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# The States and Child Labor

LISTS OF STATES WITH CERTAIN RESTRICTIONS  
AS TO AGES AND HOURS



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# The States and Child Labor

## LISTS OF STATES WITH CERTAIN RESTRICTIONS AS TO AGES AND HOURS

### INTRODUCTION.

This pamphlet summarizes briefly the age and hour restrictions placed by the various State laws <sup>1</sup> upon the employment of children under 16 in factories and stores and the age restrictions placed upon the employment of boys in mines. These regulations are of two types—labor laws, fixing minimum ages and maximum hours and prohibiting night work, and compulsory school-attendance laws, which constitute in effect prohibitions of employment during the hours when they require the attendance of children at school. The effect of the latter type of law upon the work of children is no less definite because it is indirect, and it is indeed recognized that the enforcement of a child-labor law is practically impossible without the assistance of a school-attendance law which keeps the child in school during the years when he is not legally permitted to be at work.

In presenting the labor laws, the States have been arranged in groups, the basis of classification being the attainment of certain standards of protection of children from early labor, from long hours, and from work at night. But it must be remembered that such a classification is at best but a rough approximation of the actual position of any State in regard to its restrictions upon child labor. The different State laws are so variously worded, and many of them are so burdened with exemptions the actual effect of which can not be determined, that accurate classification becomes almost impossible. For instance, a State with a minimum age of 15 years with exemptions permitting children 12 or over to work under certain conditions may actually afford much less protection to its children than one having a minimum age of 14 with no exemptions.

Many important types of child-labor legislation, notably employment-certificate requirements and provisions for the enforcement of labor laws, have not been included in this leaflet.

Detailed statements of the bases of classification will be found on pages 42 to 46.

<sup>1</sup> Laws passed by the legislatures of 1918 are included. Legislation of 1919 is included as follows: West Virginia, child-labor law.

## MINIMUM AGE FOR EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES AND STORES.

[The notes on page 42 should be read in connection with this summary.]

### I. MINIMUM AGE OVER 14 YEARS (without exemptions).

OHIO—Boy 15, girl 16.

In, about, or in connection with factories, stores, etc., at any time, or in any business during school hours. (The requirement of a certificate for any employment, the certificate to prove boy to be 15 or girl to be 16, apparently extends this provision to all occupations.)

### II. MINIMUM AGE OVER 14 YEARS (with exemptions).

[Lack of any regulation for stores is classed as an exemption.]

CALIFORNIA—15.

In or in connection with factories, stores, etc., or "any other place of labor,"<sup>1</sup> *except that* (1) child 12 or over may obtain vacation permit to work on weekly school holidays or during regular school vacation; (2) child 14 or over who has completed prescribed grammar school course may obtain graduate permit; (3) child 14 or over whose services are necessary for support of self or family may obtain temporary permit for "suitable" work; (4) child 14 or over may obtain permit to work outside school hours. All permits are obtained from local school authorities.

MICHIGAN—15.

In or in connection with factories (canneries included), stores, etc., *except that* child 14 or over may obtain from school authorities vacation permit for work outside school hours.

MONTANA—16.

In factories, etc., or where any machinery is operated. Minimum age for employment in any occupation during school term is 14 if child has not completed public-school studies and 16 if he is unable to read and write English—this constitutes the only regulation for employment in stores.

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<sup>1</sup> Agricultural, viticultural, and horticultural pursuits (including curing and drying, but not canning fruits) and domestic service exempted outside school hours.

## SOUTH DAKOTA—15.

At any gainful occupation in factories, etc., or in any other work for compensation, during school hours. In factories and workshops outside school hours the minimum age is 14, except that child whose services are necessary for support of family may obtain from the local school authorities a permit authorizing employment within certain hours to be specified therein. No minimum age for employment in stores outside school hours.

## TEXAS—15.

In or about factories, etc., *except that* child 12 or over whose earnings are necessary for support of self or family may obtain from county judge permit to work, but not in or around any factory or other place where dangerous machinery is used, or where child's moral or physical condition is liable to be injured. No minimum age for employment in stores, except the restriction imposed during school hours by the compulsory school-attendance law.

## III. MINIMUM AGE 14 YEARS (without exemptions).

## CONNECTICUT—14.

In factories, stores, etc., at any time, or in any occupation during school hours.

## ILLINOIS—14.

At any gainful occupation in or in connection with factories, canneries, stores, etc., at any time, or in any work for compensation during school term.<sup>1</sup>

## KENTUCKY—14.

In or in connection with factories, stores, etc., at any time, or in any business during school term. (An amendment to the certificate provision of this act, by listing "canneries" among the establishments in which an inspector may suspend the certificate of a child whose age is incorrectly given, implies that canneries are also included in the minimum age provision.)

## LOUISIANA—14.

In factories, packing houses, stores, etc., or "any other occupation whatsoever."<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Child under 14 doing voluntary work of a temporary and harmless character, for compensation, when school is not in session, is exempted. It has been ruled by the attorney general, however, that this clause does not exempt employment in any of the occupations specifically prohibited for children under 14, and that the term "when school is not in session" applies to the summer vacation period only.

<sup>2</sup> Agricultural pursuits exempted.

## MARYLAND—14.

In, about, or in connection with factories, canning or packing establishments, stores, etc.

## MASSACHUSETTS—14.

In, about, or in connection with factories, stores, etc., at any time, or in any work for compensation during school hours.

## MISSOURI—14.

In any gainful occupation.<sup>1</sup>

## NEBRASKA—14.

In or in connection with factories, stores, etc., at any time, or in any business or service during school hours.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE—14.

In, about, or in connection with factories, stores, etc., at any time, or in manufacturing, mechanical, mercantile, or other employment when school is in session.

## NORTH DAKOTA—14.

In or in connection with factories, stores, etc., at any time, or in any business or service during school hours.

## PENNSYLVANIA—14.

In, about, or in connection with any establishment or in any occupation.<sup>1</sup>

## RHODE ISLAND—14.

In factories, manufacturing or business establishments. (Every person, firm, or corporation employing children under 16 is subject to these provisions, whatever the business conducted.)<sup>1</sup>

## IV. MINIMUM AGE 14 YEARS (with exemptions limited to outside school hours).

[Lack of any regulation for stores is classed as an exemption.]

## ALABAMA—14.

In any gainful occupation,<sup>1</sup> *except that* in cities of less than 25,000 according to latest Federal census boy 12 or over may be employed in mercantile establishments and business offices "during such times as the public schools are not in session."

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<sup>1</sup> Agricultural pursuits and domestic service exempted.

## ARIZONA—14.

In, about, or in connection with factories, stores, etc., at any time, or in any business or service during school hours, *except that* upon license from board of trustees of school district boy 10 to 14 may work outside school hours at labor not harmful physically or morally.

## ARKANSAS—14.

In any remunerative occupation, *except that* during school vacation child under 14 may be employed by parent, etc., in occupation owned or controlled by him.

## COLORADO—14.

In any "gainable" occupation in factories, stores, etc., at any time, or in any work for compensation during any part of any month when school is in session,<sup>1</sup> *except that* child 12 or over may obtain from local school authorities permit to work during that part of June, July, and August when public schools are not in session.

IDAHO—14.<sup>2</sup>

In or in connection with factories, stores, etc., at any time, or in any business or service during school hours,<sup>2</sup> *except that* child 12 or over may be employed during public-school vacation of two weeks or more.

## INDIANA—14.

In any gainful occupation,<sup>3</sup> *except that* child 12 or over may be employed June 1 to October 1 in business of preserving or canning perishable fruits and vegetables; or in any gainful occupation during school hours.<sup>4</sup>

## KANSAS—14.

In or in connection with factories, packing houses, canneries, etc., at any time, or in any business or service during school hours. There is a possibility that a minimum age of 14 for work in stores is fixed by the provision requiring a work permit showing child to be 14 for employment in all vocations mentioned in the child-labor act. (Mercantile establishments are mentioned in the section limiting the hours of labor, but not in the minimum-age section.) Otherwise there is no minimum age for employment in stores outside school hours.

<sup>1</sup> Employment in fruit orchard, garden, field, or farm exempted. (Permit required if for other than own parents.)

<sup>2</sup> Compulsory school-attendance law raises the minimum age for employment during school hours to 15 (child whose bodily or mental condition renders attendance at school inexpedient exempted).

<sup>3</sup> Agricultural pursuits and domestic service exempted.

<sup>4</sup> The law prohibiting employment in any gainful occupation during school hours is later than that permitting employment June 1 to Oct. 1 in canneries, but apparently exempts child physically or mentally unfit to attend school.



## MAINE—14.

In, about, or in connection with factories, etc., at any time, or in any business or service for hire during school hours. No minimum age for employment in stores outside school hours.

## MINNESOTA—14.

In or in connection with factories, etc., at any time, or in any business or service during school term. No minimum age for employment in stores outside school term.

## NEVADA—14.

In any business or service during school hours. There appears to be no limitation upon employment outside school hours, other than the requirement, contained in an earlier law, of a written permit from the judge of the district court for the employment of a boy under 14 or girl under 16 in or in connection with factories, stores, etc., or in any inside employment not connected with farm or housework.

## NEW JERSEY—14.

In factories, places where manufacture of goods of any kind is carried on, mercantile establishments (defined as employment other than in a factory, workshop, mill, place where the manufacture of goods is carried on, mine, quarry—all covered by minimum age of 14—or in agricultural pursuits), etc., except that child 10 or over desiring to assist in supporting self or family, may secure from the "supervisor of school exemption certificates" an "age and working certificate" permitting him to work outside school hours at street trades and "other light employments" not otherwise prohibited by law.<sup>1</sup>

## NEW YORK—14.

In or in connection with, or for, factories (canneries and canning sheds included by definition), etc.; in or in connection with mercantile establishments in cities or villages of 3,000 or over; and in any business or service during school term. No minimum age for employment in stores outside school term in places of less than 3,000 inhabitants; boys 12 or over may be employed in gathering produce for not more than 6 hours per day, subject to the compulsory school-attendance law.

