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INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE COMMISSION SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT—1918

STATE OF WASHINGTON

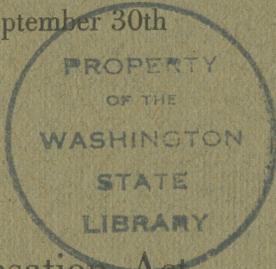
SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Industrial Insurance and Medical
Aid Departments

For the Twelve Months Ending September 30th

1918



The Workmen's Compensation Act

Commissioners:

H. L. HUGHES, Chairman

J. W. BRISLAWN

DONALD A. McDONALD

PERCY GILBERT, Secretary

SAFETY FIRST

OLYMPIA, WASH.

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

Office of the Industrial Insurance Department,
Olympia, Washington, December 10, 1918.

To His Excellency, Ernest Lister, Governor of the State of Washington.

Sir: In compliance with Chapter 74, Session Laws of 1911, we have the honor to transmit herewith to you, and through you to the Legislature, this, the Seventh Annual Report of this Department for the year ending September 30th, 1918.

INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE DEPARTMENT,
Harley L. Hughes,
J. W. Brislawn,
Donald A. McDonald,
Commissioners.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

More than ever the Department is this year under deep obligation to the entire office force for the hearty cooperation and splendid team work rendered. The war conditions under which we have labored have made the administration of the act particularly difficult. The appropriation made by the legislature of 1917 for the present biennium was made at a time when the country was at peace and there was no thought of the extraordinary conditions that have since obtained. Prices of supplies and salaries have gone sky-rocketing, particularly during the past 18 months, and it has been exceedingly difficult to maintain an efficient operation of the Department and keep within the limits of the appropriation. The salary list has been revised time and again in an effort to do justice to the office force, but not always were the commissioners able to do all that ought to be done in the way of proper compensation. At all times, however, we have had occasion to appreciate the loyalty of the clerical force with very few exceptions indeed. The work of the Department seems to have inspired the force with the feeling that the care of injured workmen employed in all these necessary industries of the state is a real duty to the nation in these times of national stress, and we have reason to believe that many of our efficient employees have remained steadfast at their duties in the Department when they could in fact have received employment at higher salaries in other positions. The commissioners have in turn done everything within their power to make the work pleasant and agreeable, and the employees, too, have shown an admirable disposition to work together in a splendid spirit of cooperation and a broad toleration of the many things of an irritating nature that must arise where so many people work together. The new and inexperienced people that we have been obliged to take into the office from time to time have been guided into an efficient understanding of their duties by the more experienced people with whom they were placed at work, and in that way the entire force, while woefully inadequate in numbers, has really been maintained in a splendid state of efficiency and there has been nothing to be complained of from the standpoint of the esprit de corps of the force.

Early in the summer the Department was unfortunate in losing the services of Mr. George H. Tarbell, who had served for several years as chief auditor. He was succeeded by Mr. A. J. Connery, who had been Chief Claim Agent since 1916, and had made an enviable record for efficiency. In making this promotion, the commission decided to consolidate the Audit and Claim Departments, and placed Mr. Connery at the head of both departments. This has had the effect of unifying the work of these two important branches of the Department, which in practical effect are very closely related. The plan has worked splendidly. Mr. Connery had no more than gotten his work well organized when he received a most flattering offer to take a position with a large public service enterprise in Oklahoma, which he accepted, as soon as the Commission was assured of its ability to secure the services of a competent man to fill the vacancy.

The man selected to take the place left vacant by Mr. Connery is Mr. A. W. Johnson, employed at that time by the State Board of Control, who

had had previous experience in the Industrial Insurance Department. Mr. Johnson took immediate charge and at once demonstrated that he had the qualities that were requisite for this responsible post. The consolidation of the two departments, Claim and Audit, has been continued with increasing good results, and Mr. Johnson made many improvements in the service and is constantly bringing the efficiency of the Department up to higher standards, notwithstanding the fact that we continue to work under the handicap of the extraordinary conditions produced by the war and an appropriation that was thereby rendered inadequate. Under his guidance the general office force continue to recognize the difficulties under which we are working, and none ever refuse to do extra work when requested, and frequently they are to be found voluntarily doing night work whenever it becomes necessary to come back to the office after hours in order to keep claims and other business of the Department moving through their proper channels that the injured workmen may receive their pay with reasonable promptness.

Governor Ernest Lister has at all times given the Commission his hearty support and cooperation in all its problems, while the Attorney General, the State Treasurer and the State Auditor, the three departments of state government with which the Industrial Insurance Commission comes in such immediate contact, have each and all rendered the Department splendid service and shown a spirit of true cooperation, an appreciation of which we wish herewith to acknowledge.

With few exceptions we have also enjoyed most cordial relations with the injured workmen coming under this act, with the contributing employers and with the doctors. They have most generally shown a sympathetic effort to respond in a helpful way to make the administration of the act a success. Members of the medical profession particularly can be of great benefit to the Commission in administering the law, for it is to them that we look for proper proof of the character and extent of injuries happening to men in the hazardous employments. It is to them, too, that the injured workman generally looks for proper instructions as to his rights under the law, and they are most frequently appealed to to help the injured man prepare his claim in correct form. They render a great service in many of these respects.

To all of these the Commission desires to extend a word of appreciation, and to ask for a continuance of these cordial relations, both for ourselves, and those who will come after us in the administration of this splendidly humanitarian department of state government. With keen appreciation of all these favors, and assuring all of our desire to render an effective and efficient administration of the duties that have been committed to our care, we are,

Very respectfully,

INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE COMMISSION,

H. L. Hughes, Chairman.

J. W. Brislaw, Commissioner.

Donald A. McDonald, Commissioner.

THE WORKMAN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

The people of the State of Washington may well feel proud of the Workman's Compensation Act, adopted by the Legislature of the State of Washington, Session of 1911. The Act has now been in operation for nearly seven years—to be accurate it became operative, Oct. 1, 1911. In that time it has covered in excess of 125,000 claims of injured workmen, and brought relief to them in the hour of their distress, regardless of who was at fault for the accident. It is regarded that there is a certain inherent hazard in industry; that men will be hurt by reason of their employment therein, just as machinery may become broken in that same industry, and that the cost of those injuries, whether to the men or the machinery, is justly chargeable to the industry. Therefore no question of fault is to be considered, but for the man who is injured in the course of employment there shall be a definite, sure and certain relief. Under the old system of the common law remedy, prevailing in the days of the doctrine of employers' liability, only the man who was injured through the exclusive fault or negligence of the employer had any opportunity for relief, and that only through the long and expensive course of litigation involving lawyer's fees and court costs which generally ate up the greater part of any judgment that was secured. All who were injured through any fault either of their own carelessness or lack of caution or inexperience or that of their fellow employees suffered to carry the burden of their own injuries, frequently suffering great poverty and hardship for themselves and their dependents by reason of their misfortune. Now under this act every man gets something for his injuries where they have been received in the course of employment, no matter what the cause. In the aggregate, injured workmen are now receiving from four to five times as much as they received for the same injuries before the enactment of the Workman's Compensation Act. While the compensation is not high, the constant tendency is to raise the benefits under the law gradually as industry may adjust itself to carrying the burden. For instance, the last legislative session increased the benefits under the administration of the act, first by providing medical, surgical and hospital treatment for injured men; and second, by increasing the maximum awards for a permanent partial disability condition from \$1,500.00 to \$2,000.00. Also, in the matter of pensions. For the man receiving an injury so completely incapacitating him as to make it necessary to have a constant attendant, there was provided an increase of \$20.00 per month in his pension allowance.

There is a strong appeal to the practical sense of the eternal fitness of things, and the general sense of social and economic justice to be found in the "Declaration of Police Power," of the law, which lays down the fundamental principle of the Washington Workman's Compensation Act, found in Section 6604-1 of the act:

The common law system governing the remedy of workmen against employers for injuries received in hazardous work is inconsistent with modern industrial conditions. In practice it proves to be economically unwise and unfair. Its administration has produced the result that little of the cost of the employer has reached the workman and that little only at large expense to the public. The remedy of the workman has been uncertain, slow and inadequate.

Injuries in such works, formerly occasional, have become frequent and inevitable. The welfare of the state depends upon its industries, and even more upon the welfare of its wage-worker. The State of Washington, therefore, exercising herein its police and sovereign power, declares that all phases of the premises are withdrawn from private controversy, and sure and certain relief for workmen, injured in extra hazardous work, and their families and dependents is hereby provided regardless of questions of fault and to the exclusion of every other remedy, proceeding or compensation, except as otherwise provided in this act; and to that end all civil actions and civil causes of action for such personal injuries and all jurisdiction of the courts of the state over such causes are hereby abolished, except as in this act provided.

(The abolishing of jurisdiction of courts over personal injury claims applies only to those in the relation of employer and employee in "extra hazardous" occupations. Employees as members of the public have their rights against third persons as heretofore. Suits allowed against employer, see Sec. 8. Even though the injury or death be caused by the tort of a third person, the employee may obtain compensation by election and assignment, except where a wilful act of such other, committed against the employee, be for reasons personal and not because of his employment.)

The further scope of the act is indicated by the "Enumeration of Extra Hazardous Works," to be found in Section 6604-2:

There is a hazard in all employment, but certain employments have come to be, and to be recognized as being, inherently constantly dangerous. This act is intended to apply to all such inherently hazardous works and occupations, and it is the purpose to embrace all of them, which are within the legislative jurisdiction of the state, in the following enumeration, and they are intended to be embraced within the term "extra hazardous" wherever used in this act, to-wit:

Factories, mills and workshops where machinery is used; printing, electrotyping, photo-engraving and stereotyping plants where machinery is used; foundries, blast furnaces, mines, wells, gas works, water works, reduction works, breweries, elevators, wharves, docks, dredges, smelters, powder works; laundries operated by power; quarries; engineering works; logging, lumbering and ship-building operations; logging, street and interurban railroads; buildings being constructed, repaired, moved or demolished; telegraph, telephone, electric light or power plants or lines, steam heating or power plants, steamboats, tugs, ferries and railroads. If there be or arise any extra hazardous occupation or work other than those herein above enumerated, it shall come under this act, and its rate of contribution to the accident fund hereinafter established, shall be, until fixed by legislation, determined by the department hereinafter created, upon the basis of the relation which the risk involved bears to the risks classified in section 4.

(Section 4 has reference to classification as to schedule of contributions to the fund.)

It is readily to be seen that in the broad sense this law was enacted for the workman injured in the hazardous employments of the state. Their value to the state is recognized and set forth, and the inequalities under which they had heretofore suffered are set forth and declared to be against sound public policy and therefore to be abolished for all time to come, and a sure and certain remedy provided for the relief of all men who suffer from these inherent hazards. No other legislation in the history of this state has taken such a high plane of social and economic justice. Neither courts nor lawyers were to be considered necessary to the injured man to secure the compensation that is his due on account of any injury. Nor indeed was there to be any intervening agency; no possibility of any kind of exploitation. Casualty companies were to be no longer permitted to commercialize these hazards and carry industrial insurance for profit. Instead

there was to be built up one strong, all powerful state fund to which all employers must contribute whatever was necessary in the way of assessments to insure the payment in full of every injury occurring in the state, and to get this compensation the injured workman was not to be required to go through endless legal procedure to get what was due him. Just the simple process of filing his claim in his own words on a conveniently arranged claim blank, the report of his employer, and the report of his attending physician, and then to continue to draw his compensation so long as this direct evidence of his disability continued, and to obtain within a few days after his condition became fixed, the full compensation provided for whatever permanent disability he might have as a result of the accident. It formerly required months and even years for an injured man to secure redress through litigation, but so accustomed have they become under this law to securing adjustments within a short time, that they become very impatient if any little thing happens to delay their awards even for a few days or weeks. This proves that the world is moving—and anyhow they are entitled to prompt adjustments of their claims and quick settlement.

The unfortunate occurrence of the Gillies frauds against the Department in 1916, and the necessity of adopting protective measures to guarantee against a recurrence of that sort of thing, has necessarily operated to slow up payment of awards. Great care is now exercised by the Department to make it as nearly positive as is humanly possible that there can be no question of doubt in allowing any claim and that the payments shall be made in a way that gives absolute assurance that the money reaches only such men as are entitled to it under the law. The Commission feels that it has reduced to a minimum the possibility of any fraudulent claim again being put through the Department; and no payment is ever made until the employer has had notice. Aside from the methods of procedure in paying claims, the entire office force has been selected from among men and women of the highest character, in which cleanliness of private life, reputation for honesty, fidelity to duty, and the quality of living within one's means counts as high as that of ability; and all these qualities must be evidenced as a requisite to obtaining and holding a position in the employ of the Department. If all these precautions to insure absolute honesty in the conduct of this great public trust, operates to slow up payments a little, we feel that it is much better even for the injured men to have this assurance, than it would be to sacrifice anything of safety to speed and again run the chance of bringing the Department into disrepute such as it so unfortunately suffered in 1916. In the end all will gain by the safer methods, for it will only be possible to broaden and strengthen the law and increase the scope and extent of its benefits to the workmen of the state by giving to it the highest and most efficient administration. With all this, however, the Department will always exercise its utmost efforts to get action upon all claims without unnecessary delay; and if for any reason an injured workman should suffer such delay, a direct complaint to the commissioners will be given immediate attention and the error corrected.

During the past year, as in prior years, the Commission has endeavored to give a human touch to the administration of the law, and thereby render themselves as helpful as possible to the injured workers who appear before the board for the adjustment of their claims. In many instances these people

do not understand the law and get very incorrect ideas of their rights under its provisions. Always we have taken whatever time was necessary to go into a full explanation of the law's provisions and to make plain every detail until it could be thoroughly understood by the claimant. We have felt that this was necessary not alone for the benefit of the particular individual before us, but that he in turn would thus be able out of his experience to pass on correct information to his fellow workmen at times when they in turn would become injured and it would be necessary for them to know and understand what the law provided for them and how to properly protect their claim before the Department in giving all necessary reports and information. Then in another respect the Commission finds a field for usefulness, aside from the mere perfunctory work of allowing claims, and that is in the way of advising and encouraging the man who is down and out as a result of an injury; for be it remembered that while there are some men who never "get down and out" even with the most severe injuries, the personal equation is big in this problem of injured men, as it is in all other human problems, and there are many who become thoroughly discouraged and down-hearted as a result of their injuries and suffering. These people need some one to take them in hand and help them to "buck up" against their misfortunes and take on a new spirit and determination to win, both in health and fortune. To turn these men away with a simple money award for their disabilities, and with no effort to put them again on the "right track," would be little less than a crime. Generally these people are inexperienced in any new work that they might be able to do following their disabilities, and frequently their injuries are such that they cannot go back to their former work, so it becomes necessary for the commissioners to be able to advise them of the many things that they might find to do. It is a real pleasure to take a man found in this condition of mind and be able to advise and encourage him to do something and, if necessary, to help him find that employment, by which he will again be able to provide a comfortable living for himself and those dependent upon him. The cooperation of the employers in the doing of this thing will enable the Commission to reclaim to useful citizenship and industry many crippled men, who would otherwise become burdensome failures—failures to themselves and to the state.

ACCIDENT PREVENTION—SAFETY COUNCILS.

While there has been a tremendous increase in the number of accidents which have occurred in the state during the fiscal year just closed, as compared by the previous fiscal year, it must be remembered that this increase has in a considerable degree been due to the larger number of men engaged in the hazardous employments. Large as this increase has been, it doubtless would have been much greater had it not been for the very splendid accident prevention work that has been carried on by a considerable number of employers, particularly in districts where Safety Councils, organized and chartered under the National Safety Council, have been active in educational work for the elimination of accidents.

STANDARDS OF SAFETY AND MERIT RATING.

Daily contact with the industrial insurance problem, in dealing with injured men, constantly impresses upon the Commission the conviction that accident prevention is the biggest and best thing to be attained, and that the most effective way to get results in this direction is to provide a system of merit rating as a direct inducement to all employers to act. The law already contains a provision for merit rating in a way which is set forth in the following language, contained in Section 6604-4:

The Industrial Insurance Commission shall on or before the 30th day of September, 1917, and semi-annually thereafter make corrections of classifications as between classes of industries if and as experience shall show error or inaccuracy therein, and, under and conformably to the foregoing rule of classification and premium rating, shall at the same time lower the premium rate of any establishment or plant if and as experience shall show it to maintain such a high standard of safety or accident prevention as to differentiate it to that extent from other like establishments or plants, or shall raise the premium rate of any establishment or plant if and as experience shall show it to maintain so low a standard of safety or accident prevention as to justly warrant it being subjected to that extent to a greater contribution to the accident fund.

This provision does not establish any method for designating "standards of safety," and so the Commission has acted only in a limited way in using the power to raise or lower rates. In one case where a firm has carried on an intensive campaign of accident prevention, and over a period of five years had shown a reduction of 80 per cent in accidents, a preferential rate was made. In another instance where a firm had refused to raise its standards in accordance with the instructions of the Commission, to a point that would be on an equality with the standards maintained by other firms in the same class, the rate was raised to what appeared to the Commission to be in keeping with the greater hazard of the plant in question.

In an effort to make a general application of the principle embodied in the provision, the Commission on February 19, 1918, passed a resolution which places a penalty upon those firms whose accident experience indicated that they maintained low standards of safety or accident prevention. The Commission was acting cautiously, and desired not to disturb the rates to the extent of going below the accident cost of the class upon any question of rating on the basis of individual cost. The following is the resolution in full:

Merit Rating.

The fundamental principle upon which the Washington Compensation Act is based is that the industry, not the individual, shall bear the costs. Under the Washington plan the grouping of industries into classes and the cost of administration being borne by general taxation each group or class is being carried at actual cost.

To allow any individual employer a reduction in his assessment below what it actually costs to carry the class as a whole to which he is contributing would disturb and upset the fundamental principle upon which the Law is based and would ultimately result in the burden being placed on the individual. This would mean disaster and a collapse of the whole structure within a short time, therefore, the Commission in considering the application of the merit rating, as applied to the individual employer, rules as follows:

First: The basic rate as applied to any employer shall not operate to reduce the contribution of that employer below what it costs to carry the class as a whole to which he is contributing.

Second: Any employer who produces an accident cost equivalent to 80 per cent and not more than 100 per cent of the total premium on his payroll for a calendar year shall be required to pay into the accident fund an additional 10 per cent of the premium due on the assessment made upon him during the succeeding calendar year.

Third: Any employer who produces an accident cost equivalent to more than 100 per cent of the premium due on his payroll for a calendar year shall be required to pay into the accident fund, in addition to what he would have paid had his accident costs been less than 80 per cent of the premium due, 20 per cent of the total amount due for the period.

Fourth: The term "accident cost" for a calendar year as applied to any employer shall be understood to mean the total amount awarded on claims in all the classes to which he is contributing for that period. The term "premium due" for a calendar year as applied to any employer shall be understood to mean the total amount required from each employer in all classes to which he is contributing for the same period. The fixing of the total premium required shall be within the discretion of the Commission.

Fifth: Time of fixing the rates and classification shall be after the annual adjustment. If at the time of the annual adjustment it is shown by the records of the department that the "accident cost" of any individual employer is such as to warrant the assessment of a penalty for the ensuing year the employer shall be so notified and he shall contribute at the increased rate for the year. However, if it is found that at the end of the year the "accident cost" has been reduced below the required maximums as mentioned in paragraphs 2 and 3 of the foregoing the penalty shall be remitted and he shall get credit upon adjustment for any overpayment that has been made by reason of the assessment of the penalty.

The foregoing rules will apply to the 1918 payrolls, based upon the experience of the employer for the year 1917.

Employers generally accepted the position of the Commission and have been paying their assessments upon the basis of the above penalties where their accident costs have brought them under its provisions, and we are confident that the plan has been the means of interesting many of these employers in the movement for accident prevention work that is now so well getting under way in this state. A few, however, objected to the plan and petitioned the commission to adopt a zone system by which employers whose accident cost showed them to individually fall below the average cost for the class, would receive a reduction in like proportion as those having an excess cost would be subject to a penalty. The Commission promptly called a conference in Olympia on June 20 for the consideration of this petition. Not being satisfied with the attendance at this conference, at which, however, the subject was generally discussed, the Commission called a second conference at Seattle on September 4.

At the Seattle conference, which was attended by a considerable number of employers from all parts of the state, the Commission made plain the difficulty in dealing with the problem, under the provision of the law as it now stands, outside of the position it had already taken in the resolution of February 19, and asked that the Commission be sustained in this matter until necessary legislative amendments could be made to the law. When these things had been made plain there seemed to be general agreement that the action of the Commission should stand, and that the employers would cooperate with the Commission in securing the amendment requested.

