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C A P. CIII.

An Act for the Extension of the Factory Acts.

[15th *August* 1867.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend and extend the Acts relating to Factories: 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.

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited for all Purposes as "The Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867."

Application of Act.

2. This Act shall apply to the whole of the United Kingdom.

General Definitions.

3. For the Purposes of this Act the following Words shall in this Act and in the Acts incorporated herewith, herein-after included under the Expression this Act, have the Meanings hereby applied to them, unless there is something in the Context inconsistent with such Meanings; that is to say,

"Factory."

"Factory" shall mean as follows:

1. Any Blast Furnace or other Furnace or Premises in or on which the Process of Smelting or otherwise obtaining any Metal from the Ores is carried on (which Furnace or Premises are herein-after referred to as a Blast Furnace):
2. Any Copper Mill:

3. Any

3. Any Mill, Forge, or other Premises in or on which any Process is carried on for converting Iron into Malleable Iron, Steel, or Tin Plate, or for otherwise making or converting Steel (which Mills, Forges, and other Premises are herein-after referred to as Iron Mills):

4. Iron Foundries, Copper Foundries, Brass Foundries, and other Premises or Places in which the Process of Founding or Casting any Metal is carried on:

5. Any Premises in which Steam, Water, or other mechanical Power is used for moving Machinery employed—
   (a.) In the Manufacture of Machinery:
   (b.) In the Manufacture of any Article of Metal not being Machinery:
   (c.) In the Manufacture of India-rubber or Gutta-percha, or Articles made wholly or partly of India-rubber or Gutta-percha:

6. Any Premises in which any of the following Manufactures or Processes are carried on; namely,
   (a.) Paper Manufacture:
   (b.) Glass Manufacture:
   (c.) Tobacco Manufacture:
   (d.) Letterpress Printing:
   (e.) Book-binding:

7. Any Premises, whether adjoining or separate, in the same Occupation, situate in the same City, Town, Parish, or Place, and constituting One Trade Establishment, in, on, or within the Precincts of which Fifty or more Persons are employed in any manufacturing Process:

And every Part of a Factory shall be deemed to be a Factory, except such Part, if any, as is used exclusively as a Dwelling:

"Manufacturing Process."

"Manufacturing Process" shall mean any Manual Labour exercised by way of Trade or for Purposes of Gain in or incidental to the making any Article or Part of an Article, or in or incidental to the altering, repairing, ornamenting, finishing, or otherwise adapting for Sale any Article.

Definition of "Factory Acts."

4. The Factory Acts shall in this Act mean the Fourth and Fifth Sections of "The Factory Acts Extension Act, 1864," relating to Sanitary Measures and Special Rules, and such Provisions as are now in force of the Acts following:

An Act passed in the Fourth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty *William* the Fourth, Chapter One hundred and three, intituled *An Act to regulate the Labour of Children and Young Persons in the Mills and Factories of the United Kingdom*, which henceforth may be cited for all Purposes as "The Factory Act, 1833;"

An

An Act passed in the Seventh Year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, Chapter Fifteen, intituled *An Act to amend the Laws relating to Labour in Factories*, which henceforth may be cited for all Purposes as "The Factory Act, 1844;"

An Act passed in the Fourteenth Year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, Chapter Fifty-four, intituled *An Act to amend the Acts relating to Labour in Factories*, which henceforth may be cited for all Purposes as "The Factory Act, 1850;"

An Act passed in the Seventeenth Year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, Chapter One hundred and four, intituled *An Act further to regulate the Employment of Children in Factories*, which henceforth may be cited for all Purposes as "The Factory Act, 1853;" and

"The Factory Act, 1856."

Exemptions from Provisions of this Act and Schedule annexed.