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<sup>1</sup> Limited by another section of the law to "employment in the open air."

## OREGON—14.

In or in connection with factories, stores, etc., at any time, or in work or labor of any form during school term, *except that* child 12 or over may be employed during school vacation of over 2 weeks in work not harmful to health or morals on permit issued in "careful discretion" of the board of inspectors of child labor.

## TENNESSEE—14.

In, about, or in connection with factories, canneries, etc., or in any business or service which interferes with child's attendance at school during school term. No minimum age for employment in stores outside school hours.

## VERMONT—14.

In or about factories, canneries, etc.; no minimum age for employment in stores, except the restriction imposed during school hours by the compulsory school-attendance law.

## WEST VIRGINIA—14. (Effective May 11, 1919.)

In, about, or in connection with any gainful occupation,<sup>1</sup> at any time, or in any business or service during school hours, *except that* boys 12 or over may be employed in mercantile establishments and business offices outside school hours on special permit from school authorities.

## WISCONSIN—14.

In factories, stores, etc., or in any gainful occupation or employment,<sup>2</sup> *except that* child 12 or over may obtain permit from State industrial commission or deputy for work during school vacation in store, office, mercantile establishment, warehouse, or telegraph, telephone, or public messenger service, in place where he resides.

V. MINIMUM AGE 14 YEARS (with exemptions not limited to outside school hours).  
[Lack of any regulation for stores is classed as an exemption.]

## DELAWARE—14.

In, about, or in connection with any establishment or occupation,<sup>1</sup> *except that* (1) boy 12 or over may obtain from local school authorities provisional permit to work (in occupation declared by labor commission not dangerous to life or limb or injurious to health or morals) at any time except when he is required by law to attend school; (2) law does not apply to child 12 or over in fruit and vegetable canneries; (3) child whose services are necessary for support of self or family and who can not satisfy the requirements for a general certificate or a provisional certificate, may obtain permit from chairman of labor commission to be employed under conditions set forth in permit.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Agricultural pursuits and domestic service exempted.

<sup>2</sup> Agricultural pursuits exempted.

<sup>3</sup> The minimum age for a provisional certificate (permitting employment outside school hours) is 12 for boy, 14 for girl; for a general certificate the minimum age is 14.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—14.

In factories, stores, etc., at any time, or in any work for compensation during school hours, *except that* (1) child 12 or over whose services are necessary for support of self or family may obtain from juvenile court judge permit to work in occupation not dangerous or injurious to health or morals; (2) law does not apply to child employed in service of Senate.

## IOWA—14.

In factories, packing houses, stores, etc., *except that* law does not apply to (1) stores where less than 9 persons are employed; or (2) child working in establishments or occupations owned or operated by parent.

## OKLAHOMA—14.

In factories, etc.

No minimum age for employment in stores except the restriction imposed during school hours by the compulsory school-attendance law.

## VIRGINIA—14.

In factories, canneries,<sup>1</sup> etc., and in stores in places of 2,000 or more inhabitants. Stores in other places are exempted.<sup>2</sup>

## WASHINGTON—14.

In factories, stores, etc.,<sup>3</sup> *except that* child 12 or over whose services are necessary for support of self or parent may obtain permit from superior court judge for work in occupations not dangerous or injurious to health or morals.

## VI. MINIMUM AGE LOWER THAN 14 YEARS.

## FLORIDA.

14. In, about, or in connection with factories, etc.
12. In, about, or in connection with stores, etc.

## GEORGIA.

14. In or about factories, etc., *except that* child over 12 whose services are necessary for support of self (if orphan) or widowed mother may obtain temporary permit to work from commission composed of county school superintendent, ordinary of county, and head of school district.

No minimum age for employment in stores, except the restriction imposed during school hours by the compulsory school-attendance law.

<sup>1</sup> Canneries are omitted from the penalty clause.

<sup>2</sup> Employment of child in establishment owned or operated by parent is not to be "prevented."

<sup>3</sup> A later law prohibits the employment of boy under 14 or girl under 16 in or in connection with factories, stores, etc., or any inside employment not connected with farm or housework, without a written permit from a judge of a superior court of the county where child lives.



## MISSISSIPPI—Boy 12, girl 14.

In factories and canneries (but penalty clause does not specify canneries).

No minimum age for employment in stores, except the restriction imposed during school hours by the compulsory school-attendance law.

## NEW MEXICO.

No provisions other than the restriction imposed during school hours by the compulsory school-attendance law.

## NORTH CAROLINA—13.

In factories, *except that* child 12 or over may be employed in "apprenticeship" capacity if he has attended school for 4 months in the preceding 12 months.

No minimum age for employment in stores, except the restriction imposed during school hours by the compulsory school-attendance law.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

14. In factories.

No minimum age for employment in stores, except that imposed during school hours by the compulsory school-attendance law.

## UTAH.

No provisions other than the restriction imposed during school hours by the compulsory school-attendance law. Certain specific dangerous or injurious manufacturing processes are, however, prohibited under 16.

## WYOMING.

No provisions other than the restriction imposed during school hours by the compulsory school-attendance law. Certain specific dangerous or injurious manufacturing processes, are, however, prohibited under 14.

## MAXIMUM WORKING HOURS FOR CHILDREN UNDER 16 IN FACTORIES AND STORES.

[The notes on page 43 should be read in connection with this summary.]

### I. MAXIMUM WORKING DAY 8 HOURS, OR NOT OVER 48 HOURS PERMITTED PER WEEK (WITHOUT EXEMPTIONS).

State.	Occupation.	Hours per day.	Hours per week.	Days per week.
Arizona.....	At any gainful occupation.....	1 8	48	.....
Arkansas.....	At any occupation.....	8	48	6
California.....	In factories, stores, etc., or "other place of labor." <sup>3</sup>	2 8	2 48	3 6
District of Columbia...	In factories, stores, etc.....	8	48	(4)
Illinois.....	At any gainful occupation.....	8	.....	6
Kansas.....	In or in connection with factories, can- neries, packing houses, etc., or in stores.	8	48	.....
Kentucky.....	In, about, or in connection with fac- tories, <sup>5</sup> stores, etc.	8	48	6
Massachusetts.....	In, about, or in connection with fac- tories, stores, etc.	8	48	6
Minnesota.....	At any gainful occupation.....	8	48	.....
Missouri.....	At any gainful occupation.....	8	48	.....
Nebraska.....	In factories, stores, etc. (law covers packing houses and beet fields).	8	48	.....
* Nevada.....	At any gainful occupation <sup>1</sup> .....	8	48	.....
New Jersey.....	In factories, etc.; in or in connection with mercantile establishments. <sup>6</sup>	8	48	7 6
North Dakota.....	At any gainful occupation.....	8	48	.....
Ohio.....	In, about, or in connection with fac- tories, stores, etc. (Girl under 16 prohibited from employment in these establishments.)	8	48	6

<sup>1</sup> Agricultural pursuits and domestic service exempted.

<sup>2</sup> More hours allowed to make repairs to prevent interruption of ordinary running of machinery, or to make short day per week. Act is not to "prohibit" employment in agricultural, viticultural, and horticultural pursuits (including curing and drying, but not canning fruits) or in domestic service, outside school hours.

<sup>3</sup> 6-day week for all employees, except in cases of emergency.

<sup>4</sup> Maximum 6 days per week for all females.

<sup>5</sup> An amendment to the certificate provision of this act, by listing "canneries" among the establishments in which an inspector may suspend the certificate of a child whose age is incorrectly given, implies that canneries are also covered by these provisions.

<sup>6</sup> "Mercantile establishment" is to be construed to apply to any employment for compensation other than in a factory, workshop, mill, place where the manufacture of goods is carried on, mine, quarry (all covered by provision for factory, etc.), or agricultural pursuits.

<sup>7</sup> Employment on Sunday prohibited.

## I. MAXIMUM WORKING DAY 8 HOURS, OR NOT OVER 48 HOURS PERMITTED PER WEEK (WITHOUT EXEMPTIONS)—Continued.

State.	Occupation.	Hours per day.	Hours per week.	Days per week.
Oklahoma.....	In any gainful occupation <sup>1</sup> .....	8	48	.....
Oregon <sup>2</sup> .....	In any occupation.....	8	.....	6
Washington <sup>3</sup> .....	In factories, stores, etc.....	8	.....	6
West Virginia (effective May 11, 1919).	In, about, or in connection with any gainful occupation. <sup>1</sup>	8	48	6
Wisconsin.....	At any gainful occupation <sup>1</sup> .....	8	48	6

## II. MAXIMUM WORKING DAY 8 HOURS, OR NOT OVER 48 HOURS PERMITTED PER WEEK (WITH EXEMPTIONS).

Colorado.....	At any gainful occupation (apparently child 14 to 16—12 to 16 during summer vacation—may secure exemption on special permit).	8	48	.....
Indiana.....	At any gainful occupation, <sup>1</sup> <i>except that</i> child with consent of parents may work 9 hours per day, 54 per week.	8	48	.....
Iowa.....	In factories, packing houses, etc., and in stores where more than 8 persons are employed. <sup>4</sup> Apparently no provisions for stores where 8 persons or less are employed.	8	48	.....
Maryland.....	In, about, or in connection with factories (canning and packing establishments not included), stores, etc.	8	48	6
Mississippi.....	In factories and canneries (but penalty clause does not specify canneries). Boy between 14 and 16 in cotton or knitting mill is exempted. <sup>5</sup> No provisions for stores.	8	48	.....
Montana.....	Employment of child under 16 in factories, etc., is entirely prohibited. Apparently no provisions for stores, except maximum 8-hour day for all females (10 hours allowed in retail stores during week preceding Christmas).	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	In factories (canneries and canning sheds included by definition), etc., and in stores in cities or villages of 3,000 population or over. Apparently no provisions for stores in places of less than 3,000 population.	8	48	6

<sup>1</sup> Agricultural pursuits and domestic service exempted.<sup>2</sup> Order of industrial welfare commission, effective June 12, 1918.<sup>3</sup> Order of industrial welfare commission, effective Nov. 20, 1918.<sup>4</sup> Child working in establishment or occupation owned or operated by parent is probably exempted (law ambiguous).<sup>5</sup> The maximum 10-hour day, 60-hour week, for all employees in cotton and knitting mills would apply to boys 14 to 16.