The position taken by the Commission, is that it will not be possible to get general and effective accident prevention work among the industries of the state where a merit rating is merely based upon individual experience

of accident cost, for too frequently that will come to the individual employer as an element of luck. But what is desired in order to promote general safety work, is to base an employer's rate, within certain limitations, and always keeping in mind the protective feature of the law, upon the definite things which he does to prevent accidents, in other words the maintenance of standards of safety or accident prevention. The Commission also desired that some machinery be provided by which practical men, both employers and workmen, in the different classes of industry, who knew the actual hazards of the work of their particular class, could be called to the aid of the Commission in establishing these standards, and also provide the necessary rules for safety and education of the workers to caution in their work.

Before adjourning, the Seattle conference passed by unanimous vote a motion charging the Commission with the duty of appointing a joint committee of seven employers and seven workmen, to cooperate with the Commission in framing a bill for this legislation. That committee was appointed and met in Olympia November 8. In a very few hours the committee unanimously agreed upon general principles for an accident prevention and merit rating law, and Hon. Harold Preston was designated to write the bill into proper form to be presented to the legislature.

The principal features to be embodied in this law were set forth by the committee as follows:

Accident Prevention.

For the purpose of accident prevention under the Washington Workmen's Compensation Act there shall be promulgated by the Industrial Insurance Department, standards of safety covering (a) standard safeguards for machines, mechanical devices, places of employment used in the operation of plants coming within the scope of the workmen's compensation act; (b) standards of physical condition of plants and places of hazardous employments; (c) standards of education in safety for employees.

To this purpose the Industrial Insurance Commission shall be empowered with authority to call together committees, to consist of employers and employees in each of the classes under the act, whose duty it shall be, upon proper public hearings, to report to the commission their findings for the establishment of standards of accident prevention for the particular class or classes they represent. Also, to empower the commission to carry on a general educational propaganda for accident prevention.

Schedule Rating—Credit.

(a) Any plant coming within the scope of the Workmen's Compensation Act, adopting and putting into effect the Safety Standardization of safeguards promulgated by the department, shall, upon proper showing of the fact to the said commissioner, be entitled to receive a reduction of 5 per cent upon the cost rate of the subdivision of the class to which said plant belongs.

(b) Any such plant, adopting the rules of the physical standards promulgated by the department shall be, upon such showing, entitled to a 5 per cent reduction upon the cost rate of the subdivision of the class to which such a plant belongs.

(c) Any such plant, adopting such educative program for Accident Prevention, as shall be promulgated by the Department, shall be, upon such showing to said commissioner, entitled to 10 per cent of the reduction in the cost rate of the subdivision of the class to which said plant belongs.

Penalties.

(d) Any plant coming within the scope of the Workmen's Compensation Act failing to adopt and put into effect the safety standard of safeguards promulgated by the department after a reasonable length of time shall upon the proper showing of that fact to this department be subject to an increase of 5 per cent upon the cost rate of the subdivision of the class to which said plant belongs.

(e) Any such plant failing to adopt the rules of physical standard promulgated by this department shall upon such showing be subject to a 5 per cent increase upon the cost rate of the subdivision of the class to which said plant belongs.

(f) Any plant failing to adopt educational program for accident prevention as shall be promulgated by the department shall upon such showing be subject to a 10 per cent increase in cost rate of the subdivision of the class to which said plant belongs.

Experience Rating.

The Industrial Insurance Commission shall, at the close of each calendar year, prepare a table showing the accident cost experience of each class, subdivision of each class, and each contributor thereto, for the year previous, showing the amount so contributed to the accident fund, and payments of claims paid on such account.

Any plant, whose accident cost rate for the year which is being adjusted, shall equal not less than 75 per cent, nor more than 100 per cent of the amount which said plant would have contributed to the accident fund upon the basic rate of subdivision of the class to which said plant belongs, shall take the cost rate of the subdivision of such class.

Credits.

(a) Any plant whose accident cost rate for the year which is being adjusted shall be less than 51 per cent of the amount which said plant would have contributed to the accident fund upon the basic rate of the subdivision of such class to which such plant belongs, shall be entitled to a reduction of 10 per cent of the cost rate of the subdivision of such class.

(b) Any plant whose accident cost rate for the year which is being adjusted, shall equal not less than 51 per cent, nor more than 75 per cent of the amount which would have been contributed to the accident fund upon the basic rate of the subdivision of such class to which such plant belongs, shall be entitled to a further reduction of 5 per cent of the cost rate of the subdivision of such class.

Penalties.

(c) Any plant, whose accident cost rate for the year which is being adjusted, shall equal not less than 100 per cent nor more than 125 per cent of the amount which said plant would have contributed to the accident fund upon the basic rate of the subdivision of the class to which such class belongs, shall be penalized in the amount of 5 per cent of the cost rate of the subdivision of such class.

(d) Any plant, whose accident cost rate for the year which is being adjusted, shall equal more than 125 per cent of the amount which said plant would have contributed to the accident fund upon the basic rate of the subdivision of the class to which said plant belongs, shall be penalized in the amount of 10 per cent of the cost rate of the subdivision of such class.

EMPLOYER'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR SAFEGUARD.

The responsibility of the employer to maintain proper safeguards on machinery, and to refrain from the employment of minors of less than the minimum legal age in hazardous work, has had the vigilant attention of the Commission; and, we believe, with good effect in correcting the former laxity of many employers in this respect. To operate dangerous machines without proper safeguards, or to employ minors of immature experience in dangerous occupations, adds inexcusably to the accident cost of industrial insurance through injuries that might well be avoided by a proper compliance with the law.

The legislature has provided that where an injury results to any workman "because of the absence of any safeguard or protection required to be provided or maintained by, or pursuant to, any statute or ordinance, or any departmental regulation under any statute, or be at the time of the injury, of less than the maximum (minimum) age prescribed by law for the employment of a minor in the occupation in which he shall be engaged, the employer shall within ten days after demand therefor by the Department, pay into the accident fund, in addition to the same required by section 4 to be paid" fifty per cent of any award made to the injured workman. This is rather a stiff penalty, but the Department has had few occasions to invoke it. Whenever so invoked, the Department has endeavored to get full publicity as a warning to others not to take a chance of becoming involved by similar laxities.

As a further means of securing the enforcement of this provision, it has been the custom of the Commission to have all claims where accidents resulted to workmen because of the absence or removal of a safeguard, or upon a machine that was in bad working condition, or in an unnecessarily dangerous place or condition, or by reason of the employment of a minor, reported to the State Labor Commissioner, with the request that he have his factory inspector in that district look into the matter and report to this Commission. The Labor Commissioner has invariably complied with each and all of these requests, and has at the same time taken the opportunity presented by the particular circumstance to instruct the employer in the way of correcting the condition. In comparison to the large number of injuries occurring in the state during the past year, there has not been a large number of injuries due to lack of required safeguards, which leads to the conclusion that machinery is now being quite generally safeguarded. In only three instances has the Commission found conditions where it was obliged to invoke the 50 per cent penalty prescribed by the law. There have been no such cases during the past eight months.

Claim No. 97573 was a case in which an experienced mill man was engaged in work on a resaw table. This resaw had been guarded for a number of years, in compliance with an order of the Factory Inspection Department of the State Labor Commissioner's office. Ten days or two weeks prior to the accident this guard was broken and taken off the saw and hung upon the wall. A piece of board which was being put through the saw by the operator evidently caught in the rear teeth of the saw by reason of the absence of the guard and was thrown very violently, striking the workman in the abdomen and inflicting an injury from which he died

in a few days. In this case there was an award of something like \$1,700.00, set aside as a reserve to pay the pension to the widow of the deceased workman. A hearing was held by the Commission, at which the employing company was held to be in violation of this provision of the law, and a penalty was invoked in 50 per cent of the award. An appeal was taken to the superior court for Thurston county. The court, after making a personal inspection of the saw, held that the company was not liable for the reason that the absence of the guard was not responsible for this particular accident. No appeal was taken by the Commission, as it was not considered this particular case would present a really favorable cause on which to go to the supreme court. The important thing which happened, however, as a result of bringing this action against the employer, is that the safeguard was at once repaired and placed back on this particular saw and is still being used—and no workman has been injured by it since that time, although it has been in constant operation.

Claim No. 97872 is a case where an eleven year old child was employed at work upon a small saw in a box factory in a rural community east of the mountains, with the result that the child lost his entire right hand and a portion of the arm, it being completely severed close up to the elbow. The boy was made an award of \$1,750.00. In this case the employer evidently sought to evade his responsibility by failure to report the accident. One of the State Factory Inspectors heard of the case some time after it happened and reported it to this Department. The employer was served with notice to report, and did so. This report upon the face of it showed a plain violation of the law, and a demand was thereupon made on the employer to pay into the accident fund 50 per cent of the award made in the case. The employer admitted his guilt and made settlement by paying the demand.

Claim No. 96316 was a case in which a young boy suffered the loss of a part of his fingers by bringing them in contact with a small rip saw in a lumber and box factory. The company sought to evade payment of the penalty upon the grounds that they had a court permit to employ the boy, although this permit expressly provided as follows: "Not to be employed upon or permitted to play, or loaf upon or around dangerous premises or machinery, or be surrounded by unsanitary conditions." They accordingly took an appeal to the superior court, where the Commission was sustained. The following is taken from the memorandum of the court in sustaining the Commission:

"Although the amount involved in this action is not large and the trial settings did not give the case an air of much importance, yet it seems to me to be among the most important I have yet been called upon to decide. The importance is occasioned by the fact that the adjudication calls for an interpretation of the state labor law as applied to minors, and ascertainment of the relation and responsibility between the employer and the state. * * *

"The time-keeper in reporting the accident to the state industrial department stated it to have occurred as follows:

"'Employee was piling box shooks up beside rip saw and as near as we can learn he in some manner dropped his hand on the saw as he finished placing a bunch of shooks on the table.'

"The boy signed a statement which had been made out by the timekeeper in the following words:

"'I was placing a bunch of box shooks on table and when I took my hand away from under them I caught it in the saw.'

"At the trial evidence was given to the effect that the boy was somewhat undersized, and that as the result of a demonstration a few days before the trial it was found that the top of the table on which he was piling the boxes was so high and the saw so far from its edge that he could not reach it with his hand unless he would raise on his tip toes and exert himself for that purpose. The testimony also tended to show that after his injury two pieces of board were found behind the saw cut in a peculiar manner; that is, instead of being cut with two rectangular pieces as is usually done on this machine, the pieces were such as to show that a rectangular board had been cut by starting the saw at one corner and cutting through to the opposite corner, making two triangles. The theory being, that while the operator's attention was elsewhere that the boy received his injury in running this board through the saw, instead of receiving his injuries while piling the boards on the table as reported at the time of the accident.

"The state industrial insurance department awarded the boy the sum of \$302.50 and assessed fifty per cent thereof (\$151.25) to the employer and demanded payment thereof. From this finding the Anacortes Lumber & Box Company has appealed to this court.

"The state contends that the appellant is liable for fifty per cent of this award, 1st: That the statute so directs where a boy below 14 years of age is employed in a factory of this kind and is injured; 2nd: Because the minor was placed at dangerous employment in violation of the conditions of the permit. The appellant contends that it is not liable, because the boy was employed under the permit; that he was not employed at a dangerous work; and that he was injured, not in line of his employment but while operating the saw himself in violation of instructions and warnings theretofore given him.

"The provisions of the workmen's compensation act under which this demand upon appellant is made reads:

"'If any workman shall be injured because of the absence of any safeguard or protection required to be provided or maintained by, or pursuant to any statute or ordinance, or any departmental regulation under any statute, or be at the time of the injury, of less than the maximum age prescribed by law for the employment of a minor in the occupation in which he shall be engaged when injured, the employer shall within ten days after demand therefor by the department, pay into the accident fund * * * in case the consequent payment to the workman out of the accident fund be a lump sum, a sum equal to fifty per cent of that amount.' Laws 1911 Pg. 363, Sec. 9.

"This wording taken literally, is plain to the effect, that if a workman is injured because of the absence of a safeguard where one should be used, or if a minor below the maximum age be injured, the employer is liable for one-half the sum paid to the injured workman. This statute makes an exception where the safeguard has been removed by the person injured, but no exception is made or reserved where the injured workman is a minor below the maximum age for the occupation in which he is injured. What did the legislature mean by the term maximum? The workman's compensation act does not define it. The only other place in this act where the word "minor" is used, is in Section 6604-6 R. & B. Code, which reads:

"'A minor working at an age legally permitted under the laws of this state shall be deemed Sui Juris for the purpose of this act * * *.'

"There is no provision in this law for granting permission to minors to work under its provisions. It is clear then that the legislature intended that this law so far as it applies to minors shall be construed in connection with other laws on that subject. The present law on that subject is Section 2447 R. & B. Code, which reads as follows:

"* * * any male child under the age of fourteen years or any female child under the age of sixteen years, at any labor whatever in or in connection with any store, shop, factory, mine or any inside employment not connected with a farm or housework, without the written permit thereto of a Judge of a Superior Court wherein such child may live, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.'

"The foregoing provision is a part of the criminal code of 1909. There is another provision which is section 6570, R. & B. Code, which was passed as a part of the 'Female and Child Labor Law' in 1907, and reads:

“ * * * Nor shall any child of either sex under the age of fourteen years be hired out to labor in any factory, mill, workshop, or store at any time; Provided, that any superior court may issue a permit for the employment of any child between the ages of twelve and fourteen at any occupation, not in his judgment dangerous or injurious to the health or morals of such child.’

“It is evident that the legislature intended the word maximum should be the greatest age at which it was unlawful to employ a minor, and so far as the issues in this case are concerned it does not make any difference which one of these laws we hold applicable, as this boy was below the maximum age of either law. It is not difficult to ascertain what the legislature has said upon this subject, and it only makes it difficult to determine what is intended when we attempt to read or place something in this law not placed there by the law-making body. If the legislature intended that the permit of the court should excuse the employer of the payment of one-half of the damage where a minor below the defined maximum age was injured, why did it not make a suitable exception to cover that phase the same as it did with reference to the workman who removes the guard from guarded machinery? The only logical conclusion is that it didn't make the exception because it did not intend that any should be made. * * * It therefore was either the intention of the legislature to make the employer liable under these circumstances or this condition was overlooked, and no exception made for it.

“The order of the Commission will therefore be affirmed.”

RETURNING INJURED MEN TO USEFUL PLACES IN INDUSTRY.

The problem of returning the crippled man to a useful place in industry is one of the important undertakings of the day and is receiving tremendous support in the thing that the government is doing for our crippled soldiers returning from the battle line in France. What society is doing for its war cripples it should also do for its industrial cripples; and what the nation's gratitude prompts it to do for its war cripples will be a mighty fine thing to crystallize into the latter, and thus make way for a good work that we should continue so long as industry shall maim and cripple its workmen.

America has not been slow to prepare for the rehabilitation of her crippled soldiers. Early last winter bills were introduced in congress, the purpose of which was to establish great institutions to be under the general control of the National Board for Vocational Education, and to which would be attracted the best surgical and educational talent in America to have charge of the splendid work of making every crippled soldier fit for a useful place in life. It was known that thousands of these brave men would be returning to our shores with their limbs torn, sight gone, and a thousand other forms of injury that would make it difficult for them to follow their former occupations, or any other work, except that they were again made fit by the highest surgical attention, vocational re-education and equipped if need be with the best that our brains and inventive genius could devise in the way of artificial appliances. Such a bill was enacted into law and approved by the President, June 27. An appropriation of \$2,000,000.00 was made immediately available for the uses of the Federal Board on Vocational Education, and that board immediately organized its work to take charge of the wounded soldiers as fast as they were returned from the battle front.

TO BE MADE FIT FOR REAL JOBS.

The War Department early made it clear that it was against its policy to accept the offer of well-intentioned individuals, many of whom expressed a desire to take crippled soldiers into their service as watchmen, messengers and in positions of similar character; but that these men were to be put back into life as real men in real jobs. Here is the thing that is being done, as stated by the War Department:

"From the moment that a wounded soldier is taken to the field hospital he is encouraged to understand that the seriousness of his wounds will not render him worthless for useful work. The work of instructing him both physically and mentally is carried on simultaneously.

"At the present time there are many soldiers in army hospitals in this country who have been crippled. In many cases these men are receiving the preliminary training which will be finished by civil boards authorized to continue the work begun by the surgeon general. It is hoped that business men in general will accept these men on an equal footing with men who have not been crippled. These men will receive a training that will make them competent in the trade or profession which they elect to follow."

The actual work of rehabilitating the injured soldiers in one of the large institutions which has been established by the government, and the enthusiasm with which it is entered into, is most interestingly described in the following article written by Frederic J. Haskin, a noted writer of Washington, D. C.:

CRIPPLES CURED AT WAR HOSPITAL BY NEW SCIENCE.

Situated on the outskirts of Washington, in a high stretch of open country, is the Walter Reed army hospital, now engaged in its reconstruction wards in restoring to health American wounded sent back from France. They are coming in rapidly now—mostly amputation cases. Physiologically, they present very few difficulties. The work of the surgeons at the front can seldom be improved upon. But psychologically, they present a problem which it has taken an entirely new science to solve—the science of occupational therapy.

Here at the Walter Reed hospital they not only have operating rooms, sick wards, convalescent wards and all the other features of a regular hospital, but they have a carpenter shop, a business college, a printing establishment, a farm, an Oriental rug factory, an elementary school and courses in advanced mathematics. From a few red brick buildings, with white-pillared porticos, the institution has grown to the size of a small town, with a power plant at one end, a farm at the other, and a thick scattering of rough pine workshops and long, narrow, frame dormitories in between. If it were not for the screened porches that run the full length of the dormitories, and the informal costume of the patients, which is a gray flannel bathrobe, a visitor might easily mistake the Walter Reed hospital for a university, possibly specializing in medicine.

Curative Workshop.

The other day a group of bathrobed men were sitting about a long, oblong table on the porch of a building marked "curative workshop." Three of them were big, light-haired Swedes; two were small, dark Sicilians; two were blond, raw-boned youths from our own rural districts, and one was a negro. All were busy copying passages out of textbooks under the supervision of a man in khaki. One of the Swedes was writing with his left hand because his right hand was missing. "This is a class of illiterates," explained one of the hospital instructors. "They are just learning how to read and write, and they are fascinated by it. Under the stimulus of this new interest they are getting well at a great rate."

"We have men of all nationalities here," the instructor continued, "men of all degrees of education, intelligence and physical capacity. Each man's case must be considered separately. We must find some occupation for him, but it must be an occupation adapted to his specific needs. If he has a stiff joint, he must be given work to take the stiffness out; if his legs are injured so that he cannot use them, he must be taught some occupation depending upon the use of his hands; if nervous, he is given work to occupy his mind, and if his heart is weak his occupation must be light."

Nervous Patients at Work.

Not far from the group of students on the porch, under the shade of a stretched canvas roof, three privates in blue overalls were working on three different automobiles in various stages of decrepitude. One was barely more than a chassis; one was minus its front wheels and engine, and the other was whole, but extremely battered. The third private was preparing to paint it a dark blue. It was a hot day. The men's faces were stained with perspiration, but they swore cheerfully as they worked, which in the American male is a sign of deep contentment. "Those are nervous patients," said the instructor. "We gave them automobile work because it keeps their minds occupied without producing any mental strain. They don't have to do it if they don't want to, but they have been at it all day."

Occupational therapy is instituted at the Walter Reed hospital as soon as a patient is able to sit up in bed, before he can become a prey to melancholy reflections upon his physical condition. Materials and tools are brought to him by cheerful women in blue uniforms and veils, who show him how to make a variety of useful articles. With a small hand loom, made of discarded adhesive plaster spools and pine wood in the hospital carpenter shop, he is taught how to knit helmets and socks and belts. The belt of khaki-colored wool is usually the thing that decides a man to learn to knit. They are very popular and nearly every patient has one.

Many men prefer embroidering to knitting, but fewer of them succeed at this because the average male is hopelessly clumsy when it comes to handling a needle. Nevertheless, some very good work is being turned out. They have a collection of embroidered and stenciled bags, center pieces and table covers here at the hospital which would do credit to a professional embroidery establishment. Also, one of the men declares that the embroidered knitting bag he sent home to his wife was so well done that he has never been able to make her believe he did it.

Wooden Toys Made.

