the following order:—

The provisions of the said section shall apply, subject to the modifications hereinafter contained, to Factories and Workshops in which the undermentioned processes or any of them

* This Order was gazetted October 11, 1907.

† 1 Edw. 7 c. 22.

are carried on, and to out-workers employed in those processes, and the occupiers or contractors by whom they are employed:—

THE MIXING, CASTING, AND MANUFACTURE OF BRASS AND OF ANY ARTICLES OR PARTS OF ARTICLES OF BRASS AND THE ELECTRO DEPOSITING OF BRASS (including in the term brass any alloy or compound of copper with zinc or tin), except when carried on as a subsidiary process in shipbuilding yards or in marine locomotive or other engine building works, or in general engineering works, or in machine tool works.

The said section shall be modified so as to read as follows:—

(1.) The occupier or contractor shall, for the purpose of enabling each worker who is paid by the piece to compute the total amount of wages payable to him in respect of his work, cause to be published particulars of the rate of wages applicable to the work to be done, and also particulars of the work to which that rate is to be applied, as follows:—

(a.) He shall furnish every worker with particulars of the rate of wages applicable to the work done by him, either

(i.) by handing him such particulars, in writing, when the work is given out to him; or

(ii.) by supplying him with such particulars in writing at the time of his employment, and on every subsequent occasion when the rates are fixed or altered; or

(iii.) in the case of persons employed in a factory or workshop, by exhibiting such particulars in the factory or workshop on a placard containing no other matter than the rates of wages applicable to the work done in the factory or workshop, and posted in a position where it is easily legible by the workers.

Provided that if in any case the work given out is of a novel kind for which no rate of wages has been fixed, and if the employer and workman for the purpose of arriving at a rate for the work so agree, it shall not be necessary for particulars of the rate of wages to be furnished when the work is given out provided such particulars are furnished to the worker when the work is completed.

(b.) Such particulars of the work given out to be done by each worker as affect the amount of wages payable to him shall be furnished to him in writing at the time when the work is given out to him.

- (c.) The particulars, either as to rate of wages or as to work, shall not be expressed by means of symbols; but this shall not prevent the occupier or contractor from describing any work which is of a standard kind known to the persons employed by a particular number, letter, or name, by means of such number, letter, or name.
- (2.) If the occupier or contractor fails to comply with the requirements of this section, he shall be liable for each offence to a fine of not more than ten pounds, and, in the case of a second or subsequent conviction within two years from the last conviction for that offence, not less than one pound.
- (3.) If anyone engaged as a worker in any of the aforesaid classes of work, having received such particulars, whether they are furnished directly to him or to a fellow workman, discloses the particulars for the purpose of divulging a trade secret, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.
- (4.) If anyone for the purpose of obtaining knowledge of or divulging a trade secret, solicits or procures a person so engaged to disclose such particulars, or with that object pays or rewards any such person, or causes any person to be paid or rewarded for so disclosing such particulars, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

In this Order the term "out-worker" means any person employed in the business of a factory or workshop outside the factory or workshop, whether directly by the occupier thereof or by any contractor employed by him, and also any person employed by the occupier of any place from which work is given out, or by a contractor employed by him.

This Order shall come into force on the 1st November, 1907.

H. J. Gladstone,

One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
23rd September, 1907.

ADMINISTRATION.

FEES OF CERTIFYING SURGEONS.

I.—ON EXAMINATION BY DIRECTION OF SECRETARY OF STATE OR IN PURSUANCE OF REGULATIONS.

In virtue of the powers vested in me by Section 124 (2) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,* I hereby direct that the following scale of fees to be paid to a Certifying Surgeon in cases where in pursuance of a direction of the Secretary of State or of regulations made under the said Act he is required to examine the persons employed in a factory or workshop be substituted for the scale set out in Part II. of the Fifth Schedule to the Act.

For each visit, including such examinations, entries in Registers, issue of Certificates, and other duties as may be required by Special Rules, (a) When the examination is at a factory or workshop within a mile from the Certifying Surgeon's Central point, 2*s.* 6*d.* for each visit and 6*d.* for each person after the first five presented at that visit, (b) When the examination is at a factory or workshop more than a mile from the Central point, the above fees with an additional 1*s.* for each mile or portion of a mile beyond the first mile.

A. Akers-Douglas,

One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
2nd March, 1904.

II.—UNDER SPECIAL RULES FOR MANUFACTURE OF EARTHENWARE AND CHINA.

