

CAP. XXXII.

An Act to protect the life and health of persons employed in factories. .

[Assented to 9th May, 1885.]

WHEREAS it is desirable to make provision for the Preamble.
protection of the life and health of persons employed
in factories in the Province of Quebec ; Therefore, Her
Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legis-
lature of Quebec enacts as follows :—

NAME OF THIS ACT.

1. This act shall be known and may be designated and Name of this act.
cited as “ The Quebec Factories Act, 1885.”

INTERPRETATIVE AND DECLARATORY PROVISIONS.

2. In this act, unless the context distinctly expresses or Interpretation of certain words.
clearly implies the contrary :—

1. The word “ factory ” means :

(a) Any premises of the description mentioned in the list A annexed to this act, together with such other premises as the Lieutenant Governor in Council may, from time to time when necessary, add to the said list ; and the Lieutenant Governor in Council may, from time to time, by proclamation published in the Quebec Official Gazette, add to or remove from the said list A such premises or description of premises as he deems necessary ;

(b) Any premises, room or place, in which, 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 manufacturing of, any article, substance, material, fabric or compound, or is used to aid the manufacturing process carried on there ;

(c) Any premises, room or place, in which, or within the precincts of which, any manual labor is exercised by way of trade or for purposes of gain in or incidental to the following purposes or any of them, that is to say :

1st. The making of any article or part of any article ;

2ndly. The altering, repairing, ornamenting or finishing of any article ;

3rdly. The adapting for sale of any article ;

And wherein the employer of the persons working there has the right of access and control.

Provided that where not more than twenty persons are employed in any place coming within the foregoing definition of a factory, and that where children, young girls, or women are employed at home, that is to say, in a private house, place or room, wherein the only persons employed are the members of the family dwelling there, the provisions of this act shall not apply.

Idem. 2. A part of a factory may be taken to be a separate factory, and a place used as a dwelling shall not be deemed to form part of the factory.

Idem. 3. Where a place situate within the close or precincts forming a factory is solely used 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, but shall, if otherwise it would be a factory, be deemed to be a separate factory, and be regulated accordingly.

Idem. 4. Any premises or place shall not be excluded from the definition of a factory by reason only that such premises or place is or are in the open air.

"Inspector." 5. The word "inspector" means the inspector appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council under the authority of this act for enforcing its provisions.

"Employer." 6. The word "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.

"Week." 7. The word "week" means the period between midnight on Sunday night and the same time on the succeeding Saturday night.

"Child." 8. The word "child" means a person aged less than fourteen years.

"Young girl." 9. The words "young girl" mean a girl aged over fourteen and under eighteen years.

"Woman." 10. The word "woman" means a woman aged eighteen years and upwards.

MANNER OF KEEPING FACTORIES.

Endangering life of employees. 3. It is not permitted to keep a factory so that the life of any person employed therein is endangered, or so that the health of any person employed therein is likely to be permanently injured.

Factory to be kept clean, &c. 4. Every factory shall be kept in a cleanly state and free from effluvia arising from any drain, privy or any other nuisance.

Not over-crowded. 2. No factory shall be so over crowded as to be prejudicial to the health of those employed therein.

3. Every factory shall be ventilated in such a manner as to render harmless, so far as is reasonably practicable, all the gases, vapors, dust or other impurities generated in the course of the manufacturing process or handicraft carried on therein and that may be injurious to health. Ventilation.

4. In every factory there shall be kept provided a sufficient number and description of earth or water-closets, and urinals in such number and of such kind as the inspector deems sufficient for the use of the employees of the factory; and such closets and urinals shall at all times be kept clean and well ventilated. Water-closets.

Separate closets shall be provided for the use of male and female employees, and shall have respectively separate entrances or approaches. Separate closets for sexes.

5. A factory in which there is a contravention of this section or of the regulations made for its enforcement, shall be deemed to be kept unlawfully and so that the health of any person employed therein is likely to be permanently injured. Contravention to be an unlawful act.

