

UNEDITED

The Factories Act

being

Chapter 176 of *The Revised Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1920*
(assented to November 10, 1920).

FOR HISTORICAL REFERENCE ONLY

NOTE:

This consolidation is not official. Amendments have been incorporated for convenience of reference and the original statutes and regulations should be consulted for all purposes of interpretation and application of the law. In order to preserve the integrity of the original statutes and regulations, errors that may have appeared are reproduced in this consolidation.

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CHAPTER 176

An Act for the Protection of Persons employed in Factories

SHORT TITLE

Short title

- 1 This Act may be cited as *The Factories Act*.

R.S.S. 1920, c.176, s.1.

INTERPRETATION

Interpretation

- 2 In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, the expression:

“Child”

1. “**Child**” means a person under the age of fourteen years;

“Court” or “court of summary jurisdiction”

2. “**Court**” or “**court of summary jurisdiction**” means the justices of the peace or police magistrate, as the case may be, whom jurisdiction is given to hear and determine prosecutions under this Act;

“Employer”

3. “**Employer**” means any person who, in his own behalf or as the manager, superintendent, overseer or agent for any person, firm, company or corporation, has charge of any factory and employs persons therein;

“Factory”

4. “**Factory**” means:

(a) any building, workshop, structure or premises of the description mentioned in schedule A, together with such other building, structure or premises as the Lieutenant Governor in Council may add to the said schedule; and the Lieutenant Governor in Council may from time to time by proclamation, notice of which shall be published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette*, add to or remove from the said schedule such description of premises as he deems necessary or proper;

(b) any other premises, building, workshop, structure, room or place wherein or within the precincts of which steam, water or other mechanical power is used to move or work any machinery employed in preparing; manufacturing or finishing or in any process incidental to the preparing, manufacturing or finishing of any article, substance, material, fabric or compound, or is used to aid the manufacturing process carried on therein;

(c) any other premises, building, workshop, structure, room or place wherein the employer of the persons working therein has the right of access or control and in which or within the precincts of which any manual labour is exercised by way of trade or for the purposes of gain in or incidental to the following purposes or any of them, that is to say: the making of any article or part of an article; the altering, repairing, ornamenting or finishing of any article; or the adapting for sale of any article;

“Inspector”

5. **“Inspector”** means any one of the inspectors appointed by order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council under the authority and for enforcing the provisions of this Act;

“Mill gearing”

6. **“Mill gearing”** includes every shaft whether upright, oblique or horizontal, and every wheel, drum or pulley, by which the motion of the first moving power is communicated to any machine appertaining to a manufacturing process;

“Minister”

7. **“Minister”** means the member of the Executive Council who may be intrusted by the Lieutenant Governor in Council with the administration of this Act;

“Night,” “night time,” “day,” “day time”

8. **“Night”** or **“night time”** means the interval between nine o’clock in the afternoon and six o’clock in the forenoon of the following day; and **“day”** or **“day time”** means the interval between six o’clock in the forenoon and nine o’clock in the afternoon of the same day;

“Parent”

9. **“Parent”** means a parent or guardian of, or a person having the legal custody of or the control over, or having direct benefit from the wages of, a child, youth or young girl;

“Week”

10. **“Week”** means the period between midnight on Sunday night and midnight on the succeeding Saturday night;

“Woman”

11. **“Woman”** means a female person of eighteen years of age and upwards;

“Youth”

12. **“Youth”** means a male person of the age of fourteen years and under the age of sixteen years;

“Young girl”

13. **“Young girl”** means a female person of the age of fourteen years and under the age of eighteen years.

R.S.S. 1909, c.17, s.2.; 1910–11, c.41, s.6; R.S.S. 1920, c.176, s.2.

When not a factory

3 Where not more than three persons are employed in a factory or where children, youths, young girls or women are employed at home, that is to say in a private house, place or room used as a dwelling wherein neither steam, water nor other mechanical power is used in aid of the manufacturing process carried on therein and wherein the only persons employed are members of the, same family dwelling therein the provisions of this Act shall not apply.

R.S.S. 1909, c.17, s.2 (in part); R.S.S. 1920, c.176, s.3.

When part of a factory

4(1) A part of a factory may for the purposes of this Act be taken to be a separate factory; and a place used as a dwelling shall not be deemed to form part of the factory for the purposes of this Act.

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(2) Where a place situate within the close or precincts forming a factory is used solely for some purpose other than the manufacturing process or handicraft carried on in the factory such place shall not be deemed to form part of that factory for the purposes of this Act but shall if otherwise it would be a factory be deemed to be a separate factory and be regulated accordingly.

(3) Any premises or place shall not be excluded from the definition of a factory by reason only that such premises or place are or is in the open air.

R.S.S. 1909, c.17, s.2 (in part); R.S.S. 1920,
c.176, s.4.

Contract factory

5(1) Where any owner, tenant or occupier of any premises, building, workshop, structure, room or place who has the right of access thereto and control thereof lets or hires out or contracts for work or labour to be done therein by any person and such other person engages or employs therein any workman, child, youth, young girl or woman in or for carrying out or performing such work or labour or any part thereof every such workman, child, youth, young girl or woman shall for all the purposes of this Act be deemed to be in the service and employment of such owner, tenant or occupier.

(2) In computing the number of persons employed in any place in order to ascertain whether such place is a factory every such workman, child, youth, young girl or woman shall be taken into account.

R.S.S. 1909, c.17, s.2 (in part); R.S.S. 1920,
c.176, s.5.

REGULATION AS TO EMPLOYEES

Children not to be employed

6 No child shall be employed in any factory.

R.S.S. 1909, c.17, s.3; R.S.S. 1920, c.176, s.6.

Employment of youths and girls

7 The Lieutenant Governor in Council may from time to time by order in council, notice of which shall be published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette*, prohibit the employment of youths and young girls in factories the work in which is deemed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council to be dangerous or unwholesome.

R.S.S. 1909, c.17, s.4; R.S.S. 1920, c.176, s.7.

Evidence as to employment and age

8(1) Any person found in a factory except during meal hours or while all the machinery of the factory is stopped, or when present for the sole purpose of bringing food to any person employed in the factory, shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed for the purposes of this Act to have been then employed in the factory.

