

contract, comply with all the terms thereof, or in case of failure so to do, will forfeit to the Territory of Alaska, the amount therein specified as the contract price.

Section 4. All expense for the construction and maintenance of said bridge shall be paid by the Treasurer of the Territory of Alaska upon vouchers signed by the parties to whom the amounts are due, and approved by the Divisional Road Commission.

How expense of construction to be paid.

Approved May 3, 1917.

CHAPTER 51

AN ACT

[H. B. 26]

To establish the office of mine inspector; to prescribe the duties, powers, qualifications and compensation thereof; to regulate the operation of mines in the Territory of Alaska; to provide for the health and safety of mine workers in the Territory; to declare the violation of any of the provisions hereof a misdemeanor and prescribing punishment therefor; repealing Chapter 72 of the 1913 Session Laws of Alaska, and Chapter 69 of the 1915 Session Laws of Alaska.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Section 1. APPOINTMENT, QUALIFICATIONS AND SALARY OF INSPECTOR: The Governor of the Territory of Alaska shall appoint one qualified person to be inspector of mines on the expiration of the term of the present Territorial Mining Inspector, or whenever a vacancy occurs. Such inspector shall be known as the Territorial Mine Inspector.

Governor to appoint Mine Inspector.

No person shall be appointed a mine inspector who shall not be a citizen of the United States, and who has not been a resident of the Territory of Alaska for at least three years. Every person appointed to the office of mine inspector must be theoretically and practically acquainted with mines and mining in all its branches, and he shall hold his office for the period of two years unless sooner removed by the Governor. No person shall

Qualifications and compensation.

hold the position of inspector of mines while an employee or officer of any company or corporation. The inspector of mines shall devote his entire time and attention to the duties of his office and the salary shall be three thousand dollars per annum, and he shall be allowed his actual and necessary traveling expenses, and necessary contingent expenses to properly perform the duties of his office while in the performance of his duties under the provisions of this act and such salary and expenses shall be paid monthly.

Duties.

Section 2. DUTIES AND POWERS: It is the duty of the Territorial Mine Inspector to visit the mining sections assigned to him by the Governor of the Territory, and examine as many mines therein as practicable, inspect their workings, timbering, ventilation, means of ingress and egress, and the means adopted and in use for the preservation of the lives and safety of the miners employed therein, including an examination of the men in charge of first-aid work, and, if requested, shall give reasonable instruction in first-aid work. For this purpose the inspector at all times shall have access to any mine and all parts thereof. All mine owners, lessees, agents, operators, managers, or superintendents must render such assistance as may be necessary to enable the inspector to make the examination. When upon such examination any mine or portion thereof is found to be in an unsafe or insecure condition, or if proper first aid measures have not been adopted, the inspector shall at once serve a notice in writing upon the owner, lessees, agent, operator, manager, or superintendent thereof, setting forth the nature of the defects which render such mine unsafe or insecure and the point or place in such mine where such defect exists, and requiring the repairs necessary to remedy such defects to be made within a specified time, and, if in his judgment the circumstances so require, he shall forbid the operation of such mine or portion thereof as has been declared unsafe or insecure, save and except for the purpose of making the

Mine owners,
etc., to assist.

Procedure
when mine
found unsafe.

repairs necessary for the purpose of remedying such defects and making such mine safe and secure for the laborers employed therein. Provided, however, that the exercise of the jurisdiction of the Territorial Mine Inspector or Inspectors, shall be subject to the revision and review of the Governor of the Territory of Alaska, and that through him an appeal may be taken subject to the review and revision by the U. S. Bureau of Mines.

Appeal to
and review
by Governor.

Section 3. ACTION UPON COMPLAINTS: Whenever the inspector of mines receives a complaint in writing signed by three or more parties setting forth that any mine is dangerous in any respect, the inspector must, as soon as possible, visit and examine such mine. Every such complaint must set forth the nature of the danger existing at the mine and the time the cause of such danger was first discovered.

Examination
of complaints.