5. There shall be excluded from the Provisions of this Act and of the Schedule annexed hereto,—

1. Any Buildings or Premises defined to be a Factory by the Factory Act, 1844, and subject to the Regulations of that Act and of the Acts directed to be construed as one therewith:
2. Any Printwork as defined by the Act of the Session of the Eighth and Ninth Years of the Reign of Her present Majesty, Chapter Twenty-nine, intituled *An Act to regulate the Labour of Children, Young Persons, and Women in Printworks*, and subject to the Regulations of that Act and of the Act amending the same:
3. Any Buildings or Premises defined to be "Bleaching Works" or "Dyeing Works" by the Act of the Session of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Years of the Reign of Her present Majesty, Chapter Seventy-eight, intituled *An Act to place the Employment of Women and Young Persons and Children in Bleaching Works and Dyeing Works under the Regulations of the Factory Acts*, or any Acts amending the same:
4. Any Lace Factories subject to the Provisions of the Act of the Session of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Years of the Reign of Her present Majesty, Chapter One hundred and seventeen, and intituled *An Act to place the Employment of Women, Young Persons, Youths, and Children in Lace Factories under the Regulations of the Factory Acts*, and of the Acts therein recited:
5. Any Bakehouse as defined by "The Bakehouse Regulation Act, 1863:"
6. Any Factory subject to the Provisions of the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1864.

6. The

Application of Factory Acts to Factories not included in such Acts.

6. The Factory Acts as herein-before defined shall be incorporated with this Act, and, subject to the Modifications mentioned in the Schedule annexed hereto, shall, from and after the First Day of *January* One thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, be in force in every Factory which is not excluded from the Operation of this Act.

Restrictions as to Employment of Children, Young Persons, and Women in certain Factories.

7. 1. No Child, Young Person, or Woman shall be employed on *Sunday* in or about any Factory, subject to the Modifications in the Schedule as regards Blast Furnaces:

2. No Boy under the Age of Twelve Years, and no Female, shall be employed in any Part of a Glass Factory in which the Process of melting or annealing Glass is carried on:

3. No Child under the Age of Eleven Years shall be employed in grinding in the Metal Trades:

And any Child, Young Person, or Woman who is employed in contravention of this Section shall be deemed to be employed in manner contrary to the Provisions of the Factory Acts.

Meals not to be taken in certain Parts of Glass Factory.

8. In the Manufacture of Glass, no Child, Young Person, or Woman shall be allowed to take his or her Meals in any Part of the Factory where the Materials are mixed, or in the Manufacture of Flint Glass where the Work of grinding, cutting, and polishing is carried on; and any Child, Young Person, or Woman allowed to take his or her Meals in contravention of the said Provision shall be deemed to be employed in manner contrary to the Provisions of the Factory Acts.

Extension of Provision relating to Ventilation in Factories.

9. In every Factory where grinding, glazing, or polishing on a Wheel, or any other Process is carried on by which Dust is generated and inhaled by the Workmen to an injurious Extent, if it appears to any Inspector of Factories that such Inhalation could be to a great Extent prevented by the Use of a Fan or other mechanical Means, it shall be lawful for the Inspector to direct a Fan or other mechanical Means, of such Construction as may from Time to Time be approved by One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, to be provided by the Occupier of the Factory within a reasonable Time; and if such Occupier fail to comply with such Direction he shall be deemed to have failed to have kept his Factory in conformity with the Fourth Section of "The Factories Act Extension Act, 1864," and shall be punishable accordingly.

Penalty on not fixing Grindstones securely.

10. If it appears to any Inspector that any Grindstone, worked by Steam or other mechanical Power in any Factory, is fixed in so faulty a Manner as to be likely to cause bodily Injury to the Grinder using the same, such Inspector shall take the same Proceedings as nearly as may be as he is required to take by "The Factory

Factory Act, 1844," with respect to Machinery not securely fenced; and the Occupier of the Factory shall be liable to the same Penalties for not properly fixing the said Grindstone as he would be liable to under the said Act in respect of any Machinery found to be not properly fenced.

Inspectors or Sub-Inspectors to be furnished with Certificates of Appointment as Secretary of State may direct.