(2) Yards, playgrounds and places open to the public view, waiting rooms and other rooms belonging to the factory in which no machinery is used or manufacturing process carried on shall not be taken to be any part of the factory within the meaning of this section.

(3) Where any person is in the opinion of the court apparently of the age alleged by the informant it shall lie on the defendant to prove that such person is not of that age.

R.S.S. 1909, c.17, s.5; R.S.S. 1920, c.176, s.8.

Employment in factory denied

9(1) A child, youth, young girl or woman who works in a factory, whether for wages or not, either in a manufacturing process or handicraft, or in cleaning any part of the factory used for any manufacturing process or handicraft, or in cleaning or oiling any part of the machinery, or in any other kind of work whatsoever incidental to or connected with the manufacturing process or handicraft or connected with the article made or otherwise the subject of the manufacturing process or handicraft therein, shall, save as is herein otherwise provided, be deemed to be employed in such factory within the meaning of this Act; and for the purposes of this Act an apprentice shall be deemed to work for hire.

Regulation as to mode of wearing hair

(2) Young girls and women in factories shall, during working hours, wear their hair rolled or plaited and fastened securely to their heads or confined in a close fitting cap or net so as to avoid contact with working machines or shafting or material being handled. It shall be the duty of managers, superintendents, foremen and others in charge to see that employees are fully notified of the provisions of this section.

R.S.S. 1909, c.17, s.6; R.S.S. 1920, c.176, s.9.

Injury to health

10 It shall be unlawful to employ in a factory any youth, young girl or woman so that the health of such youth, young girl or woman is likely to be permanently injured.

R.S.S. 1909, c.17, s.7; R.S.S. 1920, c.176, s.10.

Working hours

11(1) No youth, young girl or woman shall be employed in any factory for more than forty-eight hours in any one week; and the hours of working in any one day shall not be later than half past six o'clock in the afternoon unless a special permit in writing has been obtained from an inspector.

(2) In every factory the employer shall allow every youth, young girl and woman therein employed not less than one hour at noon of each day for meals; but such hour shall not be counted as part of the time herein limited as respects the employment of youths, young girls and women.

(3) If an inspector so directs in writing the employer shall not allow any, youth, young girl or woman to take meals in any room wherein any manufacturing process is then being carried on; and if the inspector so directs in writing the employer shall at his own expense provide a suitable room or place in the factory or in connection therewith for the purpose of a dining and eating room for persons employed in the factory.

(4) Any contravention of the provisions of this section is for greater certainty and not so as to restrict the generality of the provisions of section 10 hereby declared to be an employing within the prohibition contained in the said section 10.

R.S.S. 1909, c.17, s.8; 1910–11, c.41, s.6;
R.S.S. 1920, c.176, s.11.

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Exemption from foregoing provisions

12(1) In the following cases, namely:

- (a) where any accident which prevents the working of any factory happens to the motive power of any machinery; or
- (b) where from any other occurrence beyond the control of the employer the machinery or any part of the machinery of any factory cannot be regularly worked; or
- (c) where the customs or exigencies of certain trades require that the youths, young girls or women working in a factory or in certain processes in a factory shall be employed for a longer period than as herein provided ;

an inspector may, subject to any regulations which may be made in that behalf by the Lieutenant Governor in Council and on due proof to his satisfaction of such accident, occurrence, custom or exigency of trade grant such exemption from the observance of the foregoing provisions of this Act as will in his judgment, fairly and equitably to the proprietors of such factory and to the youths, young girls or women employed therein, make up for any loss of labour from such accident or occurrence or meet the requirements of such custom or exigency of trade.

(2) Whenever such exemption is granted:

- (a) no youth, young girl or woman shall be employed before the hour of seven o'clock in the morning or after the hour of ten o'clock in the afternoon; and
- (b) the hours of labour for youths, young girls and women shall not be more than twelve and a half in any one day nor more than seventy-two and a half in any one week; and
- (c) such exemptions shall not comprise more than thirty-six days in the whole in any year; and in reckoning such period of thirty-six days every day on which any youth, young girl or woman has been employed overtime shall be taken into account; and
- (d) during the continuance of such exemption there shall in addition to the hour for the noon-day meal provided for by section 11 be allowed to every youth, young girl or woman so employed in the factory on any day to an hour later than seven o'clock in the afternoon not less than forty-five minutes for another or evening meal between five and eight of the clock in the afternoon; and
- (e) in every factory with respect to which any such exemption is so granted there shall, in compliance with the provisions of section 41, be affixed a notice specifying the extent and particulars of such exemption.

R.S.S. 1909, c.17, s.9; R.S.S. 1920, c.176, s.8.

Exemptions recorded

13 When under the exemptions provided for in this Act any youth, young girl or woman is employed in any factory on any day for a longer period than is allowed under section 11, the duration of such employment shall be daily recorded by the employer in a register which shall be in such form as may be required by any regulations made in that behalf by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

R.S.S. 1909, c.17, s.10; R.S.S. 1920, c.176, s.13.

Posting notice of hours of employment

14 Notice of the hours between which youths, young girls or women are to be employed in any factory shall be made in such form as may be required by the regulations made in that behalf by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, and the form of such notice shall be signed by an inspector and by the employer and shall be hung up during the period affected by such notice in such conspicuous place or places in the factory as the inspector requires.

R.S.S. 1909, c.17, s.11; R.S.S. 1920, c.176, s.14.

Cleaning machinery in motion

15(1) A young girl shall not be allowed to clean any part of the machinery in a factory while the same is in motion by aid of steam, water or other mechanical power.

(2) A young girl or woman shall not be allowed to clean any mill gearing in a factory while the same is in motion for the purpose of propelling any part of the manufacturing machinery.

(3) A young girl shall not be allowed to work between the fixed and traversing part of any self-acting machine while such machine is in motion by the action of steam, water or other machinery power.

(4) A young girl or woman allowed by an employer to clean or to work in contravention of this section shall be deemed to be employed by him contrary to the provisions of section 10.

R.S.S. 1909, c.17, s.12; R.S.S. 1920, c.176, s.15.

CONDITIONS AND EQUIPMENT IN FACTORIES**Conveniences for employees**

16 Every owner of a factory shall provide a sufficient number and description of privies, earth or water closets and urinals for the employees of such factory, including separate sets for the use of male and female employees, and shall have separate approaches to the same, the recognised standard being one closet for every twenty-five persons employed in the factory.