Section 4. NOTICE TO BE GIVEN OWNER, AND INSPECTOR'S ORDERS: If upon such examination the inspector of mines ascertains that the mine is from any cause in a dangerous condition, he must at once notify the owner, lessee, agent, manager, operator or superintendent. Such notice must state fully and in detail in what particular manner such mine is dangerous or insecure, and require all necessary changes to be made without delay, for the purpose of making such mine safe and secure for the laborers employed therein; and in any criminal or civil proceeding at law against the party or parties so notified, on account of loss of life or bodily injury sustained by the employee subsequent to the service of such notice and in consequence of a neglect to obey the inspector's requirements, a certified copy of the notice served by the inspector is prima facie evidence of the gross negligence of the party or parties so complained of. If the owner, lessee, agent, operator, manager or superintendent of any such mine shall neglect or refuse to cause the repairs necessary to remedy such defect to be made within a reasonable time, or shall refuse to cause

Notice to
be given
owner and
procedure in
case of failure
to remedy
defects.

work to be stopped when so ordered, such party or parties shall be prosecuted criminally by the inspector.

Section 5. NOTICE OF ACCIDENT, INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION: Whenever a serious or fatal accident occurs in any mine it is the duty of the person in charge thereof to immediately notify the inspector of the mining inspection district wherein such mine is located, in the quickest manner possible, and upon receiving such notice the inspector of mines must, if possible, at once repair to the place of accident, and investigate fully the cause of such accident, and whenever possible to do so, the inspector shall be present at the coroner's inquest held over the remains of the person or persons killed by such accident and testify as to the cause thereof, and state whether in his opinion, the accident was due to the negligence or mismanagement of the owner or person in charge. If the inspector cannot be immediately present in case of a fatal or serious accident occurring, it is the duty of the owner or person in charge of the mine to have written statements made by those witnessing the same and sworn to. In case no person was present at the accident, then the verified statements of those first present after the accident must be taken and such statement, together with a written report of the accident must be forwarded to the inspector. A second report, stating when the injured returned to his regular employment, shall be made to the inspector in case of a serious accident. A written report of all minor accidents shall be made promptly to the inspector which shall briefly describe the accident and shall state the number of days the injured was incapacitated from performing his regular duties. If, after making an investigation the inspector deems the facts warrant it, he may prosecute criminally the owner, lessee, agent, operator, manager or superintendent of the mine in which such accident occurred.

Notice of accidents to be given inspector.

Inspector to investigate and attend coroner's inquest.

In absence of inspector owner to prepare statements.

Report in writing of minor accidents.

Inspector's reports to Governor.

Section 6. INSPECTOR'S REPORT: The inspector of mines shall make a report to the Governor, and the

report must give a statement of all mines visited by him; a statement of all the accidents that have occurred in his inspection district; which have occasioned serious injury or resulted fatally, together with the nature and cause of such accident. The report shall also contain such additional information as the Governor may require, and must set forth the result of the inspector's labors.

Section 7. MINES TO WHICH PROVISIONS ARE APPLICABLE: The provisions in this act shall apply to all mines employing labor. Applies to all mines.

Section 8. DEFINITIONS: That the term "mine," when used in this act, shall include any and all parts of any mine within the Territory, and any mining plant or equipment connected therewith underground or on the surface, which contributes, or may contribute, to the mining of ore, coal, or other metalliferous or non-metalliferous mineral product. Definition of words.

That the term "operator," when used in this Act, shall mean the person, firm, association, company or corporation in immediate possession of any mine or mining claim, or accessories thereof, as owner or lessee thereof, and as such, responsible for the management and condition thereof.

That the words "excavation" and "workings," when used in this Act, signify any or all parts of a mine excavated, including shafts, tunnels, entries, winzes, raises, stopes, open-cuts, and all working places, whether abandoned or in use.

That the term "serious accident," when used in this Act, shall mean an accident on account of which the injured will, in the opinion of a reputable physician, be incapacitated for a period of two weeks or longer; or, where the hazard has been great, though there may have been no personal injury.

That the term "minor accident," when used in this Act, shall mean an accident on account of which the in-

jured is incapacitated from performing his regular duties at least one complete shift.

Character of operations included in this Act.