**II. MAXIMUM WORKING DAY 8 HOURS, OR NOT OVER 48 HOURS PERMITTED PER WEEK  
(WITH EXEMPTIONS)—Continued.**

State.	Occupation.	Hours per day.	Hours per week.	Days per week.
Tennessee.....	In, about, or in connection with factories, canneries, etc. (Apparently stores are not included in the scope of this provision, though the previous hours-of-labor law covered stores by definition and would apparently still apply to them; these hours are: Less than 10½ per day—10½ permitted only for purpose of one short workday—and 57 per week.)	8	.....	6
Texas..... (Under 15.)	In any occupation. <sup>1</sup> Employment 15 to 16 would be covered only by women's hours-of-labor law (9 per day, 54 per week in factories, etc., in stores in places of 3,000 or more population, or in any other occupation, <sup>2</sup> except in case of public emergency under certain conditions; 10 per day, 60 per week, permitted in cotton and woolen or worsted factories or factories manufacturing articles from cotton goods, provided double pay is given for all time over 9 hours).	10	48	.....
Utah..... (Boy under 14, girl under 16.)	At any gainful occupation <sup>3</sup> except fruit or vegetable packing. No provisions for boy over 14.	8	48	.....
Vermont.....	At work connected with manufacturing, etc. Apparently no regulations for stores.	8	.....	6

**III. MAXIMUM WORKING DAY 9 TO 10 HOURS, BUT NOT MORE THAN 58 HOURS PERMITTED PER WEEK.**

Connecticut.....	In factories, etc.....	10	55	5 6
	In stores <sup>4</sup> .....		58	5 6
Delaware.....	In, about, or in connection with any establishment or in any occupation <sup>5</sup> (fruit and vegetable canneries exempted).	10	54	6
Florida.....	In, about, or in connection with factories, etc. <sup>3</sup> No provisions for stores.	9	54	6
Idaho.....	At any gainful occupation.....	9	54	.....
Maine.....	In factories (establishments handling perishable products exempted), etc.	9	54	.....
	In stores, <sup>6</sup> etc.....		54	.....

<sup>1</sup> Agricultural pursuits exempted; act is not to be construed to "prohibit" domestic employment.

<sup>2</sup> Stenographers, pharmacists, and telegraph or telephone companies in rural districts and in places of less than 3,000 population exempted. In laundries, 11 hours per day, 54 per week permitted, provided double pay is given for all time over 9 hours.

<sup>3</sup> Agricultural pursuits and domestic service exempted.

<sup>4</sup> Stores exempted during week preceding Christmas if 7 holidays per year with pay are granted. Law apparently applies to all establishments, since it covers manufacturing and mechanical establishments and "any mercantile establishment, other than manufacturing or mechanical."

<sup>5</sup> 6-day week, except in cases of emergency, for all employees, with certain specific exemptions.

<sup>6</sup> Except during the week preceding Christmas and 8 days preceding Easter.

III. MAXIMUM WORKING DAY 9 TO 10 HOURS, BUT NOT MORE THAN 53 HOURS PERMITTED PER WEEK—Continued.

State.	Occupation.	Hours per day.	Hours per week.	Days per week.
Michigan.....	In factories (fruit and vegetable canneries exempted), stores, etc.	10	54	.....
New Hampshire.....	At manual or mechanical labor in any employment. <sup>1</sup>	10½	54	.....
Pennsylvania.....	In, about, or in connection with any establishment or in any occupation. <sup>2</sup>	9	51	.....
Rhode Island.....	In factories, stores, etc.....	10	54	.....
Wyoming. (Under 14.)	At any gainful occupation <sup>2</sup> .....	9	56	.....
Any female.....	In factories, stores, etc.....	10	<sup>3</sup> 52	.....

IV. MAXIMUM WORKING HOURS 10 OR OVER PER DAY AND 60 PER WEEK.

Alabama.....	In any gainful occupation <sup>2</sup> .....	11	60	6
Georgia.....	In cotton or woolen factories. <sup>4</sup> No regulation for other factories (except a "sunrise to sunset" provision for persons under 21) nor for stores.	.....	<sup>5</sup> 60	.....
Louisiana.....	In factories, packing houses, stores, etc., or "any other occupation whatsoever." <sup>6</sup>	10	60	.....
North Carolina.....	In factories. <sup>4</sup> No provisions for stores..	11	60	.....
South Carolina.....	In cotton or woolen factories <sup>4</sup> and knitting mills.	11	<sup>5</sup> 60	.....
(Any female).....	In stores.....	12	60	.....
South Dakota.....	In any occupation <sup>7</sup> .....	10	60	.....
Virginia.....	In factories, canneries, <sup>8</sup> etc., and in stores in places of 2,000 or more inhabitants. Stores in other places are exempted. <sup>9</sup>	10	.....	6

V. NO PROVISIONS FIXING MAXIMUM HOURS OF LABOR FOR CHILDREN UNDER 16.

New Mexico.

<sup>1</sup> Nurses, domestics, hotel and boarding-house labor, farm labor, and telegraph or telephone operators exempted. Act is suspended as regards manufacture of munitions or supplies for the State or Federal Governments while the United States is at war; former law fixing maximum 11 hours per day, 58 per week, for children under 16 in any gainful occupation except domestic service and work on a farm would apparently apply under these conditions. Mercantile establishments are exempted (as to regular employees) during week preceding Christmas if total hours during year do not exceed 54 per week for full year.

<sup>2</sup> Agricultural pursuits and domestic service exempted.

<sup>3</sup> 60 hours per week permitted for persons working 7 days per week.

<sup>4</sup> Engineers, watchmen, etc., exempted.

<sup>5</sup> Time lost on account of accident may be made up under certain conditions.

<sup>6</sup> Stores and mercantile establishments employing more than five persons exempted on Saturday nights. Agricultural pursuits exempted.

<sup>7</sup> A proviso to this provision permits employment until 10 p. m. on Saturdays and for 10 days before Christmas, but it is not clear whether or not this proviso permits overtime work.

<sup>8</sup> Canneries are omitted from the penalty clause.

<sup>9</sup> Employment of child in establishment owned or operated by parent is not to be "prevented."



## PROHIBITION OF NIGHT WORK FOR CHILDREN UNDER 16 IN FACTORIES AND STORES.

[The notes on page 44 should be read in connection with this summary.]

### I. NIGHT WORK PROHIBITED (WITHOUT EXEMPTIONS).

State.	Occupation.	Prohibited hours.
Alabama.....	In any gainful occupation <sup>1</sup> .....	6 p. m. to 6 a. m.
Arizona.....	At any gainful occupation <sup>1</sup> .....	7 p. m. to 7 a. m.
Arkansas.....	At any occupation.....	7 p. m. to 6 a. m.
California.....	In factories, stores, etc., or "other place of labor." <sup>2</sup>	10 p. m. to 5 a. m.
Connecticut.....	In factories, stores, <sup>3</sup> etc.....	After 6 p. m. <sup>3</sup>
District of Columbia..	In factories, stores, etc. <sup>4</sup> .....	7 p. m. to 6 a. m.
Idaho.....	At any gainful occupation.....	9 p. m. to 6 a. m.
Illinois.....	At any gainful occupation.....	7 p. m. to 7 a. m. <sup>5</sup>
Indiana.....	At any gainful occupation <sup>1</sup> .....	6 p. m. to 7 a. m.
Kansas.....	In or in connection with factories, canneries, packing houses, etc., or in stores.	6 p. m. to 7 a. m.
Kentucky.....	In, about, or in connection with factories, <sup>6</sup> stores, etc.	6 p. m. to 7 a. m.
Massachusetts.....	In, about, or in connection with factories, stores, etc. <sup>7</sup>	6 p. m. to 6.30 a. m.
Minnesota.....	At any gainful occupation.....	7 p. m. to 7 a. m.
Missouri.....	At any gainful occupation.....	7 p. m. to 7 a. m.
Nebraska.....	In factories, stores, etc. (law covers packing houses and beet fields).	8 p. m. to 6 a. m.
New Hampshire.....	At any gainful occupation <sup>1</sup> .....	7 p. m. to 6.30 a. m.
New Jersey.....	In factories, etc., or in, or in connection with, mercantile establishments. <sup>8</sup>	7 p. m. to 7 a. m.

<sup>1</sup> Agricultural pursuits and domestic service exempted.

<sup>2</sup> Act is not to prohibit employment in agricultural, viticultural, and horticultural pursuits (including curing and drying, but not canning fruits), or in domestic service, outside school hours.

<sup>3</sup> Employment in stores permitted until 10 p. m. on one day per week and during week preceding Christmas. Law apparently applies to all establishments, since it covers manufacturing and mechanical establishments and "any mercantile establishment, other than manufacturing or mechanical."

<sup>4</sup> Employment under 14 prohibited 7 p. m. to 6 a. m. in any occupation except employment in the service of the Senate.

<sup>5</sup> Employment of child under 14 in any occupation prohibited 6 p. m. to 7 a. m.

<sup>6</sup> An amendment to the certificate provision of this act, by listing canneries among the establishments in which an inspector may suspend the certificate of a child whose age is incorrectly given, implies that canneries are also covered by these provisions.

<sup>7</sup> The same night-work prohibition applies to children under 14 in all occupations.

<sup>8</sup> "Mercantile establishment" is to be construed to apply to any employment for compensation other than in a factory, workshop, mill, place where the manufacture of goods is carried on, mine, quarry (all covered by provisions for factory, etc.) or agricultural pursuits.