11. Every Inspector or Sub-Inspector of Factories shall be furnished with such Certificate of his Appointment as the Secretary of State may direct, and on applying for Admission to any Factory such Inspector or Sub-Inspector shall, if required, produce to the Occupier the said Certificate.

Every Person who forges or counterfeits any such Certificate, or makes use of any forged, counterfeited, or false Certificate, or falsely pretends to be an Inspector or Sub-Inspector of Factories, shall be guilty of a Misdemeanor, and be liable to be imprisoned for any Period not exceeding Three Months, with or without Hard Labour.

Rule as to Number of Persons employed to constitute a Factory.

12. Fifty or more Persons shall for the Purposes of this Act be deemed to continue to be employed in any Factory during the Year One thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight and any succeeding Year, if that Number of Persons has during the preceding Year been employed in any manufacturing Process in such Factory for any Period or Periods amounting in the whole to One hundred Days; and in any Proceedings taken by any Inspector or Sub-Inspector of Factories for the Purpose of enforcing this Act, any Premises in or on which a manufacturing Process is carried on shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed to be a Factory.

Exception as to founding and casting Metals.

13. Any Premises or Places on which the Process of founding or casting any Metal is carried on by not more than Five Persons, and as subsidiary to the Repair or Completion of some other Work, shall not, by reason only of such founding or casting, be deemed to be a Factory within the Meaning of this Act.

Power to Secretary of State to substitute other Regulations as to Surgical Certificates.

14. In Blast Furnaces and Iron Mills, One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State may, by Order under his Hand, dispense with so much of the said Factory Acts as relates to Surgical Certificates given by a certifying Surgeon, and substitute therefor such other Regulations as to Proof of the Age of Children and Young Persons, and of their bodily Health and Capacity for working daily for the Time allowed by the said Acts, as he may think expedient, and any Regulation so made by the Secretary of State shall be of the same Force as if they had been enacted in the Factory Acts in place of the Regulations for which they are so substituted.

15. The

Power to Occupier of Blast Furnace or Iron Mill to make special Rules.

15. The Occupier of a Blast Furnace or of an Iron Mill may, with the Approval provided by the Fifth Section of "The Factory Acts Extension Act, 1864," make Rules for compelling the Observance amongst his Workmen of any of the Provisions of the Factory Acts in respect of the Infringement of which such Occupier is liable to a Penalty, and such Rules shall be deemed to be special Rules within the Meaning of the said Fifth Section, and all the Provisions of the said Section shall apply accordingly.

SCHEDULE.

TEMPORARY MODIFICATIONS.

1. During the First Six Calendar Months next ensuing the First Day of January One thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, Children of not less than Eleven Years of Age may be employed for the same Time, and subject to the same Conditions, for and subject to which Young Persons exceeding Thirteen Years of Age may be employed in pursuance of the Factory Acts.

2. During the First Thirty Calendar Months next ensuing the First Day of January One thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, Children of not less than Twelve Years of Age may be employed for the same Time, and subject to the same Conditions, for and subject to which Young Persons exceeding Thirteen Years of Age may be employed in pursuance of the Factory Acts.

3. During the First Twelve Calendar Months next ensuing the First Day of January One thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, Children, Young Persons, and Women may be employed on Saturdays until Half past Four o'Clock in the Afternoon.

4. So much of the Factory Acts as provides that during any Time allowed for Meals no Child, Young Person, or Woman shall be employed or allowed to remain in any Room in which any manufacturing Process is carried on, and that all the Young Persons employed in a Factory shall have the Time for Meals at the same Period of the Day, shall not be in force with respect to any Factory to which this Act applies until the Expiration of Eighteen Months after the First Day of January One thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

5. Where the Occupier of any Paper Mill proves to the Satisfaction of One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State that such Occupier was at the Time of the passing of this Act employing, and had for not less than a Year previously to such passing employed, Young Persons and Women at Night, and further proves that he cannot without a considerable Interval of Time alter his Machinery so as to dispense with such Employment, it shall be lawful for the said Secretary of State, by Order, to authorize the Employment by such Occupier, until some Day not later than the First Day of June One thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, of Young Persons and Women in such Manner and for such Times as had previously been customary in the said Paper Mill.

