guarding of dangerous machines, proper fire exits and escapes, sanitation and ventilation. The Act also prohibits entirely the employment of children under fourteen years of age, and limits the hours of youths, young girls and women to nine hours per day or fifty hours per week, which means either an eight hour day or a half holiday each week.

The Mines Act.

The Coal Mines Regulation Act is another very important measure in so far as the working men are concerned. This Act provides for the proper ventilation, inspection, sanitation and general operation of mines with a view to the health, safety and comfort of the employees. All mines in operation must be reported to the Minister and must be inspected by a thoroughly competent mining engineer. Under the provisions of The Mines Act all mine managers, pit bosses and fire bosses must pass an examination and secure a certificate of competency before being allowed to accept positions in a mine. The small numbers of accidents in the mines of this province is the best possible proof of the efficacy of The Saskatchewan Mines Regulation Act.

Inspection of Steam Boilers.

The Steam Boilers Act as amended is one of the best laws of its kind in force in the Dominion. The proper enforcement of the provisions of the Act has been instrumental in greatly reducing the number of boiler explosions, which fact alone gives to employees at work around steam boilers an almost unfailing guarantee that the boiler is perfectly safe. The Saskatchewan Act goes further than most other Acts of similar nature in that it not only insists upon the proper installation of the boiler and the competency of the engineer but insists also upon the proper construction of the boiler. Some idea of the importance of this Act to the wage earner of Saskatchewan may be gathered from the fact that in this province there are upwards of 8,000 steam boilers in operation. Under the provisions of The Steam Boilers Act no one but a properly certificated engineer is allowed to operate or be in charge of a steam boiler.

White Female Law.

The White Female Law merely prohibits the employment of white girls by Chinese in laundries, restaurants, stores or places of amusement. The reason of this law and its effects requires a considerable study of the question of Oriental habits and modes of living. Sufficient to say that the Act has met with the approval of all social workers and was indorsed in convention by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

Construction Camps.

On account of the large number of workmen employed in the various lumber and railway construction camps in the province special regulations affecting such camps were drafted in 1912. These regulations which have the force and effect of law provide for the proper construction of camps with a view to proper sanitation, ventilation and general cleanliness. Provision is also made for medical treatment and hospital accommodation for the workers. The regulations are strictly enforced by an inspector qualified for the work.