## I. NIGHT WORK PROHIBITED (WITHOUT EXEMPTIONS)—Continued.

State.	Occupation.	Prohibited hours.
North Dakota.....	At any gainful occupation.....	7 p. m. to 7 a. m.
Ohio.....	In, about, or in connection with factories, stores, etc. (Girls under 16 prohibited from employment in these establishments.)	6 p. m. to 7 a. m.
Oregon.....	In any occupation.....	6 p. m. to 7 a. m.
Pennsylvania.....	In, about, or in connection with any establishment or in any occupation. <sup>1</sup>	8 p. m. to 6 a. m.
Rhode Island.....	In factories, stores, etc. (every person, firm, or corporation employing children under 16 is subject to these provisions, "whatever the business conducted"). <sup>1</sup>	8 p. m. to 6 a. m.
Washington <sup>2</sup> .....	In factories, stores, etc.....	7 p. m. to 6 a. m.
West Virginia (effective May 11, 1919).	In, about, or in connection with any gainful occupation. <sup>1</sup>	7 p. m. to 6 a. m.
Wisconsin.....	At any gainful occupation <sup>1</sup> .....	6 p. m. to 7 a. m.

## II. NIGHT WORK PROHIBITED (WITH EXEMPTIONS).

[Lack of any regulation for stores is classed as an exemption.]

Colorado.....	At any gainful occupation. (Apparently child 14 to 16—12 to 16 during summer vacation—may secure exemption on special permit.)	After 8 p. m. <sup>3</sup>
Delaware.....	In, about, or in connection with any establishment or in any occupation <sup>4</sup> (fruit and vegetable canneries exempted).	7 p. m. to 6 a. m.
Florida.....	In, about, or in connection with factories, etc. <sup>1</sup> No provisions for stores.	8 p. m. to 5 a. m.
Georgia (Under 14½.)	In or about factories, etc. No provisions for stores or for children over 14½ in factories or stores. <sup>4</sup>	7 p. m. to 6 a. m.
Iowa.....	In factories, packing houses, etc., and in stores where more than 8 persons are employed. Apparently no provisions for stores where 8 persons or less are employed. <sup>5</sup>	6 p. m. to 7 a. m.
Louisiana.....	In any occupation <sup>6</sup> .....	7 p. m. to 6 a. m.

<sup>1</sup> Agricultural pursuits and domestic service exempted.<sup>2</sup> Order of Industrial Welfare Commission, effective Nov. 20, 1918.<sup>3</sup> Under 14, 8 p. m. to 7 a. m.<sup>4</sup> Hours of labor for persons under 21 in manufacturing establishments other than cotton and woolen are "from sunrise until sunset."<sup>5</sup> Child working in establishments or occupations owned or operated by parent is probably exempted (law ambiguous).<sup>6</sup> Stores and mercantile establishments where more than 5 persons are employed exempted on Saturday nights. Agricultural pursuits exempted.

## II. NIGHT WORK PROHIBITED WITH EXEMPTIONS—Continued.

State.	Occupation.	Prohibited hours.
Maine.....	In factories (establishments handling perishable products exempted), etc. <sup>1</sup> Apparently no provisions for stores.	6 p. m. to 6.30 a. m.
Maryland.....	In, about, or in connection with factories (canning and packing establishments not included), stores, etc.	7 p. m. to 7 a. m.
Michigan.....	In factories, etc. <sup>2</sup> Apparently no provisions for stores.	6 p. m. to 6 a. m.
Mississippi.....	In factories and canneries (but penalty clause does not specify canneries). Boys 14 to 16 in cotton and knitting mills are exempted. No provisions for stores.	7 p. m. to 6 a. m.
Montana.....	Work in factories, etc., prohibited entirely for children under 16. No provisions for stores.	
New York.....	In factories (canneries and canning sheds included by definition), etc. In stores in cities or villages of 3,000 population or over. Apparently no provisions for stores in places of less than 3,000 population.	5 p. m. to 8 a. m. 6 p. m. to 8 a. m.
North Carolina.....	In factories. <sup>3</sup> No provisions for stores.	9 p. m. to 6 a. m.
Oklahoma.....	In factories, etc. Apparently no provisions for stores.	6 p. m. to 7 a. m.
South Carolina.....	In factories, etc.....	8 p. m. <sup>4</sup> to 6 a. m.
Tennessee.....	In, about, or in connection with factories, canneries, etc. Apparently stores are not included in the scope of this provision.	7 p. m. to 6 a. m.
Vermont.....	At work connected with manufacturing, etc. Apparently no provisions for stores.	7 p. m. to 6 a. m.
Virginia.....	In factories, canneries, <sup>5</sup> etc., and in stores in places of 2,000 or more inhabitants. Stores in other places are exempted. <sup>6</sup>	7 p. m. to 6 a. m.

## III. NO NIGHT WORK PROHIBITION FOR CHILDREN UNDER 16.

Nevada,  
New Mexico,South Dakota,  
Texas,Utah,  
Wyoming.<sup>1</sup> Employers engaged in public service exempted in certain cases of public emergency.<sup>2</sup> "The provisions of this section in relation to the hours of employment shall not apply to nor affect any person engaged in preserving perishable goods in fruit and vegetable canning establishments."<sup>3</sup> An earlier law, perhaps not entirely superseded, prohibits the employment of children under 14 in factories between 8 p. m. and 5 a. m.<sup>4</sup> Employment permitted until 9 p. m. to make up time lost on account of accident to machinery.<sup>5</sup> Canneries are omitted from the penalty clause.<sup>6</sup> Employment of child in establishment owned or operated by parent is not to be "prevented."





## MINIMUM AGE FOR EMPLOYMENT OF BOYS IN MINES AND QUARRIES.

[All minimum-age laws applying specifically to the employment of boys in mines, quarries, or coal breakers, together with their exemptions, are included in the following summary.]

### I. MINIMUM AGE AT LEAST 16 FOR BOYS IN BOTH MINES AND QUARRIES (WITHOUT EXEMPTIONS).

State.	Age.	Occupation.
Alabama.....	16	In, about, or in connection with mines, quarries, or coal breakers.
Arizona.....	18	Underground in mines.
	16	In, about, or in connection with mines, quarries, or coal breakers.
Arkansas.....	16	In mines, quarries, or coal breakers.
California.....	16	In, about, or in connection with mines, quarries, or coal breakers.
Connecticut.....	16	In mines or quarries.
Illinois.....	16	In mines or quarries.
Kansas.....	16	In or about mines or quarries.
Kentucky.....	16	In, about, or in connection with mines or quarries.
Maryland.....	16	In, about, or in connection with mines, quarries, or coal breakers.
Nevada.....	16	In, about, or in connection with mines, quarries, or coal breakers.
New York.....	16	In or in connection with mines or quarries.
Ohio.....	16	In, about, or in connection with mines, quarries, or coal breakers.
Oklahoma.....	16	Underground in mines or quarries.
Pennsylvania.....	16	In mines.
	18	In or about quarries. <sup>1</sup>
Tennessee.....	16	In mines or quarries.
Texas.....	17	In or about mines or quarries.
Utah.....	16	In mines, quarries, or coal breakers.
Vermont.....	16	In mines or quarries.
Virginia.....	16	In mines or quarries.
West Virginia (effective May 11, 1919).	16	In mines, quarries, or excavations.
Wisconsin.....	18	In or about mines or quarries.

<sup>1</sup> The prohibition of employment of children under 18 in quarries is contained in Pamphlet Laws 233, Acts of 1909. Nearly all the provisions of this act are superseded by Pamphlet Laws 236, Acts of 1915, but since the later act does not specify quarries, they would appear to be still regulated by the earlier law.

**II. MINIMUM AGE 16 FOR BOYS IN MINES (WITHOUT EXEMPTIONS). NO PROVISIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT IN QUARRIES.**

State.	Age.	Occupation.
Colorado.....	16	In any underground works or mine, or in or about the surface workings thereof. <sup>1</sup>
Montana.....	16	In or about mines.

**III. MINIMUM AGE 16 FOR BOYS IN MINES (WITH EXEMPTIONS). NO PROVISIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT IN QUARRIES.**

Iowa.....	16	During school term, in or about mines; 14 in mines at any time. <sup>2</sup>
Washington.....	16	In coal mines, <sup>3</sup> <i>except that</i> (1) boys 14 or over may be employed in or about the surface workings of coal mines; (2) act does not affect employment of children for clerical or messenger duty about such surface workings, subject to the provisions of the school law; and (3) provisions do not apply to mines in which less than 5 men are employed underground on one shift nor to mines in which less than 10 men are employed.

**IV. MINIMUM AGE LOWER THAN 16 FOR BOYS IN MINES AND QUARRIES.**

Delaware.....	15	In, about, or in connection with mines, quarries, or coal breakers.
Idaho.....	14	In underground mines. <sup>4</sup> No provisions for employment in quarries.
Indiana.....	14	In mines or quarries.
Louisiana.....	14	In mines. No provisions for employment in quarries.
Michigan.....	15	In or in connection with mines. No provisions for employment in quarries.
Minnesota.....	14	In mines. No provisions for employment in quarries.
Missouri.....	* 14	In mines. No provisions for employment in quarries.
New Hampshire.....	14	In, about, or in connection with quarries. No provisions for employment in mines.
New Jersey.....	14	In mines or quarries.
New Mexico.....	14	In mines. No provisions for employment in quarries.

<sup>1</sup> A later law prohibits the employment of boy under 16 in or about coal mines, except in mine office in clerical capacity.

<sup>2</sup> Employment in "establishments or occupations" owned or operated by parent is exempted.

<sup>3</sup> Employment of boy under 14 or girl under 16 in any mine (among other occupations) is allowed only on special permit. Employment under 15 in any occupation during school hours is allowed only on special permit.

<sup>4</sup> This is a constitutional provision. Employment in or in connection with all mines is also covered by the minimum age of 14 (12 during vacation of 2 weeks or more) applying to factories, etc.

\* 16 illiterate.

