next legislature will be asked to pass a law embodying the principles of the child labor legislation of the most advanced states. The question of night work and an eight-hour day are at present the most vital ones in our campaign.

U. G. WEATHERLY,

JANUARY 12, 1910.

Chairman.

KANSAS CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE.

There are but two laws in Kansas regulating the employment of children, the child labor law and the compulsory education law. Labor, education and health authorities in the various cities adhere to the provisions of the law in relation to compulsory education, issuance of certificates and inspection of child labor. The Bureau of Labor makes frequent and lucid reports of its work. Educational reports show the difference between school enrollment and school attendance, and the factory inspection reports give a record of employment certificates. These reports show the number of children employed, number and cause of accidents, number of inspections, prosecutions and their results.

Our committee collects information regarding cases under the child labor law from the Commissioner of Labor, and seeks, through diligence and interviews, to keep the public educated. In this work the labor organizations and federation of women's clubs co-operate. We are not at present seeking new legislation, have no salaried official; our work is maintained by voluntary contributions, and the most interesting phases of the committee's work at present are general efforts to secure the enforcement of proper legislation.

F. W. BLACKMAR,

JANUARY 12, 1910.

Chairman.

KENTUCKY CHILD LABOR ASSOCIATION.

The most noteworthy occurrence of the past twelve months in our field was the application of the educational test to children seeking employment certificates. This application began September 1, 1909. Upon referring to a report made by this association one year ago, I find it stated that, among other objections urged against the bill which became the "Child Labor Act of 1908", it was insisted that the requirements of that act were so severe that not only would children who had not attended school regularly be thrown out of employment in greater numbers than the schools could accommodate, but that the educational test was too exacting even for children who had regularly attended school up to their fourteenth year. How accurate these forecasts were is shown by the statement that the public school enrollment in Louisville is about 800 less this year than last, and that the educational test imposed by the act can be complied with by a child who has finished the fourth grade in the Louisville public schools, a stage reached by the average pupil at the age of 10½ years.