I hereby prescribe the following fees to be paid to Certifying Surgeons for the performance of the several duties imposed upon them under the amended special rules for the manufacture and decoration of earthenware and china as established after arbitration.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For each examination in pursuance of paragraph 6 (casual employment) of Rule 2 ...	1	0
For each examination in pursuance of paragraph 9 (additional examination) of Rule 2	2	6
For each examination in pursuance of paragraph 11 (non-attendance at monthly examinations) of Rule 2	2	6

Such fees to include the examination, entries in the prescribed Register, issue of Certificates, and other duties required in each case by the Special Rules.

A. Akers-Douglas,

One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
2nd March, 1904.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

ORDERS OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE ALLOWING SEPARATE BRANCHES OR DEPARTMENTS OF WORK TO BE TREATED AS SEPARATE FACTORIES OR WORKSHOPS.

ORDER, DATED MARCH 27, 1897.*

1897. No. 226.

Whereas by section 39† of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895 (58 & 59 Vict. c. 37), it is enacted that the Secretary of State may, by Order made in accordance with section 65 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878 (41 & 42 Vict. c. 16), direct, with respect to any class of factories or workshops, that different branches or departments of work carried on in the same factory or workshop shall, for all or any of the purposes of the Factory Acts, be treated as if they were different factories or workshops;

I, the Right Honourable Sir Matthew White Ridley, Baronet, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by this Order made in pursuance of the above-mentioned sections, direct, with respect to factories and workshops in which overtime may be worked by women in pursuance of section 53 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, or of any order made thereunder, that different branches or departments of work carried on in the same factory or workshop may, so far as regards THE EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN DURING OVERTIME, be treated as if they were different factories or workshops, subject to the following conditions:—

- (1.) Every such branch or department must be carried on—
 - (a) in a separate room or separate rooms, which must not be used for any other branch or department;
 - (b) under separate and distinct management; and
 - (c) by separate and distinct persons, that is to say, no person who is employed in one branch or department may be employed in any other branch or department.
- (2.) In every such branch or department a separate notice (Special Exception Notice) under section 66 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, must be affixed, stating clearly the name or description of the branch or department; and a copy of every such notice must be sent to the Inspector.

* This Order was gazetted April 2, 1897.

† Now s. 151 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

- (3.) In every such branch or department a separate register (Overtime Register) must be kept, and the entry of the particulars required by section 66 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, must be made therein; and all such particulars must be reported to the Inspector as required by section 14 (1) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1891.
- (4.) In every such branch or department a separate notice (Record of Overtime) must be kept affixed as required by section 14 (2) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1891.
- (5.) The occupier of the factory or workshop must obtain from the Inspector, and must hold, a certificate that in his opinion, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, the separation of branches or departments and the arrangements for carrying out the above conditions are satisfactory, and such certificate shall cease to be of any effect on the expiration of one week after the Inspector shall have served on the occupier notice in writing that the separation and arrangements aforesaid are no longer satisfactory.

This Order shall come into effect on the 1st day of April, 1897, and my Order of the 11th February, 1896, is hereby rescinded, as from the 1st day of October, 1897.

M. W. Ridley.

Home Office, Whitehall,
27th March, 1897.

ORDER, DATED MARCH 27, 1897.*

1897. No. 227.

Whereas by section 39† of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895 (58 & 59 Vict. c. 37), it is enacted that the Secretary of State may, by Order made in accordance with section 65 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878 (41 & 42 Vict. c. 16), direct, with respect to any class of factories or workshops, that different branches or departments of work carried on in the same factory or workshop shall, for all or any of the purposes of the Factory Acts, be treated as if they were different factories or workshops:

I, the Right Honourable Sir Matthew White Ridley, Baronet, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by this Order made in pursuance of the above-mentioned sections, direct with respect to the factories and workshops named

* This Order was gazetted April 2, 1897.

† Now s. 151 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

Supplementary:—Separation of Branches of Work. 147

in the schedule to this Order, that different branches or departments of work carried on in the same factory or workshop, may, so far as regards the

PERIOD OF EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN, YOUNG PERSONS AND
WOMEN,

be treated as if they were different factories or workshops, subject to the following conditions:—

- (1.) Every such branch or department must be carried on—
 - (a) in a separate room or separate rooms, which must not be used for any other branch or department,
 - (b) under separate and distinct management, and
 - (c) by separate and distinct persons, that is to say, no person who is employed in one branch or department may be employed in any other branch or department.
- (2.) In every such branch or department a separate notice (Special Exception Notice) under section 66 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, must be affixed, stating clearly the name or description of the branch or department; and a copy of every such notice must be sent to the Inspector.
- (3.) In every such branch or department a separate notice (Period of Employment Notice) under section 19 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, must be affixed.
- (4.) The occupier of the factory or workshop must obtain from the Inspector, and must hold, a certificate that in his opinion, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, the separation of branches or departments, and the arrangements for carrying out the above conditions, are satisfactory, and such certificate shall cease to be of any effect on the expiration of one week after the Inspector shall have served on the occupier notice in writing that the separation and arrangements aforesaid are no longer satisfactory.