## IV. MINIMUM AGE LOWER THAN 16 FOR BOYS IN MINES AND QUARRIES—Continued.

State.	Age.	Occupation.
North Carolina.....	12	In mines where more than 10 men are employed. <sup>1</sup> No provisions for employment in quarries.
North Dakota.....	14	In or in connection with mines. No provisions for employment in quarries.
Rhode Island.....	14	(There are no provisions specifying mines and quarries, but a minimum age of 14 for employment in factories or manufacturing or business establishments is fixed by the child-labor law, and another section of the act states that every person, firm, or corporation employing any child under 16, whatever the business conducted, <sup>2</sup> is "subject to its provisions.")
South Carolina.....	14	In mines. No provisions for employment in quarries.
South Dakota.....	14	In mines. <sup>3</sup> The minimum age for employment in mines (among other occupations) during school hours is 15. No provisions for employment in quarries.
Wyoming.....	14	In underground works or mines or in or about the surface workings thereof. <sup>4</sup> No provisions for employment in quarries.

## V. NO MINIMUM-AGE PROVISIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT OF BOYS IN MINES AND QUARRIES.

District of Columbia <sup>5</sup> ...		
Florida. <sup>5</sup> .....		
Georgia <sup>5</sup> .....		
Maine.....		(Minimum age in any business or service during school hours is 14.)
Massachusetts.....		(Minimum age in any work for compensation during school hours is 14.)
Mississippi <sup>5</sup> .....		
Nebraska.....		(Minimum age in any business or service during school hours is 14.)
Oregon.....		(Minimum age in any work or labor of any kind during school term is 14.)

<sup>1</sup> Act does not apply where only 10 or fewer men are employed, but inspector may inspect such mines and shall enforce any regulations in accordance with its regulations as he shall deem necessary.

<sup>2</sup> Agricultural pursuits and domestic service exempted.

<sup>3</sup> A later law prohibits employment under 14 "about" mines (among other employments) except on permit granted on account of poverty.

<sup>4</sup> The constitution prohibits the employment of boys under 14 in or about coal, iron, or other dangerous mines, or in underground works, exempting employment in office or in clerical work.

<sup>5</sup> See compulsory school-attendance law for provisions which to a certain extent prevent employment of children under 14 during school hours.



## COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

[The notes on page 45 should be read in connection with this summary.]

State.	Ages between which child must attend school unless exempted.	Conditions under any one of which child between these ages may leave school.	How long child must attend each year.
Alabama.....	8 to 15 <sup>1</sup> .....	(1) Completion of 7 grades. (2) Services necessary for support of self or parent. (3) Home 2½ miles from school—if no free transportation. (4) Temporarily excused in extreme cases of emergency or domestic necessity. (5) Physically or mentally incapacitated. (6) Parent unable to provide books and clothing (exemption to cease after they have been otherwise provided). (7) A further exemption may be implied by the fact that the same law prohibits the employment during school hours of children under 15 who are not exempted, without a permit from the board of education.	80 days (may be reduced to 60 days by county board of education).
Arizona.....	8 to 16.....	(1) Completion of grammar school course. (2) Excused for "satisfactory" reasons by board composed of specified school officials and probation officer. (3) Physically or mentally incapacitated.	<b>Entire session.</b>
Arkansas.....	7 to 15.....	(1) Completion of seventh grade. (2) Services necessary for support of widowed mother. (3) Physically or mentally incapacitated.	<b>Three - fourths entire session.</b>

<sup>1</sup> Child 14 to 16 if employed in manufacturing establishment, mill, or factory, must attend school for 8 weeks (6 consecutive) each year.



## Compulsory school attendance—Continued.

State.	Ages between which child must attend school unless exempted.	Conditions under any one of which child between these ages may leave school.	How long child must attend each year.
California.....	8 to 15 <sup>1</sup> .....	(1) Child is 14 or over and has permit to work. (2) Completion of grammar school course. (3) Home 2 miles from school. (4) Attendance impracticable or dangerous to health owing to unusual storm or other sufficient cause. (5) Physically or mentally incapacitated.	Entire session.
Colorado.....	8 to 16.....	(1) Completion of 8 grades if child is 14 or over. (2) Child is 14 or over and his services are necessary for support of self or parent. <sup>2</sup> (3) Child is 14 or over and exemption is for his "best interests." (4) Physically or mentally incapacitated.	Entire school year; law applies to all school districts except where seating capacity is insufficient.
Connecticut.....	7 to 16.....	(1) Child is 14 or over and is lawfully employed at home or elsewhere. (2) Parent or guardian unable to provide suitable clothing. (3) Physically or mentally incapacitated.	Entire session.
Delaware.....	7 to 14.....	(1) Home 2 miles from school—if no free transportation. (2) Excused by majority of school commissioners (excuse countersigned by county superintendent) because prevented from attendance at school or application to study by mental, physical, or other urgent reasons ("urgent reasons" to be "strictly construed").	5 months or, if so voted by school district, 3 months.
District of Columbia.	8 to 14 <sup>3</sup> .....	(1) Child has acquired branches taught in public schools. (2) Physically or mentally incapacitated.	Entire session.

<sup>1</sup> Child 15 to 16 who has age and schooling certificate and is unemployed for more than two weeks must attend school while unemployed.

<sup>2</sup> A child subject to the provisions of this act and unable to attend school because his services are necessary for support of self or parents must be given such poor relief as shall enable him to attend, but is not to be required to attend more than 3 hours per day.

<sup>3</sup> Child-labor law, passed later than compulsory school-attendance law, provides for the issuance of work permits to child 12 or over whose services are necessary for support of self, parents, or younger brother or sister.

*Compulsory school attendance—Continued.*

State.	Ages between which child must attend school unless exempted.	Conditions under any one of which child between these ages may leave school.	How long child must attend each year.
Florida.....	8 to 14 (law optional with locality). <sup>1</sup>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Services necessary for support of self or parents.</li> <li>(2) Home 2 miles from school—if no free transportation.</li> <li>(3) Parent unable to provide books and clothing (exemption to cease after they have been otherwise provided).</li> <li>(4) Physically or mentally incapacitated.</li> </ol>	80 days.
Georgia.....	8 to 14.....	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Completion of fourth grade.</li> <li>(2) Services necessary for support of parent or other member of family dependent on child.</li> <li>(3) Parent unable to provide books and clothing (exemption to cease after they have been otherwise provided).</li> <li>(4) Excused from attendance for other good reason by local board of education, said board being authorized to consider need for agricultural labor in excusing child in farming districts.</li> <li>(5) Home 3 miles from school.</li> <li>(6) Excused by teacher because of bad weather, sickness, etc., or other reasonable cause.</li> <li>(7) Physically or mentally incapacitated.</li> </ol>	4 months.
Idaho.....	8 to 16.....	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Completion of eighth grade if child is 15 or over.</li> <li>(2) Child is 15 or over and his services are necessary for support of self or parent.</li> <li>(3) Child is 15 or over and exemption would be for his "best interests."</li> <li>(4) Physically or mentally incapacitated.</li> </ol>	Entire session.
Illinois.....	7 to 16.....	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Child is 14 or over and is necessarily and lawfully employed.</li> <li>(2) Temporary absence excused by principal or teacher "for cause."</li> <li>(3) Physically or mentally incapacitated.</li> </ol>	Entire session.

<sup>1</sup> Law applies only in special tax school district, school board district, or county voting to adopt.



Compulsory school attendance—Continued.

State.	Ages between which child must attend school unless exempted.	Conditions under any one of which child between these ages may leave school.	How long child must attend each year.
Indiana.....	7 to 16.....	(1) Child is 14 or over and is regularly employed in useful employment or service or usefully employed in gainful service. (2) Physically or mentally incapacitated.	Entire session.
Iowa.....	7 to 16.....	(1) Completion of eighth grade if child is 14 or over. (2) Child is 14 or over and is regularly employed. (3) Home 2 miles from school—if no free transportation. (4) Excused for "sufficient reasons" by court of record or judge thereof. (5) Child is attending religious service or receiving religious instruction. (6) Physically or mentally incapacitated.	24 weeks in each year. In cities of the first or second class entire year may be required by board of school directors.
Kansas.....	8 to 15.....	(1) Child over 14, if able to read and write English and regularly employed for support of self or dependents, is required to attend only eight weeks (consecutive). (2) Completion of common-school course. (3) Temporarily excused by local school board in extreme cases of emergency or domestic necessity. (4) Physically or mentally incapacitated.	Entire session.
Kentucky.....	7 to 12 (in county school districts).	(1) Physically or mentally incapacitated.	Entire session.
	7 to 16 (in cities of first, second, third, or fourth class).	(1) Child is 14 or over and has employment certificate. (2) Physically or mentally incapacitated.	Entire session.

## Compulsory school attendance—Continued.

State.	Ages between which child must attend school unless exempted.	Conditions under any one of which child between these ages may leave school.	How long child must attend each year.
Louisiana.....	8 to 16 (in Parish of Orleans).	(1) Child is 14 or over and is regularly employed at least 6 hours per day. (2) Completion of elementary school course. (3) Public-school facilities within 20 city blocks of home not adequate to accommodate child. (4) Physically or mentally incapacitated.	Entire session.
	7 to 14 (outside Parish of Orleans). <sup>1</sup>	(1) Completion of elementary course of study. (2) Services necessary for support of widowed mother. (3) No adequate school facilities. (4) Home 2½ miles from school—if no free transportation. (5) Physically or mentally incapacitated.	140 days, or entire session if that is less than 140 days.
Maine.....	7 to 17.....	(1) Child is 15 or over and is able to read and write simple English sentences. (2) Child is 14 or over and has work permit. (3) Excused by local school committee, superintendent, or teacher for necessary absence. (4) Physically or mentally incapacitated.	Entire session.
Maryland.....	8 to 16 (in Baltimore City).	(1) Child is 14 or over and is regularly and lawfully employed. (2) Excused for necessary and legal absence by superintendent or principal of school or his deputy. (3) Physically or mentally incapacitated.	Entire session.
	7 to 13 (in counties). <sup>2</sup>	(1) Excused for necessary and legal absence by superintendent or principal of school or his deputy. (2) Physically or mentally incapacitated.	Entire session.
	13 to 17 (in counties). <sup>2</sup>	(1) Child is 15 or over and has completed elementary school course. (2) Physically or mentally incapacitated.	At least 100 days, and entire session if not regularly and lawfully employed.