(2) Every owner of a factory shall be responsible for remedying any effluvia arising from a drain or from defective plumbing and for repairs required to keep the building in a safe and habitable condition.

(3) Every owner of a factory shall arrange for a supply of pure drinking water available for each tenant in the factory.

(4) Every owner of a factory who for thirty days refuses or neglects to comply with any of the foregoing requirements, after being notified in writing in regard to the same by an inspector, shall be guilty of an offence.

R.S.S. 1909, c.17, s.13; R.S.S. 1920, c.176, s.16.

Sanitary regulations

17(1) Every employer shall keep his factory in a clean and sanitary condition and free from effluvia arising from refuse of any kind.

(2) Every employer shall keep privies, earth or water closets and urinals in good repair and in a sanitary condition and shall be responsible for keeping separate closets for male and female employees.

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- (3) Every employer shall heat each compartment used by him, and regulate the temperature so as not to be injurious to the health and comfort of the employees and so as to be consistent with the work performed therein, but in no case shall the temperature be less than 60 degrees Fahrenheit unless specially authorised by an inspector in writing.
- (4) Every employer shall be responsible for ventilating the factory in such a manner as to keep the air reasonably pure so as to render harmless, as far as reasonably practicable, all gases, vapours, dust or other impurities originating in the course of the manufacturing process or handicraft carried on therein injurious to the health.
- (5) An employer shall not allow overcrowding while work is carried on therein so as to be injurious to the health of the persons employed therein, the standard to be allowed being 300 cubic feet of room space for each employee.
- (6) An inspector may require the employer to provide a sufficient number of spittoons and to place the same in different parts of the factory and keep the same clean.
- (7) In every factors where any process is carried on by which dust is created and may be inhaled by the workers to an injurious extent, the inspector may, if such inhalation can by mechanical means be prevented or partially prevented, and subject to such regulations as may be made in that behalf by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, direct that such means shall be provided within a reasonable time by the employer who in such cases shall be bound to provide them.
- (8) Every employer shall provide for employees proper drinking cups and a supply of wholesome drinking water which shall be at least eight feet distant from water closets and urinals.
- (9) Where minding, polishing or buffing is carried on in any shop subsection (7) shall apply respective of the number of persons employed therein.
- (10) Every employer who for thirty days refuses or neglects to comply with any of the above requirements or conditions after being notified in writing in regard to the same by an inspector shall be guilty of an offence.

R.S.S. 1909. c.17, s.14; R.S.S. 1920, c.176, s.17.

Joint occupants as partners

18 Where two or more persons occupy or use the same room or premises for carrying on any work or business within the meaning of this Act and employ in the aggregate five persons or more, no one of such persons employing so many as five each of the several employers shall be responsible for providing proper and sufficient water closets and the other requirements set forth in section 17, but the said section shall apply to each of such employers as if they were partners in all the work or business of the said room or premises.

R.S.S. 1909, c.17, s.15; R.S.S. 1920, c.176, s.18.

Medical inspection

19 Every inspector may for the purposes of sections 16, 17 and 18 take with him into a factory any legally qualified medical practitioner, or any health officer or sanitary inspector appointed pursuant to *The Public Health Act*.

R.S.S. 1909, c.17, s.16; R.S.S. 1920, c.176, s.19.

Safety and health of employee

20 No person shall keep a factory so that the safety of any person employed therein is endangered or so that the health of any person employed therein is likely to be permanently injured.

R.S.S. 1909, c.17, s.17; R.S.S. 1920, c.176, s.20.

Sleeping places

21(1) There shall not be a bed room, or sleeping place on the same floor of a building as a shop, bake house or factory, nor shall there be, save with the written consent of an inspector, any bed room or sleeping place in the same building as a shop, bike house or factory.

Stables

(2) No stable shall be under the same roof as a factory unless there is between the stable and the factory a sufficient brick or other partition wall approved by an inspector separating one from the other.

R.S.S. 1909, c.17, s.18; R.S.S. 1920, c.176, s.21.

PROTECTION OF EMPLOYEES

22 In every factory:

Guarding dangerous places

(a) all dangerous parts of mill gearing, machinery, vats, pans, cauldrons, reservoirs, wheel races, flumes, water channels, doors, openings in the floors or walls, bridges, and all other like dangerous structures or places, shall be so far as practicable securely guarded;

Machinery in motion not to be cleaned

(b) no machinery other than steam engines shall, if an inspector so directs by written notice, be cleaned while in motion.

R.S.S. 1909, c.17, s.19 (in part); R.S.S. 1920, c.176, s.22.

Regulations as to elevators

23(1) In every factory:

(a) the openings of every hoistway, hatchway and well hole used for power elevators shall be at each floor, including the basement, provided with and protected by good and sufficient trap doors or self-acting hatches or gates closing automatically, which gates shall be not less than five feet six inches high and may be in sections if desired;

(b) the sides of the shaft not guarded by gates, shall, on all floors including the basement, be protected by inclosures at least six feet high, approved by an inspector;

(c) where the elevator is enclosed in a tower having walls over six inches thick, it may be provided with an extra operating rope outside the tower;

(d) in every case the elevator shall be provided with a lock to secure the operating rope;

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- (e) in case of elevators operated by hand power the gates shall be not less than three feet in height and shall be automatic closing gates, and the sides not protected by gates shall be protected by inclosures not less than four feet in height approved by an inspector;
 - (f) a clearly painted sign marked “dangerous” having letters not less than four inches in height shall be affixed or stencilled on the bottom rail of every gate where it will be plainly visible from the outside;
 - (g) the top of every elevator platform shall be provided with a guard sufficient to protect the occupants and approved by an inspector.
- (2) All elevator cabs or cars, whether used for freight or passengers, shall be provided with some suitable mechanical device approved by an inspector whereby the cab or car will be securely held in the event of accident to the shipper, rope or hoisting machinery or otherwise howsoever.

R.S.S. 1909, c.17, s.19(1) (in part); R.S.S. 1920, c.176, s.23.

Inspector’s notice *re* danger

24 Any part of a factory other than those specified in sections 22 and 23 which an inspector considers dangerous in any particular and in regard to which he gives notice to that effect to the employer shall likewise, so far as practicable, be secured or securely guarded.

R.S.S. 1909, c.17, s.19(1) (in part) (redrawn);
R.S.S. 1920, c.176, s.24.