Wooden toys are also made by the men while still confined in their beds, and willow baskets in all shapes and colors. The effect of color on the sick man's mind is taken into consideration, and the somber colors are kept away from him. Instead his toys are made out of brightly painted wood. His baskets are of yellow, orange, green and blue grass, and his embroidery designs are planned by the new school of artists. Recently one of the reconstruction aides developed an apparatus which permits a man to set type in bed, and typesetting is now gaining in popularity. The other day one invalid set the type of a patriotic song in large letters, while his comrade in the next bed drew an illustration for it.

As long as a man remains in bed the occupations afforded him are necessarily limited, but when he is able to get up and walk about a really useful vocation must be found for him—something that will enable him to be self supporting. It is the task of the medical department of the army to equip maimed soldiers, physically and mentally, for their return to civil life, provided they cannot be used in the army. Many of them, who entirely recover their health, are sent back to the front. Others, who are in no condition to fight, can be used for other work. Just because a man has lost his right hand is no reason why he cannot serve the army as a typist or accountant, watchman or truck driver. Or, if he is too nervous for the infantry, he can at least plant potatoes.

Graded on Trade Tests.

Thus when a medical officer pronounces a man ready to undertake a more strenuous line of work than basket weaving, he is sent to the hospital's educational department for a diagnosis of his capabilities. Some of the foremost educators and psychologists in America are on duty here at the Walter Reed hospital. They question the man as to his past history, the amount of education he has had, his vocational experience, the number of years he practiced a profession or plied his trade, and ask him to state his vocational preferences.

By means of certain examinations called "trade tests" a man may be rated in three grades—namely, apprentice, journeyman and expert. If a man has had no particular trade, and voices no special preference, he is helped select a trade, always bearing in mind his physical handicap, if any. The service has a list of trades and professions, with the rate of intelligence required for each. Civil engineering stands at the head of this list, as requiring the highest degree of intelligence, and unskilled labor is at the bottom.

"An example of how the educational officers work their system is an incident which occurred the other day. A man who had lost his right arm was sent to the laboratory for vocational assignment. He had been a carpenter before he had entered the army. His examination showed that with a little more training he would be eligible for the job of carpenter's foreman. The laboratory therefore recommended that he be allowed to brush up in elementary mathematics, to take a course in business English, and a course in architectural drawing.

Examination Severe.

"On the same day a man with a broken tendon was sent in with a recommendation from the medical officer attending him that he be put in the automobile shop. The man assured the psychologist questioning him that he was familiar with automobile mechanics, but an examination by the instructor in auto mechanics showed that he did not know a spark plug from a fly wheel. A further intelligence test showed that he would probably make a good cook.

"In this way the education service helps each man to choose an occupation congenial to him; one that will not overtax his mental ability, and one that will cure, if possible, his physical disability. It does more than this, too. By means of special apparatus invented here in the laboratory, it is able to measure a man's improvement in the use of a maimed limb, and show him the results, thereby encouraging him and promoting his cure. For it has been found that the chief medicine a wounded soldier needs is encouragement."

What Mr. Haskin has told us in the above is but a slight vision of the possibilities of the government in this great work. In the years that have gone by, before we became involved in the great world war, England and France were doing these marvelous things, and what they have done we too will do perhaps better than they, for we have had their experience to build upon, and thus we should go on to even greater things. And what this government is doing and will continue to do for our war cripples, it can also do for its industrial cripples. To care for these war cripples and put them back to a place in life we will continue to build these magnificent institutions for surgical and educational correction larger and more efficient as the demand requires, and to them we will attract the best surgical and educational talent in all the world. Out of the desire of these great minds to give their best devotion to the welfare of the men who have staked their all on their country's altar will come the most marvelous accomplishments of modern surgical and educational work, for this is the thing out

of which the highest worth is born, and so no longer will disabled men be permitted to exist mere "living souls in dead bodies," but they shall be made whole and useful, given back to human happiness and expression. For these great institutions and their methods for the rehabilitation of broken men surely will not be permitted by the great people of this country to fall into disuse and decay while industry goes on maiming men. It then must be that when the last cripple of this war has been mended and made whole again, that these splendid institutions, and the talent of the men who have made them efficient, shall be continued to care for our soldiers of industry, of whom we are maiming a half million a year.

This whole thing is well beyond the experimental stage. The things that are actually being done for disabled men seem almost unbelievable. Legless and armless men, by surgery and artificial appliances, are made almost as "good as new," while faculties in the blind are being developed to take the place of sight, and all are being taught to perform wonderful things. What a splendid thing it will be for the workman who meets with a serious accident, that deprives him of limb, sight, hearing or other bodily function or sense, to know that science will take hold of him and do so much to make him whole again, instead of being left helpless and hopeless as he generally has been.

BILL TO AID THE STATES IN REHABILITATION WORK.

Having in mind the importance of legislation to make this system of rehabilitation a possibility in the states, and to preserve in so far as possible the services of the surgeon and educator who have been prepared for the high order of work by the experience of the war, this commission, in common with like commissions and accident boards in the various states united in petitioning congress on the general subject matter. The following letter was sent to Hon. Hoke Smith, U. S. Senate, to Hon. William J. Sears, House of Representatives, and to the Senators and Representatives in the congress from this state:

"The fact that Senate Bill No. 4284, and House Bill No. 11367, providing for vocational rehabilitation and return to industrial life of soldiers and sailors crippled while in the war, has been introduced in the United States Senate by Hon. Hoke Smith, and in the House of Representatives by Hon. William J. Sears, has been called to the attention of the Industrial Insurance Commission of the State of Washington. We wish to express our hearty approval of this legislation and at the same time urge upon you an amendment to the bill, providing the same consideration for the crippled and maimed workmen of the industrial occupations of our country.

"In the administration of the Workmen's Compensation Law of this state we are daily confronted with the necessity of some provision whereby those industrial cripples may be restored to conditions enabling them to again take their places in the industrial life of the state—conditions which will make them again self-supporting and producing factors in industrial life rather than a burden to themselves and upon society.

"We have conferred with his Excellency, Ernest Lister, the Governor of this state, about this matter and we can say that the bill and the proposed amendment meet with his approval, and we earnestly urge the passage of such legislation as will not only provide for the cripples who shall

return from the war but also for that other great army of cripples who are the victims of our industrial life."

The original law was passed without the amendment to provide for industrial cripples, as that was thought to be more properly a state matter. Bills are now pending in Congress (in the Senate by Hon. Hoke Smith, and in the House by Representative Bankhead) to provide a plan of rehabilitation of industrial cripples to be carried on by state institutions, for which the federal government will match the state appropriation of any state that approaches the problem in a serious way.

EMPLOYERS URGED TO ACT NOW.

While it is all very well to have some well defined state and governmental plan to cope with this great problem, and we should urge it with all vigor, it is not necessary to await the full fruition of these plans, in order to do something for the industrial cripples of our state. The employers themselves can do a great constructive work here in the state of Washington by finding a place of employment for their own industrial cripples. In any plant employing any considerable number of men, a suitable place can usually be found for any man who gets crippled in that plant, and frequently, too, with equal advantage to both the man and to the employer. Several employers in the state are already doing this very thing, and they report most excellent results.

STATE HOSPITALS.

In this connection the Industrial Insurance Commission desires to endorse the recommendation of the State Medical Aid Board for state hospitals for injured men. It would be a splendidly practical thing to maintain state hospitals in connection with the work of rehabilitation of industrial cripples. The rehabilitation work should begin with the men while they are in the hospital, for the bedside therapy of this work would be a splendid aid to their early recovery. Recovery is frequently long delayed by reason of the melancholy developed by men who lay flat on their backs for long periods on account of their injuries. Having something to do, and taking an interest in life, would bring about a much earlier recovery in most any of these men. Besides the men would constantly develop a more hopeful outlook upon life, which would be conducive both to their efficiency as workers and to good citizenship. In this connection it will not be amiss to note that while, owing to the vastly larger number of men employed in industry in this state during the past year, there has been a tremendous increase in the number of accidents. The cost of accidents, however, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1918, is considerably less than the cost of accidents for the previous year, when the number of accidents, due to the smaller number of men employed, was much less. The one good explanation for this is that under the medical aid law, which really began to become effective in the latter year, the medical, surgical and hospital treatment of men, however much it yet lacks of perfection, was so much more adequate and effective, that the men recovered sooner and had less disability as a result of their accidents, than they have had in former years

when medical care was less adequate. Now, if better results can be obtained for the injured men, at a less cost to the employers, simply by using the funds advantageously in the broadening and bettering of the administration of the law, it then seems that this would be the profitable thing to do. The state hospital, in connection with a good program of rehabilitation work, would command the services of the most highly trained surgeons and educators, who, working with all the high grade equipment and all adequate facilities, would get these men out of the condition in which their injuries place them in so much shorter time and in so much better shape as really to effect a wonderful economy. Much more money is now being spent to get, in comparison, indifferent results. This is not a plan to spend money, but to save it; just as it is a plan to get better results for the injured man.

AUDIT DIVISION.

The unprecedented increase in the activities of almost every department of industry within the State, especially during the past year, has added so tremendously to the demands both upon the audit and claim divisions of the department that it is altogether impossible to meet them with that consideration and dispatch they should receive with our present office corps, necessarily limited as it is by an inadequate appropriation.

The custody of the Medical Aid fund with which this department was charged by an act of the last session of Legislature, and which became effective June 7, 1917, has, to a greater degree than any other condition, augmented the work of the audit division. The collection and disbursement of this fund, while much smaller in amount of dollars and cents, involve, in practically every detail, the same clerical work and accounting system as that required for the accident fund.

The handling of the Medical Aid fund and the added work of computing the merit rating penalties under the system now effective have imposed an impossible amount of work upon this department with its present working force.

Sixteen hundred and sixty-five new firms have been listed in the department during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1918, showing a small decrease as compared with the preceding fiscal year. This decrease is evidently due in a large measure to the heavy enlistment in the war service of the Government, and also to an attractive increase of wages and the heavy demand for workmen in the larger permanent manufacturing industries of the State. Especially is this true of the lumber and shipbuilding industries.

It would be difficult to compute accurately the number of employes covered by the Compensation Act owing to the varying conditions of employment. However, a careful tabulation of the employer's reports for the month of June, 1918, shows that there were 244,319 employes subject to the benefits of the Act, of whom 37,000 were employed in shipbuilding.

To ascertain the gross amount of payrolls for the year ending September 30, 1918, would entail a greater amount of time than the department could spare without necessarily neglecting more important work. However, reference to the following summary of the collections and disbursements account of the Accident Fund for the fiscal years 1916 to 1918, inclusive, will show that there has been a marked increase in the payrolls and number of employes during the past two years:

	Contributions	Claims Paid	Pensions Paid	Reserve
1915	\$1,289,070 05	\$883,542 46	\$167,499 16	\$231,139 23
1916	1,222,766 71	960,948 94	205,799 83	469,906 28
1917	1,820,736 54	1,217,668 12	240,531 63	725,838 48
1918	2,552,390 67	1,135,727 70	280,717 56	787,038 41

The following rulings affecting classifications have been made since our last report:

Operations in construction of concrete shipbuilding listed in Class Nine at a basic rate of 4½%.

Effective October 1st, 1918, operations in auto repair shops where vulcanizing is done to be considered as working in rubber and are to be listed in Class 38 at a basic rate of 1½%.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF COST.

The following table shows the percentage of basic rate assessed each year for the first six years' operation of the act, also the average yearly percentage for the same period.

Assessed and Average Yearly Rate per Class for Six Years.

CLASS NUMBER	PERCENTAGE OF BASIC RATE ASSESSED						Average Yearly Percentage of Basic Rate Assessed
	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	
1.....	66.66	66.66	50.00	33.33	33.33	.....	41.67
2.....	66.66	66.66	50.00	50.00	50.00	100.00	63.89
3.....	66.66	75.00	100.00	83.33	83.33	83.33	54.16
5.....	66.66	50.00	50.00	50.00	66.66	50.00	55.55
6.....	66.66	50.00	50.00	33.33	.....	.....	33.33
7.....	50.00	33.33	83.33	50.00	50.00	50.00	52.78
8.....	66.66	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	52.78
9.....	25.00	50.00	50.00	.....	33.33	33.33	31.94
9.....	66.66	91.66	66.66	83.33	83.33	100.00	81.94
10.....	33.33	25.00	25.00	25.00	33.33	25.00	27.78
12.....	50.00	75.00	50.00	.....	.....	25.00	33.33
13.....	50.00	25.00	25.00	.....	25.00	25.00	29.83
14.....	25.00	25.00	25.00	.....	25.00	25.00	29.16
15.....	50.00	50.00	50.00	25.00	.....	.....	29.16
16.....	50.00	75.00	91.66	150.00	100.00	83.33	91.66
17.....	33.33	75.00	75.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	80.55
18.....	25.00	75.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
19.....	25.00	25.00	25.00	.....	25.00	25.00	20.83
21.....	25.00	25.00	33.33	33.33	66.66	.....	30.55
22.....	8.33	16.66	25.00	25.00	25.00	.....	16.66
23.....	50.00	75.00	50.00	25.00	25.00	8.33	38.88
24.....	100.00	75.00	75.00	50.00	66.66	33.33	66.66
29.....	41.66	50.00	58.33	50.00	50.00	50.00	49.99
31.....	50.00	75.00	50.00	66.66	50.00	83.33	62.49
33.....	25.00	50.00	25.00	.....	.....	8.33	18.05
34.....	50.00	33.33	33.33	33.33	66.66	50.00	44.44
35.....	25.00	25.00	25.00	33.33	75.00	75.00	43.05
37.....	25.00	50.00	50.00	.....	25.00	50.00	33.33
38.....	25.00	25.00	25.00	16.66	16.66	75.00	30.55
39.....	25.00	25.00	25.00	33.33	25.00	66.66	33.33
40.....	8.33	16.66	16.66	16.66	25.00	25.00	18.05
41.....	8.33	4.16	8.33	.....	8.33	8.33	6.24
42.....	25.00	100.00	100.00	75.00	75.00	100.00	79.16
43.....	25.00	50.00	25.00	16.66	16.66	66.66	33.33
44.....	50.00	75.00	25.00	25.00	50.00	50.00	45.83
45.....	25.00	50.00	25.00	33.33	25.00	25.00	30.55
46.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.50	25.00	.....
47.....	41.66	75.00	50.00	50.00	25.00	25.00	44.44
48.....	25.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	25.00	.....	33.33

The basic rates for the subdivisions of the different classes vary and in order to get the true assessed rate in each subdivision of class it was necessary to use percentages. To find the cost per \$100.00 of payroll in any class or subdivision of class, multiply the basic rate by the percentage. Example: The basic rate in Class 31 is .025; the average yearly cost is 62.49% of the basic rate, therefore, 62.49x0.25 equals \$1.56; or, in other words, the average yearly cost per \$100.00 payrolls for the past six years in Class 31 was \$1.56.

*Covering period from October 1, 1911, to December 31, 1916.

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENT FUND, OCTOBER 1, 1917, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1918.

DESCRIPTION	Class	No. of Firms	Balance October 1, 1917	Expense	Contributions	Refunds	Claims Paid	Reserve to Secure Pensions	Balance September 30, 1918
CONSTRUCTION—									
Sewers and tunnels.....	1	451	\$52,914 00	\$3 45	\$9,990 74	\$5,754 10	\$5,328 68	\$5,668 07	\$46,150 44
Bridges and towers.....	2	183	* 2,447 50	26 54	22,907 06	80 03	9,584 00	5,920 14	4,843 76
Pile driving.....	3	85	8,673 23	25 45	12,115 64	16 27	10,577 25	10,174 60	10,174 60
General construction.....	5	3,336	11,246 00	243 65	148,975 20	6,507 81	54,184 60	98,548 87	70,751 97
Electric, gas, water.....	6	551	* 79,044 30	26 00	5,168 71	911 41	9,682 40	10,193 05	63,470 15
Railroads.....	7	211	* 16,717 86	73 63	136,380 96	870 60	38,993 25	43,920 01	36,397 12
Street and road work.....	8	656	88,333 80	82 62	54,948 29	2,700 83	22,454 00	13,763 01	52,281 72
Shipbuilding.....	9	93	8,093 05	298 56	341,971 54	700 66	144,241 37	100,842 01	103,986 59
OPERATION—									
Lumber, mills, etc.....	10	1,805	* 24,827 05	1,289 69	1,101,988 26	649 70	508,633 80	315,484 50	250,802 32
Dredging.....	19	93	3,875 67	2 00	4,755 86	108 20	1,391 65	3,620 36	3,209 73
Electric systems.....	13	98	10,120 50	9 80	19,617 63	18 00	2,739 95	28,394 21	* 1,423 53
Street railways.....	14	20	5,211 43	53 05	42,132 70	.....	9,629 95	7,855 64	29,805 49
Telephone and telegraph.....	15	87	8,438 43	3 00	72 75	.....	878 15	2,593 99	5,036 06
Coal mining.....	10	62	* 8,908 48	263 61	217,427 30	261 77	68,243 90	91,385 95	48,363 59
Quarries.....	17	350	9,604 55	35 85	41,969 92	140 16	11,679 35	12,972 79	26,746 62
Smelters.....	18	8	* 84 74	59 25	57,691 06	.....	21,194 75	16,117 62	20,234 40
Gas.....	19	14	3,511 85	.....	4,583 68	.....	1,006 55	4,470 26	2,618 72
Grain elevators.....	21	631	10,036 96	12 23	3,053 31	39 79	6,231 80	4,216 37	2,595 08
Laundries.....	22	195	5,594 68	8 07	7,661 92	168 06	6,598 50	4,310 44	2,171 53
Water works.....	23	163	5,765 17	4 40	.....	47 20	3,208 70	5,843 24	* 2,242 17
Paper mills.....	54	4	* 1,343 85	18 00	17,163 90	.....	10,678 40	4,738 77	414 88
FACTORIES—									
Wood working.....	29	300	8,958 80	75 35	72,202 64	213 22	58,185 55	2,056 48	20,630 84
Cement manufacturing.....	31	102	156 50	5 55	18,777 81	.....	2,667 45	10,432 84	5,828 47
Fish canneries.....	33	71	14,407 71	5 20	9,877 48	127 94	7,411 80	10,746 77	5,993 48
Steel manufacturing.....	34	1,215	11,765 64	79 76	89,403 87	139 03	60,294 15	22,573 91	18,082 66
Brick manufacturing.....	35	48	335 20	7 80	9,389 74	17 57	3,643 40	6,056 17	6,056 17
Breweries.....	37	69	994 49	.....	2,463 37	30 75	1,180 70	.....	2,246 41
Textile manufacturing.....	38	250	1,764 12	2 25	8,669 58	17 91	6,885 70	.....	3,577 84
Foodstuffs.....	39	221	2,754 02	38 68	29,722 45	17 07	10,054 05	9,806 5	12,550 16
Creameries.....	40	141	2,840 16	7 20	10,251 61	1 32	5,872 30	.....	7,210 95
Printing.....	41	374	* 30 86	.....	8,310 96	39 68	3,259 85	.....	5,002 29

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENT FUND—Concluded.

DESCRIPTION	Class	No. of Firms	Balance October 1, 1917	Expense	Contributions	Refunds	Claims Paid	Reserve to Secure Pensions	Balance September 30, 1918
MISCELLANEOUS—									
Longshoring.....	42	90	* 988 80	38 58	11,708 16	† 17 95	15,212 05	8,033 46	* 12,582 68
Packing house.....	43	163	19 83	11 90	23,661 48	6 22	10,462 90	5,559 79	7,611 10
Ice manufacturing.....	44	81	920 32	3 90	5,312 22	3 53	3,163 25	.....	3,121 56
Theatre employes.....	45	138	2,501 91	.....	707 37	27 94	59 40	.....	3,121 94
Powder works.....	46	3	9,540 00	.....	178 91	† 261 84	359 80	5,280 05	3,568 92
Cresoting works.....	47	3	2,369 05	.....	295 26	.....	33 45	.....	2,699 85
Elective adoption.....	48	60	5,213 79	.....	300 13	.....	151 50	.....	5,362 42
			\$325,046 43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$89,874 64
			* 55,319 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	* 16,248 08
			\$269,727 16	\$2,819 72	\$2,532,390 67	\$19,905 04	\$1,135,727 70	\$787,088 41	\$576,625 96
Totals.....		12,424							

* Overdrafts deducted from totals. † Interest on warrants stamped N. S. F.

STATEMENT OF RESERVE FUND, OCTOBER 1, 1917, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1918.