<sup>1</sup>This limitation is expressed in the title only, not in the body of the law.<sup>2</sup>That is, entire State outside Baltimore City.

## Compulsory school attendance—Continued.

State.	Ages between which child must attend school unless exempted.	Conditions under any one of which child between these ages may leave school.	How long child must attend each year.
Massachusetts . . .	7 to 16 . . . . .	(1) Child is 14 or over and has completed fourth grade and is either regularly employed (on employment certificate) at least 6 hours a day or has permission from school superintendent to be employed at home. (2) Excused for necessary absence (not exceeding 7 days in 6 months). (3) Physically or mentally incapacitated.	Entire session.
Michigan . . . . .	7 to 16 . . . . .	(1) Completion of eighth grade if child has excuse to assist at home or has employment certificate and is regularly employed. (Employment certificate for work during school hours can not be obtained until 15.) (2) Completion of sixth grade if child is 14 or over and services are necessary for support of parent. (3) Child is under 9 years of age and home is over 2½ miles from school—if no free transportation. (4) Child is 12 to 14 and is attending confirmation classes. <sup>1</sup> (5) Physically incapacitated.	Entire school year.
Minnesota . . . . .	8 to 16 . . . . .	(1) Completion of eighth grade. (2) In places other than cities of first and second class, child 14 or over whose help is required in permitted occupations in or about his home may be excused from Apr. 1 to Nov. 1. (3) Home not within reasonable distance of school. (4) If attending religious instruction. (5) Conditions of weather or travel make attendance impossible. (6) Physically or mentally incapacitated.	Entire session except as specified under exemption (2). In districts where school sessions are of different lengths, attendance may be for shorter term.

<sup>1</sup> Conducted for a period not to exceed 5 months in either of said years.

## Compulsory school attendance—Continued.

State.	Ages between which child must attend school unless exempted.	Conditions under any one of which child between these ages may leave school.	How long child must attend each year.
Mississippi.....	7 to 14 (law optional with locality). <sup>1</sup>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Completion of common-school course.</li> <li>(2) Services necessary for support of self or parents.</li> <li>(3) Home <math>2\frac{1}{2}</math> miles from school—if no free transportation.</li> <li>(4) Temporarily excused by teacher in extreme cases of emergency or domestic necessity.</li> <li>(5) Parent unable to provide books and clothing (exemption to cease after they have been otherwise provided).</li> <li>(6) Physically or mentally incapacitated.</li> </ol>	60 days, but county school board has power to reduce attendance to not less than 40 days.
Missouri.....	8 to 16.....	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Child is 14 or over and is actually, regularly, and lawfully engaged in useful employment or service.<sup>2</sup></li> <li>(2) Completion of common-school course.</li> <li>(3) Parent unable to provide clothing.</li> <li>(4) Home <math>2\frac{1}{2}</math> miles from school.</li> <li>(5) Physically or mentally incapacitated.</li> </ol>	Three-fourths entire session except in cities of 500,000 or over (St. Louis), where attendance for entire session is required.
Montana.....	8 to 16.....	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Child is 14 or over, able to read and write English, and regularly employed.</li> <li>(2) [Child under 14 who has "successfully completed" public-school studies would appear to be exempted if legally employed, since such child can obtain certificate for work during school hours.]</li> <li>(3) Distance from school makes attendance an undue hardship.</li> <li>(4) Physically or mentally incapacitated.</li> </ol>	Entire session.

<sup>1</sup> Law applies only in county or school district voting to adopt.

<sup>2</sup> In places of 500,000 or over (St. Louis) employment must be for at least 6 hours per day.

*Compulsory school attendance—Continued.*

State.	Ages between which child must attend school unless exempted.	Conditions under any one of which child between these ages may leave school.	How long child must attend each year.
Nebraska.....	7 to 16 (in city or metropolitan city school districts); 7 to 15 (in other than city or metropolitan city school districts).	(1) Child is 14 or over and legally and regularly employed for support of self or others dependent on him. (2) Home 2 miles from school—if no free transportation. (3) Physically or mentally incapacitated.	Entire session in city or metropolitan city school districts; elsewhere, at least 12 weeks, and where term is longer, two-thirds of term, but in no case less than 12 weeks.
Nevada.....	8 to 16.....	(1) Completion of eighth grade. (2) Child's labor necessary for support of self or parents. <sup>1</sup> (3) Distance from school makes attendance impracticable or unsafe. (4) Physically or mentally incapacitated.	Entire session.
New Hampshire.	8 to 16.....	(1) Completion of elementary school course if child is 14 or over. (2) Child is 14 or over and is excused by superintendent of public instruction or member of school board on ground that "educational welfare" will be best served by withdrawal from school. (3) Physically or mentally incapacitated.	Entire session; law applies to districts "in which public school is annually taught." <sup>2</sup>
New Jersey.....	7 to 16.....	(1) Child is 14 or over, has age and schooling certificate, and is regularly and lawfully employed. (2) Physically or mentally incapacitated.	Entire session.
New Mexico.....	7 to 14.....	(1) Home 3 miles from school. (2) Physically incapacitated.	Entire session.

<sup>1</sup> The minimum age for employment in any business or service during school hours is 14.



## Compulsory school attendance—Continued.

State.	Ages between which child must attend school unless exempted.	Conditions under any one of which child between these ages may leave school.	How long child must attend each year.
New York.....	7 to 16 <sup>1</sup> .....	(1) Child is 14 or over, has proper working papers, and is regularly and lawfully employed. <sup>2</sup> (2) Physically or mentally incapacitated.	Entire session, which, in cities or school districts having a population of 5,000 or over and employing a superintendent, shall be for not less than 180 days.
North Carolina..	8 to 15 (in Mitchell County); 7 to 15 (in Polk County); 8 to 14 (elsewhere than Mitchell or Polk Counties). <sup>4</sup>	(1) Services necessary for support of self or parent. (2) Home 2½ miles from school. (3) Parent unable to provide books and clothing (exemption to cease after they have been otherwise provided). (4) Physically or mentally incapacitated.	4 months. <sup>3</sup>
North Dakota....	7 to 17.....	(1) Completion of eighth grade. (2) Services necessary for support of family. <sup>5</sup> (3) Home 2¼ miles <sup>6</sup> from school—if no free transportation. <sup>5</sup> (4) Physically or mentally incapacitated. <sup>5</sup>	Entire session.
Ohio.....	8 to 16.....	(1) Boy exempted if he is 15 or over, has completed sixth grade, and is regularly employed. (2) Physically or mentally incapacitated.	Entire session, in no case to be less than 28 weeks.
Oklahoma.....	8 to 16.....	(1) Physically or mentally incapacitated.	Two-thirds of entire session. (The State constitution directs the legislature to provide for compulsory school attendance "for at least 3 months.")

<sup>1</sup> 8 to 16 in places other than cities or school districts having a population of 5,000 or over and employing a superintendent.

<sup>2</sup> Child who has not completed elementary school course can not obtain certificate for employment until he is 15 years of age.

<sup>3</sup> An amendment to the State constitution adopted at the 1918 general election provides that the public schools shall be maintained for at least 6 months each year (instead of for 4 months), but does not state that children are required to attend the full term.

<sup>4</sup> Act does not affect or repeal any existing local laws concerning compulsory school attendance.

<sup>5</sup> According to the wording of the law, it is doubtful whether this exemption extends only to children between 7 and 15 years of age or to children between 7 and 17 years of age.

<sup>6</sup> If free transportation is provided the law is extended to apply to children living between 2¼ and 6 miles from school.

## Compulsory school attendance—Continued.

State.	Ages between which child must attend school unless exempted.	Conditions under any one of which child between these ages may leave school.	How long child must attend each year.
Oregon.....	9 <sup>1</sup> to 16 <sup>2</sup> ....	(1) Completion of grammar grades if child is 14 or over. (2) Child is 15 or over and is legally employed in lawful work. (3) Home 3 miles from school—if no free transportation. <sup>3</sup> (4) Physically incapacitated.	Entire session.
Pennsylvania...	8 to 16.....	(1) Child is 14 or over, can read and write, has employment certificate, and is regularly engaged in useful and lawful employment or service. (2) Home 2 miles from school—if no free transportation. (3) Excused by school board because prevented from attendance at school or application to study by mental, physical, or other urgent reasons ("urgent reasons" to be strictly construed).	Entire session, but board of school directors in any district of fourth class may reduce period to 70 per cent of school term.
Rhode Island....	7 to 16.....	(1) Completion of first eight grades (excluding kindergarten). (2) Child is 14 or over and lawfully employed at labor or service or engaged in business. (3) Excluded from attendance "by virtue of some general law or regulation." (4) Parent unable to provide clothing. (5) Physically or mentally incapacitated.	Entire session.

<sup>1</sup> The act creating parental schools (Acts of 1917, ch. 242), by defining an habitual truant to be "a child between 7 and 16 years of age who willfully and habitually absents himself from school" apparently lowers the compulsory school-attendance age from 9 to 7 years.

<sup>2</sup> To discover the actual school-attendance provisions, the child-labor law, requiring attendance of all children between 9 and 16 except those over 14 who are lawfully employed, must be read in connection with the education law, requiring attendance of all children between 9 and 15, inclusive (period ruled by attorney general to end with child's fifteenth birthday), until completion of the grammar grades.

<sup>3</sup> This exemption applies up to 15 years of age; child between 9 and 10 years of age is exempted if living more than 1½ miles from school.