Storage of inflammable substance

25 Inflammable material such as coal oil, petroleum, benzine or naphtha and explosives of all kinds shall be kept stored, when not in actual use, in a building separated from the other parts of the factory or in a fire proof compartment of the factory approved by an inspector.

R.S.S. 1909, c.17, s.19(1) (in part); R.S.S. 1920, c.176, s.25.

Contravention unlawfully keeping

26(1) A factory in which there is a contravention of any of the provisions of section 22, 23, 24 or 25, or of any regulations made for the enforcement thereof, shall be deemed to be kept unlawfully within the meaning of section 20.

Grain elevator

(2) For the purpose of sections 22, 23, 24 and 25 the expression “**factory**” shall include a grain elevator, notwithstanding that less than four persons are employed therein.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations specifying the buildings, machinery, bins or other things, or the parts thereof, which shall be kept guarded and the nature of the guards which shall be used.

R.S.S. 1909, c.17, s.19(2); 1919–20, c.10, s.3;
R.S.S. 1920, c.176, s.26.

FIRE PROTECTION

Prevention of fire

27(1) In every factory:

- (a) there shall be such means of extinguishing fire as an inspector, acting under regulations made in that behalf by the Lieutenant Governor in Council directs in writing;
- (b) the main inside and outside doors shall open outwardly and any door leading to or being the principal or main entrance to the factory or to any tower stairways or fire escapes therein or belonging thereto shall not be bolted, barred or locked at any time during the ordinary and usual working hours in the factory.

Fire escape appliances

(2) The owner of every factory exceeding two storeys in height, and, where deemed necessary by the inspector, the owner of every factory over one storey in height, shall provide the factory with one or more systems of fire escapes as follows and shall keep the same in good repair:

- (a) a sufficient number of tower stairways with iron doorways within reach of or having easy communication with all the working rooms of the factory; or
- (b) a sufficient number of iron or other unflammable fire escapes on the outside of the building such fire escapes to consist of stairways with railing or, in case the special approval of the inspector is given in writing then, of iron ladders and every such stairway or ladder shall be connected with the interior of the building by iron or tinued doors or windows with iron shutters and shall have suitable landings at every storey including the attic if the attic is occupied as a workroom and the said stairways shall start at a distance of not more than eight feet from the ground or pavement; or
- (c) any other system or form of fire escape that may be sanctioned under this Act by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the recommendation of the inspector.

Contravention unlawfully keeping

(3) A factory in which there is a contravention of any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed to be kept unlawfully within the meaning of section 20.

R.S.S. 1909, c.17, s.20; 1910–11, c.41, s.6; R.S.S. 1920, c.176, s.27.

ACCIDENTS

Notice of accident or fire

28 In case of a fire or accident in a factory occasioning bodily injury to any person employed therein, whereby he is prevented from working for more than six days next after the fire or accident, a notice in writing shall be sent to the inspector by the employer forthwith after the expiration of the said six days.

R.S.S. 1909, c.17, s.21; 1910–11, c.41, s.6;
R.S.S. 1920, c.176, s.28.

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Notice of explosion

29 In case of an explosion occurring in a factory, whether any person is injured thereby or not, notice in writing of the fact of such explosion having occurred shall be sent to the inspector by the employer within twenty-four hours next after the explosion occurred.

R.S.S. 1909, c.17, s.22; 1910–11, c.41, s.6;
R.S.S. 1920, c.176, s.29.

Notification of death or fatal injury

30 Where in a factory any person is killed from any cause or is injured from any cause in a manner likely to prove fatal, notice in writing of the fact shall be sent to the inspector by the employer within twenty-four hours next after the occurrence.

R.S.S. 1909, c.17, s.23; 1910–11, c.41, s.6;
R.S.S. 1920, c.176, s.30.

OWNER OR LESSEE OF MACHINERY

Employment of children, etc. in certain cases

31 Where in a factory the owner or hirer of a machine or implement moved by steam, water or other mechanical power in or about or in connection with which machine or implement children, youths, young girls or women are employed is some person other than the employer as defined by this Act and such children, youths, young girls or women are in the employment and pay of the owner or hirer of such machine or implement, in any such case such owner or hirer shall so far as respects any offence against this Act which may be committed in relation to such children, youths, young girls or women be deemed to be the employer.

R.S.S. 1909, c.17, s.24; R.S.S. 1920, c.176, s.31.

APPLICATION OF ACT IN CERTAIN CASES

Certain provisions not to apply to private houses

32 The provisions of this Act which relate:

- (a) to the cleanliness, freedom from effluvia or overcrowding or ventilation of a factory; and
- (b) to youths, young girls and women being employed in a factory during any part of the times allowed for meals, or allowed to remain in a room; and
- (c) to the affixing of any notice or abstract in a factory, or specifying any matter in the notice so affixed save and except where such notice is a notice of the name and address of an inspector; and
- (d) to the sending notice of accidents;

shall not apply where persons are employed at home, that is to say, to a private house, room or place which, though used as a dwelling, might by reason of the work carried on therein be a factory within the meaning of this Act, and in which neither steam, water nor other mechanical power is used and in which the only persons employed are members of the same family dwelling therein.

R.S.S. 1909, c.17, s.25; R.S.S. 1920, c.176, s.32.

Certain provisions not to apply where youths and females not employed

33 The provisions of this Act which relate:

- (a) to youths, young girls and women being employed in a factory during any part of the times allowed and for meals, or allowed to remain in a room; and
- (b) to the affixing of any notice or abstract in a factory or specifying any matter in the notice so affixed, save and except where such notice is a notice of the name and address of an inspector;

shall not apply to a factory which is conducted on the system of not employing youths or young girls therein and the occupier of which has served on the inspector notice of his intention to conduct his factory upon that system.

R.S.S. 1909, c.17, s.26; 1910–11, c.41, s.6; R.S.S. 1920, c.176, s.33.

Notice if system of employment changed

34 Where an employer has given to the inspector notice in writing of his intention to conduct his factory on the system of not employing youths or young girls therein the factory shall be deemed for all the purposes of this Act to be conducted on the said system until the employer changes it, and no changes shall be made until the employer has given to the inspector notice in writing of his intention to change the system; and until the change a youth or young girl employed in a factory shall be deemed to be employed contrary to the provisions of this Act; a change in the said system shall not be made oftener than once in every three months unless for special cause allowed in writing by the inspector.