6. During the First Thirty Calendar Months next ensuing the First Day of January One thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, Male Young Persons of

of not less than Sixteen Years of Age may be employed in Blast Furnaces, in Iron Mills, in Iron Foundries, in Paper Mills, and in any Factory where the Manufacture of Machinery or the Processes of Letterpress Printing or Bookbinding are carried on in the same Manner as if they were Male Persons exceeding the Age of Eighteen Years.

7. During the First Thirty Calendar Months next ensuing the First Day of January One thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, Women may be employed in or about Blast Furnaces in the same Manner as they were employed in or about such Furnaces before the passing of this Act.

8. During the First Thirty Calendar Months next ensuing the First Day of January One thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, Children, Young Persons, and Women may be employed in the Manufacture of Preserves from Fruit in the same Manner as they were employed therein before the passing of this Act.

PERMANENT MODIFICATIONS.

9. The Twenty-ninth Section of "The Factory Act, 1833," and the Eighteenth Section of "The Factory Act, 1844," relating to the lime-washing and washing of Factories, shall not be in force as respects any Factory.

10. No Factory shall be so overcrowded, while Work is carried on, as to be dangerous or prejudicial to the Health of those employed therein, and so far as relates to any Factory this Section shall be construed as Part of the Fourth and Fifth Sections of the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1864.

11. Whereas the Customs or Exigencies of certain Trades require that Male Young Persons of the Age of Sixteen Years and upwards should be occasionally employed beyond the Hours allowed by the Factory Acts: It shall be lawful for One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, on due Proof to his Satisfaction that such Customs or Exigencies exist, and that such occasional Employment is not injurious to the Health of such Male Young Persons, from Time to Time, by Order to be advertised in the London Gazette, or otherwise published in such Manner as he may think fit, to give Permission that in the Case of any particular Factory or Class of Factories Male Young Persons of Sixteen Years of Age and upwards may be employed for a Period not exceeding Fifteen Hours on any One Day:

Provided that—

1st. They are not so employed except between the Hours of Six in the Morning and Nine in the Evening.

2d. In addition to the Time allowed under the Factory Acts for Meals, they shall be allowed Half an Hour for a Meal after the Hour of Five in the Evening.

3d. They are not so employed for more than Twelve Days in any Period of Four Weeks, nor on the whole for more than Seventy-two Days in any Period of Twelve Months.

12. Whereas

12. Whereas the Customs or Exigencies of certain Trades require that the Children, Young Persons, and Women working in a Factory, or in certain Processes in a Factory, or that certain Sets of such Children, Young Persons, or Women, or any of them, should be employed at different Hours, and that the Limits of Time within which they or certain Sets of them may be employed should be extended without increasing their legal Hours of Work: It is hereby declared that on due Proof to the Satisfaction of One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State of such Customs or Exigencies existing in a Trade, it shall be lawful for the said Secretary from Time to Time, by Order to be advertised in the London Gazette or otherwise published in such Manner as the Secretary of State may think fit, to give Permission that in the Case of any particular Factory or Class of Factories in which such Trade is carried on the Occupier may employ the Children, Young Persons, and Women working in his Factory, or in any Processes of his Factory, or any Sets of such Children, Young Persons, or Women, or of any of them, between the Hours of Seven in the Morning and Seven in the Evening, or between the Hours of Eight in the Morning and Eight in the Evening, instead of between the Hours of Six in the Morning and Six in the Evening, for any Time in such Order specified, or until further Order, or on any Day or Days named in such Order; and so far as respects the Persons referred to in any Order given as aforesaid, all the Provisions of the Factory Acts affected by such Change of Hours shall, during the Continuance of such Order, be read as if the Hours of Seven in the Morning and Seven in the Evening, or Eight in the Morning and Eight in the Evening, as Circumstances may require, were throughout such Act substituted for the Hours of Six in the Morning and Six in the Evening:

Provided—

1st. That Notice of the Hours between which Children, Young Persons, and Women, or each Set of them, are to be employed, in such Form as the Inspectors of Factories may direct, and signed by One of such Inspectors and the Occupier or his Agent, shall be hung up and be kept hung up during the Period affected by such Notice in such conspicuous Place in the Factory as may be required by One of the Inspectors of Factories.