## Compulsory school attendance—Continued.

State.	Ages between which child must attend school unless exempted.	Conditions under any one of which child between these ages may leave school.	How long child must attend each year.
South Carolina...	8 to 16 (law optional with locality). <sup>1</sup>	(1) Child is 14 or over, able to read and write simple English sentences, and regularly and lawfully engaged in useful employment or service. (2) Services necessary for support of self or parent. (3) Parent unable to provide books and clothing (exemption to cease after they have been otherwise provided). (4) Temporarily excused by board of school trustees for "good and sufficient reasons." (5) Home 2½ miles from school—if no free transportation. (6) Physically or mentally incapacitated.	Entire session, but child living in agricultural district and engaged in work at home need attend only 4 months, or full term if term is less than 4 months.
South Dakota....	8 to 16.....	(1) Completion of eighth grade. (2) Child's physical or mental condition is such as to render attendance unsafe, impracticable, or harmful either to himself or to others.	Entire session, but district boards may decrease time to 16 continuous weeks after child has completed sixth grade.
Tennessee.....	8 to 16.....	(1) Child is 14 or over, able to read and write, and regularly and lawfully engaged in useful employment or service. (2) Completion of eighth grade. (3) Parent unable to provide clothing. (4) Home 2 miles from school—if no free transportation. (5) Physically or mentally incapacitated.	Entire session in cities of 5,000 scholastic population maintaining separate school system; elsewhere 80 days, or entire session if less than 80 days.
Texas.....	8 to 14.....	(1) Child is 12 or over, has completed fourth grade, and his services are necessary for the support of parent or guardian. (2) Home 2½ miles from school—if no free transportation. (5) Physically or mentally incapacitated.	100 days, or entire session if less than 100 days.

<sup>1</sup> Law applies only in school district electing to adopt, either by vote or by petition.



## Compulsory school attendance—Continued.

State.	Ages between which child must attend school unless exempted.	Conditions under any one of which child between these ages may leave school.	How long child must attend each year.
Utah.....	8 to 16.....	(1) Child has acquired branches taught in district schools. (2) Services necessary for support of parent. (3) Home $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from school. (4) Physically or mentally incapacitated.	30 weeks (10 consecutive) in cities of first or second class; elsewhere 20 weeks (10 consecutive).
Vermont.....	8 to 16.....	(1) Completion of elementary school course. (2) If child has reached the age of 15 and has completed the sixth grade he may be excused from attendance if his services are needed for support of dependents or for any other sufficient reason. (3) "Legally excused from attending school." (4) Physically or mentally incapacitated.	Entire session; if session is more than 170 days, child shall "continue in school unless excused in writing by the superintendent."
Virginia.....	8 to 12 <sup>1</sup> .....	(1) Child is able to read and write. (2) Excused "for cause" by district school trustees. (3) Home 2 miles from school or 1 mile from line of public free wagon route. (4) Child is "weak in body or mind." <sup>2</sup>	16 weeks. <sup>2</sup>
Washington.....	8 to 16.....	(1) Child is 15 or over and regularly and lawfully engaged in remunerative employment. (2) Attainment of "reasonable proficiency in branches taught in first 8 grades." (3) Excused by school superintendent for "other sufficient reason." (4) Physically or mentally incapacitated.	Entire session.

<sup>1</sup> An amendment to the State constitution proposed by the legislature of 1918, will, if adopted, give the legislature power to provide for the compulsory education of children "of school age" instead of only, as at present, of children 8 to 12 years of age.

<sup>2</sup> Two weeks' attendance at half-time or night school is considered equivalent to one week's attendance at day school.

## Compulsory school attendance—Continued.

State.	Ages between which child must attend school unless exempted.	Conditions under any one of which child between these ages may leave school.	How long child must attend each year.
West Virginia....	7 to 15 <sup>1</sup> (Williams and Spencer districts).	(1) Completion of grammar-school branches. (2) Excused on account of sickness, etc., or for other reasonable cause. (3) Physically or mentally incapacitated.	Entire session.
	8 to 15 <sup>1</sup> (entire State except Williams and Spencer districts).	(1) Excused on account of sickness, etc., or for other reasonable cause. (2) Home 2 miles from school.	24 weeks.
Wisconsin.....	7 to 16.....	(1) Child is 14 or over and is regularly and lawfully employed at home or elsewhere. (2) Completion of eighth grade. (3) Home 2 miles from school <sup>2</sup> —if no free transportation. (4) Physically or mentally incapacitated.	Entire session in cities of first class; 8 school months in any other city; 6 school months in any town or village.
Wyoming.....	7 to 14.....	(1) Excused by district board because law would "work a hardship" to child. (2) Child is excluded from school for legal reasons and no provision has been made for his schooling. (3) Physically incapacitated.	Entire session.

<sup>1</sup> The new child-labor law (effective May 11, 1919), requiring certificates for the employment of children between 14 and 16 in any gainful occupation, would apparently exempt from school attendance a child 14 or over who could satisfy the educational requirements for a certificate (ability to read and write simple English sentences and completion of sixth grade).

<sup>2</sup> Child between 9 and 14 living between 2 and 3 miles from school must attend at least 60 days per year.

## COMPULSORY CONTINUATION AND EVENING SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

### I. CONTINUATION OR PART-TIME SCHOOLS.

Seven States have provisions concerning compulsory attendance of children at continuation or part-time schools. These States are: Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin.

In all these States except Wisconsin and Pennsylvania the establishment of continuation schools is optional with the school authorities. In Wisconsin a board of industrial education, one of whose duties is to establish continuation schools (designated "vocational" schools in that State), must be established in every city of over 5,000 inhabitants and may be established in any place, and a vocational school must be established wherever 25 persons eligible for attendance file a petition therefor with this local board. In Pennsylvania continuation schools must be established in any school district where 20 or more children under 16 are eligible to attend.<sup>1</sup> After the schools are established, the requirement of attendance is compulsory in Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin; in the three remaining States it is discretionary with the local educational authorities.

Following is a summary of these provisions, by States:

State.	Children affected and attendance required.
Indiana.....	(If required by local board of education or township trustee.) Employed children 14 to 16. <i>Attendance:</i> Five hours per week, between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m.
Massachusetts.....	(If required by school committee with consent of State board of education.) Employed children 14 to 16, if they are regularly employed for six hours or more a day and have employment certificates. <i>Attendance:</i> Four hours per week between 8 a. m. and 6 p. m. of working day; time to be reckoned as part of legal working hours.
Michigan.....	Children under 16, employed as permitted by law or out of school by permission to help at home, and employed children between 16 and 18 who have not completed the eighth grade. <i>Attendance:</i> Four hours per week; time to be reckoned as part of regular working hours.

Decision of State board of education.

State.	Children affected and attendance required.
New York.....	(If required by local board of education.) Employed children 14 to 16 who have employment certificates, <i>except</i> eighth-grade graduates and children receiving instruction approved by the board of education. <i>Attendance:</i> Not less than four nor more than eight hours per week for 36 weeks, between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m.
Ohio.....	Boys 15 to 16, if employed, <i>except</i> eighth-grade graduates. <i>Attendance:</i> Eight hours per week between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. during school term.
Pennsylvania.....	Employed children 14 to 16 <sup>1</sup> where school is established within district or within reasonable access to place of employment. <i>Attendance:</i> Eight hours per week between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. of any day except Saturday; time to be considered as part of working day or week.
Wisconsin.....	All children 14 to 17 <sup>2</sup> not attending day school (whether employed or not). <i>Attendance:</i> Eight hours per week for eight months and for such additional months or parts thereof as the other public schools are in session in excess of eight, or the equivalent thereof; time to be reckoned as part of legal working hours (for boys under 16 and for girls under 17, 48 hours per week; for boys 16 to 17, 55 hours per week).

<sup>1</sup> Children employed on farms or in domestic service in private homes are exempted.

<sup>2</sup> Indentured apprentices (minors over 16) must attend school according to the agreement contained in the indenture. For children between 16 and 18 the period of instruction must be not less than five hours per week or the equivalent, and the total number of hours of instruction and service must not exceed 55 per week.

## II. EVENING SCHOOLS.

The following seven States have provisions requiring children of specified ages who fail to come up to certain educational standards to attend evening school, under varying conditions: California, Colorado, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, and Wisconsin. In all cases day-school attendance, and in New York and Wisconsin continuation-school attendance also, is accepted as a substitute.

In California children between 15 and 16 years of age employed in any occupation during school hours must regularly attend evening school, eighth-grade graduates alone being exempted.

Nebraska requires attendance of nongraduate children between 14 and 16 years of age employed in any of the occupations for which an employment certificate is required, in all places where evening schools are maintained during at least 20 weeks a year for three evenings of two hours each per week. In other places an employment certificate can not be issued to a child who has not completed the eighth grade.

In Colorado children between 14 and 16 years of age, unable to read and write simple English sentences, if employed in any occupation, must regularly attend evening school where one is established. In any place where there is no public or parochial evening school an employment certificate can not be issued for work in the occupations in which the minimum age is 14.

In Massachusetts all illiterate minors between 16 and 21 years of age, whether employed or not, must attend evening school where such schools are maintained. In the labor law, which requires attendance of minors employed in manufacturing, mechanical, and mercantile establishments, factories, and workshops, literacy is defined as such ability to read, write, and spell in English as is required for completion of the fourth grade. Public evening schools must be maintained for at least 40 nights per year in any town or city where 20 or more certificates for employment have been issued during the previous year to minors not coming up to this standard. Married women, and minors physically or mentally incapacitated, are exempted from the law requiring attendance of unemployed illiterates.

In New Hampshire all employed minors unable to read and write simple English sentences must regularly attend evening schools where these schools are established, but the provision appears to apply only to minors over 16 years of age, as illiterates under that age would be kept in school.

In New York, in cities of the first or second class, boys between 14 and 16 who have employment certificates must attend evening school for 6 hours a week for 16 weeks, but are exempted if they are elementary school graduates. Moreover, all minors between 16 and 21 who do not possess such ability to speak, read, and write English as is required for the completion of the fifth grade must attend evening school throughout the entire session unless physically incapacitated. Such schools may be established by employers under the supervision of the local school authorities.