DESCRIPTION	Class	Balance October 1, 1917	Required Reserve	Bond Investment Interest	Pensions Paid	Balance September 30, 1918
CONSTRUCTION—						
Sewers and tunnels.....	1	\$24,150 25	\$5,668 07	\$634 45	\$4,118 94	\$26,833 83
Bridges and towers.....	2	32,332 41	5,920 14	872 67	3,946 92	35,178 30
Pile driving.....	3	10,400 28	.....	251 02	1,333 87	9,407 43
General construction.....	5	135,106 85	28,548 87	3,548 48	18,281 10	148,923 10
Electric, gas, water.....	6	50,792 57	10,123 05	1,273 16	6,052 33	56,136 45
Railroads.....	7	245,940 53	43,920 01	6,192 74	28,329 88	267,723 40
Street and road work.....	8	65,697 33	15,703 01	1,633 71	8,977 93	74,116 12
Shipbuilding.....	9	27,053 84	100,842 01	1,131 33	6,680 08	122,352 10
OPERATIONS—						
Lumber, mills, etc.....	10	820,025 67	315,434 50	22,396 03	115,332 21	1,042,524 89
Dredging.....	12	9,823 12	3,920 36	237 06	1,088 50	12,802 04
Electric systems.....	13	40,033 74	28,394 21	1,372 22	5,419 48	64,280 69
Street railways.....	14	28,443 25	7,835 64	683 67	3,333 45	36,651 11
Telephones and telegraph.....	15	7,536 51	2,533 99	183 11	837 50	9,476 41
Coal mining.....	16	290,725 47	91,385 95	7,423 13	88,684 97	351,351 63
Quarries.....	17	67,324 30	12,972 79	1,775 08	8,610 98	73,461 79
Smelters.....	18	9,023 51	16,117 92	295 05	1,576 17	23,860 31
Gas.....	19	3,830 82	4,470 26	92 82	335 00	8,058 00
Grain elevators.....	21	26,751 97	4,216 37	666 34	3,376 33	28,258 35
Laundries.....	22	2,358 21	4,310 44	102 03	434 07	6,336 61
Water works.....	23	6,746 03	5,343 24	137 58	1,236 00	11,010 85
Paper mills.....	24	9,553 04	4,738 77	228 01	1,342 50	13,177 32
FACTORIES—						
Woodworking.....	29	24,933 30	2,056 48	648 37	2,864 03	24,774 12
Cement manufacturing.....	31	16,597 91	10,432 84	605 01	2,284 58	25,351 18
Fish canneries.....	33	13,696 83	10,746 77	501 76	3,175 84	21,769 52
Steel manufacturing.....	34	24,381 05	22,573 91	844 85	3,584 17	44,215 64
Brick manufacturing.....	35	8,539 82	.....	290 53	1,591 85	7,198 50
Breweries.....	37	4,206 16	.....	97 24	810 15	3,493 25
Textile manufacturing.....	38	4,585 78	.....	110 41	480 00	4,216 19
Foodstuffs.....	39	4,344 97	9,806 51	278 56	1,056 67	13,373 37
Creameries.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Printing.....	41	3,879 33	.....	93 11	250 00	3,722 44

STATEMENT OF RESERVE FUND—Concluded.

DESCRIPTION	Class	Balance October 1, 1917	Required Reserve	Bond Investment Interest	Pensions Paid	Balance September 30, 1918
MISCELLANEOUS—						
Longshoring.....	42	25,136 47	8,033 46	608 23	2,836 10	30,042 06
Packing house.....	43	3,642 99	5,539 79	146 00	709 33	8,639 45
Ice manufacturing.....	44	423 77	.....	9 91	58 45	375 23
Theatre employes.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Powder mills.....	46	3,908 00	5,289 05	211 77	1,388 18	8,020 64
Crossoting wor'ts.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elective adoption.....	48	2,290 32	.....	55 39	300 00	2,045 08
Totals.....		\$2,054,361 70	\$787,693 41	\$55,966 05	\$280,717 56	\$2,016,648 00

**STATEMENT OF MEDICAL AID FUND, OCTOBER 1, 1917, TO
SEPTEMBER 30, 1918.**

Class	Balance October 1, 1917	Payments First Aid	Refunds	Contribu- tions	Penalties	Balance Sept. 30, 1918
A	\$10,943 86	\$16,694 07	\$559 69	\$27,374 27	\$30 00	\$21,094 37
B	17,076 23	17,644 66	265 26	39,171 77	7 25	38,345 33
C	26,137 77	29,849 30	729 87	49,253 41	62 59	44,874 60
D	23,095 41	28,225 97	1,620 52	56,002 32	78 23	49,329 47
E	19,767 52	24,261 69	956 94	51,304 38	13 20	45,866 47
Totals.....	\$97,020 79	\$116,675 69	\$4,132 28	\$223,106 15	\$191 27	\$199,510 24
* Less administra- tion expense.....						38,294 91
Balance in fund...						\$161,215 33

* Includes \$4,084.06 administration expense from June 30, 1917, to September 30, 1917.

BOND INVESTMENT SEPTEMBER 30, 1918.

SOURCES	School District	Amounts	Totals
UNITED STATES—			
Second Liberty Bonds Nos. 1, 340, 460-61-72-73 and 74, 4%, five at \$100.00 each.....		\$500 00	
Third Liberty Bond No. 7,213,998, 4½%.....		50 00	
Interim receipts (Z5) Nos. 1, 2 and 3, registered, 4½%, three at \$100,000.00 each.....		300,000 00	
Interim receipts (A5) Nos. 31 and 32, registered, 4½%, two at \$100,000.00 each.....		200,000 00	
Interim receipts (A4) Nos. 141 to 145 inclusive, registered, 4½%, five at \$10,000.00 each.....		50,000 00	\$550,550 00
STATE OF WASHINGTON—			
Capitol Building Fund Bonds.....			290,000 00
COUNTY—			
Asotin (Series C).....	25		16,000 00
Clallam (Series A-B).....	7		34,000 00
Clarke.....	6	100,000 00	
Clarke (Port of Vancouver).....		185,000 00	285,000 00
Cowlitz (Series B).....	36		25,000 00
Grays Harbor (Series C).....	28		90,000 00
King (Series 13).....	1	200,000 00	
King (Series 16), Seattle.....	1	150,000 00	
King (Series 2).....	161	10,000 00	
King (Port of Seattle, Smith's Cove).....		22,000 00	
King (Port of Seattle, East Waterway).....		16,000 00	
King (Port of Seattle, Lake Washington).....		9,000 00	
King (Port of Seattle, Water Front).....		12,000 00	
King (Port of Seattle, East Waterway No. 2).....		50,000 00	469,000 00
Okanogan (Series D).....	17	1,800 00	
Okanogan (Series E).....	17	22,000 00	23,800 00
Pend Oreille (Series A).....	2		19,000 00
Pacific (Series B).....	32		75,000 00
Snohomish county road bonds.....		253,000 00	
Snohomish county road bonds.....		300,000 00	553,000 00
Spokane (Series B).....	40	10,000 00	
Spokane (Series A).....	88	4,500 00	14,500 00
Thurston county road bonds.....			100,000 00
Whatcom (Series C).....	82		9,000 00
Whitman (Series D).....	1		10,000 00
Yakima (Series B).....	14	11,500 00	
Yakima (Series A).....	96	8,000 00	19,500 00
Total county and school district bonds.....			1,742,800 00
MUNICIPAL—			
Bellingham (dock).....		\$65,000 00	
Centralia.....		75,000 00	
Elma (Series A).....		4,900 00	
Oroville (Series A).....		2,000 00	
Oroville (Series B).....		6,500 00	
Seattle (municipal street railway).....		150,000 00	
Wenatchee (water).....		27,000 00	
Wenatchee.....		15,500 00	
White Salmon.....		9,000 00	
Walla Walla (funding).....		184,000 00	
Waitsburg (water).....		50,000 00	
Total municipal bonds.....			\$588,900 00
Total all bonds.....			\$3,172,250 00

SUMMARY OF ACCIDENT FUND.

Balance in fund, October 1, 1917.....		\$269,727 16
Total contributions for year ending September 30, 1918.....	\$2,552,390 67	
Less refund of excess contributions.....	19,906 04	2,532,484 63
Total receipts		\$2,802,211 79
Claims paid year ending September 30, 1918.....	1,135,727 70	
Traveling expense allowed claimants reporting for examination	2,819 72	
Total claims paid	\$1,138,547 42	
Reserve set aside to secure pensions.....	787,038 41	1,925,585 83
Balance in fund, September 30, 1918.....		\$876,625 96

SUMMARY OF RESERVE FUND.

Balance in fund October 1, 1917.....		\$2,054,361 70
Total awards, year ending September 30, 1918.....	\$787,038 41	
Interest received	55,966 05	843,004 46
Total		\$2,897,366 16
Pensions paid, year ending September 30, 1918.....		280,717 56
Balance in fund September 30, 1918.....		\$2,616,648 60

CASH FUND.

Accident Fund Balance	\$876,625 96	
Reserve Fund Balance	2,616,648 60	\$3,493,274 56
Invested in bonds to secure reserves.....	3,172,250 00	
Warrants held as cash	295 05	3,172,545 05
Net Cash Balance		\$320,729 51

STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATION EXPENSE FROM OCTOBER 1, 1917,
TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1918.

Salaries—Commissioners	\$10,016 13
Salaries—Chief Medical Advisor	3,000 00
Salaries—All others	76,456 19
Transportation	6,101 97
Hotels, meals, etc	4,020 85
Stationery and office supplies.....	3,152 85
Postage	12,743 02
Telephone and telegraph	590 36
Printing	3,885 01
Court costs	1,294 05
Rents	2,539 00
Office furniture and equipment	147 23
Physicians and special examiners	4,945 50
General expense	1,381 76
Total.....	\$130,273 92

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES.

From June 7, 1911, to September 30, 1918, by Fiscal Years.

Period	Receipts	Expenses
June 7, 1911 to September 30, 1912.....	\$980,445 75	\$107,868 08
October 1, 1912, to September 30, 1913.....	1,604,093 05	102,211 70
October 1, 1913, to September 30, 1914.....	1,647,772 49	106,948 15
October 1, 1914, to September 30, 1915.....	1,289,070 05	113,352 90
October 1, 1915, to September 30, 1916.....	1,302,576 61	115,172 00
October 1, 1916, to September 30, 1917.....	1,897,153 17	138,714 83
October 1, 1917, to September 30, 1918.....	2,608,356 69	130,273 92
Totals.....	\$11,329,467 81	\$814,541 58

RATIO OF EXPENSE TO TOTAL RECEIPTS.

June 7, 1911 to September 30, 1918.....	7.18%
October 1, 1917, to September 30, 1918.....	4.99%
October 1, 1917, to September 30, 1918, including Medical Aid contributions	4.60%

SUMMARY OF MEDICAL AID FUND.

Balance in fund October 1, 1917.....		\$92,936 73
Total contributions, year ending September 30, 1918....	\$223,297 42	
Less refund of excess contribution.....	4,132 28	
		<hr/>
Total receipts	\$219,165 14	
Less administration expense, year ending Sept. 30, 1918	34,210 85	184,954 29
		<hr/>
Total		\$277,891 02
First Aid Payments, year ending September 30, 1918.....		116,675 69
		<hr/>
Balance in fund September 30, 1918.....		\$161,215 33

CLAIM DIVISION.

For the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1918, there were 27,306 accidents reported, an average of 2,275 per month. This was an increase of 21.5%, or 4,830 more than the previous fiscal year ending September 30th, 1917. The greatest number of claims received in any one month since the beginning of operation of the Workmen's Compensation Act was for the month of August, 1918, with 2,682 claims reported, an average of 103.15 per work day.

Accidents which proved fatal reported for this year numbered 414, or an average of 35 fatal accidents per month.

A detailed statement of claims received and adjusted each month of the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1918, is shown in Claim Division Table No. 1. A comparative statement for each fiscal year's operation since the beginning of the Workmen's Compensation Act on October 11th, 1911, is shown in Claim Division Table No. 3.

Referring to Table No. 3, it will be noted that the number of claims rejected by the Department totaled 6,415, or an increase of 183.6%, or 4,153 more rejections than the previous year. Claims suspended totaled 5,478, or an increase of 91.13%, or 2,612 suspensions more than the previous year. The greater portion of the rejections and suspensions were caused by the seven day waiting period, as provided in Sec. 6604-5, Paragraph (1).

The employers, physicians and workmen, as a whole, have shown their hearty co-operation in complying with the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act in reporting accidents, filing claims, and submitting information required by the Department in the adjudication of claims.

The three essential reports to complete a claim are the application of the injured workman, the employer's report of accident and the physician's report covering the injury.

A frequent cause of delay in the adjustment of claims is caused by the injured workmen not reporting accidents immediately to their employers and very often not reporting at all, which causes additional correspondence between the Department and employer in an endeavor to secure the employer's report, and in the meantime the claimant desires to know why he does not receive compensation for his injury.

Another cause of delay in adjusting claims is the fact that when applications and reports are filed with the Department the questions asked therein are not intelligently answered; therefore, the Department cannot recognize these reports as sufficient to adjust the claim.

Oftentimes employers are under the impression that their report is not necessary on account of injury not being sufficient to cause time loss. Their report is essential, regardless of the fact that the injury is trivial, to establish proof of accident so that if claimant is entitled to benefits from the Medical Aid Department, same can be properly adjusted.

INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE DEPARTMENT—CLAIM DIVISION.

Comparative Statement Showing the Number of Accidents Reported and Claims Adjudicated During Each Fiscal Year Since September 30, 1912; also Fatal Accidents Which Are Included in the Total Number Reported by Months for Each Fiscal Year.

	FISCAL YEAR ENDING										Total September 30, 1918
	September 30, 1912	September 30, 1913	September 30, 1914	September 30, 1915	September 30, 1916	September 30, 1917	September 30, 1918				
October.....	547	1,242	1,489	1,276	1,255	1,961	2,078				
November.....	689	1,173	1,258	922	1,331	1,824	2,046				
December.....	769	1,198	1,146	962	1,270	1,735	2,017				
January.....	841	1,110	1,031	882	1,120	1,838	2,136				
February.....	896	1,206	1,039	834	1,142	1,650	2,070				
March.....	894	1,401	1,282	1,059	1,702	1,851	2,240				
April.....	965	1,428	1,367	1,041	1,650	1,806	2,148				
May.....	1,137	1,619	1,363	1,112	2,010	2,036	2,408				
June.....	1,396	1,488	1,404	1,289	2,079	2,023	2,477				
July.....	1,285	1,347	1,217	1,100	1,790	1,856	2,516				
August.....	1,455	1,550	1,366	1,423	2,120	1,964	2,682				
September.....	1,082	1,374	1,127	1,232	2,005	1,432	2,488				
Total accidents reported.....	11,896	16,336	15,089	13,162	19,494	22,476	27,306				
Average per month.....	891	1,361	1,257	1,096	1,625	1,873	2,275				
Per cent. increase or decrease over previous year.....		36.4 Increase	7.6 Decrease	2.7 Decrease	49.6 Increase	15.3 Increase	21.5 Increase				
ADJUDICATED											
Claims allowed (total temporary disability; full and final award).....	6,256	12,180	12,584	11,190	14,818	17,226	12,384				
Fatal accidents.....	257	319	347	210	296	339	312 ¹				
Total permanent disability (pensions).....	2	13	9	9	22	24	18				
Claims rejected.....	378	747	807	570	1,016	2,262	6,415				
Claims suspended.....											
(a) Claims not made by workmen; injuries trivial.....	1,552	2,980	1,914	1,224	1,693	2,601	5,246				
(b) Unable to locate claimants, etc.....	348	519	356	259	291	255	132				
Totals.....	8,893	16,767	16,021	13,462	18,136	22,817	24,607				

* 1917 report corrected, showing 100 less. † 1917 report corrected, showing 100 less.
 † 1917 report corrected, showing 619 less. † 1917 report corrected, showing 100 less.
¹ Pensions paid..... 194
 Rejections..... 35
 Suspensions (no dependents, etc.)..... 83
 2,089

INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE DEPARTMENT—CLAIM DIVISION.
Comparative Statement Showing the Number of Accidents Reported and of Claims Adjudicated Monthly for the Fiscal Year
Ending September 30, 1918.

	Total to Sept. 30, 1917	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Total Year Ending Sept. 30, 1918	Total Year 1911 to Sept. 30, 1918
Accidents reported.....	98,453	2,078	2,046	2,017	2,136	2,070	2,240	2,148	2,408	2,477	2,516	2,682	2,488	27,306	125,759
NUMBER OF CLAIMS ADJUDICATED															
Claims allowed (total temporary disability, full and final award).....	74,454	999	1,003	931	1,136	985	1,228	1,057	1,002	900	1,048	966	1,039	12,384	86,828
Total permanent disability.....	88	0	1	0	3	2	1	3	1	2	1	2	2	18	101
Rejections.....	* 5,620	344	488	601	533	481	570	616	561	559	514	509	639	6,415	12,035
Suspensions—															
(a) Claims not filed by workman; injuries trivial, etc.....	†11,354	173	339	408	476	436	647	375	450	558	615	422	457	5,346	16,700
(b) Awaiting further proof of accident; and until claimant heard from.....	†1,869	0	0	0	3	12	21	9	28	0	15	27	17	132	2,001
Fatals—															
(a) Pensions awarded.....	964	7	19	7	22	14	32	12	18	12	18	13	20	194	1,158
(b) Rejected.....	154	2	5	5	3	0	3	3	1	4	4	4	1	4	35
(c) Suspended (no dependents, etc.).....	650	2	6	9	10	3	13	5	11	8	9	2	5	83	733
Totals.....	95,148	1,527	1,801	1,961	2,186	1,983	2,515	2,110	2,072	2,103	2,224	1,942	2,183	24,607	119,755
Unadjusted at end of each period.....	2,337														5,297
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE CLAIMS FINALLY ADJUSTED:															
Final settlements reopened for additional compensation															
Rejections—Reopened.....	53	42	52	42	83	44	02	55	55	42	60	53	24	625	
Suspensions—Reopened (no claimants).....	10	10	10	10	9	7	7	20	10	14	15	18	4	134	
Suspensions—Reopened (miscellaneous).....	5	10	13	13	13	5	7	12	7	7	9	16	4	103	
Partial payments for time loss (account loss of earning power and permanent partial disability).....	12	4	0	0	3	8	5	3	11	5	7	1	1	60	
Awards for continued monthly time loss.....	41	32	38	38	120	110	96	106	97	55	147	122	111	1,075	
Totals.....	696	786	872	650	682	682	682	436	348	439	553	593	489	7,056	
Totals.....	817	804	975	878	806	789	682	528	562	791	803	633	9,058		
Total claims handled each month.....	2,346	2,755	2,937	2,739	3,075	2,739	3,254	2,743	2,601	2,665	3,014	2,745	2,821	33,695	

* 1917 report corrected, showing 169 less. † 1917 report corrected, showing 619 less. ‡ 1917 report corrected, showing 169 less.

FATAL ACCIDENTS BY CLASSES.

The Following Table Shows by Industrial Classes, the Number of Fatal Accidents Reported During the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1918:

CLASS	Number	CLASS	Number
1.....	3	30.....	1
2.....	0	31.....	1
3.....	3	33.....	5
5.....	15	34.....	8
6.....	6	35.....	2
7.....	17	37.....	0
8.....	3	38.....	1
9.....	56	39.....	2
10.....	194	40.....	1
12.....	1	41.....	0
13.....	3	42.....	6
14.....	4	43.....	3
15.....	1	44.....	0
16.....	47	45.....	0
17.....	4	46.....	0
18.....	2	48.....	0
19.....	1	Not under Act.....	11
21.....	2	Not yet classified.....	2
22.....	3		
23.....	3		
24.....	3		
		Total.....	414

MEDICAL SECTION.

During the past year, the majority of the special examinations of claimants in the western portion of the state have been made by the Medical Department of the Industrial Insurance Commission at the Olympia office. The Industrial Insurance Commission decided to call the claimants within a reasonable distance from Olympia, to the Olympia office for special examination, because in every case the medical department must rate the percentage of permanent partial disability, and this can be done in a more equitable manner by having claimants appear before the medical department at Olympia. For this reason the awards are more uniform than if the permanent partial disabilities were rated from the special examinations made by the different physicians over the state. In many instances where the special examination is not made at the Olympia office, before the claim can be settled it is necessary for the Commission to call the claimant to Olympia, which means a duplication of special examinations, and an additional cost in handling the claim. Many of these cases require X-ray examination for complete and accurate diagnosis of the claimant's condition. As the fee allowed for special examination is very small, in most instances the special examiner does not go to the expense and inconvenience of an X-ray examination, but draws his conclusion by other methods of examination. However, if an X-ray examination were made in all cases of fracture, the examiner in many instances would give a different opinion as to the amount of permanent partial disability present. The outside special examinations in many instances were unsatisfactory, due to the fact that during the past year the Commission had to repeatedly change examiners, for many of the examiners entered the Army. Best results come from special examination here in estimating the permanent partial disabilities.