Section 9. JURISDICTION OF INSPECTOR: The jurisdiction of the mine inspector shall cover all branches of mining, shaft-sinking, tunneling, quarrying, and dredging, and the machinery incident to the reduction of ores or the treatment of the material; provided, however, that such jurisdiction shall apply only to the safety of the workers engaged in such mining, shaft-sinking, tunneling, quarrying and dredging and around machinery incident to the reduction of ores and treatment of the material. Provided, however, that the Territorial Mine Inspector shall have no jurisdiction under this act over coal mines to be worked under lease from the United States Government.

Federal Mine Inspectors authorized to act.

(a) The Federal Mining Inspector or Inspectors shall have authority to enforce the provisions of this Act. In all such cases the Federal Mining Inspector shall report in detail to the Governor of the Territory of Alaska all cases wherein he has invoked the aid of the Territorial Mine Inspection Act.

Contents of records.

Section 10. STATISTICAL RECORDS: That each operator at the beginning of the year, or as soon thereafter as practical, shall register with the Territorial Mine Inspector, at Juneau, Alaska, giving the name of the operator, the name of the manager, the name of the property and its location, and the probable number of men to be employed during the coming season. The Territorial Mine Inspector shall turn over a copy of the register to the Federal Mining Inspector, and shall at all times give said Federal Mining Inspector access to said register.

Blank forms provided.

That the mine inspector shall distribute blank forms, requiring statistics of accidents, labor and production or such other information as the Governor may require, which shall be filled in and returned to the mine inspector's office, to be made and used under the same conditions and restrictions as now required by the U. S. Geo-

logical Survey and the U. S. Bureau of Mines, by the person in charge of mines or mine workings, on or before the 31st day of December each year.

Section 11. SANITATION: That in any working mine, the inspector may require a sufficient number of portable, water-tight privies to be provided for the underground employees, such privies to be taken to the surface and cleaned every twenty-four hours. Sanitary requirements.

Section 12. GUARDS FOR DANGEROUS MACHINERY: That any owner, lessee, agent, operator, manager or superintendent of any mine, mill, tunnel, shaft, quarry, or metallurgical works, wherein laborers are employed, or machinery used, shall provide and maintain reasonable safe-guards to protect the employees from all cogs, gearing, belting, shafting, couplings, set-screws, conveyors, vats, rolls, and machinery of other or similar description, which it is practicable to guard, and which can be effectively guarded with due regard to the ordinary use of such machinery and appliances, and with which the employees of any such mine, mill, tunnel, shaft, quarry, dredge, or metallurgical works may come in contact while in the performance of their duties; and if any machinery or any part thereof, is in a defective condition and its operation would be extra hazardous because of such defect, or if any machinery is not safe-guarded as provided for in this Act, the use thereof is prohibited, and a notice to that effect shall be attached thereto by the employer immediately upon receiving notice of such defect or lack of safe-guard, and such notice shall not be removed until such defect has been remedied or machine safe-guarded as herein provided. Provisions for insuring safety of machinery.

Section 13. SAFETY OF SHAFTS:

(a) That when any shaft is sunk on any vein or ore chute, or body of ore, or any shaft sunk for the purpose of mining ore, a pillar of ground shall be left standing on each side of the shaft, of sufficient dimensions to protect and secure the same, and in no case shall stoping be How shafts shall be sunk.

permitted up to or within such proximity to the shaft as to render the same insecure, until such time as the shaft is to be abandoned, when said pillar may be withdrawn.

Abandoned shafts to be guarded.

(b) All abandoned mine-shafts, pits, or other excavations, endangering the life of man or beast, shall be securely covered or fenced.

How passage ways in shafts and stopes to be equipped.

Section 14. LADDERWAYS: That every shaft, winze, raise or incline of steeper slope than forty degrees from the horizontal, and deeper than forty feet, through which men are obliged to travel, shall be provided with a ladderway. Suitable ladders, or footways, shall be provided to connect floors or sets in stopes and other places requiring communication in mines. Every mine shall have in addition to any mechanical means of ingress or egress, at least one proper ladder or footway communicating from the lowest workings of the mine to the surface.

