

agrees to hire all men sent out by the agency, and in turn the agent agrees to divide his fee with the foreman. The foreman hires the men, and in order to make room for them fires those already on the job. Under this system men often pay \$1 and work only for one day, paying railway fare both ways. Therefore the Saskatchewan Government, realising the extent of this evil, enacted a bill respecting employment agencies. This law provides that all such agencies must secure a bond of \$1,000 for the proper conduct of their business. Suitable penalties are provided for contraventions of the provisions of the Act, and prohibit dividing fees, giving false information to applicants, etc. Each agent is required to keep a proper register of all applicants and give proper receipts for all moneys. The officials of the Bureau have the power to investigate any complaint against such agencies, also to inspect whenever deemed advisable the books and records of any agency.

#### Workmen's Compensation Act.

The Workmen's Compensation Act was passed at the 1911 session of the Legislature. This Act, while adopting the principle of the English Act of 1897, departs from it in several important respects and is regarded as a decided improvement upon it and upon the Acts of a similar kind in force in some of the other provinces. This Act applies to employment in or about railways, factories, mines, quarries, engineering work, building, etc. It secures to the workmen a right to compensation from employers for injuries suffered through accidents arising in the course of employment. In case of death this compensation is paid to the dependents of the deceased workman. Compensation is payable whether the injury is caused through negligence or not. When an accident occurs occasioning injury or death the compensation must be paid at the expense of the industry, whatever the cause of the accident may be. This law is a fair and an equitable one, as it throws upon the industry at large the cost of all accidents, not excluding, as in the past, accidents to the men employed. In order to be entitled to compensation the workman must be incapacitated for at least one week, and must file his claim in the courts within six months after the happening of the accident.

A striking tribute to the superiority of The Saskatchewan Workmen's Compensation Act was manifested on the part of the wage earners of the province during the last session of the Legislature.

A new Workmen's Compensation Act had been prepared by the Government at the urgent request of the organised working men of the province. This proposed new Act adopted the principle of compulsory insurance and was modelled along the lines of the Acts in force in Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia and Nova Scotia. The Act was referred to a special committee of the House in order that both employers and employees might have an opportunity of presenting their views to the members of the Legislature on the question of compensation legislation. As the inquiry progressed and the representatives of labour came to a close study of the proposed legislation, and began to compare the actual workings of the Acts in force in other places with the law in force in Saskatchewan, they unanimously reached the conclusion that the present Saskatchewan Act was much superior to the proposed legislation and also to the Acts in force in the other provinces. The unanimous opinion