

arising on that score when we have been called in to attend boys who have been injured. The responsibility in connection with attendance on such boys has not been borne at all times by employers, as it should be. There are a few very creditable exceptions—a great many—perhaps the exceptions are the other way now. At one time it was very difficult to get employers to do as they should do in those cases, but they now act very much more generously towards their employes than they used to do. There is one firm, Messrs. Christie & Co., who always make it a point to see that boys injured in their establishment have everything they want, and in that establishment everything is provided for the comfort of the boys. In mentioning that instance I do not mean to be invidious; there are other employers who do so. Still there are some who are very mean in this respect still.

By Mr. WALSH:—

Q.—Do you know anything about the employment of child labor in the City?
A.—I do not know very much about it. A great many boys are employed, and many of the accidents that take place in machine shops, in box factories, carpenter shops and planing mills, occur to boys.

By the CHAIRMAN:—

Q.—To boys who do not know enough about machinery? A.—Boys are not careful enough.

By Mr. WALSH:—

Q.—Are those accidents due to the negligence of the boys or the exposed state of the machinery? A.—I am not in a position to say, not having inspected the machinery. I think however that in some cases they arise from the machinery not being properly guarded. Boys are naturally more careless than men. I think boys are employed to do a great deal more work about machinery than they should be; that work should be done by persons who are older and more careful.

Q.—With respect to female labor in factories and business establishments, what have you to say? Do they get proper treatment there; are they under any disability or is there anything to prevent them remaining in health? A.—I think in stores there is a great deal of trouble in that way. They are not working under the Factory Act, and young women are obliged to stand from morning to night when there is really no necessity. They should be allowed to sit down. There are times when they could sit down if they were allowed; but it is thought not business-like. A great deal of trouble to the abdominal organs arises in this way; they are made sick by it.

By Mr. ARMSTRONG:—

Q.—Do you find separate conveniences for both sexes supplied in the factories and workshops under the Factory Act? A.—I do not know.

Q.—The matter has never come under your notice? A.—No, I have not been called upon to examine it.

Q.—Do you know the average time a lady clerk works in the stores? A.—I think generally they go about eight o'clock in the morning and some of the stores do not close until nine o'clock at night. Other stores close at six o'clock. They have a short time for meals.

By the CHAIRMAN:—

Q.—They have to be on their feet thirteen hours a day? A.—Sometimes; hardly that as a rule, because they have a little time for meals; about twelve hours I should say.

By Mr. HEAKES:—

Q.—How long can an average female remain standing on her feet without injury?
A.—I think they ought to have an opportunity to sit down from time to time, because I have always found, and it is the experience of most persons, that it is harder to stand on the feet behind a counter than if you are able to walk about and change your position a little.