That permanent ladderways, used for ascent or descent of persons in the mine, shall be sufficiently strong for the purpose demanded, and shall be firmly fastened and kept in good repair. In a vertical shaft, the mine inspector may, at his discretion, by an order in writing direct that the ladder shall be inclined at the most convenient angle which the space in which the ladder is fixed allows, and every such ladder shall have a platform at intervals of not more than fifty (50) nor less than twenty (20) feet. The said platforms shall be closely covered, with the exception of an opening large enough for the passage of a man, and shall be so arranged that by no means could a person fall from one ladder, through the opening to the next ladder. This shall not apply to placer mines.

Passage ways around shafts, etc.

Section 15. PASSAGEWAYS AROUND SHAFTS, GUARD RAILS FOR SHAFT STATIONS, ETC.: That all stations or levels shall have a passageway around the working shaft so that crossing over the hoisting compartment may be avoided. All sumps shall be securely planked over. At all shaft stations a gate or guard

rail must be provided and kept in place across the shaft, except when cage, skip or bucket is being loaded; but this prohibition shall not forbid the temporary removal of the gate or rail for the purpose of repairs or other operations, if the proper precautions to prevent danger to persons, are taken. This shall not apply to underground placer mining.

Section 16. HOISTING OF MEN OR MATERIALS:

(a) HOISTING ENGINEERS: That no person ad- Qualifica-
tions of hoist
engineers.
dicted to the use of intoxicating liquors or drugs, or under the age of eighteen years, shall be employed as a hoisting engineer.

(b) HOISTING MACHINERY: That all hoisting Equipment
of machinery.
machinery using steam, electricity, air, gasoline, or hydraulic motive power, for the purpose of hoisting from, or lowering into, mines of employees and materials, except shafts not exceeding three hundred (300) feet in depth, shall be equipped with an indicator, said indicator to be placed near to, and in clear view or hearing of, the engineer. This indicator must be in addition to the marks on the rope, cable or drum. No internal-combustion engine shall be used to hoist men away from lighted shots.

(c) RATE OF HOISTING SPEED: That it shall be Speed in hoist-
ing men lim-
ited.
unlawful to hoist men out of, or lower men into a mine at a speed greater than eight hundred (800) feet per minute. When in running his engine at a speed greater than eight hundred (800) feet per minute, an engineer violates the express order of his employers, he, the engineer, shall be subject to the penalty herein provided.

(d) ROPES OR CABLES USED FOR HOISTING: Character
of ropes
and cables.
That all ropes or cables used for hoisting purposes shall be of approved quality and manufacture; provided, that in shafts and winzes of over two hundred (200) feet in depth only wire ropes or cables shall be used for hoisting purposes.

(e) CONSTRUCTION OF HEAD FRAMES: That Construction
of head
frames.
all headframes, where men are hoisted, in places where

more than twenty-five (25) men are employed, shall be so constructed as to allow at least twenty-five (25) feet above the hoist landing stage, in which the cage, skip or bucket can travel freely in case of an over-wind. The mine inspector may grant permission for the use of any head frame, erected previous to the enactment of this law, which does not comply with the above conditions. This shall not apply to placer mines.

Construction
of safety
cages.

(f) SAFETY CAGES: That it shall be unlawful for the operator of any mine to permit the hoisting or lowering of men in any shaft deeper than three hundred (300) feet, unless an iron-bonneted safety cage, equipped with gates or doors, of sufficient size and strength to prevent a man falling onto the timbers, be used; provided, however, that this provision shall not apply to shafts in the process of sinking. Every cage must have overhead bars of such arrangement as to give every man on the cage an easy and secure handhold. Every cage or skip used for hoisting men must be provided with a safety catch or catches of sufficient strength to hold the cage or skip with its maximum load at any point in the shaft in the event that the hoisting cable should break. The inspector must see that all cages and skips are equipped in compliance with this paragraph, and that on all cages the safety catches are kept well oiled and in good working condition.

Crossheads
and guides
for buckets.

(g) HOISTING BUCKETS, GUIDES AND CROSS HEADS: That all vertical shafts, more than two hundred (200) feet in depth, from which hoisting of men is done by means of buckets, must be provided with suitable guides, and in connection with the bucket there must be a cross-head traveling upon these guides. The height of the cross-head shall be at least one and one-half times its width. If the cross-head be a type that is not secure to the hoisting rope, a stopper of a design approved by the mine inspector must be securely and rigidly fastened to the hoisting rope at a suitable point above the rim of the bucket.