R.S.S. 1909, c.17, s.27; 1910–11, c.41, s.6;
R.S.S. 1920, c.176, s.34.

Act not to apply to repairs

35 Nothing in this Act shall extend to a mechanic, artisan or labourer working only in repairing any part of a factory or the machinery therein.

R.S.S. 1909, c.17, s.28; R.S.S. 1920, c.176, s.35.

INSPECTORS**Appointment**

36 The Lieutenant Governor in Council may appoint one or more inspectors, male or female, and fix their salaries or compensation and appoint their duties.

R.S.S. 1909, c.17, s.29; R.S.S. 1920, c.176, s.36.

Powers

37(1) Every inspector shall for the purposes of this Act and of enforcing any regulations made under the authority thereof have power to do all or any of the following things, namely:

- (a) to enter, inspect and examine at all reasonable times by day or night any factory and any part thereof when he has reasonable cause to believe that any person is employed therein and to enter by day any place which he has reasonable cause to believe to be a factory;
- (b) to require the production of any register, certificate, notice or document required by this Act to be kept, and to inspect, examine and copy the same;

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- (c) to take with him in either case a constable into a factory in which he has reasonable cause to apprehend any serious obstruction in the execution of his duty;
 - (d) to make such examination and inquiry as may be necessary to ascertain whether the provisions of this Act are complied with so far as respects the factory and the persons employed therein;
 - (e) to examine, either alone or in the presence of any other person, as he thinks fit, with respect to matters under this Act, every person whom he finds in a factory or whom he has reasonable cause to believe to be or to have been within the two next preceding months employed in a factory and to require such person to be so examined and to sign a declaration of the truth of the matters respecting which he is so examined;
 - (f) for the purposes of any investigation, inquiry or examination made by him under the authority of this Act to administer an oath to and to summon any person to give evidence
 - (g) to inspect and examine it all reasonable times, by day and night, any elevator in or about any building (and for the purposes of this clause and of subsections (2) and (3) every building in or about which an elevator is installed shall be deemed to be a “factory”) and to prohibit the use or operation of any elevator for the carriage of passengers which has been found by the inspector to be unsafe for that purpose;
 - (h) to exercise such other powers as may be necessary for carrying this Act into effect.
- (2) No person under the age of sixteen years shall operate, nor shall an employer permit any such person to operate, an elevator used in or about any building for the carriage of passengers.
- (3) Notwithstanding the provisions of clause (g) of subsection (1), the Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations respecting the construction, operation, maintenance and carrying capacity of elevators, hoists, dumb waiters or other hoisting appliances installed in or about any building and may except from the operation of all or any of such regulations, for such time as may seem proper, any such elevator, hoist, dumb waiter or hoisting appliance whenever the same is of such character or used under such circumstances that in his opinion there is no danger of accident by injury to any person in connection with the operation thereof.
- (4) The employer, his agents and servants shall furnish the means required by an inspector as necessary for an entry, inspection, examination, inquiry or the exercise of his powers under this Act in relation to such factory.
- (5) Every person who wilfully delays an inspector in the exercise of any power under this section, or who fails to comply with a requisition or summons of an inspector in pursuance of this section, or to produce any certificate or document which he is required by or in pursuance of this Act to produce, or who conceals or prevents from appearing before or being examined by an inspector a child, youth, young girl or woman, or attempts so to conceal or prevent a child, youth, young girl or woman, shall be deemed to obstruct an inspector in the execution of his duties under this Act.

Authority to enter

38(1) An inspector before entering, in pursuance of the powers conferred by this Act without the consent of the occupier, any room or place actually used as a dwelling as well as for a factory shall, on an affidavit or statutory declaration of the facts and reasons, obtain written authority to do so from the minister or such warrant as is hereinafter mentioned from a justice of the peace or police magistrate.

(2) The affidavit or statutory declaration above mentioned may be inspected or produced in evidence in the same manner and with the same effect in all respects as an information on oath before a justice.

(3) A justice of the peace or police magistrate, if satisfied by information on oath that there is reasonable cause to suppose that any provision of this Act is contravened in any such room or place as aforesaid, may in his discretion grant a warrant under his hand authorising the inspector named therein to enter at any time within the period named therein but not exceeding one month from the date thereof, the room or place named in the warrant, and exercise therein the powers of inspection and examination conferred by this Act, and the provisions of this Act with respect to obstruction of the inspector shall apply accordingly.

R.S.S. 1909, c.17, s.31; R.S.S. 1920, c.176, s.38.

Certificate of appointment

39 Every inspector shall be furnished with a formal certificate of his appointment, and on applying for admission to a factory shall, if required, produce to the employer the said certificate.

R.S.S. 1909, c.17, s.32; R.S.S. 1920, c.176, s.39.

Notices to inspector:/Of occupancy

40(1) Every person shall, within one month after he begins to occupy a factory and in the case of factories existing on the fourth day of April, 1910, within one month after the said date, send to the inspector a written notice containing the name of the factory, the place where it is situated, the address to which he desires his letters to be addressed, the nature of the work, the nature and amount of the moving power therein and the name of the firm under which the business of the factory is to be carried on.

Of employees

(2) In every factory the employer shall keep in the form and with the particulars prescribed by any regulation made by the Lieutenant Governor in Council in that behalf a register of the youths, young girls and women employed in that factory and of their employment and of other matters under this Act, and shall send to the inspector named in the notice referred to in section 42 such extracts from any register kept in pursuance of this Act as the inspector from time to time requires for the execution of his duties hereunder.

R.S.S. 1909, c.17, s.33; 1910–11, c.41, s.6;
R.S.S. 1920, c.176, s.40.

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Notices to be affixed in factory

41 Every employer shall cause to be affixed at the entrance of a factory and in such other parts thereof as an inspector directs, and to be constantly kept so affixed in the form directed by the inspector and in such position as to be easily read by the persons in the factory:

1. Such notices of the provisions of this Act and of any regulations made hereunder as the minister deems necessary to enable the persons employed in the factory to become acquainted with their rights, liabilities and duties hereunder;
2. A notice of the name and address of an inspector;
3. A notice of the clock, if any, by which the period of employment and times for meals in the factory are regulated;
4. Every other notice and document, if any, required by this Act to be affixed in the factory.