This Order shall come into effect on the 1st day of April, 1897.

M. W. Ridley.

Home Office, Whitehall,
27th March, 1897.

Schedule

Factories or workshops or parts thereof in which are carried on—

Bookbinding,

Hat making, and

The following branches of the confectionery trade, viz.:—Bon Bon
and Christmas present making.

ORDER, DATED JANUARY 19, 1899.*

1899. No. 9.

Whereas by section 39† of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895 (58 & 59 Vict. cap. 37), it is enacted that the Secretary of State may, by Order made in accordance with section 65 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878 (41 & 42 Vict. cap. 16), direct, with respect to any class of factories or workshops, that different branches or departments of work carried on in the same factory or workshop shall, for all or any of the purposes of the Factory Acts, be treated as if they were different factories or workshops:

I, the Right Honourable Sir Matthew White Ridley, Baronet, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by this Order made in pursuance of the above-mentioned sections, direct, with respect to the factories and workshops named in the schedule to this Order, that a part of any such factory or workshop which is *a warehouse not used for any manufacturing process or handicraft, and in which persons are solely employed in polishing, cleaning, wrapping or packing up goods*, may, so far as regards the

PERIOD OF EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN, YOUNG PERSONS AND
WOMEN,

be treated as if it were a different factory or workshop, subject to the following conditions:—

- (1.) (a) Such part must consist of a separate room or separate rooms;
(b) such part must be under separate and distinct management;
(c) no person who is employed in such part may be employed in any other part of the factory or workshop.
- (2.) Such part shall have a separate notice (Special Exception Notice) under section 66 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, affixed therein; and a copy of every such notice must be sent to the Inspector.
- (3.) Such part shall have a separate notice (Period of Employment Notice) under section 19 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, affixed therein.
- (4.) The occupier of the factory or workshop must obtain from the Inspector, and must hold, a certificate that in his opinion, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, the separation of such part from the rest of the factory or workshop, and the arrangements for carrying out the above conditions, are satisfactory,

* This Order was gazetted, January 24, 1899.

† Now s. 151 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

Supplementary:—Separation of Branches of Work. 149

and such certificate shall cease to be of any effect on the expiration of one week after the Inspector shall have served on the occupier notice in writing that the separation and arrangements aforesaid are no longer satisfactory.

This Order shall come into effect on the 1st day of February, 1899.

M. W. Ridley.

Home Office, Whitehall,
19th January, 1899.

Schedule.

Factories or Workshops in which the manufacture of edge tools is carried on.

ORDER, DATED SEPTEMBER 6, 1900.*

1900. No. 668.

Whereas by section 39† of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895 (58 & 59 Vict. cap. 37), it is enacted that the Secretary of State may, by Order made in accordance with section 65 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878 (41 & 42 Vict. cap. 16), direct, with respect to any class of factories or workshops, that different branches or departments of work carried on in the same factory or workshop shall, for all or any of the purposes of the Factory Acts, be treated as if they were different factories or workshops:

I, the Right Honourable Sir Matthew White Ridley, Baronet, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by this Order made in pursuance of the above-mentioned sections, direct, with respect to the factories and workshops named in the schedule to this Order, that a part of any such factory or workshop which is a warehouse not used for any manufacturing shop which is *a warehouse not used for any manufacturing process or handicraft, and in which persons are solely employed in polishing, cleaning, wrapping or packing up goods*, may, so far as regards the

PERIOD OF EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN, YOUNG PERSONS AND
WOMEN,

be treated as if it were a different factory or workshop, subject to the following conditions:—

- (1.) (a) Such part must consist of a separate room or separate rooms;

* This Order was gazetted September 11, 1900.

† Now s. 151 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

- (b) such part must be under separate and distinct management;
 - (c) no person who is employed in such part may be employed in any other part of the factory or workshop.
- (2.) Such part shall have a separate notice (Period of Employment Notice) under section 19 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, affixed therein.
- (3.) The occupier of the factory or workshop must obtain from the Inspector, and must hold, a certificate that in his opinion, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, the separation of such part from the rest of the factory or workshop, and the arrangements for carrying out the above conditions, are satisfactory, and such certificate shall cease to be of any effect on the expiration of one week after the Inspector shall have served on the occupier notice in writing that the separation and arrangements aforesaid are no longer satisfactory.

