

**SEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT OF
THE FACTORY INSPECTION
DEPARTMENT TO THE GOVERNOR
FOR THE PERIOD ENDING JUNE
30, 1920**

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Seventh Biennial Report of the Factory Inspection Department to the Governor for the Period
Ending June 30, 1920 by Various

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VARIOUS

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30, 1920**

State of Connecticut
PUBLIC DOCUMENT No. 33

SEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
FACTORY INSPECTION
DEPARTMENT
TO
THE GOVERNOR

For the Period Ending June 30, 1920

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State of Connecticut

**OFFICE OF THE
FACTORY INSPECTION DEPARTMENT**

ROOM 52, CAPITOL, HARTFORD

Commissioner—WILLIAM S. HYDE

Deputy Commissioner—WILLIAM E. DUNCAN

*Deputy
Factory
Inspectors* { John H. Quinlan
James P. Keena
William Ainley
Michael J. Kelley
F. Louis Hall
George F. Costello
Julia C. Corcoran
Grace W. Stanley

1
Conn. St. Lib
6-1-40

State of Connecticut

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT
OF FACTORY INSPECTION

Office of the Department of Factory Inspection,
Hartford, Conn., September 30, 1920.

To His Excellency, Marcus H. Holcomb, Governor,

Sir: I submit herewith the report of the Department of
Factory Inspection for the period ending June 30, 1920.

The details of the work done by the department are fully
explained in the following pages.

WILLIAM S. HYDE,
Commissioner of Labor and Factory Inspection.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the integrity of the financial system and for the ability to detect and prevent fraud. The text notes that without reliable records, it would be difficult to track the flow of funds and identify any irregularities.

2. The second part of the document outlines the specific procedures that should be followed when recording transactions. It details the steps for verifying the accuracy of the data, ensuring that all necessary information is captured, and that the records are stored securely. The text also discusses the importance of regular audits and reviews to ensure that the records remain up-to-date and accurate.

3. The third part of the document addresses the challenges associated with maintaining accurate records. It identifies common pitfalls, such as incomplete data, errors in transcription, and the loss of records. The text provides suggestions for how to overcome these challenges, including the use of standardized forms, the implementation of strict controls, and the use of backup systems to protect against data loss.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the role of technology in improving record-keeping. It highlights the benefits of using computerized systems, such as increased accuracy, faster processing times, and the ability to store large amounts of data. The text also notes that while technology can be helpful, it is not a substitute for proper procedures and controls.

5. The fifth part of the document concludes by emphasizing the overall importance of maintaining accurate records. It states that this is a fundamental responsibility of anyone involved in the financial system, and that it is essential for the system to function properly and to maintain the trust of the public. The text encourages everyone to take the necessary steps to ensure that their records are accurate and reliable.

LEGISLATION OF 1919

APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTIES.

Chapter 334, P. A. 1919. Section 2343 of the general statutes is amended to read as follows: The commissioner of labor and factory inspection shall appoint nine deputies, two of whom shall be women, to assist him in the performance of his duties.

THREADING OF SHUTTLES.

Chapter 27, P. A. 1919. Any person, firm or corporation engaged in weaving which shall fail to furnish suitable appliances to permit the threading of shuttles without the necessity of the operator putting any thread into his mouth or touching any portion of the shuttle with his lips, shall be fined not more than fifty dollars. The commissioner of labor and factory inspection shall enforce the provisions of this act.

SANITARY CONDITION OF TOILETS.

Chapter 273, P. A. 1919. Section 2347 of the general statutes is amended to read as follows: Every person or corporation managing or operating any factory, or owning or controlling the use of any other building where five or more persons are employed, shall provide and keep in good sanitary condition sufficient and suitable toilet accommodations and approaches thereto for the use of the persons employed.

EMPLOYMENT OF MINORS AND WOMEN.

Chapter 195, P. A. 1919. Section 5303 of the general statutes is amended to read as follows: No female shall be employed in any manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishment between the hours of ten o'clock in the evening and six o'clock in the forenoon, provided in event of war or other serious emergency the governor may suspend the limitations upon night work contained in this act as to such industries or occupations as he may find demanded by such emergency.

NOTE:—By omitting "no person under sixteen years of age," boys may be employed in mercantile establishments, bowling alleys, etc. indefinitely after 10 p. m. on one evening each week. This section should be amended to conform to the law prior to 1919.