

Hours of Labor for Females.¹

An. Code, 1924, sec. 54. 1912, sec. 51. 1912, ch. 79, sec. 14. 1916, ch. 147.

53. No female shall be employed or permitted to work in any manufacturing, mechanical, mercantile, printing, baking or laundering establishment more than ten hours in any one day, nor more than sixty hours in any one week, nor more than eight hours in any one day, if any part of her work is done before six o'clock in the morning or after ten o'clock in the evening of the said day, nor shall any female be employed or permitted to work for more than six hours continuously at any one time in any of the aforesaid establishments in which three or more such persons are employed, without an interval of, at least, a half hour, except that such female may be so employed for not more than six and a half hours continuously at one time, if she shall not be permitted to work during the remainder of the day in her said employment. Provided, further, that the invalidity of any portion of this sub-title, shall in no way affect the validity of any other portion thereof, which can be given effect, without such invalid part. But the provisions of this section shall not apply to females employed in the canning or preserving, or preparing for canning or preserving of perishable fruit and vegetables. And provided further that in any retail mercantile establishments located outside of the city of Baltimore a female may be permitted to work on Saturdays and on Christmas Eve and the five working days next preceding Christmas Eve not more than twelve hours, if during each of such Saturdays and Christmas Eve and five days aforesaid the female so employed shall have at least two rest intervals of not less than one hour each, and this provision shall only apply to such mercantile establishments as have during the remainder of the calendar year a working day of not more than nine hours.²

See notes to sec. 4.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 55. 1912, sec. 52. 1912, ch. 79, sec. 15.

54. Every employer shall post in a conspicuous place in every room of any manufacturing, mechanical, mercantile, printing, baking or laundering establishment in which any females are employed, a printed notice stating the provisions of this law and the hours of beginning and stopping work. The printed form of such notice shall be furnished by the Commissioner of Labor and Statistics.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 56. 1912, sec. 54. 1912, ch. 79, sec. 17.

55. The said Inspector and her said Assistants, in the discharge of their duties, may enter any place, building or room of any establishment mentioned in section 53 of this article and shall visit and inspect all establishments named in said section 53 as often as practicable during reasonable hours, and shall cause the provisions of this sub-title to be enforced therein; they shall report any cases of illegal employment or other violations of sections 53 and 54 of this article to the State's attorney and the grand jury of the county or city where the said offenses shall have been committed.

¹ No woman may work in or about a coal mine, art. 89, sec. 174.

² The act of 1916, ch. 406 (see art. 89 of the Code), creates a commission to be known as the state board of labor and statistics, and transfers to said board all powers and duties now exercised by bureau of statistics and information and chief of industrial bureau and inspector and assistant inspector of female labor under this and following sections. Commissioner of labor and statistics superseded said board by ch. 29 of 1922. See art. 89.