R.S.S. 1909, c.117, s.34; R.S.S. 1920, c.176, s.41.

Notice of name and address of inspector

42 A notice of the name and address of an inspector shall, in compliance with such directions as an inspector may give under the provisions of section 41, be affixed in every factory.

R.S.S. 1909, c.17, s.35; R.S.S. 1920, c.176, s.42.

Service of documents

43 Any notice, order, requisition, summons and document required or authorised to be served or sent for the purposes of this Act may be served or sent by delivering the same to or at the residence of the person on or to whom it is to be served or sent, or, where that person is an employer within the meaning of this Act, by delivering the same or a true copy thereof to his agent or to some person in the factory of which he is employer; it may also be served or sent by post by a prepaid registered letter, and if served or sent by post shall be deemed to have been served and received respectively at the time when the letter containing the same would be delivered in the ordinary course of post, and in proving such service or sending it shall be sufficient to prove that it was properly addressed and put into the post; and, where it is required to be served on or sent to an employer, it shall be deemed to be properly addressed if addressed to him at the factory in respect of which he is an employer with the addition of the proper postal address but without naming the person who is the employer.

R.S.S. 1909, c.17, s.36; R.S.S. 1920, c.176, s.43.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

Against s.6 or s.10

44 Every person who acts in contravention of section 6 or section 10 shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$100 and in default of payment forthwith to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months without the option of a fine.

R.S.S. 1909, c.17, s.37; R.S.S. 1920, c.176, s.44.

Against s.20 or s.34

45 Every person who acts in contravention of section 20 or section 34 shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$500 and in default of payment forthwith to imprisonment not exceeding twelve months, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding twelve months without the option of a fine.

R.S.S. 1909, c.17, s.38; R.S.S. 1920, c.176, s.45.

Against ss. 28, 29, 30, 40 and 41

46 Every person who refuses, neglects or omits to comply with any of the provisions of section 28, 29, 30, 40 or 41 shall be liable to a penalty of \$30.

R.S.S. 1909, c.17, s.9; R.S.S. 1920, c.176, s.46.

Omission to provide fire escapes

47 The owner or proprietor of any factory who refuses, fire escapes neglects or omits to provide the means of safe exit in case of fire prescribed by section 27 shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$500 and in default of payment forthwith to imprisonment for a period not exceeding twelve months, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding twelve months without the option of a fine.

R.S.S. 1909, c.17, s.40; R.S.S. 1920, c.176, s.47.

Obstructing inspector

48 Where an inspector is obstructed in the execution of his duties the person so obstructing him shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$30; and where an inspector is so obstructed in a factory the employer shall, where the offence is committed during the day, be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$30 or where the offence is committed at night to a penalty not exceeding \$100.

R.S.S. 1909, c.17, s.41; R.S.S. 1920, c.176, s.48.

False entry

49 Every person who wilfully makes a false entry in any register, notice, certificate or document required by this Act to be left or served or sent, or who wilfully makes or signs a false declaration under this Act, or who knowingly makes use of any such false entry or declaration, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$100 and in default of payment forthwith to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months without the option of a fine.

R.S.S. 1909, c.17, s.42; R.S.S. 1920, c.176, s.49.

Parents

50 The parent of any child, youth or young girl employed in a factory in contravention of this Act shall, unless such employment is without the consent, connivance or wilful default of such parent, be guilty of a contravention of this Act and shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$50.

R.S.S. 1909, c.17, s.43; R.S.S. 1920, c.176, s.50.

Contravention generally

51 If any of the provisions of this Act, or of any of the regulations, rules or orders made by virtue thereof by the Lieutenant Governor in Council are contravened, and no other penalty is herein provided for such contravention, the person guilty of such contravention shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$50.

R.S.S. 1909, c.17, s.44; R.S.S. 1920, c.176, s.51.

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Powers of court

52 If a factory is not kept in conformity with this Act the court of summary jurisdiction, in addition to or instead of inflicting a fine, penalty or other punishment upon the employer, may order certain means to be adopted by the employer within the time named in the order for the purpose of bringing his factory into conformity with this Act; the court may also upon application enlarge the time so named but if, after the expiration of the time as originally named or enlarged by subsequent order, the order is not complied with the employer shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$10 for every day that such noncompliance continues.

R.S.S. 1909, c.17, s.45; R.S.S. 1920, c.176, s.52.

Exemption of employer

53 Where the employer is charged with an offence against this Act he shall be entitled, upon information duly laid by him, to have any other person whom he charges as the actual offender brought before the court at the time appointed for hearing the charge; and if, after the commission of the offence has been proved to the satisfaction of the court, the employer proves that he has used due diligence to enforce compliance with the provisions of this Act and that the other person has committed the offence in question without the knowledge and consent or connivance of him the employer, such other person shall be summarily convicted of such offence and the employer shall be exempt from any fine, penalty or imprisonment.

R.S.S. 1909, c.117, s.46; R.S.S. 1920, c.176, s.53.

Procedure against actual offender

54 Where it is made to appear to the satisfaction of an inspector at the time of discovering the offence that the employer has used all due diligence to enforce compliance with the provisions of this Act, and also by what person such offence was committed and also that it was committed without the knowledge, consent or connivance of the employer and in contravention of his orders, the inspector shall proceed against the person whom he believes to be the actual offender in the first instance without first proceeding against the employer.

R.S.S. 1909, c.17, s.47; R.S.S. 1920, c.176, s.54.

Liability of actual offender

55 Where an offence for which an employer is liable under this Act to a fine has in fact been committed by some agent, servant, workman or other person such agent, servant, workman or other person shall be liable to the same fine, penalty or punishment for such offence as if he were the employer.

R.S.S. 1909, c.17, s.48; R.S.S. 1920, c.176, s.55.

Cumulative fines

56 A person shall not be liable in respect of a repetition of the same kind of offence from day to day to any larger fine, penalty or punishment than the highest fine, penalty or punishment fixed by this Act for the offence except:

1. Where the repetition of the offence occurs after an information has been laid for the previous offence; or
2. Where the offence is one of employing a child, youth, young girl or woman contrary to the provisions of this Act.

R.S.S. 1909, c.17, s.49; R.S.S. 1920, c.176, s.56.