5. In every factory where, contrary to the provisions of this act, there is any act, neglect or default in relation to any over-crowding, ventilation, drain, privy, earth-closet, water-closet, ash-pit, water supply, nuisance or other matter whereby the health of the employees in a factory may be affected, the employer shall, within a reasonable time, take such action thereon as the inspector, acting under the regulations made in respect to such subjects, notifies the employer to be proper and necessary; and Notice by inspector in case of contravention.

2. In every factory where any process is carried on, by which dust is generated and inhaled to an injurious extent by the employees, if such inhalation can by mechanical means, approved of by the regulations made in that behalf, be prevented or partly prevented, the inspector may direct that such means shall be provided within a reasonable time by the employer, who in such case shall be bound to comply with such order. Preventing injury by dust.

3. A factory in which the provisions of this section are not complied with by the employer shall be deemed to be kept unlawfully and so that the health of any person employed therein is likely to be permanently injured. Contravention to be an unlawful act.

6. For the purposes of the two next preceding sections, the inspector may take with him into any factory a medical man, health officer, inspector of nuisances or other officer of the local sanitary authority. Inspector may take medical assistance, &c.

7. In every factory :

1. All belting, shafting, gearing, fly-wheels, drums and other moving parts of the machinery, all vats, pans, caul- Precautions, Guards against dan-

gerous machinery, &c.

drons, reservoirs, wheel-races, flumes, water channels, doors, openings in the floors or walls, bridges, and all other like dangerous structures or places shall be, as far as practicable, securely guarded ;

Cleaning engines in motion.

2. No machinery, other than steam engines, shall be cleaned while in motion, if the inspector so direct by written notice ;

Openings in floors, &c., to be protected.

3. The openings of every hoistway, hatchway, elevator or well-hole shall be at each floor provided with and protected by good and sufficient trap-doors or self-closing hatches and safety catches, or by such other safeguards as the inspector directs ; and such trap-doors shall be kept closed at all times except when in actual use by persons duly authorized by the employer to use the same ;

Precautions as to elevators.

4. All elevator cabs or cars, whether used for freight or passengers, shall be provided with some suitable mechanical device, to be approved by the inspector, whereby the cab or car will be securely held in the event of accident to the shipper rope or hoisting machinery, or from any similar cause.

Contravention to be an unlawful act.

5. A factory in which there is a contravention of this section, or of the regulations made for the enforcement of this section, shall be deemed to be kept unlawfully and so that the life of any person employed therein is endangered.

Against fire.
Means of extinguishing fire.

8. In every factory :

1. There shall be such means of extinguishing fire as the inspector, acting under the regulations made in that behalf, directs in writing ;

Doors to open outwardly.

2. The main doors of egress shall in all cases open outwardly, wherever under the regulations made in that behalf the inspector so directs in writing ; and,

Means of escape in case of fire.

3. Every factory three or more stories in height, in which persons are employed above the second story, unless supplied with a sufficient number of tower stairways, shall be provided with a sufficient number of fire-escapes ; such fire-escapes shall consist of an iron stairway with a suitable railing, and shall be connected with the interior of the building by doors or windows, and shall have suitable landings at every story above the first, including the attic, if the attic is occupied as a workroom.

Such fire-escapes shall be always kept in good repair and free from obstruction, or encumbrance, of any kind.

Contravention to be an unlawful act.

4. A factory or workshop in which there is a contravention of this section shall be deemed to be kept unlawfully and so that the life of any person employed therein is endangered.

**SPECIAL PROVISIONS AS TO CERTAIN PERSONS EMPLOYED
IN FACTORIES.**

9. The employment in a factory of any child, of any young girl, or of any woman is unlawful, and the health of such child, young girl or woman is, within the provisions of this act, likely to be permanently injured, if in that factory there is any contravention of the following provisions of this section, that is to say;—

1. No male child aged less than twelve years and no girl aged less than fourteen years can be employed in any factory. What shall be deemed employment injurious to children, young girls or women.

