

In the documentary that I read, says that in 1832 Michael Sadler start and investigation of the conditions of the textile factories and the ideas of the employees who were working in these factories. His purpose was to bring their experiences to the committee and wanted the committee to hear the worker classes and their challenges. This report was one of the greatest reports on the life of the workers. This investigation was the passage of the Act of the 1833 that cause the limitations of the work hours for women and children in textile work.

The first person that was examined in this investigation was named Joshua Drake and was working in a factory. To the first question that was asked he answered that if a child gets 3s. a week it won't work and it will not keep it as it should do. To the second question he responded that If the hours of work get reduces I would prefer to work less and have less wages. He also says that he received no parish assistance while working in the factory. He is questioned that if he would allow his children to work for these factories he answered that necessity would be the only thing that compels him to send his children to work for this kind of factories and if there was no necessity I would never allowed my children to work for these factories. He was asked do you think if the work hours limit to the eight hours a day, the factory could pay to workers the same wages. He says no I don't think that they could pay all the workers the same wage when the work hours get limited. He was asked how would it get you to employ? He says finding more employees for the factories, the work should be divided for the people in the large groups. He also says that if the work hours get limited the factories should hire more workers and employees.

Another worker that were investigated named Mr. Matthew Crabtree. He was a 22 years old man and was a bank manufacturer. He was working for a factory and had started his first job at the age eight and worked for the factory four years. He was working to the factory from 6 in the morning to the 8 at night. That totally was working fourteen hours a day with only one hour, break for the lunch. If the trade was brisk he was working for the factory from the 5 in the morning to the 9 at night that was totally sixteen hours in a day again with only one hour, break for the dinner. His home distance was about two miles form the mill and he was not allowed to bring his breakfast to the mill, he had to have it before he was leaving his house. He says that if I could not reach to the factory by the correct time I was being very severely beaten. They were also beaten if they could not work properly. Due to lots of work he had felt fatigue when he was reached home at night and had not time to spent with his parents and he was going to the bed after supper.

Elizabeth Bentley 23 years old, she was living at leeds. When she was 6 years old she started working in the factory of Mr. Busk that was a flax mill. In this factory she was a doffer. She was working from 5 in the morning to 9 at night and she worked in this way for about half a year. She complained about the difficulties of the job and says that they had no clock, no time to go for dinner, they were severely strap. They could not eat well in the factory and they received a penny in an hour she had to walk two miles and if they were late they were being beaten up.

Peter Smart was working in return to the 15s that his mother had got from a mill. He and other children attempted to run away from the bond but they were arrested and brought back to the mill. His job was as overseer at 17years old age. He was working 19 hours per day and had watched that mill was going up to 12 o'clock on the Saturday nights and the wages were stated. He said that I was watching how much children was fatigue with the work and the working hours, he also

add that the children were bound in this factory from one year's end to another, for twelve months. He says that children were brought up in this factory in a bad health situation, then they were examined by a doctor to see if they could rise up again or not, and if they could walk or not.¹

¹ <https://victorianweb.org/history/workers1.html>