The Industrial Insurance Commission requires that any permanent partial disability award which exceeds \$250.00 must be verified by some member or representative of the Industrial Insurance Commission, and since the number of adjusters, who in the past have verified and rated these small disabilities was reduced, it is necessary to call many of these claimants to Olympia for special examination, or to send them to one of the special examiners. This has increased the number of special examinations during the past twelve months.

For the twelve months ending September 30, 1918, 1,788 special examinations were made by the medical department of the Industrial Insurance Commission, at the Olympia office. Out of this 1,788 special examinations, it was necessary to make 1,560 X-ray plates in order to accurately determine the amount of permanent partial disability. The greater number of these 1,788 special examinations included claimants principally in the western portion of the state. During the past year there were 959 special examinations made outside the Olympia office by special examiners designated by the Commission. In only a small percentage of this number of examinations were X-ray plates made by the examining physician.

Number		
Examinations 1788 at \$5.00 each		\$8,940.00
X-rays..... 1560 at an average of \$7.00		10,920.00
Total.....		\$19,860.00

The above represents the amount and cost of special examinations if made by outside examiners.

During the last year, there were 12,384 final settlements, as shown by the statistical report. Of this number, there were 2,118 fractures. (For complete list of these fractures, refer to table in the statistical division of this report.) The average time loss was 56.15 days. The average loss of time required for the recovery of a fracture is greater than that of any other form of injury.

AMPUTATIONS.

There were 613 amputations during the past year. (Refer to table 16 for a complete list of these amputations.) As shown by all other reports, the first or index finger suffered the greater number of amputations. The average time loss was 44.55 days.

INFECTIONS.

There were 830 infections, with an average of 22.02 days' time loss. (Refer to table 18 for a complete list.) The greatest number of infections occurred to the hand, and the greatest number of these infections were the result of puncture wounds. The average time loss was 22.79 days.

SCALDS AND BURNS.

There were 331 scalds and burns during the past year. (Refer to table 17 for a complete list.) The greatest number of scalds and burns were to the hand, numbering 68. The average time loss was 21.38 days.

CUTS.

There were 2,803 cuts. (Refer to Statistical Table 11 for a complete list of cuts.) The greatest number occurred to the hand. The average time loss was 16.61 days.

SPRAINS.

There were 2,115 sprains. (Refer to Statistical Table 13 for a complete list.) There were 367 sprains to the back, while the ankle shows 307. The average time loss was 21.79 days. The ratio between the back and ankle sprains during the past year was not as great as during the previous year.

BRUISES.

There were 3,556 bruises, with an average time loss of 19.46 days. (Refer to table 10 for a complete record.)

DISLOCATIONS.

There were 157 dislocations, with an average time loss of 51.2 days. (Refer to table 15 for a complete list.)

PUNCTURE WOUNDS.

There were 335 puncture wounds, with an average of 11.92 days time loss. (Refer to table 12 in the statistical department for a complete list.)

UNCLASSIFIED.

Under the unclassified list of injuries, we find that there were 426, with an average time loss of 39.11 days. (For the type of injuries, refer to table 20 in the statistical division of this report.) As usual, the eye is the most common site of injury in the unclassified list. There were 116 single hernias, 4 double hernias, 2 femoral hernias, 1 abdominal hernia, 6 strangulated hernias.

The average time loss for the twelve months ending September 30, 1917, was 33.22 days, and for the twelve months ending September 30, 1918, the average time loss for all injuries was 31.47, showing a difference of about 1¾ days time loss from 1917.

From general observation of the attitude of the claimants who appeared for examination during the past year, we were inclined to draw the conclusion that the average time loss of all injuries would be less than in former times. Many of the claimants showed an inclination to return to work as soon as possible. In many cases, the claimant returned to work before he had recovered from his injury, and before his condition had become fixed. This is probably because of increased wages, and to the urgent need of men in different industries, and to the small amount allowed as compensation under the industrial insurance act. Many of these men who were not physically fit to go on with their usual occupation were given lighter forms of employment. The percentage of cases classed as neurasthenics or hypochondriacs, which were so commonly seen previous to the past year, showed a marked decrease. Out of the numerous examinations made by the medical department of the Industrial Insurance Commission, there are two conditions which are so commonly seen, that we wish to call attention to them again. One is Colles' fracture, the other is Pott's fracture. The length of time of total temporary disability in these Colles' fractures is exceedingly long, and the percentage of cases resulting in permanent partial disability is considerably higher than it should be. The treatment of Colles' fracture has been written, re-written and discussed, and still the permanent partial disabilities resulting from this type of fracture are too high. The claimants come before the medical department of the Industrial Insurance Commission for special examination with a wrist and hand, which on very superficial examination shows a permanent partial disability. On being asked, "How long was your arm retained in the splint," in many instances they will state that the arm was retained on a splint from four to ten weeks, and in many instances the arm was retained on a splint without being re-dressed during the whole of that time. The results of this kind of treatment are always the same—a stiff wrist and inability to close the hand. For review of the treatment of this type of fracture, we call attention to an article in the Chicago Surgical Clinics of August, 1918, by Dr. Wm. Kessert. Description in this article should impress on the mind of every physician once and for all what is correct, and what is bad treatment. We see many poorly handled and unreduced Colles' fractures that were not diagnosed. Where Colles' fractures have not received any treatment in the form of splints, the functional result is better than where the arm was immobilized too long. We wish to emphasize that X-ray examination is always important, and should never be omitted in a case of fracture or suspected fracture. It is one of the rules of the Medical Aid Board that all cases of fracture or sus-

pected fracture must be radiographed. If they are under the state plan, these radiographs can be paid for from the medical aid fund. If the claimant is not under the state plan, it is difficult to enforce this rule. Unfortunately, at the time of rating the permanent partial disability, and our final examination, we find many cases, on X-ray examination, of fractures that were not diagnosed as such. Many of the cases of fracture that come before the medical department for special examination have never been radiographed, and there are many cases on record with impacted fracture of the neck of the femur which were reported as bruised hips, and similar instances of other types of fractures, especially of the pelvis. Pott's fracture is also one of the conditions that shows a great percentage of permanent partial disability. We see many of Pott's fractures that have not been radiographed, and they were reported as simple sprained ankles. Immobilization for sufficient time was not instituted; reduction was not attempted, and in such cases we find un-united fractures with deformities, with displacement of the foot to the outer side of the bearing surface of the leg. This condition invariably results in a serious permanent partial disability which gives a man a painful ankle for many months, and a weak foot for life. A careful study of this particular fracture, and the adoption of Dupuytren's splint, or the principle laid down by Jones, with the use of Stimson's splint, which is described in Moorhead's traumatic surgery of 1917 will save the surgeon much mental grief, and the patient much suffering and loss of function of his limb.

Some of the uncommon cases that present themselves for observation are as follows: A discussion of these cases would be too long. Their mention will be sufficient.

1. Contracture hysteria.
 2. Cases of arterio sclerosis, complicating the claim for permanent partial disability.
 3. Fracture of the acetabular cavity with head of the femur in the pelvis.
 4. Traumatic lymphangitis (traumatic elephantiasis), apparently subsequent to the injury.
 5. Sacro-iliac dislocation and strain.
 6. Epilepsy complicating claim.
 7. Brachial plexus paralysis (all forms) from injury.
 8. Peroneal palsy from injury.
 9. Ankylosis of hip joint from chronic arthritis, complicating claim for disability.
 10. Injury to the semi-circular canals, as the result of fractured skull. By the new methods of examination, which have been worked out, the use of the Baranay's chair, described by Dr. Jones, new light has been thrown on this subject.
 11. Fracture of the palate and superior maxillary bone, with a subsequent opening in the hard palate, complicated with tertiary syphilis, with failure of closure of the opening.
 12. Facial paralysis (due to injury) Idiopathic, claimed as result of injury.
- We will see the advisability for medical examination prior to entering employment.

STATISTICAL DIVISION.

The following statistics are based upon the number of claims, exclusive of rejections, upon which final action was taken during the year, and does not have any bearing on the number of claims reported for the same period. For number of claims reported and disposition of same see claim division.

SEVEN DAY WAITING PERIOD.

All claims where the time loss did not exceed seven days were not reported to the Department. This is particularly true of those cases which came under contract for medical, surgical and hospital treatment.

There were 12,825 claims reported to the Department which were affected by the seven day waiting period. Of this number there were 5,310 claims where the period of disability was seven days or less. There were 7,515 claims where the period of disability did not exceed one month and on which the waiting period was deducted, making a total, for the 12,825 claims reported, of 62,962 days for which no compensation was paid. The average daily award for all claims finalized during the fiscal year was \$1.41. Therefore the total amount contributed by injured workmen for the fiscal year by reason of the seven day waiting period was \$88,776.42. The sum of \$117,392.59 has been paid out for medical, surgical and hospital treatment for the year ending Sept. 30, 1918. Of this sum the workmen are presumed to have contributed one half or \$58,696.29. This sum added to the amount saved to the employers by reason of the seven day waiting period totals \$147,472.71. This means that the workmen have not only paid all the bills for medical, surgical and hospital treatment but have actually contributed \$30,000.00 in addition.

It is reasonable to suppose that if all the claims which were under contract and where the time loss did not exceed seven days had been reported, the sum contributed by the workmen would be increased materially.

TABLE NO. 1.—STATEMENT OF AWARDS ON ACCOUNT OF NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS.

OCCUPATION	Class	TEMPORARY TOTAL DISABILITIES					PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABILITIES (Degrees)			AWARDS TO PARENTS OF MINORS (10% of Perm. Partial Disabilities)		
		Num-ber	Total Duration (Work days)	Average Duration (Work days)	Total Amount of Awards	Average Amount of Awards	Num-ber	Total Amount	Average Amount	Num-ber	Total Amount	Average Amount
Sewers and tunnels.....	1	28	1,593	56.8	\$2,303 30	\$82 29	6	\$2,612 50	435 41	.....	.....	.....
Bridge and tower.....	2	58	2,218	38	3,218 65	55 49	12	5,812 50	484 37	.....	.....	.....
Pile driving.....	3	60	2,461	41	3,158 00	52 64	14	7,400 00	528 57	.....	.....	.....
General construction.....	5	497	18,572	37.3	27,122 15	54 57	71	23,617 50	333 35	.....	.....	.....
Power line installation.....	6	126	4,812 90	38.2	15,107 60	38 20	10	4,733 50	473 75	.....	.....	.....
Railroads.....	7	286	11,285	39.45	15,107 60	52 82	53	20,650 00	389 62	.....	.....	.....
Street grading.....	8	240	7,832	32.63	11,307 95	47 11	29	9,462 50	323 20	.....	.....	.....
Shipbuilding.....	9	2,069	44,303	22.05	64,380 85	32 05	251	66,712 50	265 78	.....	.....	.....
Lumbering, milling, etc.—	10	1,995	65,903	33	87,653 61	43 94	279	109,425 00	392 20	.....	.....	.....
Logging (10.1).....		2,451	66,696	27.21	10,882 68	38 30	358	129,187 50	343 54	.....	.....	.....
Saw mills (10.2).....		432	10,112	23.4	14,903 70	34 49	117	20,187 50	173 00	.....	.....	.....
Shingle mills (10.3).....		132	4,833	37.05	6,676 55	55 66	35	14,387 50	416 78	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous (10.4).....		15	693	46.20	1,796 70	53 11	3	690 00	200 00	.....	.....	.....
Dredging.....	12	32	995	31.20	1,394 45	43 77	4	530 00	137 50	.....	.....	.....
Electric systems.....	13	124	3,715	29.96	6,513 95	52 52	14	8,725 00	296 07	.....	.....	.....
Street railways.....	14	16	579	23.68	39,022 15	38 83	1	125 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Telephones and telegraph.....	15	789	22,617	28.66	23,693 07	38 58	91	31,925 00	350 82	.....	.....	.....
Coal mines.....	16	167	4,907	28.99	9,229 95	54 22	14	5,650 00	403 37	.....	.....	.....
Quarries.....	17	107	6,417	27.69	9,229 95	29 74	32	9,400 00	293 75	.....	.....	.....
Smelters.....	18	229	6,618	22.88	9,697 60	25 85	5	787 50	157 50	.....	.....	.....
Gas works.....	19	87	1,831	21.04	3,132 00	36 23	12	4,880 00	237 50	.....	.....	.....
Grain elevators.....	20	75	2,675	23.42	2,960 07	34 37	11	2,850 00	442 32	.....	.....	.....
Laundries.....	21	23	820	35.2	1,153 95	28 87	6	7,292 50	339 11	.....	.....	.....
Water works.....	22	23	3,435	21.33	4,659 83	45 76	6	2,672 50	830 98	.....	.....	.....
Paper mills.....	23	161	11,809	22.78	15,897 25	30 69	115	38,037 50	330 76	.....	.....	.....
Wood working.....	29	518	11,809	22.78	15,897 25	30 69	115	38,037 50	330 76	.....	.....	.....
Chemical manufacturing.....	31	49	1,633	21.49	2,941 70	29 33	4	600 00	150 00	.....	.....	.....
Fish canneries.....	33	21	2,189	23.5	25,600 65	30 66	19	34,487 50	219 05	.....	.....	.....
Steel manufacturing and foundries.....	34	885	18,069	21.56	1,812 30	54 92	2	1,900 00	950 00	.....	.....	.....
Brick manufacturing.....	35	33	1,356	41.19	1,812 30	54 92	2	1,900 00	950 00	.....	.....	.....
Bottling works.....	37	27	4,693	17.14	744 30	27 56	4	562 50	140 62	.....	.....	.....
Textile manufacturing.....	38	70	1,484	21.2	4,774 75	25 49	18	4,775 00	265 27	.....	.....	.....
Foodstuffs.....	39	142	3,138	22.45	4,478 55	31 54	14	5,000 00	357 14	.....	.....	.....
Creameries.....	40	116	2,378	20.50	3,361 30	28 97	12	2,325 00	193 75	.....	.....	.....

ERRATA—Saw Mills, Class 10-2, "Total Amount of Awards" should read \$93,882.98.

TABLE NO. 1—Concluded.

OCCUPATION	TEMPORARY TOTAL DISABILITIES					PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABILITIES (Degrees)			AWARDS TO PARENTS OF MINORS (10% of Perm. Partial Disabilities)		
	Class	Num-ber	Total Duration (Work days)	Average Duration (Work days)	Total Amount of Awards	Num-ber	Total Amount	Average Amount	Num-ber	Total Amount	Average Amount
Printing.....	41	810	19.28	\$1,103 10	\$26 26	11	\$2,050 00	\$186 36	1	\$18 75	\$18 75
Longshoring.....	42	288	24.21	8,208 29	34 48	17	6,600 00	388 23	.....	.....	.....
Packing house.....	43	165	4.537	5,921 02	35 88	24	5,675 00	236 45	1	21 25	21 25
Ice manufacturing.....	44	36	939	1,985 95	30 16	2	1,737 50	868 75	.....	.....	.....
Theatre stage.....	45	8	59 40	19 80	13 50	1	125 00	125 00	.....	.....	.....
Powder works.....	46	5	44	67 50	13 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Croseting.....	47	3	30	34 60	11 53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Non-hazardous, electives.....	48	7	95	151 50	21 64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total all classes.....		12,384	341,425	\$480,383 84	\$88 79	1,812	\$955,080 00	\$328 41	110	\$3,628 75	\$32 99

TABLE NO. 1½—STATEMENT OF AWARDS ON ACCOUNT OF FATAL ACCIDENTS.

OCCUPATION	Class	Requir-ing no Pension	Requir-ing Pension	MONTHLY PENSIONS		RESERVES FOR PENSIONS		BURIAL AWARDS	
				Total Amount	Average Amount	Total Amount	Average Amount	Number	Total Amount
Sawers and tunnels.....	1	3	1	\$35 00	\$35 00	\$5,668 07	\$5,668 07	4	\$286 43
Bridge and tower.....	2	.....	2	45 00	22 50	6,321 00	3,160 50	2	150 00
Pile driving.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	150 00
General construction.....	5	4	6	159 68	26 61	25,425 21	4,237 54	8	600 00
Power line installation.....	6	.....	2	55 00	27 50	10,123 05	5,061 52	2	150 00
Fairroads.....	7	8	12	310 30	25 85	43,716 10	3,643 00	18	1,349 50
Street grading.....	8	3	2	55 00	27 50	7,968 67	3,969 33	4	300 00
Shipbuilding.....	9	13	32	698 56	21 53	110,079 03	3,439 97	37	2,775 00
Lumbering, milling, etc.—	10	48	57	1,333 23	24 44	216,966 40	3,806 43	92	6,824 75
Saw mills (10.1).....	11	19	19	510 58	26 87	82,220 11	4,327 37	27	2,025 00
Shingle mills (10.3).....	1	1	3	95 00	31 66	14,057 01	4,665 68	3	225 00
Miscellaneous (10.4).....	2	2	3	60 00	20 00	7,158 91	2,386 30	5	375 00

TABLE NO. 1 1/2—Concluded.

OCCUPATION	Class	Requir- ing no Pension	Requir- ing Pension	MONTHLY PENSIONS		RESERVE FOR PENSIONS		BURIAL AWARDS	
				Total Amount	Average Amount	Total Amount	Average Amount	Number	Total Amount
Electric systems.....	13	.....	6	\$150 00	\$25 00	\$28,324 21	\$4,732 37	6	\$450 00
Street railways.....	14	.....	2	45 00	22 50	7,855 64	3,027 82	2	150 00
Telephones and telegraph.....	15	1	1	15 00	15 00	2,595 99	2,595 99	1	75 00
Coal mines.....	16	12	20	532 08	25 60	84,512 61	4,225 63	28	2,100 00
Quarries.....	17	2	4	90 00	22 50	16,513 61	4,132 90	5	375 00
Smelters.....	18	1	2	50 00	25 00	8,746 74	4,373 37	2	150 00
Gas works.....	19	.....	1	35 00	35 00	4,470 26	4,470 26	1	75 00
Grain elevators.....	21	.....	1	30 00	30 00	3,886 43	3,886 43	1	75 00
Laundries.....	22	1	1	20 00	20 00	4,310 44	4,310 44	1	75 00
Water works.....	23	1	1	30 00	30 00	5,361 24	5,361 24	2	150 00
Paper mills.....	24	1	2	45 00	22 50	5,068 71	2,534 35	2	150 00
Wood working.....	29	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	75 00
Cement manufacturing.....	31	.....	2	55 00	27 50	10,432 84	5,216 42	2	150 00
Fish canneries.....	33	1	3	70 00	23 33	10,058 57	3,352 85	3	225 00
Steel manufacturing and foundries.....	34	1	4	105 00	26 25	17,554 12	4,388 53	4	300 00
Foodstuffs.....	39	1	1	25 00	25 00	4,466 69	4,466 69	1	75 00
Creameries.....	40	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	75 00
Longshoring.....	42	2	2	40 00	20 00	8,033 46	4,016 73	3	225 00
Packing house.....	43	.....	2	55 00	27 50	9,177 15	4,588 57	2	140 00
Non-hazardous, elective.....	48	.....	* 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	75 00
Total all classes.....		121	194	\$4,809 43	\$24 79	\$761,200 28	\$3,923 71	273	\$20,375 68
Grand total.....		.....	315	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Cause insufficient for classification, not under account.

TABLE NO. 2—WAGES OF INJURED WORKMEN.