2dly. Except in pursuance of the Provisions contained in other Parts of this Act, no Child, Young Person, or Woman shall be employed after the Hour of Two o'Clock in the Afternoon on Saturday; but it shall be lawful in Cases where any Children, Young Persons, or Women are employed in accordance with an Order given under the foregoing Enactment to begin to employ such Children, Young Persons, or Women at Six o'Clock in the Morning on Saturday.

13. In Letterpress Printing Male Young Persons of the Age of Sixteen Years and upwards may be employed for a Period not exceeding Fifteen Hours in any One Day:

Provided that—

1st. They shall not be so employed except between the Hours of Six in the Morning and Nine in the Evening, or in any Factory where Permission has been given by the Secretary of State to work between the Hours of Seven in the Morning and Seven in the

Evening, or of Eight in the Morning and Eight in the Evening, then except between the Hours of Seven in the Morning and Ten in the Evening, or of Eight in the Morning and Eleven in the Evening, as the Case may be.

2d. In addition to the Time allowed under the Factory Acts for Meals, they shall be allowed Half an Hour for a Meal after the Hour of Six in the Evening.

3d. They shall not be so employed except on alternate Days.

4th. In every Week in which they are so employed on each alternate Day they shall be allowed either One whole Holiday or Two Half Holidays, each Half Holiday comprising at least One Half of an ordinary working Day.

In Letterpress Printing Male Young Persons of Sixteen Years of Age and upwards may work on alternate Weeks at Night between the Hours of One in the Morning on Monday and Eleven in the Evening on the succeeding Saturday:

Provided—

1st. That they are not employed for more than Eleven and a Half Hours at any One Time, with Intervals of Rest for Meals amounting in the whole to not less than One Hour and a Half.

2d. That there is an Interval of Twelve Hours between each Period of Employment.

3d. That the total Number of Hours of Work in any One Week do not exceed Sixty Hours.

14. Young Persons of Fourteen Years of Age and upwards and Women may be employed in Bookbinding for a Period not exceeding Fourteen Hours on any One Day:

Provided that—

1st. They shall not be so employed except between the Hours of Six in the Morning and Eight in the Evening, or where Permission has been given by the Secretary of State to work between the Hours of Seven in the Morning and Seven in the Evening, or of Eight in the Morning and Eight in the Evening, then except between the Hours of Seven in the Morning and Nine in the Evening, or Eight in the Morning and Ten in the Evening, as the Case may be.

2d. In addition to the Time allowed under the Factory Acts for Meals, they shall be allowed Half an Hour for a Meal after the Hour of Six in the Evening.

3d. They shall not be so employed—

(*a.*) If less than Sixteen Years of Age, for more than Three Days in any One Month; or

(*b.*) If Sixteen Years of Age or upwards, for more than Ninety-six Days in any Period of Twelve Months, or for more than Five consecutive Days in any One Week.

15. Where, under the Modifications contained in the Schedule to this Act, any Child, Young Person, or Woman is employed on any Day for a longer Period than is allowed by the Factory Acts, the Day on which and the Period during which he or she is so employed shall be entered by the Occupier

Occupier of a Factory in a Register, which shall be in such Form as the Inspectors of Factories may direct, and shall be deemed to be a Register within the Meaning of the Factory Acts.