This Order shall come into effect on the 1st day of October, 1900.

M. W. Ridley.

Home Office, Whitehall,
6th September, 1900.

Schedule.

Factories or Workshops in which the manufacture of bright or burnished metal goods is carried on.

ORDER, DATED DECEMBER 26, 1907.*

1907. No. 1010.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on me by Section 151 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† as amended by the Factory and Workshop Act, 1907,‡ I hereby direct with respect to factories and workshops which are laundries that different departments of work carried on in the same factory or workshop may, so far as regards the period of employment of women, young persons and children, be treated as if they were different factories or workshops, subject to the following conditions:—

- (1) There shall not be more than one such department dealing with the same class of work.

* This Order was gazetted December 28, 1907.

† 1 Edw. 7. c. 22.

‡ 7 Edw. 7. c. 39.

(2) Every such department must be carried on:—

(a) under separate and distinct management, and

(b) by separate and distinct persons, that is to say, no person who is employed in one department may be employed in any other department.

(3) In every such department a copy of the prescribed notice shall be kept affixed, with a complete list of the persons employed in that department.

(4) This Order shall not have effect as regards a laundry unless and until the occupier of that laundry holds a certificate from the Inspector of the district to the effect that in his opinion the arrangements for carrying out the above conditions are satisfactory. Such certificate shall be in writing and shall be kept attached to the General Register and shall be revocable at any time by one week's notice in writing from the Inspector of the district.

This Order shall come into force on the first day of January, 1908.

H. J. Gladstone,

One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
26th December, 1907.

NOTICE OF ACCIDENTS ACT, 1906.

(So far as regards Factories and Workshops.)

ORDER, DATED DECEMBER 22, 1906*, MADE BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE UNDER THE NOTICE OF ACCIDENTS ACT, 1906, REQUIRING THE REPORTING OF CERTAIN CLASSES OF DANGEROUS OCCURRENCES IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS WHETHER PERSONAL INJURY IS CAUSED OR NOT.

1906. No. 933.

In pursuance of Section 5 of the Notice of Accidents Act, 1906,† I hereby extend the provisions of the said Act requiring notice of accidents in factories and workshops to be given to an Inspector to the following classes of occurrences in a factory or workshop (including any place which for the purpose of the provisions of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, with respect to accidents is a factory or workshop, or is included in the word factory or workshop, or is part of a factory or workshop) whether personal injury or disablement is caused or not:—

All cases of—

- bursting of a revolving vessel, wheel, emery wheel, or grindstone moved by mechanical power;
- breaking of a rope, chain, or other appliance used in raising or lowering persons or goods by aid of mechanical power;
- fire affecting any room in which persons are employed and causing complete suspension of ordinary work therein for not less than 24 hours.

H. J. Gladstone,

One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
22nd December, 1906.

° This Order was gazetted December 25, 1907.

† 6 Edw. 7. c. 53.

TRUCK ACT, 1896.

(So far as regards Factories and Workshops.)

ORDER* OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, DATED MARCH 3, 1897, UNDER SECTION 9 OF THE TRUCK ACT, 1896 (59 & 60 VICT. C. 44), GRANTING AN EXEMPTION FROM THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT IN RESPECT OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE WEAVING OF COTTON IN LANCASHIRE, CHESHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

Whereas by section 9 of the Truck Act, 1896, it is enacted that the Secretary of State, if satisfied that the provisions of that Act are unnecessary for the protection of the workmen employed in any trade or business, or in any branch or department of any trade or business, either generally or within any specified area, may by order under his hand grant an exemption from those provisions in respect of the persons engaged in that trade, business, branch, or department either generally or within that area:

And whereas I, the Right Honourable Sir Matthew White Ridley, Baronet, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, am satisfied that the provisions of the said Act are unnecessary for the protection of the workmen employed in all branches of the weaving of cotton in the counties of Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and the West Riding of Yorkshire.

I hereby, in pursuance of the power conferred on me by the said section, by this Order under my hand, grant an exemption from the provisions of the Truck Act, 1896, in respect of the persons engaged in all branches of the weaving of cotton in the said counties of Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, and the West Riding of Yorkshire.

M. W. Ridley.

Whitehall,
3rd March, 1897.

* Gazetted March 9, 1897.



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