Certificate of Registration of Alteration of Rules.

I, , Registrar of Building Societies in [England, Scotland, *or* Ireland], hereby certify that the foregoing alterations of [*or* addition to] the rules of the Building Society, established at in the county of , are registered under "The Building Societies Act, 1874."

Given under my hand this day of 18 .

Registrar of Building Societies.

Certificate of Registration of Change of Name.

I, , Registrar of Building Societies in [England, Scotland, *or* Ireland], hereby certify that the registered name of the Building Society, established at in the county of , is changed from the date hereof to the name following:

pursuant to "The Building Societies Act, 1874."

Given under my hand this day of 18 .

Registrar of Building Societies.

CHAPTER 43.

An Act to amend the Alkali Act, 1863. [30th July 1874.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Alkali Act, 1863, in this Act referred to as "the principal Act," as made permanent by the Act of the session of the thirty-first and thirty-second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter thirty-six, and amended by the Public Health Act, 1872: 26 & 27 Vict. c. 124. 31 & 32 Vict. c. 36. 35 & 36 Vict. c. 79,

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. This Act, so far as is consistent with the tenor thereof, shall be construed as one with the principal Act, and this Act and the principal Act may be cited together as "The Alkali Acts, 1863, 1874," and this Act may be cited separately as The Alkali Act, 1874. Construction of Act with 26 & 27 Vict. c. 124., and short title.

2. This Act shall not come into operation until the first day of March one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five. Commencement of Act.

3. Whereas by section three of the principal Act, the term "alkali work" is defined to mean "every work for the manufacture of alkali, sulphate of soda, or sulphate of potash "in which muriatic acid gas is evolved," and doubts have arisen whether the formation of sulphate of soda in the treatment of copper ores by common salt is or is not a manufacture of sulphate of soda within the meaning of the said section; and it is expedient to remove such doubts: Be it therefore enacted that, Amendment of definition of "alkali work."

The formation of any sulphate in the treatment of copper ores by common salt or other chlorides shall be deemed to be a manufacture of sulphate of soda within the meaning of the said section.

4. Whereas it is provided by section four of the principal Act, that every alkali work shall be carried on in such manner as to secure the condensation of such per-centage of muriatic acid gas as therein mentioned, and it is expedient to make further provision in relation thereto: Be it therefore enacted that, Amendment of 26 & 27 Vict. c. 124. s. 4. as to the condensation of muriatic acid gas evolved.

In addition to the condensation of such per-centage of muriatic acid gas as aforesaid, every alkali work shall be carried on in such manner as to secure the condensation to the satisfaction of the inspector, derived from his own examination or from that of a sub-

inspector, of the muriatic acid gas evolved in such work to such an extent that in each cubic foot of air, smoke, or chimney gases escaping from the works into the atmosphere there is not contained more than one-fifth part of a grain of muriatic acid.

If any alkali work is carried on in contravention of this section the owner of that work shall be deemed to be guilty of an offence against the principal Act, and be subject to the penalties in that Act mentioned; and the provisions of the principal Act shall apply to the carrying on of an alkali work in contravention of this section in the same manner as if, wherever reference is made in the said Act to the condensation of muriatic acid gas to the extent in that Act mentioned, there were added a reference, with the necessary alterations, to the provisions of this Act relating to the condensation of muriatic acid gas.

Best practicable means to be used for the condensation of noxious gases other than muriatic acid.

5. In addition to the condensation of muriatic acid gas as aforesaid, the owner of every alkali work shall use the best practicable means of preventing the discharge into the atmosphere of all other noxious gases arising from such work, or of rendering such gases harmless when discharged. If he fail to use such means in the opinion of the court having jurisdiction in respect of the penalties imposed by this section, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding in the case of the first offence twenty pounds, and in the case of a second offence fifty pounds, with a further sum of two pounds for every day during which such offence has continued, and in the case of a third or any subsequent offence twenty pounds for every day during which such offence has continued.

