

Six of these eight factories have more children this year than last, and five of the six appeared in the increase table last year.

Name.	Location.	Product.	1895.	1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
Illinois Glass Co.....	Alton.....	Bottles.....	503	622	.....	119
Kimball, W. W. & Co.....	Chicago.....	Organs.....	142	105	37	.....
Kirk, James A. & Co.....	".....	Soap.....	126	107	19	.....
Lancaster Caramel Co.....	".....	Candy.....	123	143	.....	20
Crane Co.....	".....	Iron work.....	117	94	.....	.....
Chicago Corset Co.....	Aurora.....	Corsets.....	108	95	13	.....
McLaughlin, W. F. & Co..	Chicago.....	Grocers' goods.....	107	87	20	.....
Aurora Cotton Mills Co...	Aurora.....	Cotton goods.....	105	67	38	.....

From these two tables it appears that one child in seven of all the children found at work was in the employ of these eight companies; and one child in seven in the sweatshops. Last year the children in sweatshops were but one in eleven of all the children found in factories and workshops.

CHILDREN AT THE STOCK YARDS.

The fact that there are children employed in the Stock Yards is the most striking indication of the inadequacy of the present law. If there were no other reason for adopting the Ohio provision prohibiting the employment of children at any occupation dangerous to life, limb, health or morals, the condition of the children at the Stock Yards of Chicago would demand its immediate enactment. In 1895 children were found at work there as follows:

Establishment.	Girls.	Boys.	Total.
Anglo-American Provision Co.....	1	7	8
Armour & Co.....	2	62	64
Chicago Packing and Provision Co.....	.....	14	14
Chicago Hair and Bristle Co.....	.....	7	7
Continental Packing and Provision Co.....	.....	2	2
Cudahy Packing Co.....	.....	1	1
International & Wells Packing Co.....	.....	1	1
Libbey, McNeill & Libbey.....	.....	27	27
Lipton (The Thos. J.) Co.....	.....	11	11
Morris (Nelson) & Co.....	.....	69	69
Silberhorn (The Wm. H.) Co.....	.....	1	1
Swift & Co.....	2	42	44
Thompson & Edwards Co.....	.....	2	2
Total.....	5	237	242

The total number of children is 242 this year compared with 320 in 1894; the number of girls having fallen from 18 to 5, and the number of boys being 65 less than last year. There is reason to suppose that this decrease of 78 children is due, in some measure, to frequent inspection and to the successful prosecution of eight of the thirteen managers of these firms upon charges of employing twenty-nine children, either under 14 years of age or without affidavits under 16 years of age.

There is no improvement in the conditions under which the children work. Some of the boys act as butchers, sticking sheep, lambs and swine; others cut the hide from the quivering flesh of freshly stunned cattle; still others sort entrails, pack meat, and

make the tin cans in which goods are shipped. In several places a boy has been found at work at a dangerous machine, *because his father had been disabled by it*, and keeping the place pending recovery depended upon the boy's doing the work during the father's absence.

Work in itself harmless becomes ruinous for children at the Stock Yards by reason of the dreadful environment. No child can remain there without injury to body and mind. The presence of children at the Stock Yards is a daily disgrace to the State whose laws do not prohibit such employment.

CHILDREN IN SWEATSHOPS.

The point which merits especial attention in the tables of this report is not that the inspectors are more skillful and cover more ground each year, finding more children because more factories are inspected. It is not merely that the aggregate of children found at work is slightly greater than in any previous year. It is the concentration of children in one peculiarly injurious branch of industry, where they have increased so markedly as to outweigh a falling off in all other branches.

In 1893 the inspectors found in the factories and workshops of Illinois, 6,524 children at work; in 1894, 8,130, and in 1895, 8,624. The increase in the number found at work in 1895 is less than one-third the increase of the preceding year. The increase in 1894 was 1,603, and in 1895 was but 494. Since the inspectors visited 1,100 more factories and workshops during 1895 than they had inspected in the preceding year, this smaller increase might be regarded as somewhat encouraging but for the ugly fact, already pointed out, that it is wholly in the sweatshops of Chicago. There are 1,181 little girls in these shops in 1895 compared with 661 in 1894; and 66 more boys than last year. Since the total increase is but 494 children, in all the manufacturing industries in the whole State, and the boys have actually diminished by 33 in all industries, it follows that there has been a slight reduction in the number of children in factories, more than counter-balanced, however, by the increase of 520 little girls in the worst conditions in which girls are found at work. In the sweatshops in Chicago there were found 586 more children than in 1894, as appears from the table on page 18.

The number of children found at work in the factories and workshops in the State is 40 in 1,000 employés of all ages and both sexes; this number rises in the sweatshops to 88 children in 1,000 employés.

The number of children found at work in the factories and workshops in this State is 56 to every 1,000 males over 16 years of age. In the sweatshops this number rises to 223 children to every 1,000 males over 16 years of age.

For every five men (males over 16 years of age) at work in the sweatshops, there was found at work a little girl under 16 years of age.