DAILY WAGE	1916		1917		1918	
	Number Injured Each Wage Period	Per Cent. of Total	Number Injured Each Wage Period	Per Cent. of Total	Number Injured Each Wage Period	Per Cent. of Total
\$1.25.....	111	.75	122	.70	23	.185
1.50.....	278	1.88	167	.95	81	.653
1.75.....	482	3.25	178	1.00	67	.54
2.00.....	1,431	9.66	621	3.50	138	1.113
2.25.....	1,737	11.73	1,164	6.55	111	.896
2.50.....	2,777	18.75	2,703	15.20	244	1.96
2.75.....	1,535	10.36	2,026	11.50	272	2.19
3.00.....	1,811	12.16	2,848	16.00	976	7.87
3.25.....	967	6.53	1,621	9.00	852	6.877
3.50.....	889	6.00	1,690	9.50	1,727	13.94
3.75.....	477	3.20	670	3.80	822	6.635
4.00.....	746	5.04	1,442	8.00	1,707	13.77
4.25.....	95	.64	197	1.00	476	3.806
4.50.....	635	4.29	791	4.40	1,007	8.128
4.75.....	52	.35	111	.60	391	3.156
5.00.....	507	3.40	757	4.30	1,084	8.75
5.25.....	20	.14	66	.40	302	2.437
5.50.....	78	.53	182	1.00	365	2.946
5.75.....	12	.08	35	.20	159	1.283
6.00.....	112	.76	261	1.50	655	5.295
6.25.....	76	.50	153	.90	57	.46
6.50.....					412	3.32
6.75.....					82	.658
7.00.....					167	1.34
7.25.....					30	.24
7.50.....					57	.46
7.75 and over.....					170	1.37
Totals.....	14,818	100.00	17,805	100.00	12,384	100.00

Average daily wage, 1918, \$4.24.

Average daily wage, 1917, \$3.24.

TABLE NO. 3—CONJUGAL CONDITION OF INJURED WORKMEN.

CONJUGAL CONDITION	Number	Total
Single.....	5,917	
Married, no dependents.....	2,261	
Married, one child.....	1,506	
Married, two children.....	1,185	
Married, three children.....	788	
Married, four children.....	371	
Married, five children.....	216	
Married, six children.....	99	
Married, seven children.....	26	
Married, eight children.....	10	
Married, nine children.....	5	
Total.....		12,384

	1913		1914		1915		1916		1917		1918	
	Number	Per Cent.										
Single.....	6,778	54.7	6,698	53.2	5,704	51.0	7,467	50.4	8,928	50.15	5,017	52.22
Married.....	5,602	45.3	5,888	46.8	5,486	49.0	7,351	49.6	8,877	49.85	6,467	47.78
Totals.....	12,380	100%	12,586	100%	11,190	100%	14,818	100%	17,805	100%	12,384	100%

TABLE NO. 4—PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABILITY.

RANGE OF DEGREES	1914		1915		1916		1917		1918	
	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.
1½ to 4 inclusive, \$12 50 to \$100 00.....	630	42.6	504	38.	569	43.4	786	40.78	626	34.549
4½ to 8 inclusive, 112 50 to 200 00.....	342	23.1	321	24.2	263	19.	418	21.67	370	20.916
8½ to 12 inclusive, 212 50 to 300 00.....	132	8.9	141	10.6	118	8.5	208	10.79	238	13.134
12½ to 16 inclusive, 312 50 to 400 00.....	81	5.5	78	6.	92	6.7	129	6.7	137	7.56
16½ to 20 inclusive, 412 50 to 500 00.....	67	4.5	69	5.2	75	5.4	90	4.67	101	5.57
20½ to 24 inclusive, 512 50 to 600 00.....	26	1.8	38	3.	31	2.2	40	2.07	36	1.986
24½ to 28 inclusive, 612 50 to 700 00.....	18	1.2	21	1.6	19	1.4	29	1.50	47	2.59
28½ to 32 inclusive, 712 50 to 800 00.....	34	2.3	30	2.3	48	3.5	57	2.96	44	2.42
32½ to 36 inclusive, 812 50 to 900 00.....	45	3.	23	1.7	34	2.5	41	2.13	64	3.53
36½ to 40 inclusive, 912 50 to 1,000 00.....	51	3.5	41	3.	47	3.4	54	2.80	31	1.71
40½ to 44 inclusive, 1,012 50 to 1,100 00.....	2	.1	4	.3	4	.3	7	.40	7	.386
44½ to 48 inclusive, 1,112 50 to 1,200 00.....	8	.6	7	.5	6	.4	12	.62	31	1.71
48½ to 52 inclusive, 1,212 50 to 1,300 00.....	15	1.	16	1.2	5	.4	8	.41	12	.66
52½ to 56 inclusive, 1,312 50 to 1,400 00.....	4	.3	9	.7	2	.2	10	.50	4	.22
56½ to 60 inclusive, 1,412 50 to 1,500 00.....	23	1.6	25	1.8	38	2.8	36	1.90	25	1.38
60½ to 64 inclusive, 1,512 50 to 1,600 00.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.5
64½ to 68 inclusive, 1,612 50 to 1,700 00.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.33
68½ to 72 inclusive, 1,712 50 to 1,800 00.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.22
72½ to 76 inclusive, 1,812 50 to 1,900 00.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.05
76½ to 80 inclusive, 1,912 50 to 2,000 00.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.05
Totals.....	1,487	100.0	1,327	100.0	1,381	100.0	1,927	100.00	1,812	100.00

TABLE NO. 5—PERMANENT TOTAL DISABILITY.

Claim No.	Class	Reserve	Pension	Dependents		AGENCY	INJURY
				Wife	Chil- dren		
97,620	7-1	\$4,310 44	\$20 00	.....	.....	Powder exploded.....	Loss of vision.
78,877	8-5	3,490 76	25 00	1	.....	Wheel scraper over- turned.	Multiple injuries.
58,862	8-6	3,061 45	25 30	1	1	Thrown from road grader.	Hemiplegia.
80,005	9-1	1,647 96	20 00	.....	.....	Fell from ladder.....	Leg fractured.
66,153	10-1	5,094 12	20 00	.....	.....	Struck by log.....	Spine fractured.
68,783	10-1	4,301 68	20 00	.....	.....	Falling tree.....	Head injury (insane).
82,630	10-1	4,738 03	25 00	1	.....	Falling tree.....	Spine fractured.
89,732	10-1	4,474 00	20 00	.....	.....	Falling log.....	Spine fractured.
106,933	10-1	5,335 80	40 00	.....	.....	Falling tree.....	Internal injuries.
81,500	10-2	4,022 48	20 00	.....	.....	Pile of lumber fell.....	Paralyzed.
92,469	10-2	3,211 75	25 00	1	.....	Fell from staging.....	Side bruised.
47,615	16-1	4,348 67	17 12	.....	.....	Powder exploded.....	Double hernia.
88,578	16-1	5,714 16	35 00	1	2	Powder exploded.....	Loss of vision.
90,636	16-1	5,564 52	25 00	1	.....	Falling rock.....	Vertebra fractured.
66,846	17-3	1,563 94	10 00	1	1	Powder exploded.....	Loss of vision.
77,769	17-3	4,379 74	20 00	.....	.....	Rolling stone.....	Ankylosed knees.
67,188	18-2	4,454 68	30 00	1	1	Ankle punctured.....	Elephantiasis phlebeatica.
72,416	18-3	2,916 50	25 00	1	.....	Molten metal splashed..	Leg and foot burned
Totals.....		\$72,720 68	\$422 42	9	5		

TABLE NO. 6—NATIVITY—FATAL ACCIDENTS.

Washington	13	New York	4
Oregon	4	Ohio	1
California	6	North Carolina	1
Texas	3	United States America	1
Colorado	1	Austria	9
Iowa	7	Finland	7
Indiana	5	Sweden	12
Illinois	9	Norway	6
Michigan	15	Denmark	3
Kansas	6	Canada	14
Arkansas	2	Germany	9
Kentucky	2	Italy	4
So. Dakota	2	Greece	2
Wyoming	2	Switzerland	1
Georgia	1	Japan	6
Wisconsin	8	Ireland	3
Missouri	7	Turkey	1
Massachusetts	2	Armenia	1
Nebraska	1	Russia	8
Oklahoma	1	France	2
Montana	1	England	6
Tennessee	3	Scotland	2
Maine	2	Bulgaria	1
Minnesota	8	Hungary	1
Pennsylvania	4	Europe	1
Utah	1	Nativity not given.....	83
West Virginia	7		
Vermont	3		

Includes 3 Claims Reopened from Previous Year.

TABLE NO. 7—DEPENDENTS OF FATAL CASES.

	Wid. No. Dep.			Wid. No. Dep.	
Wife and no children....	53	53	Mother	12	12
Wife and one child.....	28	56	Father and mother.....	13	26
Wife and two children...	26	78	One child	1	1
Wife and three children..	24	96	Two children	2	4
Wife and four children...	13	65	Three children	2	6
Wife and five children...	6	36	Grandmother and grand-		
Wife and six children...	3	21	father	1	2
Wife and seven children..	2	16			
Father	8	8			
				194	480

TABLE NO. 8—IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF DEATH—FATAL.

Fracture skull	90	Vein (jugular) ruptured	1
Fracture neck	16	Lung puncture	2
Crushing (general)	44	Peritonitis	3
Electrocution	7	Acute dilatation of heart	1
Burned to death (fire).....	3	Kidney ruptured	1
Scalded to death	3	Femoral vein ruptured	1
Concussion brain	9	Septicemia	1
Internal injuries	13	Liver ruptured	1
Dismemberment	10	Heart and lung ruptured.....	2
Shock	9	Sarcoma of thigh	1
Fracture of spine	10	Septic poisoning	1
Asphyxiation	3	Infection	5
Suffocation	9	Bowels punctured	2
Drowned	24	Abdomen crushed	1
Chest crushed	4	Endocarditis	1
Hemorrhage	9	Nephritis (acute)	1
Apoplexy	1	Incomplete	23
Gun shot wound	1		
Bladder ruptured	2	Total.....	315

Includes 3 Claims Reopened from Previous Year.

TABLE NO. 9—REMOTE CAUSE OF DEATH—FATAL.

Fall by tripping and slipping.....	3	Hit by automobile	2
Fall into water	21	Caught between logs	5
Fall from stage or scaffold.....	14	Rolling logs	20
Fall from truck	1	Swinging logs	4
Fall from deck	2	Falling logs	2
Fall from chute	3	Falling tree	35
Fall from boiler	2	Falling lumber or timber.....	16
Fall from elevator	1	Falling limbs	3
Fall from building	5	Falling poles	3
Fall from pole	1	Falling coal or rock	8
Fall from tree	1	Cave in	12
Fall on saw	1	Contact with electric wire	7
Fall through hatch	1	Collapse support	7
Fall over precipice	3	Flying cable	9
Fall from pile lumber	4	Gas explosion	2
Fall from crane	1	Powder explosion	5
Fall from derrick	2	Boiler explosion	3
Caught in shaft	10	Flying object	10
Caught in belt	2	Flying windlass	3
Caught in machinery	1	Asphyxiation	3
Caught in wringer	1	Falling object	6
Caught in planer	1	Sliver (infected)	4
Caught in motor	1	Struck by swinging plate.....	1
Caught in elevator	3	Lifting and overexertion	1
Struck by flying belt	1	Hot liquid	2
Hit by cars	13	Shot by burglar	1
Collision of cars	3	Hit by F. S.	1
Caught between cars	4	Snow slide	1
Caught between piles of material..	1	Kicked by horse	1
Caught between train and stage....	2	Incomplete	23
Thrown from train	1		
Donkey engine overturned	5	Total.....	315

Includes 3 Claims Reopened from Previous Year.

TABLE NO. 10—BRUISES.

MEMBERS	Number	Days Time Loss	Average Time Loss	Award Time Loss	Average Award	PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABILITY		TEN PER CENT. AWARDS TO PATENTS		Total Awards
						Number Awards	Amount Awards	Number Awards	Amount Awards	
Foot.....	499	8,447	16.93	\$12,427 00	\$24 91	7	\$225 00	1	\$2 50	\$12,652 00
First toe.....	177	2,191	12.37	3,111 35	17 37	2	100 00			3,211 35
One other toe.....	23	293	9.23	300 30	13 65					300 30
Two to's.....	28	243	8.68	330 25	11 79					330 25
Three toes.....	9	205	22.77	336 75	37 42	1	75 00			411 75
Four toes.....	2	33	16.50	45 85	22 63					45 85
Five toes.....	4	78	19.50	118 52	28 79					118 52
Leg.....	441	10,817	24.52	14,859 37	33 69	4	3,300 00			18,159 37
Thigh.....	121	9,271	3,212 15	26 55	1		475 00			3,692 15
Ankle.....	104	1,634	15.71	2,571 35	24 72	2				3,046 35
Knee.....	200	5,336	7,628 10	38 14	8		2,300 00			9,928 10
Hip.....	158	2,159	28.15	4,361 25	43 48	6	2,375 00			6,736 25
Hand.....	119	2,167	18.72	3,093 55	10 92	6	2,075 00			5,080 55
Thumb.....	132	1,683	14.63	2,864 30	21 11	3	1,387 30	1	3 75	2,735 75
First finger.....	122	1,838	13.66	2,667 83	21 87	13	1,730 00	2	25 00	4,442 83
Second finger.....	97	1,318	13.58	1,779 22	18 34	7	912 30	1	3 75	2,695 47
Third finger.....	60	847	14.11	1,196 50	19 33	6	500 00	2		1,714 50
Fourth finger.....	50	655	13.11	882 30	17 64	11	412 50	1		1,294 80
First and second fingers.....	24	266	11.08	385 50	16 05	1	62 50			448 00
Second and third fingers.....	23	364	15.83	452 45	19 67	2	275 00			727 45
Third and fourth fingers.....	16	202	12.62	313 50	19 59	3	462 50			776 00
Three fingers.....	14	330	23.57	522 95	37 35	3	487 50			1,010 45
Four fingers.....	7	154	22	246 35	35 19	1	312 50			558 85
Thumb and one finger.....	5	79	15.8	101 50	30 30					101 50
Thumb and two fingers.....	3	157	52.33	240 55	80 15	1	125 00			365 55
Thumb and three fingers.....						*	50 00			50 00
Wrst.....	30	280	9.33	404 60	13 49	1	275 00			679 60
Forearm.....	48	705	14.68	1,094 80	22 80	2	550 00			1,644 80
Elbow.....	23	434	15.5	617 70	22 06	3	400 00			1,017 70
Arm.....	78	1,392	17.84	2,131 45	27 32	3	2,425 00			4,556 45
Scapula.....	1	34	34	49 05	49 05					49 05
Shoulder.....	127	3,439	27.07	4,790 40	37 72	7	1,650 00			6,440 40
Neck.....	8	201	25.13	298 50	37 31					298 50
Spine.....	2	154	77	177 65	88 83					177 65
Back.....	247	4,779	19.34	7,895 05	31 96					8,345 05
Chest.....	108	2,111	19.55	2,889 45	23 75					3,014 45
Sides.....	192	3,381	17.61	4,352 45	25 37	1	125 00			4,477 45
Buttock.....	8	145	18.13	178 80	22 35					178 80
Palms.....	4	184	46	955 35	63 84					955 35
Abdomen.....	40	939	23.48	1,440 80	36 02					1,440 80

TABLE NO. 10—Concluded.

MEMBERS	Number	Days Time Loss	Average	Award Time Loss	Average Award	PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABILITY		TEN PER CENT. AWARDS TO PARENTS		Total Awards
						Number Awards	Amount Awards	Number Awards	Amount Awards	
Groin.....	11	269	24.45	\$556 35	\$22 40	1	\$50 00			\$406 35
Testicles.....	15	227	15.13	281 05	18 78					281 05
Head.....	58	1,482	25.55	2,077 28	35 81	2	500 00			2,577 28
Scrotum.....	4	183	45.75	218 95	54 74					218 95
Sacrum.....	1	49	49	57 40	57 40					57 40
Face.....	17	317	18.65	397 50	23 38					397 50
Nose.....	2	9	4.5	11 55	5 77					11 55
Forehead.....	3	111	37	99 90	33 30	* 0	400 00			499 90
Jaw.....	1	4	4	4 00	4 00					4 00
Eye.....	67	949	14.16	1,411 85	21.07	10	2,812 50			4,224 35
Ear.....	4	95	24	148 85	37 21	2	700 00	1	\$25 00	873 85
Other members.....	1	11	11	24 50	24 50					24 50
Multiple members.....	55	1,700	32	2,822 50	42 23	2	550 00			2,872 50
Totals.....	3,556	67,877	19.46	\$97,850 39	\$27 44	127	\$28,500 00	8	\$78 75	\$126,429 14

* Reopened for additional awards.

TABLE NO. 11—CUTS.

MEMBERS	Number	Days Time Loss	Average	Award Time Loss	Average Award	PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABILITY		TEN PER CENT. AWARDS TO PARENTS		Total Awards
						Number Awards	Amount Awards	Number Awards	Amount Awards	
Foot.....	229	3,803	16.61	\$5,428 04	\$23 70	11	\$1,825 00			\$7,253 04
First toe.....	81	1,172	14.47	1,610 05	19 88	5	362 50			1,972 55
One other toe.....	21	277	13.19	431 10	20 53	2	50 00			481 10
Two toes.....	19	232	12.21	349 55	18 40	1	62 50			412 05
Three toes.....	3	41	13.66	47 30	15 77					47 30
Four toes.....	1	33	33	38 10	38 10					38 10
Leg.....	159	3,851	21.26	4,514 35	28 39	5	950 00	1	\$25 00	5,489 35
Thigh.....	90	487	24.35	737 55	35 88	1	250 00			1,887 55
Ankle.....	43	822	19.12	1,127 05	26 46					1,887 05
Knee.....	63	1,991	21.41	2,621 40	28 19	3	1,150 00			3,771 40

TABLE NO. 11—Concluded.

MEMBERS	Number	Days Time Loss	Average Time Loss	Award Time Loss	Average Award	PERMANENT DISABILITY		TEN PER CENT. AWARDS TO PARENTS		Total Awards
						Number Awards	Amount Awards	Number Awards	Amount Awards	
Hip.....	3	24	8	\$35 80	\$11 93	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$35 80
Hand.....	346	4,073	14.37	7,179 55	20 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,652 05
Thumb.....	260	3,597	13.83	4,909 55	18 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,957 05
First finger.....	287	4,527	15.77	6,950 45	21 78	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,805 45
Second finger.....	168	2,923	15.71	3,905 25	21 49	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,647 75
Third finger.....	118	1,761	14.92	2,557 85	19 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,945 45
Fourth finger.....	98	1,829	18.56	1,889 40	19 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,471 40
First and second fingers.....	79	1,217	15.41	1,737 15	21 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,387 15
Second and third fingers.....	71	1,023	14.41	1,454 45	20 49	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,154 45
Third and fourth fingers.....	27	486	18	605 55	22 83	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,587 15
Three fingers.....	48	911	18.98	1,257 75	26 53	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,815 45
Four fingers.....	509	5,069	36.36	7,077 30	50 52	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,816 50
Thumb and one finger.....	17	268	15.77	273 70	16 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,869 80
Thumb and two fingers.....	7	161	23	195 00	27 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	823 70
Thumb and three fingers.....	5	134	26.80	180 05	36 01	.....	.....	.....	.....	320 00
Thumb and four fingers.....	3	113	37.66	162 70	54 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	592 55
Wrist.....	60	1,178	19.63	1,894 15	31 57	.....	.....	.....	.....	700 20
Forearm.....	75	2,569	34.25	3,625 25	48 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,069 15
Elbow.....	9	402	44.74	425 60	47 29	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,400 75
Arm.....	45	689	11.53	1,009 40	22 43	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,625 00
Shoulder.....	7	326	46.59	506 30	72 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,881 90
Neck.....	4	83	8.23	54 55	13 64	.....	.....	.....	.....	806 30
Back.....	8	93	11.54	134 50	16 81	.....	.....	.....	.....	54 55
Chest.....	3	26	8.66	39 50	13 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	234 50
Side.....	7	73	10.43	88 80	12 63	.....	.....	.....	.....	438 25
Urethra.....	1	41	8	59 15	50 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	88 80
Penis.....	1	8	8	9 25	9 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	59 15
Abdomen.....	4	125	31.25	187 55	46 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 25
Groin.....	4	61	20.5	81 10	40 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	187 55
Scrotum.....	2	41	15.25	65 75	23 93	.....	.....	.....	.....	81 10
Scalp.....	139	2,304	16.58	2,151 45	15 48	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,235 45
Face.....	70	685	9.93	923 35	13 19	.....	.....	.....	.....	923 35
Nose.....	12	147	12.25	182 45	15 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	182 45
Forehead.....	24	350	14.58	579 60	24 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,054 60
Jaw.....	4	53	13.25	45 45	16 36	.....	.....	.....	.....	65 45
Eye.....	64	946	14.78	1,335 45	20 87	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,040 45
Ear.....	16	122	6.62	153 90	9 62	.....	.....	.....	.....	528 90
Other members.....	3	20	6.66	23 05	7 08	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 05
Multiple members.....	3	52	17.33	98 25	32 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	98 25
Total's.....	2,803	46,559	16.61	\$64,000 79	\$22 85	270	\$51,087 50	24	\$547 50	\$115,695 79

TABLE NO. 12—PUNCTURES.