16. So much of the said Factory Acts as provide that during any Time allowed for Meals no Child, Young Person, or Woman shall be employed or allowed to remain in any Room in which any manufacturing Process is carried on shall not apply to Iron Mills, to Paper Manufactories, or any Factory in which Letterpress Printing is carried on, or, except as in this Act mentioned, to Glass Manufactories, or to any Factory or Process in a Factory to which the said Secretary of State may by Order declare the same to be inapplicable; and so much of the said Factory Acts as provide that all the Young Persons employed in a Factory shall have the Time for Meals at the same Period of the Day shall not apply to Blast Furnaces, Iron Mills, to Paper Manufactories, any Factory in which Letterpress Printing is carried on, to Glass Manufactories, or, except as in this Act mentioned, to any Factory, or Process in a Factory, to which the said Secretary of State may by Order declare the same to be inapplicable.

17. In Blast Furnaces, in Iron Mills, in any Factory in which Letterpress Printing is carried on, in Paper Mills, in any Factory in which the mechanical Power is Water, and in any Factory or Class of Factories, with respect to which One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State certifies by Order that it has been proved to his Satisfaction that by reason of the Nature of the Business it is necessary to carry on the same throughout the Night, it shall be lawful to employ Male Young Persons during the Night, subject to the same Intervals of Rest which they are allowed during the Day, and subject to this Provision, that no Male Young Person employed during the Night shall be employed during either the preceding or succeeding Day, and that no Male Young Person shall be employed more than Six Nights, or, in the Case of Blast Furnaces and Paper Mills, Seven Nights, in any Fortnight.

18. Where in any Blast Furnace, Iron Mill, Foundry, or Paper Mill the Process in which a Child, Young Person, or Woman is employed is in an incomplete State at the Hour at which such Child, Young Person, or Woman is required by this Act to cease Work, such Child, Young Person, or Woman may be employed for a Period not exceeding Thirty Minutes beyond the said Hour.

19. It shall not be necessary to give Notice to the certifying Surgeon of any Accident to a Person employed in any Iron Mill or Blast Furnace unless the Accident prevents the Person injured from returning to his Work for a Period of Forty-eight Hours from the Time of the Accident. When the Person injured shall have been absent for such Period of Forty-eight Hours, the actual Employer of the Person injured shall immediately report the Absence of such Person to the Occupier of the Factory; and if the Inspector or Sub-Inspector of Factories is satisfied that Notice of an Accident has not been given to the certifying Surgeon, owing to the Default of such actual Employer and not of the Occupier, he shall take Proceedings against such actual Employer instead of against the Occupier.

20. In the Case of any accidental Delay occurring in any Process in any Glass Works, in order to recover the Time so lost, any Male Child or Male Young Person may be employed One Hour more than the Time during which such Child or Young Person might otherwise be employed, provided that the total Number of Hours worked do not exceed Sixty in any One Week.

21. In the Process of making Glass it shall be lawful for any Male Young Person, subject to the Provisions of this Act, to work according to the accustomed Hours of the Trade:

Provided—

1st. That the Hours of Work do not exceed Sixty in any One Week, between Midnight on Sunday Night and Midnight on the succeeding Saturday Night.

2d. That the Hours of Work for any such Young Person do not exceed Fourteen Hours in Four separate Turns per Week, or Twelve Hours in Five separate Turns per Week, or Ten Hours in Six separate Turns per Week.

3d. That no such Young Person work in any Turn without an Interval of Time equal to One full Turn.

22. In Paper Mills it shall be lawful for any Male Young Person, subject to the Provisions of this Act, to work according to the accustomed Hours of the Trade:

Provided—

1st. That the Hours of Work do not exceed Sixty in any One Week, between Midnight on Sunday Night and Midnight on the succeeding Saturday Night.

2d. That the Hours of Attendance at the Mill of any such Young Person shall not in any Period of Twenty-four Hours exceed Fourteen Hours, and in case the Hours of Attendance exceed Twelve Hours such Young Person shall be allowed Half an Hour for a Meal in addition to the Time allowed under the Factory Acts for Meals.