(h) **PERSONS RIDING IN CAGES OR BUCKETS:** Regulations governing persons riding in cages.
 That the number of persons permitted to ride on the deck of a cage, in or on a skip or bucket, shall be determined by the mine inspector, and in no case shall more than the number of men permitted by the mine inspector be allowed to ride on the deck of such cage, or in or on such bucket or skip. No person shall ride on a cage or in, or on a skip or bucket when loaded with rock or ore, unless the owner or operator of the mine shall have provided double-deck cages, in which case the employees may be permitted to ride upon the deck not occupied by such tools, timbers or other materials.

(i) **RIDING ON LOADED CAGE:** Who may ride on loaded cage.
 That no person shall ride upon any cage, skip or bucket, that is loaded with tools, timber, powder, or other material, except for the purpose of assisting in passing these through the shaft.

(j) **LOWERING CAGE TO BOTTOM OF SHAFT:** How cage to be lowered to bottom of shaft.
 That in no case shall a cage, skip or bucket, or other vehicle, be lowered directly to the bottom of a shaft, when men are working there, but must be stopped at least fifteen (15) feet above the bottom until the signal to lower further is given by one of the men at the bottom of the shaft; provided, however, that this section shall not apply to shafts less than fifty (50) feet in depth.

(k) **PROTECTION FROM FALLING MATERIAL** Protection from falling material.
IN SHAFT: That persons engaged in deepening a shaft, in which regular hoisting from any upper level is going on, shall be protected from the danger of falling material by a suitable covering, sufficient opening in the covering being left only for the passage of the bucket or other conveyance used in sinking operations.

(l) **BULKHEADS BETWEEN TWO WORKING CREWS:** Bulkheads between two working crews.
 That in shafts, winzes or raises, where two or more crews of men are working, one crew above another, there shall be a bulkhead between the two crews of men, strong enough to stop any tools, or other material that

deemed necessary by the mine inspector, to obviate the danger of a sudden breaking through of water.

Raises.

(b) That no raise shall be allowed to approach within ten feet of any portion of a winze, or a stope, in which there is a dangerous accumulation of water.

Where danger from inrush of water.

(c) That in every mine where, in the opinion of the mine inspector, there is danger of a sudden inrush of water, such additional raises, drifts, or other workings shall be constructed as are necessary to insure the escape of workmen from the lower workings; and all sumps and places for the storage of water in mines, shall be so constructed as to prevent leakage, as far as possible, and insure the safety of the men working below the same.

Impounding water in mine.

(d) That it shall be unlawful for any operator to impound water within any mine, in which men are working below the water so impounded, in such a manner as to endanger the safety of such men, unless such water be impounded by a dam or dams, or wall or walls, approved by the mine inspector.

Boys under 16 not to be employed.

Section 20. MINORS NOT TO BE EMPLOYED: That boys under the age of sixteen years shall not be employed underground in a mine.

Intoxicated persons not allowed in mines.

Section 21. INTOXICATED PERSONS NOT ALLOWED IN MINES: That no intoxicated person shall be allowed to enter a mine. Nor shall any intoxicated person be allowed to remain in any mine. Nor shall any intoxicating liquors be taken, or allowed to be taken, into any mine.

Visitors, when permitted.

Section 22. VISITORS: That strangers and visitors shall not be allowed underground in any mine, unless accompanied by the owner, official or employee deputized to accompany them.

Ventilations.

Section 23. VENTILATIONS: An adequate amount of ventilation shall at all time be produced so that all mine workings and the roads to and from such workings

shall be free from any offensive gases. The air must be in such a state that a candle will burn freely at all times in any working portion of the mine. That all old timbers shall be, as soon as practicable, taken from the mine, and shall not be piled up and permitted to decay underground.

Section 24. SIGNAL SYSTEM:

(a) That each mine shall adopt its own set of station signals, and that such station signals shall be given before the hoist or lower signals provided herein; that the engineer shall not move the cage, skip or bucket unless he understands the signals. Code of signals.

