

week, have not provided for any breaks in her employment. Forty-three States have limited hours of labor but only 19 States have provided for a day of rest or one shorter work day, or time for meals or rest periods.

In the States which have industrial commissions orders have generally been issued for specific industries or occupations and have considered the special conditions that apply to each case. These orders are especially detailed and differentiated in North Dakota and Oregon. For the telephone industry, North Dakota provides for a free period of at least 12 consecutive hours once a week and 1 day off after 8 consecutive days worked, although for the majority of industries and occupations in the State the commission has provided for 1 day of rest in 7. Oregon considers the work in the telephone industry in the large city of Portland as distinct from that in the State at large, and provides for 1 day of rest in 7 in Portland, but only for 1 day of rest and 1 short day of 6 hours in every 14 days for the State at large. In Oregon and California the industrial welfare commission orders are the only form of legislation regulating rest periods, time for meals, or 1 day's rest in 7, although the daily and weekly hour legislation includes both acts of the legislature and rulings of the industrial welfare commission.

NIGHT-WORK LAWS.

Thirteen States—California, Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Kansas, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Wisconsin—and the Territory of Porto Rico prohibit night work for women in certain industries or occupations. The laws of three of these States—Indiana, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania—cover only manufacturing and in South Carolina the law covers only mercantile establishments. In Ohio only a very small group is covered—ticket sellers. In the remaining 8 States and the Territory of Porto Rico two or more industries or occupations are included. Two States, Maryland and New Hampshire, limit the hours that a woman may work at night to 8, although Maryland allows women to work 10 hours and New Hampshire 10½ hours during the day.

The most common period during which night work is prohibited is from 10 p. m. to 6 a. m. A few of the States, however, only set an evening limit after which work is not permitted. The longest period of time during which night work is prohibited is from 6 p. m. to 6 a. m. in textile manufacturing in Massachusetts. Night-work legislation is not only found in a much smaller number of States than is legislation limiting the daily and weekly hours of work but in many States which have both types of legislation, the night-work laws cover a much smaller group of industries or occupations.