MEMBERS	Number	Days Time Loss	Average	Award Time Loss	Average Award	PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABILITY		TEN PER CENT. AWARDS TO PARENTS		Total Awards
						Number Awards	Amount Awards	Number Awards	Amount Awards	
Foot.....	112	1,106	9.88	\$1,652 40	\$14 75	1	\$100 00	.....	.....	\$1,752 40
First toe.....	8	36	4.5	53 70	6 73	1	237 50	.....	.....	237 50
Two to's.....	*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leg.....	28	329	11.43	425 75	15 21	.....	.....	.....	.....	425 75
Thigh.....	9	137	15.22	183 20	20 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	183 20
Ankle.....	4	167	24	111 35	25 34	.....	.....	.....	.....	111 35
Knee.....	20	162	8.1	220 45	11 02	.....	.....	.....	.....	220 45
Hip.....	1	18	18	36 35	36 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	36 35
Hand.....	61	629	10.31	924 75	15 16	.....	50 00	.....	.....	974 75
Thumb.....	12	222	18.50	354 25	29 52	.....	375 00	.....	.....	729 25
First finger.....	16	107	6.69	163 10	10 19	.....	.....	.....	.....	163 10
Second finger.....	10	104	10.4	152 25	15 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	152 25
Third finger.....	3	107	25.33	107 00	35 66	.....	100 00	.....	.....	107 00
Fourth finger.....	7	57	8.14	43 85	9 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	43 85
First and second fingers.....	1	15	15	17 30	17 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	17 30
Wrist.....	10	163	16.3	222 40	22 24	.....	.....	.....	.....	222 40
Forearm.....	6	45	7.43	74 40	12 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	74 40
Elbow.....	1	4	5	7 20	7 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 20
Arm.....	1	5	5	7 20	7 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 20
Shoulder.....	2	83	20.73	129 70	33 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	129 70
Neck.....	2	58	5.5	185 95	43 87	.....	.....	.....	.....	185 95
Back.....	4	11	2.75	19 65	4 92	.....	.....	.....	.....	19 65
Hand.....	4	81	20.25	123 90	30 97	.....	200 00	.....	.....	123 90
Chest.....	1	15	15	17 30	17 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	17 30
Side.....	1	2	2	9 30	9 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 30
Buttock.....	2	98	49	181 20	90 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	181 20
Abdomen.....	1	7	7	19 10	19 10	.....	700 00	.....	.....	712 10
Scrotum.....	1	16	16	18 45	18 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 45
Scalp.....	1	38	38	43 85	43 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	43 85
Face.....	2	5	2.5	5 75	2 87	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 75
Eye.....	1	11	2.75	20 80	5 20	.....	50 00	.....	.....	70 80
Bladder.....	1	232	232	498 10	498 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	498 10
Totals.....	335	3,995	11.925	\$5,924 75	\$17 085	9	\$1,812 50	.....	.....	\$7,737 25

* Reopened for additional awards.

TABLE NO. 13—SPRAINS.

MEMBERS	Number	Days Time Loss	Average	Award Time Loss	Average Award	PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABILITY AWARDS		TEN PER CENT. AWARDS TO PARENTS		Total Awards
						Number Awards	Amount Awards	Number Awards	Amount Awards	
Foot.....	48	1,056	22	\$1,446 00	\$50 15	3	\$725 00	.....	.....	\$2,171 60
Two toes.....	8	8	8	9 25	26 99	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 25
Leg.....	25	444	17 70	674 70	64 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	674 70
Wrist.....	1	53	53	64 80	34 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	64 80
Wrist.....	307	6,914	22 52	10,701 90	53 25	12	2,300 00	.....	.....	13,001 90
Ankle.....	123	4,474	36 37	6,549 85	36 55	8	2,350 00	.....	.....	8,899 85
Knee.....	20	484	24 2	731 05	17 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	731 05
Hip.....	5	50	10	85 25	17 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	85 25
Hand.....	71	107 05	11 66	107 05	24 81	1	100 00	.....	.....	207 05
Thumb.....	5	100	20	124 05	2 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	124 05
First finger.....	1	2	2	2 90	54 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 90
Second finger.....	1	27	27	54 50	9 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	54 50
Fourth finger.....	1	9	9	9 90	11 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 90
First and second fingers.....	1	6	6	11 70	20 54	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 70
Third and fourth fingers.....	1	6	6	11 70	20 54	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 70
Wrist.....	114	1,705	14 96	2,341 15	19 84	2	200 00	.....	.....	2,541 15
Forearm.....	9	123	13 66	178 35	17 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	178 35
Wrist.....	10	116	11 6	174 30	31 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	174 30
Elbow.....	22	505	22 95	687 85	33 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	687 85
Arm.....	22	505	22 95	687 85	33 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	687 85
Shoulder.....	61	1,395	22 37	2,020 00	38 87	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,920 00
Neck.....	5	145	29	194 35	143 58	.....	.....	.....	.....	194 35
Spine.....	3	343	114 3	430 75	28 57	.....	.....	.....	.....	430 75
Back.....	3	343	114 3	430 75	28 57	.....	.....	.....	.....	430 75
Chest.....	8	188	23 5	352 75	600 00	3	600 00	.....	.....	12,086 27
Side.....	43	841	19 56	1,160 00	23 98	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,160 00
Abdomen.....	9	139	15 44	201 75	22 42	.....	.....	.....	.....	201 75
Groin.....	3	126	42	148 00	32 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	148 00
Testicles.....	9	198	22	296 55	91 21	.....	.....	.....	.....	296 55
Sacro-iliac.....	6	276	46	547 25	17 30	2	250 00	.....	.....	717 25
Spermatic cord.....	1	10	10	17 30	17 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	17 30
Totals.....	1,215	26,560	21 79	\$40,811 12	\$51 94	37	\$7,625 00	.....	.....	\$48,436 12

TABLE NO. 14—FRACTURES.

MEMBERS	Number	Days Time Loss	Average	Award Time Loss	Average Award	PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABILITY		TEN PER CENT AWARDS TO PARENTS		Total Awards
						Number Awards	Amount Awards	Number Awards	Amount Awards	
Foot.....	188	9,503	50.55	\$13,703 73	\$72 89	31	\$7,300 00	3	\$100 00	\$21,103 73
First toe.....	105	2,569	23.96	3,697 07	34 64	7	650 00	.....	.....	4,287 07
One other toe.....	53	980	17.82	1,437 65	26 50	1	25 00	.....	.....	1,482 65
Two to s.....	19	362	19.05	1,408 95	24 68	1	37 50	.....	.....	506 47
Three toes.....	4	31.25	31.25	156 35	39 09	.....	.....	.....	.....	156 35
Four toes.....	2	112	56	163 35	81 68	.....	.....	.....	.....	163 35
Leg.....	323	36,475	111.21	48,687 40	146 73	116	30,900 00	.....	.....	79,587 40
Thigh.....	9,495	296.41	296.41	11,623 90	352 69	37	20,500 00	4	240 00	32,363 90
Ankle.....	1,169	61.61	61.61	1,680 48	93 35	5	1,075 00	.....	.....	2,755 45
Patella.....	11	1,051	95.54	1,646 80	149 70	8	2,750 00	.....	.....	4,396 80
Hand.....	54	1,608	29.78	2,316 50	42 90	7	1,800 00	.....	.....	4,116 50
Thumb.....	61	1,572	25.77	2,477 25	40 61	13	1,550 00	1	32 50	4,059 75
First finger.....	52	1,449	27.87	2,101 35	40 41	15	1,900 00	.....	.....	4,001 35
Second finger.....	46	1,013	22.02	1,453 65	31 60	6	512 50	.....	.....	2,115 35
Third finger.....	12	1,117	39.42	1,559 55	27 85	4	987 50	1	2 50	2,443 65
Fourth finger.....	56	473	39.42	639 65	53 30	3	500 00	.....	.....	1,747 05
First and second fingers.....	7	239	37	361 20	51 60	1	100 00	.....	.....	1,139 65
Second and third fingers.....	4	93	23.22	138 75	34 69	.....	.....	.....	.....	461 20
Third and fourth fingers.....	3	144	48	191 25	63 75	1	50 00	.....	.....	138 75
Three fingers.....	1	70	70	63 00	63 00	1	675 00	.....	.....	241 25
Four fingers.....	1	27	27	54 50	54 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	788 00
Thumb and one finger.....	3	116	38.66	133 90	44 63	.....	.....	.....	.....	54 50
Scaphoid.....	275	15,949	57.99	21,794 45	79 25	64	22,905 00	1	25 00	383 90
Forsarm.....	44	5,433	123.48	6,897 96	156 77	33	16,850 00	1	10 00	44,724 45
Arm.....	57	2,940	51.58	4,269 05	74 90	10	2,050 00	.....	.....	23,732 86
Clavicle.....	14	1,022	78	1,537 75	109 84	3	1,775 00	.....	.....	6,319 86
Shoulder.....	1	68	68	78 43	78 43	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,312 77
Neck.....	5	1,154	277	1,416 40	283 28	6	1,500 00	.....	.....	1,578 45
Spine.....	15	508	33 86	754 55	50 20	1	8,000 00	.....	.....	9,416 40
Scapula.....	1	14	14	24 30	24 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,204 55
Coccyx.....	1	14	14	24 30	24 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 30
One rib.....	236	4,497	19.05	6,159 75	25 10	4	700 00	.....	.....	6,859 75
Two ribs.....	188	4,856	25.83	7,806 25	41 52	4	650 00	.....	.....	8,456 25
Three ribs.....	42	1,673	39.83	2,424 00	57 74	4	500 00	.....	.....	2,924 00
Four ribs.....	5	1,883	76 66	2,618 05	193 61	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,928 05
Pelvis.....	18	2,612	145.11	3,545 85	202 55	10	5,193 00	.....	.....	8,670 85
Ischium.....	3	406	133.33	444 70	148 23	1	600 00	.....	.....	1,044 70
Frontal bone.....	1	6	6	6 90	6 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 90

* Reopened for additional awards.

TABLE NO. 14—Concluded.

MEMBERS	Number	Days Time Loss	Average	Award Time Loss	Average Award	PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABILITY		TEN PER CENT. AWARDS TO PARENTS		Total Awards
						Number Awards	Amount Awards	Number Awards	Amount Awards	
Skull.....	43	3,697	85.98	\$5,032 40	\$117 03	24	\$11,212 50			\$16,244 90
Public.....	2	625	313	708 20	356 07	2	800 00			1,568 20
Ears.....	2	11	5.5	20 50	10 25					20 50
Nose.....	14	359	25 56	501 75	35 84	2	550 00			1,051 75
Forehead.....	1	75	75	86 55	86 55	1	1,000 00			1,086 55
Inferior maxillary.....	14	618	44 14	851 85	60 85	4	400 00			1,251 85
Superior maxillary.....	3	100	33 33	130 85	40 91	1	100 00			1,220 85
Mittum.....	5	239	47.8	330 20	67 84					539 20
Other members.....	2	71	35.5	129 50	64 75					129 50
Multiple members.....	12	1,854	154.33	2,417 55	201 46	9	5,000 00			8,017 55
Totals.....	2,118	119,981	56.15	\$104,366 71	\$76 61	450	\$152,867 50	11	\$410 00	\$317,644 21

TABLE NO. 15—DISLOCATIONS.

MEMBERS	Number	Days Time Loss	Average	Award Time Loss	Average Award	PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABILITY AWARDS TO PARENTS		TEN PER CENT AWARDS TO PARENTS		Total Awards
						Number Awards	Amount Awards	Number Awards	Amount Awards	
Foot.....	2	32	16	\$55 40	\$27 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$55 40
First toe.....	3	195	65	367 40	122 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	692 40
One other toe.....	1	24	24	37 50	37 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	37 50
Ankle.....	12	502	41.82	767 00	63 91	.....	.....	.....	.....	867 00
Knee.....	14	785	52.5	1,111 00	79 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,336 00
Hip.....	9	482	53.55	655 60	72 84	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,655 60
Hand.....	3	86	28.66	105 00	35 06	.....	.....	.....	.....	630 30
Thumb.....	2	21	10.5	24 25	12 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 25
First finger.....	5	73	16.6	79 30	15 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	260 55
Second finger.....	2	12	6	13 85	6 92	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 85
Third finger.....	6	70	13.16	124 30	20 71	.....	.....	.....	.....	149 30
Fourth finger.....	3	30	13	46 80	15 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	46 80
First and second fingers.....	1	78	78	90 00	90 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	90 00
Wrist.....	15	538	35.87	857 25	57 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,252 25
Elbow.....	10	307	30.7	450 80	45 08	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,075 80
Shoulder.....	6	303	50.5	356 55	59 43	.....	.....	.....	.....	481 55
Clavicle.....	58	2,783	47.83	4,020 30	69 32	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,707 80
Kidney.....	1	2	2	4 05	4 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 05
Coccyx.....	1	91	91	188 65	188 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	188 65
Patella.....	2	79	39.5	99 80	49 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	99 80
Nose.....	1	27	27	46 75	46 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	46 75
Totals.....	157	6,488	41.33	\$9,501 85	\$60 52	33	\$11,487 50	1	\$6 25	\$20,995 00

TABLE NO. 16—AMPUTATIONS.

MEMBERS	Number	Days Time Loss	Average	Award Time Loss	Average Award	PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABILITY		TEN PER CENT. AWARDS TO PARENTS		Total Awards
						Number Awards	Amount	Number Awards	Amount	
Foot.....*	5	1,372	274.4	\$1,378 40	\$275 68	5	\$5,275 00	1	\$100 00	\$6,753 40
First toe.....	11	477	43.36	610 50	55 50	11	1,225 00	2	13 75	1,849 25
One other toe.....	12	439	36.58	540 40	49 20	12	700 00	.....	.....	1,240 40
Two toes.....	5	294	58.8	427 95	85 59	5	825 00	.....	.....	1,252 95
Three toes.....	3	183	64.33	268 35	89 45	4	812 50	1	27 50	1,108 35
Four toes.....	2	904	162.83	235 40	117 70	2	840 00	.....	.....	1,083 40
Five toes.....	9	1,782	192.44	2,133 75	237 68	9	12,575 00	.....	.....	15,008 75
Leg.....	4	824	206.	1,174 00	293 50	4	6,400 00	.....	.....	7,574 00
Thigh.....	12	929	77.41	1,309 35	160 05	12	18,850 00	2	335 00	20,385 55
Hand.....	71	2,874	33.44	3,302 65	49 33	12	11,012 50	8	842 50	14,657 65
Thumb.....	118	3,826	33.86	5,365 65	47 48	121	23,400 00	11	221 25	29,489 30
Second finger.....	75	2,189	29 18	5,055 80	40 74	83	8,875 00	7	75 00	12,105 80
Third finger.....	42	1,655	25.19	1,534 30	36 53	45	4,025 00	5	80 00	5,639 30
Fourth finger.....	69	2,128	50.84	3,082 74	44 68	71	6,062 50	3	60 00	9,805 24
First and second fingers.....	40	1,771	44.28	2,546 55	63 65	40	14,800 00	2	108 75	17,453 15
Second and third fingers.....	29	1,218	42	1,756 55	60 57	29	8,587 50	3	95 00	10,440 05
Third and fourth fingers.....	18	700	42.22	982 90	54 60	20	5,712 50	4	213 75	28,203 20
Four fingers.....	39	1,822	46.71	2,449 45	62 81	39	20,000 00	4	221 25	10,713 25
Thumb and one finger.....	13	621	47.77	904 50	69 58	13	9,587 50	2	7 50	5,368 40
Thumb and two fingers.....	8	598	76	710 90	81 89	8	4,650 00	.....	.....	11,627 70
Thumb and three fingers.....	4	235	65.83	356 80	89 20	4	3,650 00	.....	.....	4,066 80
Thumb and four fingers.....	5	479	95.8	611 25	102 25	5	6,212 50	1	141 25	6,965 00
Forsaru.....	8	677	84.71	901 15	112 64	8	12,800 00	2	245 00	13,946 15
ARM.....	4	298	74.5	465 75	116 44	4	7,125 00	.....	.....	7,590 75
Totals.....	613	27,309	44.55	\$37,948 14	\$60 93	643	\$296,487 50	59	\$2,241 25	\$346,076 89

TABLE NO. 17—SCALDS AND BURNS.

MEMBERS	Number	Days Time Loss	Average	Award Time Loss	Average Award	PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABILITY		TEN PER CENT AWARDS TO PARENTS		Total Awards
						Number Awards	Amount Awards	Number Awards	Amount Awards	
Foot.....	44	1,215	27.61	\$1,780.90	\$40.84	1	\$100.00	.....	.....	\$1,880.90
First toe.....	2	35	17.5	42.40	21.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	42.40
Three toes.....	3	33	11	42.80	14.26	.....	.....	.....	.....	42.80
Four toes.....	23	673	29.25	903.85	39.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	903.85
Thigh.....	7	114	16.28	153.80	21.97	.....	.....	.....	.....	153.80
Ankle.....	5	109	21.80	170.20	34.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	170.20
Hip.....	2	11	5.5	27.65	13.87	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.65
Hand.....	68	1,146	16.85	1,487.60	21.87	1	325.00	.....	.....	1,812.60
Thumb.....	2	50	25	57.70	28.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	57.70
First finger.....	5	46	9.2	63.15	12.63	.....	.....	.....	.....	63.15
Second finger.....	2	7	3.5	7.80	3.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.80
Third finger.....	2	17	8.5	23.99	8.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.99
First and second fingers.....	3	17	5.66	36.90	18.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	36.90
Second and third fingers.....	2	32	16	36.90	18.95	1	50.00	.....	.....	86.90
Third and fourth fingers.....	1	13	13	15.60	15.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.60
Three fingers.....	1	18	18	21.60	21.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.60
Four fingers.....	1	80	80	107.70	107.70	1	487.50	.....	.....	565.20
Thumb and two fingers.....	1	8	8	9.25	9.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.25
Wrist.....	8	00	7.5	85.30	10.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	85.30
Forearm.....	21	321	15.29	502.65	23.94	.....	.....	.....	.....	502.65
Elbow.....	1	10	10	11.55	11.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.55
Arm.....	15	134	8.93	167.90	11.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	167.90
Shoulder.....	1	81	81	137.95	137.95	1	200.00	.....	.....	337.95
Neck.....	3	43	14.33	51.35	17.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	51.35
Back.....	3	67	22.66	78.40	26.13	.....	.....	.....	.....	78.40
Chest.....	2	47	23.5	54.20	27.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	54.20
Side.....	2	9	4.5	10.35	5.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.35
Buttock.....	1	81	81	93.45	93.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	93.45
Head.....	1	1	1	1.15	1.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.15
Face.....	36	502	13.94	789.05	21.72	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,107.05
Eye.....	38	539	14.97	725.25	20.14	4	325.00	.....	.....	1,462.75
Multiple members.....	29	1,574	54.23	2,253.55	77.71	4	5,650.00	.....	.....	7,903.55
Totals.....	331	7,076	21.58	\$9,929.99	\$30.00	14	\$7,875.00	.....	.....	\$17,804.99

TABLE NO. 18—INFECTIONS.