(b) That the official code of signals herein provided for, and the station signals adopted or to be adopted by each mine, shall be posted at all hoist engines, in plain sight of the engineer, at the collar of each shaft, and at every station—the letters or figures thereon to be not less than one-half inch in height. To be posted.

Section 25. CODE OF SIGNALS: That the following shall be the official code of signals for underground work throughout the Territory; Official signal code.

1 bell—Hoist.

1 bell—Stop, if in motion.

2 bells—Lower.

3 bells—Hoist men, run slow.

2 slow bells—Lower very slow.

3 slow bells—Hoist very slow.

4 bells—Blasting signal. This is a caution signal and, if the engineer is prepared to accept it, he must acknowledge by raising the bucket or cage a few feet, then lowering it again. After accepting this signal, an engineer must be prepared to hoist the men away from the blast as soon as the signal (1 bell) is given, and must accept no other signal in the meantime.

6 bells—Skip or cage call. To be followed by the station signal, when the skip or cage is desired.

9 bells—Danger signal. Followed by the station sig-

nal, calls cage to that station. This signal takes precedence over all others, except an accepted blast signal.

Section 26. FIRST AID TO THE INJURED:

Articles to be kept on hand.

(a) That a supply of articles suitable for first aid treatment shall be kept at every mine, the list to include a book of instructions, antiseptic gauze, carbolated vaseline, carbolic acid, tablets of bi-chloride of mercury, linseed oil, bandages, soap, wash basin and towels or the equivalent.

Antidotes.

(b) That at every mine or metallurgical works where there are poisonous gases or solutions, there shall be kept in a conspicuous place the proper antidotes, properly labeled, with the instructions for their use.

Qualifications of foreman, etc.

(c) No one shall hold a position as stopeboss, shift-boss, or foreman in any mine, mill, metallurgical plant, or machine plant connected with such mine, who has not studied first aid to the injured and who is not competent to dress wounds, adjust injured limbs, temporarily, perform artificial respiration and properly transport an injured person.

Section 27. EXPLOSIVES:

Regulations governing use of explosives.

(a) That no inexperienced man shall be allowed to use high explosives, except for the purposes of instruction, and then only under the supervision of a competent person.

(b) That no explosives shall be used in any mine, unless there is plainly printed or marked, on every original package containing such explosives, the name and place of business of the manufacturer, and the strength and date of manufacture of such explosive.

(c) That no explosives shall be stored in any mine; provided, however, that this shall not be construed to prevent the operator of any mine from keeping sufficient explosives within such mines, as may be required within the next twenty-four hours.

(d) That such temporary supply shall not be kept in any place within such mine, where its accidental explo-

sion would cut off the escape of the miners working therein.

(e) That no open lights shall be taken into the magazine or held where the spark could fall in the box, or on to the explosives.

(f) That no caps or oil shall be stored in any powder magazines.

(g) That all magazines shall be placed at a safe distance from the entrance to a mine or public highway.

(h) That no iron or steel tamping bars shall be used.

(i) That if after blasting and before work is resumed a charge is known to have missed fire or cut off, the same shall not be withdrawn, but shall be blasted, and that no drilling shall be done on the same working face where there is so known to be a missed or cut off hole containing explosives, until the same has been blasted, provided, that where a missed or cut off hole is discovered in the face of a stope after blasting, no drilling shall be done within ten feet of said missed or cut off hole, but drilling may be done at a distance of ten feet or more from such missed or cut off hole.

(j) That a suitable house, in which to thaw explosives shall be built separate from the other mine buildings and shall be equipped with suitable apparatus for thawing explosives, approved by the mine inspector. The key or keys to such powder magazine shall be held by some competent person or persons who shall be responsible for the distribution of the powder, and shall be under the direction of the mine foreman or some other careful and experienced person. Whenever deemed necessary by the mine inspector, suitable apparatus for thawing explosives shall also be provided for use in the mine and shall be under the immediate charge of the mine foreman or some other careful and experienced person.

Section 28. MACHINERY:

(a) That all boilers, used for the generation of steam, shall be equipped with a safety valve, water guage and

Regulations
for protec-
tion from.

water glass, and shall be inspected at least once every year by a competent person and a written report of such inspection shall be kept, and such boilers shall be hydraulically tested, annually, to a pressure exceeding the working steam pressure by forty per cent.

