thickness, which was fed in at the front and taken from the back of the machine, was a "pressing machine from which material is taken from behind". Kowalski v. American C. Co. 160 W 341, 151 NW 605.

In an action under sec. 1728a, Stats. 1911, for an injury sustained by a minor, evidence that the machine was not dangerous was properly excluded. Green v. Appleton W. Mills, 162 W 145, 156 NW 585.

A minor properly licensed was employed and set at work he might lawfully do. His employer afterwards transferred him to work at a machine. After such transfer he was "employed in violation of law as to age" within the meaning of the language in an employer's liability insurance policy. The word "employed" covers a case of putting such a child to work at a machine; and directing him to work at such a place is an employment. American C. Co. v. Aetna Life Ins. Co. 194 W 266, 159 NW 917.

The employment of a minor in pulling stumps with a machine was not prohibited by secs. 1728b-1728d, Stats. 1917. Squires v. Brown, 170 W 165, 174 NW 548.

A minor working on a drawbridge was neither "switch-tending" nor "gate-tending" nor working on a dock or wharf. Jeffery v. Kowalski, 167 P 777.

Whether a gravel pit is a mine or quarry involves a determination of fact. Anderson v. Brown, 170 W 165, 174 NW 548.

Whether a gravel pit is a mine or quarry or a "gate-tending" or "switch-tending" or "feed mill" within the provisions of sec. 584 (1) (a). See note to sec. 1, art. I, on inherent rights, citing Wendlandt v. Industrial Comm. 256 W 62, 39 NW (2d) 854.

A minor employed by a stock breeders' association to clean stables after a cattle sale conducted by the association is engaged in an "agricultural pursuit" within the meaning of sec. 1728b (4), Stats. 1921. 10 Atty. Gen. 455.

Waiting on table in a boarding house used for boarding farm laborers only, located on the farm of a canning company, maintained by such a company, is not an agricultural pursuit. 12 Atty. Gen. 651.

Employment in a greenhouse is not an agricultural pursuit. 13 Atty. Gen. 336.

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The minimum wage law does not apply to the state or its political subdivisions as employers. 5 Atty. Gen. 747.

If the defendant acted as an employment agent for profit, or received any compensation for services as employment agent without a license, he violated the law. Secs. 2394-70, 2394-82 and 2394-86. Stats. 1919, do not prohibit employment agencies, but merely provide for their regulation. State v. Howard W. Russell, Inc. 181 W 76, 194 NW 43.

105.02 History: 1899 c. 213 s. 4; Supl. 1906 s. 1636—9; 1913 c. 683; Stats. 1913 s. 2394—88; 1923 c. 291 s. 3; Stats. 1923 s. 105.02; 1969 s. 444.

105.03 History: 1913 c. 683; Stats. 1913 s. 2394—89; 1923 c. 291 s. 3; Stats. 1923 s. 105.03.

105.04 History: 1919 c. 178; 1923 c. 291 s. 3; Stats. 1923 s. 105.04.

105.05 History: 1919 c. 178; 1923 c. 291 s. 3; Stats. 1923 s. 105.05.

105.06 History: 1919 c. 178; 1923 c. 291 s. 3; Stats. 1923 s. 105.06.

105.07 History: 1919 c. 178; 1923 c. 291 s. 3; Stats. 1923 s. 105.07.

105.08 History: 1919 c. 178; 1923 c. 291 s. 3; Stats. 1923 s. 105.08.

105.09 History: 1919 c. 178; 1923 c. 291 s. 3; Stats. 1923 s. 105.09.

105.10 History: 1919 c. 178; 1923 c. 291 s. 3; Stats. 1923 s. 105.10.

105.11 History: 1919 c. 178; 1923 c. 291 s. 3; Stats. 1923 s. 105.11.

105.12 History: 1919 c. 178; 1923 c. 291 s. 3; Stats. 1923 s. 105.12.

105.13 History: 1919 c. 178; 1923 c. 291 s. 3; Stats. 1923 s. 105.13.

Under 105.13, Stats. 1933, an applicant for a license is not required to show a dissatisfaction by the public with the employment-agency service presently available. Graesner v. Industrial Comm. 209 W 259, 68 NW (2d) 714.