PROSECUTIONS

Procedure

57 All prosecutions under this Act shall be heard summarily before any two justices of the peace or a police magistrate.

R.S.S. 1909, c.17, s.50; R.S.S. 1920, c.176, s.57.

Limitations

58 The following provisions shall have effect with respect to prosecutions under this Act:

1. The information shall be laid within two months, or where the offence is punishable at discretion by imprisonment within three months, after the offence has come to the knowledge of the inspector;
2. It shall be sufficient to allege that a factory is a factory within the meaning of this Act, without more;
3. It shall be sufficient to state the name of the ostensible employer or the title of the firm by which the employing person in the factory is usually known.

R.S.S. 1909, c.17, s.51; R.S.S. 1920, c.176, s.58.

Certiorari

59 No conviction, judgment or order made in respect of any offence against this Act shall be removed by certiorari or otherwise into the Court of King's Bench.

R.S.S. 1909, c.17, s.52; R.S.S. 1920, c.176, s.59.

Evidence by inspectors

60 Where an inspector is called as a witness he shall be entitled acting by the direction and on behalf of the Attorney General, to object to giving evidence as to any factory inspected by him in the course of his official duty.

R.S.S. 1909, c.17, s.53; R.S.S. 1920, c.176, s.60.

GENERAL

Reports to Legislature

61 Such annual or other report of the minister as the Lieutenant Governor directs shall be laid before the Legislative Assembly within twenty-one days after the commencement of the session.

R.S.S. 1909, c.117, s.54; R.S.S. 1920, c.176, s.61.

Registers and notices

62 Unless and until otherwise ordered or directed by any regulation in that behalf made by the Lieutenant Governor in Council:

- (a) the register mentioned in and required by section 40 shall, so far as the same relates to youths and young girls, be according to form A in schedule B, and so far as the same relates to women be according to form B;
- (b) the register mentioned in and required by section 13 shall be according to form C;

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- (c) on the first page of any register kept by an employer pursuant to this Act, or to any rule, order or regulation made in that behalf by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, shall be printed form D or a form to the like effect; and the same shall be properly filled up and signed by an inspector and the employer when such register is commenced to be kept;
- (d) notice of the hours between which youths, young girls or women are to be employed in any factory as required by section 14 shall be according to form E;
- (e) notice to the inspector under sections 28 to 30 may be in form F;
- (f) notice to the inspector under section 33 or 34 may be according to such of the forms G and H as the case requires; and
- (g) notice to the inspector under section 40 may be in the form I.

R.S.S. 1909, c.17, s.55; 1910–11, c.41, s.6;
R.S.S. 1920, c.176, s.62.

SCHEDULE A

(Section 2, par. 4)

| | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| Abattoirs. | Extracts and essential oil |
| Agricultural implement | factories. |
| factories | Felt factories. |
| Bakehouses and bakeshops. | Flax mills. |
| Baking powder and yeast | Floundries. |
| factories. | Fruit dessicating factories. |
| Barrel factories. | Furniture factories. |
| Bicycle factories. | Furriers' workshops. |
| Biscuit factories. | Galvanised and pressed iron- |
| Blanket factories, | work factories. |
| Boiler factories. | Gun and small arm factories. |
| Bookbinding factories. | Hair cloth factories. |
| Boot and shoe factories. | Hames factories. |
| Box factories. | Harness and leather |
| Brass foundries. | factories. |
| Breweries. | Hosiery factories. |
| Brick factories. | Iron bridge works. |
| Broom factories. | Jams, jellies and pickle |
| Brush factories. | works. |
| Canning factories. | Jewellery factories. |
| Car shops. | Knitting factories. |
| Carpet factories. | Knitting machine factories. |
| Carriage factories. | Laundries. |
| Carriage goods (iron) | Laundry, bluing and washing |
| factories. | crystal factories. |

| | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Carriage woodwork factories. | Lithographers' workshops. |
| Cartridge factories. | Locomotive works. |
| Cement factories. | Machine shops. |
| Chemical works. | Marble works. |
| Cigar factories. | Matting factories. |
| Clock factories. | Mattress factories. |
| Clothing factories. | Meat packing establishments. |
| Coffin factories. | Metallic factories. |
| Concentrated egg factories. | Millinery shops. |
| Confectionery factories. | Oil refineries. |
| Cooper's workshops. | Ornamental moulding |
| Cider factories. | factories. |
| Distilleries. | Paint works. |
| Domestic utensils factories. | Paper bag factories. |
| Dressmaking establishments. | Paper box factories. |
| Dress shield factories. | Paper and pulp mills. |
| Dye works. | Paraffin factories. |
| Edge tool factories. | Patent fertiliser factories. |
| Electric machinery factories. | Patent medicine factories. |
| Electrotype factories. | Picture frame works. |
| Elevators (grain). | Planing mills. |
| Envelope factories. | Plated metal works. |
| Potteries. | Soda water factories. |
| Printing and publishing | Stained glass factories. |
| establishments | Starch factories. |
| Pulp factories. | Steel wire factories. |
| Rag-sorting workshops. | Straw works. |
| Rolling mills. | Sugar refineries. |
| Rope works. | Syrup factories. |
| Saddlery hardware factories. | Tailor shops. |
| Safe works. | Tanneries. |
| Salt drying works. | Tin box factories. |
| Sash and door factories. | Tobacco factories. |
| Saw mills. | Trunk factories. |
| Sewer pipe factories. | Tub and pail factories. |
| Sewing machine factories. | Type foundries. |
| Shirt factories. | Vinegar works. |
| Show case factories. | Wagon and sleigh factories. |
| Skate works. | Window shade factories. |
| Soap works. | Woollen factories. |

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SCHEDULE B

FORM A

(Sections 40 and 62)

REGISTER OF YOUTHS AND YOUNG GIRLS EMPLOYED IN THIS FACTORY
UNDER THE FACTORIES ACT

No child may be employed in any factory.

Under *The Factories Act* the expression “**child**” means a person under the age of fourteen years; “**youth**” means a male person of the age of fourteen years and under the age of sixteen years; “**young girl**” means a female person of the age of fourteen years and under the age of eighteen years; “**woman**” means a female person of eighteen years and upwards; and “**parent**” means a parent or guardian of or a person having the legal custody of or the control over or having direct benefit from the wages of a child, youth or young girl (paragraphs 1, 9, 11, 12 and 13 of section 2).