2. Except as hereinafter provided, a child between the ages of twelve and fourteen years shall not be employed in any factory, unless the employer of such child has in his possession and produces, when thereto requested by the inspector, either a certificate signed by the parent, tutor, or other person having the legal custody or control over such child, in which certificate the person signing it shall state the date thereof, the age of such child at the said date, and the birth place of such child, or, in case there is not in the Province of Quebec any one having the legal custody or control of such child, the written opinion of a physician that such child is of not less than twelve years of age. Children under 12 and 14.

HOURS OF WORK.

10. Except as is herein otherwise provided, no child, young girl or woman shall be employed for more than ten hours in one day, nor more than sixty hours, in any one week. Hours of work.

(a.) But a different apportionment of the hours of labor per day may be made for the sole purpose of giving a shorter day's work on Saturday. Proviso for Saturday.

(b.) In every factory the employer shall allow each child, 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 their employment. Time for meals.

(c.) If the inspector so direct in writing, the employer shall not allow any child, young girl or woman to take meals in any room wherein any manufacturing process is carried on. Place for meals.

11. Notice of the hours between which children, young girls, or women are to be employed, made in such form as is required by the regulations made in that behalf by the Lieutenant-Governor, signed by the inspector and by the employer, shall be hung up during the period affected Notice of working hours to be posted up.

by such notice, in such conspicuous place in the factory as the inspector requires.

Record to be kept of employment of children, &c., over working hours, under permission.

12. When under the exemptions allowed herein any child, young girl, or woman is employed in any factory on any day for a longer period than is allowed by this act, the duration of such employment shall be daily recorded by the employer in a register, kept by him in such form as shall be required by the regulations made in that behalf, by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING FACTORIES.

Regulations by Lieutenant-Governor for inspector in cases of :
Accidents to machinery.

13. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations under which it shall be lawful for the inspector :—

Interruption of regular work.

1. When any accident, which prevents the working of any factory, happens to the motive power or machinery ; or when—

Custom of trade for certain purposes.

2. 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 when—

3. The customs or exigencies of certain trades require that the children, young girls, or women working in a factory, or in certain processes in a factory, should be employed for a longer period than as provided herein above,—

To allow of over work.

On due proof to his satisfaction of such accident, occurrence, custom, or exigency of trade, to give permission for such exemption from the observance of the rules established by this act as will, in his judgment, fairly and equitably to the proprietors of, and to the children, young girls and women in such factory, make up for any loss of labor from such accident or occurrence, or meet the requirements of such custom or exigency of trade ; provided always in the case of the inspector permitting such exemption, that no child, young girl, or women shall be employed before the hour of six o'clock in the morning nor after the hour of nine o'clock in the evening ; and that the hours of labor for children, 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 that such exemption shall not comprise more than six weeks in any one year nor shall the time fixed by this act for meals be diminished.

Proviso.

APPOINTMENT OF INSPECTORS.

Lieutenant-Governor may :

14. For the purpose of carrying out this act, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may :—

1. Appoint one or more inspectors of factories, who shall be paid such salary as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council determines; Appoint inspectors.

2. Make such rules, regulations and orders for enforcing its provisions, and for the conduct of the inspector, as he deems necessary. Make rules, &c., for enforcing act and for conduct of inspector.

POWERS OF INSPECTORS.

15. For the purposes of the execution of this act, and for enforcing the regulations made under the authority thereof, the inspector shall have power to do all or any of the following things, namely: Powers of inspector.

1. To enter, inspect and examine at all reasonable times by day or night any factory and part thereof, when he has reasonable cause to believe that any person is employed therein, and to enter during the day any place which he may reasonably believe to be a factory; Enter premises.

2. 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; Production of documents.

3. For the purposes of the two preceding paragraphs to get a constable to accompany him to any factory, when he has reason to fear that he will be molested in the execution of his duty; Procure assistance of constable.

4. To examine any persons employed in any factory or in any place which he has reasonable cause to believe to be a factory, as to any matters within the purview of this act. Examination of persons.

5. For the purposes of any investigation, inquiry or examination made under the authority of this act, to administer an oath to, and to summon, any person to give evidence and to exercise all the other powers which may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act. Administer oath and summon any person.