Penalties under this section shall be recovered at the suit of the inspector in the manner in which penalties for offences other than offences against a special rule are recoverable in pursuance of the principal Act: Provided always, that no such owner shall be convicted of more than one such offence in respect of any one day: Provided also, that no such suit shall be instituted and no such penalties shall be inflicted unless the inspector shall, ten days previously, deliver to such owner a statement in writing specifying in what respect such owner has failed to comply with the requirements of this section, and also specifying means which in his opinion would suffice to comply therewith, and a copy of such statement shall on the institution of any proceedings under this section be laid by the inspector before the Court having cognizance of the matter.

Power of entry for inspector.

6. Every inspector and sub-inspector of alkali works shall have the same power of inspection, examination, or testing, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the provisions of this Act with respect to noxious gases other than muriatic acid are complied with, as he has for the purpose of ascertaining whether the provisions of the principal Act, as amended by this Act, in relation to the condensation of muriatic acid are complied with, and all the provisions of the principal Act relating to the inspection, examination, and testing, and to penalties for obstructing any inspector or sub-inspector in the execution of the principal Act, or neglecting to afford to the inspector or sub-inspector the necessary facilities in relation to inspection, examination, or testing, under the principal Act, shall apply accordingly.

Persons engaged in alkali works not to be inspectors.

7. In addition to the disqualifications contained in section eight of the principal Act, no person either directly or indirectly engaged or interested in any alkali works, or in any patent for any process or apparatus carried on or used in any alkali works, shall act as an inspector or sub-inspector under the Alkali Acts, 1863 and 1874.

Special rules may be made with respect to noxious gases.

8. Special rules made by the owner for the guidance of his workmen in pursuance of the principal Act may extend to any matter or thing required to be observed by them in relation to the prevention of the discharge of the noxious gases mentioned in this Act.

Definition of noxious gases.

9. "Noxious gas" shall, for the purposes of this Act, mean any of the gases following; that is to say,

Sulphuric acid;

Sulphurous acid, except that arising from the combustion of coals;

Nitric acid, or other noxious oxides of nitrogen;

Sulphuretted hydrogen; and

Chlorine.

10. Nothing herein contained shall legalise any act or default that would, but for this Act, be deemed to be a nuisance, or otherwise be contrary to law, or deprive any person of any remedy by action, suit, indictment, or otherwise to which he would have been entitled if this Act had not passed. Saving as to general law.

CHAPTER 44.

An Act to make better provision for improving the health of women, young persons, and children employed in manufactures, and the education of such children, and otherwise to amend the Factory Acts. [30th July 1874.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to make better provision for improving the health of women, young persons, and children employed in manufactures, and the education of such children, and otherwise to amend the Factory Acts:

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Preliminary.

1. This Act may be cited as the Factory Act, 1874, and together with the Factory Acts, 1833 to 1871, may be cited as the Factory Acts, 1833 to 1874. Short title.

2. This Act shall come into operation on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, which day is in this Act referred to as the commencement of this Act. Commencement of Act.

Hours of Employment and Refreshment.

3. The period during which a child, young person, or woman may be employed in a factory to which this Act applies, shall be either the period between the hours of six in the morning and six in the afternoon, or the period between the hours of seven in the morning and seven in the afternoon. Period for employment of children, young persons, and women.

4. In every factory to which this Act applies, and in which the period of employment is between the hours of six in the morning and six in the afternoon, the following regulations shall be observed: Hours of employment of children, young persons, and women in factory where period from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.

(1.) A child, young person, or woman shall not be employed except between those hours; and

(2.) A child, young person, or woman shall not be employed continuously for more than four hours and a half without an interval of at least half an hour for a meal; and

(3.) There shall be allowed between the hours of six in the morning and six in the afternoon on every day except Saturday two hours for meals, and of such time one hour at the least shall be before three o'clock in the afternoon; and

(4.) A child, young person, or woman shall not on Saturday,

(*a.*) If not less than one hour is allowed for meals on that day, be employed in any manufacturing process after one o'clock in the afternoon, or for any purpose whatever after half-past one o'clock in the afternoon; and

(*b.*) If less than one hour is allowed for meals on that day, be employed in any manufacturing process after half an hour after noon, or for any purpose whatever after one o'clock in the afternoon.

5. In every factory to which this Act applies, and in which the period of employment is between the hours of seven in the morning and seven in the afternoon, the following regulations shall be observed: Hours of employment of children, young persons, and women in factory where

(1.) A child, young person, or woman shall not be employed except between those hours; and