(b) That all gears shall be covered or enclosed.

(c) That all exposed set-screws shall be counter-sunk or covered.

(d) That all belts, through which it is necessary for employees to travel, shall be suitably protected so as to comply with the provisions of Section 12.

(e) That all keys on shafting shall be covered or protected by railing.

(f) That shafting in exposed places shall be protected by railing or housed.

(g) That hoisting engines shall be equipped with brakes of sufficient strength to hold the loaded cage or skip at any point in the shaft.

(h) That all hoists shall be equipped with efficient indicators.

(i) That hoisting ropes shall have at least three turns around the drum when the cage or skip is at the lowest point in the shaft.

(j) That no ropes shall be used for hoisting men, when ten per cent of the wires in any running foot are broken.

(k) That hoisting ropes shall have a factor of safety not less than five, to be calculated by dividing the breaking strength as published in the manufacturer's tables by the sum of the maximum load to be hoisted, plus the weight of the rope, plus ten per cent of such values, to take into account the shock of striking and of starting and stopping.

(l) That haulage locomotives shall be equipped with gongs or whistles.

(m) That no internal-combustion engines shall be used under-ground without the written permission of the mine inspector.

(n) That no blacksmith or steel-sharpening shop shall be maintained underground, unless suitable appliances to carry away the smoke and gases shall be installed. The appliances so installed shall meet the approval of the mine inspector, whose office shall be immediately notified of their installation, and who shall as soon as possible make an inspection thereof.

Section 29. LAWS TO BE ACCESSIBLE: That it shall be the duty of the superintendent of any mine, within the provisions of this Act, to keep at all times, in the office of said mine, and in the timekeepers' office thereof, in an accessible place and subject to inspection by all workmen and persons interested in the same at least one printed copy of this act.

Laws to be accessible.

Whenever the approval, order or direction of the mine inspector is provided for or contemplated in this Act, the same shall be in writing and signed by the mine inspector, and a duplicate of the same delivered to the person or corporation operating said mine; and wherever any apparatus is now installed in any of said mines or workings and the approval of the mine inspector is contemplated or provided for in this Act, the said approval shall not be construed or deemed necessary until after such mine shall have actually been inspected by such mine inspector and until a written order or approval or disapproval shall have been signed by the mine inspector and a copy thereof delivered to the owners or operators of the mine.

Orders of mine inspector.

Section 30. PENALTY FOR VIOLATIONS: Any persons or corporations failing to comply with any of the provisions of this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not less than fifty Dollars (\$50.00), nor more than one thousand Dollars (\$1000.00), or be imprisoned in the federal jail for a period of not less than thirty (30) days nor more than one (1) year, or punished by both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the Court.

Penalty for violations.

Repealing
clause.

Section 31. Chapter 72, 1913 Session Laws of Alaska, and Chapter 69, 1915, Session Laws of Alaska, are hereby repealed, providing, that such repeal shall not effect the term of office of the present Territorial Mining Inspector.

Approved May 3, 1917.

CHAPTER 52.

AN ACT

(S. B. 72)

Prescribing the duties of the Attorney General of the Territory in relation to preparing and furnishing the form of official ballots and other forms pertaining to elections.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Forms for
elections to
be prepared
by Attorney-
General.

Section 1. It shall be the duty of the Attorney General of the Territory to prescribe the form of official ballots, register of voters, registration books, certificates and oaths of judges, election certificates and all other forms necessary for the conduct of elections, canvassing of votes and declaration of the result, which are now or may be hereafter required by the laws of Congress or of the Territorial Legislature.

Copies to be
furnished.

Section 2. The Attorney General shall furnish such forms to all officers whose duty it is or shall be to cause the same to be printed and distributed.

Approved May 3, 1917.

CHAPTER 53.

AN ACT

(S. B. 57)

To create and fix salaries for Assistant Commissioners of Health in each judicial division of the Territory of Alaska.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Salaries of
Assistant
Commissioners
of Health

Section 1. That all Assistant Commissioners of Health appointed by the Commissioner of Health under and in pursuance of Chapter 42 of the Session Laws of