16. The employer, his agents and servants, shall furnish the means required by the inspector as necessary for an entry, inspection, examination, inquiry, or the exercise of his powers under this act in relation to such factory. Employers, &c., to assist inspector in his duties.

17. Every person who wilfully delays the inspector in the exercise of any power under the two preceding sections, or who fails to comply with a requisition or summons of the inspector, or to produce any certificate or document which he is required by or in pursuance of this act to produce, or who conceals a child, young girl, or woman or prevents them from appearing before the inspector to be examined by him, or attempts to conceal a child, young girl or woman or attempts to prevent any one of them Obstructing inspector.

Proviso.

from so appearing and being examined, shall be deemed to obstruct an inspector in the execution of his duties under this act; provided, always, that no one shall be required under this section to answer any question or to give any evidence tending to criminate himself.

NOTICES, SERVICES, &c.

Notice to in-
spectors by
intending
occupant of a
factory.

18. Every person shall, within one month after he begins to occupy a factory, give 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.

Register of
women, young
girls and chil-
dren employ-
ed.

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 women, young girls and children employed in that factory; and shall send to the inspector the extracts of all registers, kept in conformity with the provisions of this act, which the inspector requires for the execution of his duties.

Employer to
give inspector
notice of acci-
dents.

19. If any accident or fire occurs in a factory and causes death to any person employed therein or serious bodily injury whereby any person employed therein is prevented from working for more than six days next after the occurrence of such accident or fire, the employer shall at the expiration of the said six days, send a notice in writing of such accident to the inspector, in which notice, the place of residence of the person injured or killed, or the place to which he has been removed, shall be stated; and on receipt of such notice the inspector shall, with the least possible delay, proceed to the said factory and make a full investigation under oath as to the nature and cause of such death or bodily injury.

Service of no-
tices.

20. All notices, required by this act to be given or sent to any person, shall be in writing or wholly or in part printed; and shall be held to be validly so given or sent, if they are received by such person, or if they are left at his usual place of residence or place of business within the period or delay fixed herein, without any reference to the mode by which such notice was conveyed.

Service how
effected.

2. Any notice, order, requisition, summons, and document required, or authorized 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;

Such documents may also be served or sent by post by a prepaid 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.

When such documents are required to be served on or sent to an employer they shall be deemed to be properly addressed, if addressed to him at the factory in respect of which he is employer, with the addition of the proper postal address, but without naming the person who is the employer.

3. The inspector shall cause to be prepared such notices of the provisions of this act and of any regulations made thereunder as he deems necessary to enable the employees in any factory to become acquainted with their rights, liabilities and duties. Inspector to prepare certain notices.

Such notices shall also give the name and the address of the inspector;

And the employer shall cause them to be conspicuously exhibited in his factory in such places and in such manner as the inspector requires, and shall maintain the notices exhibited in a complete and legible state until they are, under the inspector's authority, altered, removed or replaced by others. Notices to be conspicuously exhibited in factories.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES.

22. Whoever unlawfully employs in a factory any child, young girl, or woman, so that the health of such child, young girl, or woman has been, or is likely to be permanently injured, is guilty of an offence against this act, and shall be liable to imprisonment in the common gaol of the district in which the offence was committed, for any term not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars and costs, and in default of immediate payment of such fine and costs then to imprisonment as aforesaid. Penalty for unlawfully employing children, &c.

23. Whoever keeps a factory contrary to section 3 of this act is guilty of an offence against this act, and shall be liable to imprisonment in the common gaol of the district in which the offence was committed, for any term not exceeding twelve months or to a fine of not more than Penalty for keeping a factory in contravention of section 3.

two hundred dollars and costs, and in default of immediate payment of such fine and the costs of suit, then to imprisonment as aforesaid.

Penalty upon
parents, &c.,
of children,
&c., employed
in contraven-
tion of this
act.

24. The parents, tutors or other persons having the custody of or control over any child or young girl employed in a factory in contravention of this act, shall be guilty of an offence against this act, unless such contravention be without their consent and without connivance or negligence on their part, and shall on summary conviction thereof be liable to a fine of not more than fifty dollars and costs, and in default of immediate payment of such fine and costs, shall be imprisoned in the common gaol of the district in which the offence was committed for a period not exceeding three months.