In Wisconsin employed minors over 17 years of age who can not read at sight and write legibly simple sentences in English must attend a public evening or vocational school for at least four hours a week in places where such schools are established. Exemption may be permitted by the industrial commission if the child presents a physician's certificate showing that his physical condition or the distance necessary to be traveled would make the required attendance in addition to his daily labor prejudicial to his health.



## EXPLANATORY NOTES.

### MINIMUM AGE FOR EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES AND STORES.

This summary includes four classes of minimum-age provisions: (1) those applying specifically to factories, canneries, or stores; (2) those including factories, canneries, and stores among other specified employments—in which case the additional employments are denoted by "etc."<sup>1</sup>; (3) those specifying "all gainful occupations," or so worded as to have general application to all employments; and (4) those forbidding all work during school hours or during the school term.

The compulsory school-attendance law of a State, if its provisions conflict with those of the labor law, may sometimes in effect raise the minimum age for work during school hours, but except in a few cases it was found impracticable to attempt to determine the actual effect of such conflicting regulations. In a few States high educational standards for leaving school or for obtaining employment certificates may indirectly keep many children from engaging in gainful employment even after the minimum-age laws would permit them to go to work, but such provisions are ignored in this summary since it would be impossible to show their effect with any degree of accuracy.

The States are grouped under the following headings, according to the minimum ages fixed by law for work in factories, canneries, and stores:

- I. Minimum age over 14 years (without exemptions).
- II. Minimum age over 14 years (with exemptions).
- III. Minimum age 14 years (without exemptions).
- IV. Minimum age 14 years (with exemptions limited to outside school hours).
- V. Minimum age 14 years (with exemptions not limited to outside school hours).
- VI. Minimum age lower than 14 years.

Under the heading "exemptions limited to outside school hours" are included (a) provisions which allow employment during school vacation only and (b) those which permit work before and after school and on Saturdays. Lack of any regulation for work in stores is classed as an exemption.

No mention is made of work in street trades or in connection with theatrical or other exhibitions, even though such employment may constitute an exemption to a prohibition of work in any gainful

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<sup>1</sup>"Etc." never covers agricultural pursuits or domestic service.

occupation. Otherwise, all exemptions are noted. If a permit is required for exemption, the person who grants the permit is specified, as well as any limitation placed upon the occupations in which the child may engage. An exemption of agricultural pursuits or domestic service is shown only in a footnote and does not affect the classification of the State. When "canneries" are neither specifically named in the law nor classed as factories by definition, there is always doubt as to whether they are or are not included under the regulations for factories; in practice, therefore, it is possible that some of the laws classed as "without exemptions" are so interpreted as actually to exempt canneries.

The terms "factories" and "stores," used throughout for the sake of brevity, often represent expressions in the law of much broader application, such as "manufacturing, mechanical, or mercantile establishments." Variations in the wording of the exemptions of agricultural pursuits and domestic service, such as "work on a farm" or "domestic service in private homes," are ignored. A distinction is made between provisions applying only to fruit and vegetable canneries and those affecting all establishments handling "perishable products," but in both cases the wording of the law is considerably briefed. An "except" clause in the summary applies to all preceding provisions in the same paragraph.

#### MAXIMUM WORKING HOURS FOR CHILDREN UNDER 16 IN FACTORIES AND STORES.

This summary includes three classes of laws fixing maximum hours of labor for children under 16 years of age: (1) those applying specifically to factories, canneries, or stores; (2) those including factories, canneries, and stores among other specified employments—in which case the additional employments are denoted by "etc.,"<sup>1</sup> and (3) those specifying "all gainful occupations" or so worded as to have general application to all employments. The laws here summarized often apply also to children up to 18 or 21 years of age or to all females, but this fact is not noted. Laws applying to all females or to all employees are included only when they are broader in scope than those applying to children and consequently affect the work of children under 16.

The States are grouped under the following headings, according to the maximum hours of labor for work in factories, canneries, and stores:

- I. Maximum working day 8 hours, or not over 48 hours permitted per week (without exemptions).
- II. Maximum working day 8 hours, or not over 48 hours permitted per week (with exemptions).

<sup>1</sup> "Etc." never covers agricultural pursuits or domestic service.



- III. Maximum working day 9 to 10 hours, but not more than 58 hours permitted per week.
- IV. Maximum working hours 10 or over per day and 60 per week.
- V. No provisions fixing maximum hours of labor for children under 16.

The lack of any regulation for work in stores is classed as an exemption.

All exemptions are noted, except those applying to work in street trades (including delivery of newspapers) or to employment in connection with theatrical exhibitions. An exemption of agricultural pursuits or domestic service is shown only in a footnote and does not affect the classification of the State. When canneries are neither specifically named in the law nor classed as factories by definition, there is always doubt as to whether they are or are not included under the regulations for factories; in practice, therefore, it is possible that some of the laws classed as "without exemptions" are so interpreted as actually to exempt canneries.

The terms "factories" and "stores," used throughout for the sake of brevity, often represent expressions in the law of much broader application, such as "manufacturing, mechanical, or mercantile establishments." Variations in the wording of the exemptions of agricultural pursuits and domestic service, such as "work on a farm," or "domestic service in private homes," are ignored. A distinction is made between provisions applying only to fruit and vegetable canneries and those affecting all establishments handling "perishable products," but in both cases the wording of the law is considerably briefed.

#### PROHIBITION OF NIGHT WORK FOR CHILDREN UNDER 16 IN FACTORIES AND STORES.

This summary includes three classes of laws prohibiting the work of children under 16 at night: (1) Those applying specifically to factories, canneries, or stores; (2) those including factories, canneries, or stores among other specified employments—in which case the additional employments are denoted by "etc."<sup>1</sup>; and (3) those specifying "all gainful occupations" or so worded as to have general application to all employments. The laws here summarized often apply also to children up to 18 or 21 years of age or to all females, but this fact is not noted. Laws applying to all females are included only when they are broader in scope than those applying to children and consequently affect the work of girls under 16.

The States are grouped under the following headings:

- I. Night work prohibited (without exemptions).

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<sup>1</sup> "Etc." never covers agricultural pursuits or domestic service.

## II. Night work prohibited (with exemptions).

## III. No night work prohibition for children under 16.

The provisions applicable to employment in factories, canneries, and stores are used as the basis for the classification, and the lack of any regulation for work in stores is classed as an exemption.

All exemptions are noted, except those applying to work in street trades (including delivery of newspapers) or to employment in connection with theatrical exhibitions. An exemption of agricultural pursuits or domestic service is shown only in a footnote and does not affect the classification of the State. When canneries are neither specifically named in the law nor classed as factories by definition, there is always doubt as to whether they are or are not included under the regulations for factories; in practice, therefore, it is possible that some of the laws classed as "without exemptions" are so interpreted as actually to exempt canneries.

The terms "factories" and "stores," used throughout for the sake of brevity, often represent expressions in the law of much broader application, such as "manufacturing, mechanical, or mercantile establishments." Variations in the wording of the exemptions of agricultural pursuits and domestic service, such as "work on a farm," or "domestic service in private homes," are ignored. A distinction is made between provisions applying only to fruit and vegetable canneries and those affecting all establishments handling "perishable products," but in both cases the wording of the law is considerably briefed.

## COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

This summary presents briefly the main provisions of the various State laws requiring attendance of children at day school. The States are arranged alphabetically, the provisions being grouped in three columns, as follows:

- (1) Ages between which child must attend school unless exempted;
- (2) Conditions under any one of which child between these ages may leave school;
- (3) How long child must attend each year.

The application of the law in most cases is given by some such phrase as "All children between the ages of 8 and 16 years." An expression so worded is generally interpreted to refer to the period beginning with the child's eighth birthday and ending with his sixteenth birthday. Sometimes, however, an ambiguity is introduced by the addition of the word "inclusive" or "including." The exact wording of the laws where this occurs is as follows:

*Alabama.*—"Between the ages of 8 and 15 years, inclusive."

*Arkansas.*—"Between the ages of 7 and 15, both inclusive."

*Iowa.*—"Of the age of 7 to 16 years, inclusive."<sup>1</sup>

*Kansas.*—"Between the ages of 8 and 15 years, inclusive."<sup>2</sup>

*Kentucky.*—"Between the ages of 7 and 12 years, inclusive"—county school district law; "between the ages of 7 and 16 years, inclusive"—law applying to cities of first, second, third, or fourth class.

*Louisiana.*—"Between the ages of 8 and 14 years, inclusive"<sup>3</sup>—law applying to parish of Orleans; "between the ages of 7 and 14 years, both inclusive"—law applying outside parish of Orleans.

*Mississippi.*—"Between the ages of 7 and 14 years, inclusive."

*Oregon.*—"Between and including the ages of 9 and 15 years of age."<sup>4</sup>

*Tennessee.*—"Between the ages of 8 and 14 years, inclusive."<sup>5</sup>

*Wyoming.*—"Between the ages of 7 and 14 years, inclusive."

Provisions exempting from attendance at public school children receiving equivalent instruction elsewhere are found in all the State laws but are not classed in this summary as exemptions, since they do not in fact excuse children from the obligation of school attendance. All other exemptions are summarized. The enforcement and penalty clauses are omitted.

<sup>1</sup> A ruling of the attorney general (1904) under the section of which this is an amendment would make this provision extend only until the time the child becomes 16 years of age.

<sup>2</sup> The State superintendent of public instruction has ruled (1913) that these ages are from the time the child becomes 8 years old until he becomes 15 years old.

<sup>3</sup> The wording of the succeeding provision of the law, applying to children between 14 and 16, implies that the word "inclusive" does not extend this application beyond the child's fourteenth birthday.

<sup>4</sup> The attorney general's office has ruled that this period ends with the fifteenth anniversary of the child's birth.

