

or his or its duly authorized agent, shall fail, refuse or neglect to comply with any of the conditions under which same was granted, or with any law relating to the premises licensed, or if the health of the community or of the persons employed thereunder requires it.¹

An. Code, 1924, sec. 305. 1912, sec. 272. 1904, sec. 249. 1902, ch. 101, sec. 149EE.

375. No room or apartment in any tenement or dwelling-house shall be used except by the immediate members of the family living therein, which shall be limited to a husband and wife, their children, or the children of either, for the manufacture of coats, vests, trousers, knee-pants, overalls, cloaks, hats, caps, suspenders, jerseys, blouses, waists, waistbands, underwear, neckwear, furs, fur trimmings, fur garments, shirts, purses, feathers, artificial flowers, cigarettes, or cigars. No room or apartment in any tenement or dwelling-house shall be used by any family or part of family until a permit shall first have been obtained from the Commissioner of Labor and Statistics, stating the maximum number of persons allowed to be employed therein. Such permit shall not be granted until an inspection of such premises has been made by the inspector or his assistant, named by the Commissioner of Labor and Statistics, and such permit may be revoked by the said Commissioner of Labor and Statistics at any time the health of the community or those employed or living therein may require it. No person, firm or corporation shall work in, or hire or employ any person to work in any room or apartment in any building, rear building, or building in the rear of a tenement or dwelling-house, at making in whole or in part, any of the articles mentioned in this section, without first obtaining a written permit from the Commissioner of Labor and Statistics stating the maximum number of persons allowed to be employed therein. Such permit shall not be granted until an inspection of such premises has been made by the factory inspector or his assistant, named by the Commissioner of Labor and Statistics, and such permit may be revoked by the Commissioner of Labor and Statistics at any time the health of the community or of those so employed may require it. All families, persons, firms or corporations now engaged in such manufacture in such tenement or dwelling-house or other building, shall apply for such permit on or before July 1, 1902, and annually thereafter at the same date. The said permit shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the room, or one of the rooms to which it relates. Every person, firm or corporation contracting for the manufacture of any of the articles mentioned in this section, or giving out the incomplete materials from which they or any of them are to be made, or to be wholly or partially finished, or employing persons in any tenement or dwelling-house, or other building, to make, wholly or partly finish, the articles mentioned in this section, shall keep a written register of the names and addresses of all persons to whom such work is given to be made, or with whom they may have contracted to do the same. Such register shall be produced for inspection, and a copy thereof shall be furnished on demand made by the Commissioner of Labor and Statistics or one of his deputies.

This and the following sections held constitutional and valid, under the police power, as health regulations. If a statute passed for protection of health, morals or safety has no real or substantial relations to those objects, the courts will declare it void. The reasonableness of ordinances passed by a municipality in pursuance of legislative authority may be enquired into by courts. This and the following sections apply to tenements, etc., where garments are manufactured for sale. *State v. Hyman*, 98 Md. 611. And see *State v. Hyman*, cited in dissenting opinion in *Goldman v. Crowther*, 147 Md. 323.

¹ While the title of act of 1914, ch. 779, calls for a sec. "249," no such section appears in the act.