Penalty for
obstructing
inspector in
the execution
of his duties.

25. Every person obstructing the inspector in the execution of his duties under this act, is liable to a fine not exceeding thirty dollars; and where an inspector is so obstructed in a factory, the employer shall be liable to a fine not exceeding thirty dollars, or where the offence is committed at night, one hundred dollars.

Penalty upon
employer for
contravention,
if no other
penalty pre-
scribed by or
under this act.

26. If no penalty is prescribed for a contravention of the provisions of this act, or of the regulations, rules or orders made thereunder by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council or by the inspector, the employer who is guilty of such contravention is liable upon summary conviction thereof to a fine of not more than fifty dollars with costs, and in default of immediate payment of such with the costs, to imprisonment in the common gaol of the district in which the offence was committed for a period not exceeding three months.

Court may
order employer
to adopt mea-
sures to bring
his factory into
conformity
with act, in
addition to
fine, &c.

27. If a factory is not kept in conformity with the provisions of this act, the court, 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 the provisions of this act;

Delay may be
enlarged for
such purpose.

2. 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 fine not exceeding ten dollars for every day that such non-compliance continues.

Infractions
committed
without know

28. If any offence is committed against this act for which an employer is legally responsible, and it appears to the

satisfaction of the court before whom the same is tried, that the offence has been committed without the personal consent, concurrence or knowledge of such employer, but by some other person, such court may summon such other person to answer for such offence, and such other person shall be liable to the penalty herein provided for such offence, and on due proof shall be convicted thereof, instead of the employer.

29. Where it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the inspector at the time of discovering the offence that the employer had used all due diligence to enforce the execution of this act, and also by what person such offence had been committed, and also that it had been committed without the knowledge, consent or connivance of the employer and in contravention of his orders, then 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.

30. Where an offence, for which an employer is responsible under this act, 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.

31. 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 knowingly makes or signs any false entry or declaration made under this act, or who knowingly makes use of any such false entry or declaration, shall, upon conviction thereof, incur and be liable to imprisonment in the common gaol of the district wherein the offence was committed for a period not exceeding six months or to a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, with costs; and in default of payment of such fine and costs, then to imprisonment as aforesaid.

32. For contravening paragraph 2 of section 18 of this act, the employer is liable to a fine not exceeding thirty dollars.

JURISDICTION OF CERTAIN COURTS—PROCEDURE.

33. All prosecutions under this act are instituted by the inspector and may be brought and heard before the judge

ledge of proprietor.

Proceedings in case proprietor has used due diligence and offence committed without his knowledge, &c.

Punishment of offence by agents, workmen, &c.

Penalty for making false entries in register.

Fine for contravening section 18, § 2.

By whom and before what court prosecutions are taken.

of the sessions or the police magistrate in the cities of Montreal and Quebec, and before the district magistrate or before any justice of the peace of the place where the offence was committed or wrong done, in any other part of the province.

Proceedings in cases of prosecutions.

34. Save where otherwise provided by this act, the procedure is that followed under the act respecting the duties of justices of the peace out of sessions in relation to summary convictions and orders.

Limitation of prosecutions.

35. No fine or imprisonment shall be imposed under this act unless proceedings are commenced against the offender within two months after the offence has been committed.

APPLICATION OF PENALTIES.

Application of penalties.

36. All fines or penalties in money, imposed or recovered under or in pursuance of this act, shall be paid by the convicting justice to the inspector, who shall forthwith pay the same over to the provincial treasurer to and for the use of the Province.

FINAL PROVISIONS.

Civil laws not affected in certain cases.

37. The provisions of the civil laws of this province, concerning the responsibility of the employer towards his employees, are in no manner considered as being modified or changed by the provisions of this act.

Coming into force of act.

Appointments, rules, &c., may be made in the meantime.