23. So much of the said Factory Acts as require that in England and Ireland Male Young Persons must have Eight Half Holidays in every Year, in addition to Christmas Day and Good Friday, and in Scotland any Day wholly set apart for the Observance of the Sacramental Fast, and so much of the same Acts as forbid the Employment of Male Young Persons on any Saturday after Two o'Clock of the Afternoon, shall not apply to Male Young Persons employed in Day and Night Turns, changing every alternate Week, and so much of the same Acts as forbids the Employment of Women and Young Persons on any Saturday after Two of the Clock of the Afternoon shall not apply in any Week to any Woman or Female Young Person whose Hours of Work have not exceeded Eight in any Day of that Week.

24. Where it appears to One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State that the Regulations of the Factory Acts relating to the fencing of Machinery require to be modified in any particular Trade, and that such Modifications can be made with due regard to the Safety of the Children, Young Persons, and Women employed, he may, by Order with respect to any particular Factory

Factory or any Class of Factories, modify the said Regulations, so far as such Trade is concerned, upon such Terms and in such Manner as he thinks fit. Such Order shall be advertised in the London Gazette or otherwise published in such Manner as the Secretary of State may think fit. Any Regulations so modified by the said Secretary of State shall be of the same Validity as if they had been the original Regulations contained in the Factory Acts.

25. The said Secretary of State, on Proof to his Satisfaction that the Customs or Exigencies of the Trade require the Alteration to be made, may, by Order to be advertised in the London Gazette, or otherwise published in such Manner as the Secretary of State may think fit, give Permission, with respect to any particular Factory or Class of Factories, for any One or more of the following Things; namely,—

(*a.*) That Four whole Holidays in any Year may be allowed as a Substitute for the Eight Half Holidays required to be given to every Child, Young Person, and Woman by the Factory Acts; or,

(*b.*) That the Eight Half Holidays required to be given by the Factory Acts to all the Children, Young Persons, and Women employed may be given on different Days to any of the Children, Young Persons, and Women, or to any Sets of such Children, Young Persons, and Women, and not at the same Time; or,

(*c.*) That Children, Young Persons, or Women may be employed between Two and Eight o'Clock in the Afternoon on Saturday, provided that in any such Factory or Factories Arrangements are made to the Satisfaction of the said Secretary of State for giving on some Work-day in every Week, to every Child, Young Person, or Woman so employed, a Half Holiday of equal Length either at the Beginning or at the End of their Day's Work; or,

(*d.*) That in any Factory or Factories where such Secretary has given Permission to work between the Hours of Seven in the Morning and Seven in the Evening, or of Eight in the Morning and Eight in the Evening, Children, Young Persons, and Women may be employed on Saturday, or on any other Day on which the weekly Half Holiday is given, between the Hours of Seven in the Morning and Three in the Afternoon, or between Eight in the Morning and Four in the Afternoon; or,

(*e.*) That a Surgical Certificate given by a certifying Surgeon shall not be invalid solely on account of the Employment of the Child or Young Person named in such Certificate in a Factory other than that for which the Certificate was originally granted, if such Factory is within the District of the same certifying Surgeon.

(*f.*) That Male Young Persons of not less than Sixteen Years of Age may be employed in the same Manner as if they were Male Persons exceeding the Age of Eighteen Years.

26. Where the Occupier of any Factory is a Person of the Jewish Religion, and it is his Custom to keep such Factory closed on Saturdays until Sunset, it shall be lawful for him to employ Young Persons or Women on that Day from after Sunset until Nine o'Clock at Night.

27. Where in any Factory the Owner or Hirer of any Machine or Implement moved by Steam, Water, or other mechanical Power, in or about or in connexion with which Machine or Implement Children, Young Persons, or Women are employed, is some Person other than the Occupier of the Factory, and such Children, Young Persons, or Women are in the Employment and Pay of the Owner or Hirer of such Machine, in any such Case such Owner or Hirer shall, so far as respects any Offence against the Factory Acts which may be committed in relation to such Children, Young Persons, or Women, be deemed to be the Occupier of the Factory.

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