Columns 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 to be filled up by the employer before a youth or young girl is allowed to work.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Name of youth or young girl | Name of parent or guardian | Residence of parent or guardian | Date of first employment | Nature of employment | Age of youth or young girl | Remarks |
| | | | | | | When a person ceases to be employed insert in this column opposite his or her name “left.” When a young girl becomes a woman within the meaning of the Act insert opposite her name the word “woman.” |

FOR HISTORICAL REFERENCE ONLY

FORM B

(Sections 40 and 62)

REGISTER OF WOMEN OF EIGHTEEN YEARS OF AGE AND
UPWARDS EMPLOYED IN THIS FACTORY

Under *The Factories Act* the expression “**child**” means a person under the age of fourteen years; “**youth**” means a male person of the age of fourteen years and under the age of sixteen years; “**young girl**” means a female person of the age of fourteen years and under the age of eighteen years; “**woman**” means a female person of eighteen years of age and upwards; and “**parent**” means a parent or guardian of or a person having the legal custody of or the control over or having direct benefit from the wages of a child, youth or young girl (paragraphs 1, 9, 11, 12 and 13 of section 2).

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|------|-----------|-----------------------|-------------------------|--|
| Name | Residence | Date of employment | Nature of employment | Remarks |
| | | | | When a woman ceases to be employed insert in this column opposite her name “left.” |

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FORM C
(Sections 13 and 42)
REGISTER OF YOUTHS, YOUNG GIRLS AND WOMEN EMPLOYED IN THIS FACTORY ON ANY DAY FOR A LONGER PERIOD THAN IS ALLOWED BY THE FACTORIES ACT. (See Sections 12 and 13.)

| Dates when employed for a longer period, etc. | | | Name of youth, young girl or woman so employed | Time of the day when employment began | Time of the day when employment ended | Total of hours employed during day | Nature of employment |
|---|------|------|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Month | Days | Year | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

FORM D

(Section 62)

The Factories Act.

FACTORY TO WHICH THIS REGISTER APPLIES.

1. Name, if any, of factory _____
 Situate in _____
 Post office to which letters to this factory are to be directed _____ ;
2. Nature of work carried on _____ ;
3. Nature and amount of moving power:
 - (a) Steam engine of about _____ indicated horse power, of which _____ horse power is employed in this factory;
 - (b) Water wheel of about _____ indicated horse power, of which _____ horse power is employed in this factory;
4. Clock _____ ;
5. Name of the occupier and employer _____ .

.....
Signature of Occupier or Agent.

To the occupier and employer in this factory:

I hereby give you notice that the clock named under heading No. 4 on this page is the clock by which the hours of employment and times allowed for meals in this factory are to be regulated.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 19____.

.....
Inspector.

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FORM E

(Sections 14 and 62)

The Factories Act.

NOTICE.

No youth, young girl or woman shall be employed in any factory for more than forty-eight hours in any one week. The hours of working in any one day shall not be later than half past six o'clock in the afternoon, unless a special permit in writing has been obtained from an inspector. [Subsection (1) of section 11.]

In every factory the employer shall allow every youth, young girl and woman therein employed not less than one hour at noon of each day for meals, but such hour shall not be counted as part of the time herein limited as respects the employment of youths, young girls and women. [Subsection (2.) of section 11.]

Notice of the hours between which youths, young girls or women are to be employed in any factory shall be made in such form as may be required by the regulations made in that behalf by the Lieutenant Governor in Council and the form of such notice shall be signed by an inspector and by the employer and shall be hung up during the period affected by such notice in such conspicuous place or places in the factory as the inspector requires. (Section 14.)

In accordance with the foregoing provisions of *The Factories Act* it is hereby notified to all concerned that the hours between which youths, young girls and women may be employed in this factory are as follows:

| | FORENOON | | AFTERNOON | | Total hours each day |
|---------------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------------------|
| | Commence at | Stop at | Commence at | Stop at | |
| Monday..... | | | | | |
| Tuesday..... | | | | | |
| Wednesday. | | | | | |
| Thursday ... | | | | | |
| Friday | | | | | |
| Saturday | | | | | |

Total of hours for the week

Dated this _____ day of _____, 19____.

.....
Signature of Employer or Agent.

.....
Inspector's signature.

FORM F

(Sections 28, 29, 30 and 62)

THE FACTORIES ACT

To

You are hereby notified pursuant to section 28 (*or as the case may be*) of *The Factories Act*, of the happening of an accident in the factory hereunder mentioned whereof the following are particulars:

1. Name of person injured (*or* killed) _____ ;
2. Factory in which accident happened _____ ;
3. Date of accident _____ ;
4. Age of person injured (*or* killed) _____ ;
5. Residing on _____ street in the _____ of _____ ;
6. Cause of injury (*or* death) _____ ;
7. Extent of injury _____ ;
8. Where injured or killed person sent _____ ;
9. Remarks _____.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 19_____.

.....
Signature of Employer or Agent.

FORM G

(Sections 83 and 62)

THE FACTORIES ACT

To

Whereas by *The Factories Act* it is in effect enacted that a factory shall not within the meaning of the Act be deemed to be conducted on the system of not employing therein either youths or young girls until the occupier has served on the inspector notice of his intention to conduct his factory on that system:

I hereby give notice that it is intended to conduct the factory situated at _____ in the Province of Saskatchewan in which is carried on the work following:

_____ and of which _____ is the occupier, upon the system of not employing therein either youths or young girls.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 19_____.

.....
Occupier or Agent.

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FORM H

(Sections 34 and 62)

THE FACTORIES ACT

To

It is intended after the date hereof to discontinue to conduct the factory situated at of which is the occupier, upon the system of not employing therein either youths or young girls within the meaning of *The Factories Act*.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 19____.

.....
Occupier or Agent.

FORM I

(Sections 40 and 62)

THE FACTORIES ACT

To

Pursuant to section 40 of *The Factories Act*, I hereby give notice that I have begun to occupy a factory as undermentioned:

Name under which the business is carried on _____ .

Name of the factory _____ .

Locality of the factory _____ .

Address to which letters are to addressed _____ .

Nature of work _____ .

Nature and amount of moving power _____ .

Dated this _____ day of _____ 19____.

.....
Occupier or Agent.

FOR HISTORICAL REFERENCE ONLY