38. The provisions of this act shall come into operation on the day to be fixed by proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor; but at any time after the passing of this act, any appointment, rule, regulation or order may be made, any notice issued, form prescribed, and act done, which appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council necessary or proper to be made, issued, prescribed, or done for the purpose of bringing this act, or any part thereof, into operation on the said day.

SCHEDULE A.

Auger Factories.....	Furniture Factories.....
Barb Wire Factories.....	Furriers' Workshops.....
Bell Factories.....	Glass Works.....
Billiard Table Factories.....	Glove Factories.....
Bird Cage Factories.....	Hames Factories.....
Biscuit Factories.....	Hammer Factories.....
Blacking Factories.....	Hat Factories.....
Blanket Factories.....	Hobby Horse Factories.....
Boiler Factories.....	Horn Comb Factories.....
Bolt and Nut Factories.....	Iron Bridge Works.....
Book-binderies.....	Knitting Factories.....
Boot and Shoe Factories.....	Knitting Machine Factories
Breweries.....	Knitting Needle Factories...
Brush Factories.....	Lamp Goods Factories.....
Button Factories.....	Last Factories.....
Canning Factories.....	Laundries.....
Cap Factories.....	Lithographers Workshops...
Carpet Factories.....	Lock Factories.....
Carriage Factories.....	Locomotive Works.....
Carriage Goods (iron) Facto- ries.....	Machine Screw Works.....
Carriage Wood-work Facto- ries.....	Machine Shops.....
Car Shops.....	Marble Works.....
Cheese Box Factories.....	Match Factories.....
Chemical Works.....	Mattress Factories.....
Child's Carriage Factories...	Mill Furnishing Works.....
Cigar Box Factories.....	Nail Works.....
Cigar Factories.....	Organ Factories.....
Clay Pipe Factories.....	Paint Works.....
Clock Factories.....	Paper and Pulp Mills.....
Clothing Factories.....	Paper Bag Factories.....
Coffin Factories.....	Paper Box Factories.....
Confectionery Factories.....	Paper Collar Factories.....
Cork Factories.....	Patent Medicine Factories...
Corset Factories.....	Piano Factories.....
Cotton Factories.....	Picture Frame Works.....
Distilleries.....	Plated Metal Works.....
Dye Works.....	Planing Mills.....
Edge Tool Factories.....	Potteries.....
Electrotype Foundries.....	Reaper Knife Factories.....
Emery Wheel Factories.....	Rivet Works.....
Envelope Factories.....	Rolling Mills.....
File Works.....	Rope Works.....
Flax Mills.....	Rubber Factories.....
Foundries.....	Safe Works.....
	Salt Drying Works.....
	Sash and Door Factories.....

Saw Factories.....	Tanneries.....
Saw Mills.....	Tin Stamping Works.....
Scale Works.....	Tobacco Factories.....
Sewing Machine Works.....	Trunk Factories.....
Shirt Factories.....	Tub and Pail Works.....
Shovel Factories.....	Type Foundries.....
Show Case Factories.....	Varnish Works.....
Silk Factories.....	Vinegar Works.....
Skate Works.....	Wall Paper Factories.....
Soap Works.....	Whip Factories.....
Spool Factories.....	Window Shade Factories.....
Stave Factories.....	Wire Goods Factories.....
Straw Works.....	Wood Screw Factories.....
Sugar Refineries.....	Woollen Factories.....

CAP. XXXIII.

An Act for the relief of certain settlers upon Crown Lands.

[Assented to 9th May, 1885.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS, in the interests of immigration and repatriation, it is necessary to come to the relief of certain persons who have settled upon Crown Lands under the provisions of the act 38 Victoria, chapter 3; Therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislature of Quebec, enacts as follows:

Remission
may be made
of amounts
due under 30
V., c. 3.

1. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor in council, upon the report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, to grant, upon such terms as he may be pleased to fix, the remission in whole or in part of the sums now due to the Crown in virtue of the act 38 Victoria, chapter 3.

Return to Le-
gislation.

2. A detailed statement of the remissions made under this act shall be submitted to the Legislature during the first fifteen days of each session.

Coming into
force.

3. This act shall come into force on the day of its sanction.