MEMBERS	Number	Days Time Loss	Average	Award Time Loss	Average Award	PARTIAL DISABILITY		TEN PER CENT. AWARDS TO PARENTS		Total Awards
						Number Awards	Amount Awards	Number Awards	Amount Awards	
Foot.....	59	1,126	19.08	\$1,695 25	\$28 73	2	\$137 50	.....	.....	\$1,832 75
First toe.....	10	262	26.2	379 85	37 98	1	100 00	.....	.....	479 85
One other toe.....	5	62	12.4	84 00	16 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	84 00
Two toes.....	3	209	69.66	309 20	103 07	1	100 00	.....	.....	409 20
Leg.....	45	2,487	55.28	8,120 60	69 55	4	1,975 00	.....	.....	5,104 60
Thigh.....	4	150	39.75	211 45	59 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	211 45
Arm.....	9	287	26.33	558 53	39 84	.....	.....	.....	.....	398 53
Ankle.....	26	480	18.81	709 50	27 29	.....	.....	.....	.....	709 50
Knee.....	1	7	14 15	34 15	26 03	7	3,600 00	.....	.....	3,600 00
Hip.....	234	4,552	19.45	6,000 95	26 03	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000 95
Hand.....	53	1,173	21.33	1,783 20	32 42	7	562 50	.....	.....	2,345 70
Thumb.....	101	1,901	18.82	2,955 00	29 07	12	3,000 00	.....	.....	5,955 00
First finger.....	73	1,112	15.73	1,739 55	23 83	5	537 50	.....	.....	2,277 05
Second finger.....	51	814	15.96	1,182 00	23 18	4	550 00	.....	.....	1,732 00
Third finger.....	37	980	26.49	1,278 00	34 54	8	2,062 50	.....	.....	3,335 50
Fourth finger.....	5	186	37.2	233 05	53 61	2	450 00	.....	.....	743 05
First and second fingers.....	2	92	46	173 65	86 83	1	825 00	.....	.....	498 65
Second and third fingers.....	1	51	51	58 85	58 85	1	62 50	.....	.....	121 35
Third and fourth fingers.....	3	45	15	73 80	24 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	73 80
Three fingers.....	2	86	43	126 10	63 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	126 10
Thumb and one finger.....	25	816	32.64	1,025 00	41 00	4	1,550 00	.....	.....	2,575 00
Wr.st.....	7	244	38	404 45	57 78	.....	.....	.....	.....	404 45
Forearm.....	5	55	11	72 75	14 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	72 75
Elbow.....	14	600	42.85	721 20	51 51	1	1,200 00	.....	.....	1,921 20
Arm.....	1	94	94	189 80	189 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	189 80
Clavicle.....	2	34	17	40 65	20 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 65
Neck.....	1	8	8	9 25	9 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 25
Side.....	1	26	26	25 90	25 90	1	100 00	.....	.....	125 90
Abdomen.....	1	26	26	30 00	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 00
Groin.....	1	12	12	13 85	13 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 85
Testicles.....	1	18	18	36 85	36 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	36 85
Head.....	1	18	18	72 70	36 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	72 70
Scalp.....	2	54	27	147 40	29 48	.....	.....	.....	.....	147 40
Face.....	2	115	57.5	113 75	56 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	113 75
Nose.....	34	664	19.39	1,028 20	30 24	5	2,350 00	.....	.....	3,378 20
Eye.....	1	10	10	14 40	14 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 40
Sacrum.....	1	31	31	62 60	62 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	62 60
Multiple members.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	880	18,919	22.70	\$26,684 55	\$32 09	68	\$18,802 50	.....	.....	\$45,512 05
						3	\$15 00	.....	.....

TABLE NO. 19.—CAUSES OF INFECTIONS.

MEMBERS	No. of Bruises	No. of Cuts	No. of Punctures	No. of Dislocations	No. of Amputations	No. of Fractures	No. of Scalds and Burns	No. of Poisons, Oak, etc.	Foreign Substance	Total Number of Injuries
Foot.....										59
First toe.....	16	11	28				4			10
One other toe.....	8	1	1			1				5
Two toes.....	1	1	1							3
Leg.....	23	11	2		1		2			45
Thigh.....	2	1				7				4
Ankle.....	5	3	1			1				0
Knee.....	12	7	7							26
Hip.....			1							1
Hand.....	58	61	102				12	1		294
Thumb.....	14	18	23							55
First finger.....	22	27	60		2					101
Second finger.....	14	27	31				1			73
Third finger.....	11	14	25		1					51
Fourth finger.....	13	9	11		3	1				37
First and second fingers.....		3	2							5
Second and third fingers.....	2									2
Third and fourth fingers.....										1
Three fingers.....	1	1								1
Thumb and one finger.....	2	1								3
Wrist.....	1	1	8							2
Forearm.....	5	12								25
Elbow.....	5	1	1				1			7
Arm.....	5	5	3							5
Clavicle.....			1			1				14
Neck.....	1									1
Side.....	1									1
Abdomen.....	1						1			2
Groin.....		1								1
Testicle.....	1									1
Head.....							1			1
Scalp.....										1
Face.....		2								2
Nose.....		3					2			5
Eye.....				1						2
Sacrum.....	5	3	2			1	3	18		34
Multiple members.....						1				1
Totals.....	237	254	299	1	7	14	23	2	18	830

TABLE NO. 20—UNCLASSIFIED.

MEMBERS	Number	Days Time Loss	Average	Award Time Loss	Average Award	PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABILITY		TEN PER CENT. AWARDS TO PARENTS		Total Awards
						Number Awards	Amount Awards	Number Awards	Amount Awards	
Leg.....	3	52	17.5	\$62 90	\$20 97	1	\$200 00			\$62 90
Arm.....	2	170	65	190 00	95 00					30 00
Hand.....	1	30	30	54 00	54 00					54 00
Poison.....	9	96	10.66	163 00	18 11					163 00
Spine.....	1	78	78	135 00	135 00					135 00
Pneumonia.....	2	58	29	82 75	41 38					82 75
Shoe.....	4	212	53	304 65	76 16					304 65
Rectum.....	1	141	141	203 35	203 35					203 35
Rheumatism.....	7	307	307	367 35	267 35					367 35
Kidney.....	1	830	103.75	1,140 00	142 61	3	1,150 00			2,290 00
Urethra.....	3	273	91	305 70	101 90	1	200 00			505 70
Prostat. gland.....	1	88	88	43 85	43 85					43 85
Traumatic orchitis.....	2	95	47.5	138 15	69 07					138 15
Periton.....	1	2	2	3 45	3 45					3 45
Zygoma.....	1	45	45	51 90	51 90					51 90
Ear—										
Loss hearing.....	3	238	79.33	227 20	75 73	3	1,825 00			2,052 20
Drum ruptured.....	1	26	26	30 00	30 00					30 00
Partial loss hearing.....	6	186	31	267 05	44 51	7	1,637 50			1,904 55
Eye—										
Ulcer of cornea.....	13	126	9.69	216 10	16.62	2	400 00			616 10
Electric flash.....	2	5	2.5	6 90	3 45					6 90
Loss of vision.....	52	2,318	44.58	3,788 95	72 86	55	48,450 00	2	\$180 00	52,418 95
Partial loss of vision.....	50	1,749	34.98	2,719 80	54 40	53	25,487 30			28,207 30
Enucleation.....	18	594	33	924 25	51 35	18	20,500 00			21,424 25
Foreign body.....	70	689	9.84	1,076 15	15.37					1,076 15
Injury to lachrymal duct.....	38	38	38	43 85	43 85	1	300 00			943 85
Loss function.....	1	55	55	63 45	63 45	* 2	1,825 00	2	107 50	1,495 95
Groin.....	1	27	27	31 15	31 15					31 15
Ruptured blood vessel.....	1	6	6	6 90	6 90					6 90
Great trochanter.....	*	138	138	150 80	150 80					150 80
Brain, concussion of.....	19	671	35.32	838 45	44 13	1	1,500 00			2,338 45
Hernia—										
Umbilical.....	2	253	126.5	140 00	70 00	1	200 00			340 00
Strangulated.....	6	304	50.66	435 95	72 66	1	200 00			635 95
Abdominal.....	1	42	42	48 45	48 45					48 45
Femoral.....	2	60	30	95 80	47 90					95 80

TABLE NO. 20—Concluded.

MEMBERS	Number	Days Time Loss	Average	Award Time Loss	Average Award	PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABILITY		TEN PER CENT. AWARDS TO PARENTS		Total Awards
						Number Awards	Amount	Number Awards	Amount	
Hernia—Concluded—										
Indirect.....	1	57	57	\$98 65	\$98 65					\$98 65
Inguinal:										
Single.....	116	5,050	43.62	7,408 70	63 87					9,008 70
Double.....	4	297	65.75	420 00	105 00		1,600 00			420 00
Multiple members.....	17	1,825	77.94	1,661 05	97 71		2,900 00	1	\$42 50	4,003 55
Totals.....	426	16,661	39.11	\$23,955 55	\$56 23	163	\$108,475 00	5	\$330 00	\$132,760 55

* Reopened for additional awards.

TABLE NO. 21—SUMMARY OF INJURY TABLES.

MEMBERS	Number	Days Time Loss	Average	Award Time Loss	Average Award	PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABILITY		TEN PER CENT. AWARDS TO PARENTS		Total Awards
						Number Awards	Amount	Number Awards	Amount	
Foot.....	1,186	27,698	23.32	\$39,568 32	\$33 36	61	\$15,987 50	5	\$202 50	\$55,758 22
First toe.....	397	6,877	17.32	9,812 32	24 72	27	2,762 50	2	13 75	12,583 57
One other toe.....	116	1,463	17.11	2,900 95	25 01	15	775 00			3,675 95
Two to's.....	75	1,348	17.97	1,895 15	25 25	9	1,252 50			3,157 65
Three to's.....	22	397	27.14	851 55	38 71	5	887 50	1	27 50	1,766 55
Four to's.....	28	85	38.7	1,151 15	41 11					1,151 15
Five to's.....	6	283	45.83	353 92	58 42	2	800 00			1,153 92
Leg.....	1,038	55,188	53.69	74,487 72	71 57	198	50,600 00	1	25 00	124,312 72
Thigh.....	212	13,340	63.89	17,370 85	81 88	42	27,350 00	4	240 00	44,950 85
Ankle.....	504	11,513	22.84	17,688 75	35 11	22	4,400 00			22,088 75
Knee.....	476	13,187	27.70	18,840 30	39 58	24	3,025 00			25,865 70
Hip.....	134	3,875	28.25	5,761 85	43 00	7	3,575 00			9,336 85
Hand.....	942	16,770	17.8	22,450 30	23 83	61	34,987 50			37,782 80
Thumb.....	581	10,718	18.44	15,580 40	25 82	128	16,300 00	14	345 00	32,074 15
First finger.....	705	13,897	23.89	19,749 90	27 97	216	38,212 50	16	380 00	58,342 40
Second finger.....	483	8,738	18.09	12,341 67	25 55	129	13,550 00	12	118 75	26,010 42

TABLE NO. 21—Continued.

MEMBERS	Number	Days Time Loss	Average Time Loss	Award Time Loss	Average Award	PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABILITY		TEN PER CENT. AWARDS TO PARENTS		Total Awards
						Number Awards	Amount Awards	Number Awards	Amount Awards	
Third finger.....	326	5,628	17.26	\$8,155.40	\$25.01	71	\$6,475.00	7	\$101.25	\$14,731.65
Fourth finger.....	323	6,339	19.32	8,861.04	27.44	108	9,900.00	9	85.00	18,846.84
First and second fingers.....	166	4,632	24.29	5,744.80	34.61	55	16,712.50	2	108.75	22,566.14
Second and third fingers.....	184	2,988	22.30	4,235.20	23.01	44	11,037.50	3	95.00	15,368.78
Third and fourth fingers.....	108	7,611	23.61	2,193.55	31.27	27	6,400.00	5	216.25	8,743.10
Three fingers.....	30	3,270	30.27	4,346.80	42.10	55	29,662.50	5	157.50	27,366.80
Four fingers.....	31	1,454	39.83	2,028.85	59.34	21	13,200.00	3	246.25	15,474.20
Thumb and one finger.....	33	1,058	32.05	1,246.70	38.88	11	5,162.50	3	45.00	6,474.20
Thumb and two fingers.....	23	1,116	48.52	1,947.80	67.2	15	10,775.00	3	.....	12,332.50
Thumb and three fingers.....	9	370	41.11	535.85	59.65	7	4,112.30	.....	.....	7,649.35
Thumb and four fingers.....	8	592	74	773.95	96.74	8	6,750.00	1	141.25	7,665.20
Wrist.....	262	4,740	20.76	6,829.85	26.07	17	5,625.00	.....	.....	12,464.85
Forearm.....	449	20,633	45.93	28,378.70	63.64	88	41,850.00	5	417.50	70,876.20
Elbow.....	64	1,329	20.77	1,760.10	27.50	6	2,525.00	.....	.....	4,255.10
Arm.....	226	9,144	40.56	12,214.21	54.04	47	30,000.00	2	57.50	42,871.71
Clavicles.....	64	3,337	52.14	4,815.40	75.24	11	2,175.00	.....	.....	6,990.40
Shoulder.....	270	9,444	33.87	13,119.25	48.5	32	11,512.50	.....	.....	24,631.75
Neck.....	25	535	21.4	730.50	29.22	2	1,700.00	.....	.....	2,430.50
Spine.....	10	1,651	16.51	2,024.80	202.48	6	8,050.00	.....	.....	10,054.80
Back.....	629	11,802	18.76	18,718.12	29.76	6	1,150.00	.....	.....	19,868.12
Chest.....	122	2,387	19.56	3,353.20	27.40	2	487.50	1	38.25	3,876.95
Side.....	246	4,314	17.54	6,123.15	24.80	4	700.00	.....	.....	6,123.15
One rib.....	238	4,497	19.05	6,159.75	26.10	4	650.00	.....	.....	6,859.75
Two ribs.....	188	4,855	25.82	7,506.25	41.32	4	500.00	.....	.....	8,456.25
Three ribs.....	42	1,673	39.83	2,424.90	57.73	* 0	375.00	.....	.....	2,924.90
Four ribs.....	5	583	76.6	618.05	125.61	* 0	2,750.00	.....	.....	3,933.05
Patella.....	13	1,130	86.92	1,746.60	134.35	8	.....	.....	.....	4,496.60
Buttock.....	11	924	89.45	453.45	41.31	.....	.....	.....	.....	453.45
PELVIS.....	92	2,706	197.09	3,801.30	172.78	10	5,125.00	.....	.....	8,926.10
Abdomen.....	55	1,236	62.47	1,868.10	33.92	2	800.00	.....	.....	2,668.10
Groin.....	18	489	27.16	646.60	33.07	1	50.00	.....	.....	696.60
Testicles.....	25	437	17.48	592.05	23.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	592.05
Head.....	60	1,801	23.25	2,114.78	59.25	24	11,500.00	.....	.....	2,614.78
Skull.....	48	3,637	55.98	5,052.40	117.05	3	1,972.50	.....	.....	16,244.90
Scalp.....	142	2,396	16.87	2,268.00	15.97	3	1,075.00	.....	.....	3,343.00
Face.....	182	1,610	12.20	2,270.55	17.25	1	225.00	.....	.....	2,601.55
Nose.....	31	657	21.19	856.25	27.02	2	550.00	.....	.....	1,407.25
Forehead.....	28	536	19.14	766.05	27.35	3	1,875.00	.....	.....	2,611.05

* Reopened for additional awards.

TABLE NO. 21—Concluded.

MEMBERS	Number	Days Time Loss	Average	Award Time Loss	Average Award	PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABILITY		TEN PER CENT. AWARDS TO PARENTS		Total Awards
						Number Awards	Amount	Number Awards	Amount Awards	
Inferior maxillary.....	19	675	35.52	\$921 90	\$48 50	4	\$400 00	.....	.....	\$1,321 90
Superior maxillary.....	3	100	33.3	120 85	40 28	1	100 00	.....	.....	220 85
Eye.....	412	8,685	21.08	14,361 00	32 43	163	104,837 50	4	\$287 50	119,536 00
Ear.....	30	668	22.25	827 00	27 56	13	4,537 50	1	25 00	5,389 50
Ilium.....	5	239	47.8	339 20	67 84	.....	.....	.....	.....	339 20
Pubis.....	2	626	313	768 20	384 10	2	800 00	.....	.....	1,508 20
Hernias.....	182	6,043	45.78	8,647 55	41 37	5	2,000 00	.....	.....	10,647 55
Pneumonia.....	2	58	29	82 75	41 37	.....	.....	.....	.....	82 75
Shoek.....	4	212	53	304 65	76 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	304 65
Ruptured blood vessel.....	1	6	6	6 90	6 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 90
Great trochanter.....	*	138	138	159 80	159 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	159 80
Brain, concussion of.....	19	671	35.31	838 45	44 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,338 45
Traumatic orchitis.....	2	95	47.5	138 15	69 08	1	1,500 00	.....	.....	138 15
Feruntum.....	2	2	2	3 45	3 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 45
Zygoma.....	1	45	45	51 90	51 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	51 90
Rheumatism.....	1	307	307	367 35	367 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	367 35
Poison.....	9	96	10.64	163 00	15 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	163 00
Kidney.....	8	832	104	1,144 95	143 12	3	1,150 00	.....	.....	2,294 95
Urethra.....	4	314	78.5	1,364 85	91 21	1	200 00	.....	.....	594 85
Prostate gland.....	1	38	38	43 85	43 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	43 85
Rectum.....	1	141	141	203 35	203 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	203 35
Spleen.....	1	78	78	135 00	135 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	135 00
Sacrum.....	2	59	29.5	71 80	35 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	71 80
Scrotum.....	9	200	22.2	333 15	38 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	333 15
Bladder.....	1	232	232	498 10	498 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	498 10
Spermatic cord.....	1	10	10	17 30	17 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	17 30
Penis.....	1	8	8	9 25	9 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 25
Sacro-iliac.....	6	276	46	547 25	91 21	2	250 00	.....	.....	797 25
Ischium.....	1	6	6	6 90	6 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 90
Frontal bone.....	3	406	135.33	444 70	148 23	1	600 00	.....	.....	1,044 70
Coccyx.....	2	105	52.5	212 95	106 48	.....	.....	.....	.....	212 95
Scapula.....	16	542	33.88	803 60	50 23	1	450 00	.....	.....	1,253 60
Scaploid.....	3	116	38.66	133 90	44 63	1	250 00	.....	.....	383 90
Other members.....	6	102	17	177 05	29 51	.....	.....	.....	.....	177 05
Multiple members.....	117	6,536	56.38	8,515 50	75 35	21	14,700 00	1	42 50	23,568 00
Totals.....	12,354	341,425	27.56	\$480,383 84	\$38 79	1,812	\$565,080 00	111	\$3,628 75	\$1,079,092 59

* Reopened for additional awards.

TABLE NO. 22—LONG BONE FRACTURES.

NAME OF BONE AND TREATMENT USED	No.	Days Duration Disability	Average	Amount of Time Loss Award	Average	P. P. D. Awards Including 10% to Parents		Grand Total of All Awards
						No.	Amount	
THIGH:								
Femur—								
Plated.....	3	914	304.66	\$892 30	\$297 47	4	\$1,825 00	\$2,717 30
Plated (not removed).....	2	473	236.5	705 75	352 88	2	1,200 00	1,965 75
Non-union.....	1	412	74.47	565 40	565 40	1	1,500 00	2,065 40
All others.....	40	7,696	193.15	9,400 45	286 51	30	16,215 00	25,675 45
Totals.....	46	9,495	206.41	\$11,623 90	\$252 69	37	\$20,740 00	\$32,393 90
LEG:								
Tibia—								
Plated (removed).....	2	743	371.	\$1,039 45	\$519 73	2	\$1,150 00	\$2,189 45
Plated (not removed).....	1	278	278.	479 25	479 25	1	200 00	679 25
Internal malleolus.....	15	1,117	74.47	1,653 80	110 25	4	850 00	2,503 80
Non-union.....	1	281	981.	276 15	276 15	1	100 00	376 15
All others.....	76	7,916	117.97	10,305 95	185 60	19	5,750 00	16,055 95
Totals.....	95	10,335	119.84	\$13,754 60	\$144 79	27	\$8,050 00	\$21,804 60
Fibula—								
Pott's fracture.....	47	4,622	98.34	\$6,307 95	\$134 21	22	\$6,000 00	\$12,307 95
External malleolus.....	7	398	56.86	618 15	88 31	2	400 00	1,018 15
External condyle.....	1	258	258.	312 90	312 90	1	200 00	512 90
Internal condyle.....	1	78	78.	90 00	90 00	1	450 00	540 00
All others.....	80	5,424	67.8	7,793 70	97 42	14	3,400 00	11,193 70
Bone peg.....	1	102	102.	117 70	117 70	.....	.....	117 70
Totals.....	137	10,882	79.43	\$15,240 40	\$111 24	40	\$10,450 00	\$25,690 40
Tibia and Fibula—								
Plated.....	1	130	130.	\$150 00	\$150 00	.....	.....	\$150 00
Plated (removed).....	4	1,120	280.	1,325 05	331 25	3	\$750 00	2,075 05
Plated (not removed).....	*	17	.....	19 60	.....	1	50 00	69 60
Bone split.....	1	354	354.	332 30	332 30	1	100 00	432 30
All others.....	90	13,637	152.63	17,865 45	192 95	44	11,500 00	29,365 45
Totals.....	96	15,358	159.98	\$19,692 40	\$205 13	49	\$12,400 00	\$32,092 40
Grand total leg.....	328	36,475	111.2	\$48,657 40	\$148 43	116	\$30,900 00	\$79,587 40

* Reopened for additional awards.

TABLE NO. 22—Concluded.

NAME OF BONE AND TREATMENT USED	No.	Days Duration Disability	Average	Amount of Time Loss Award	Average	P. P. D. Awards Including 10% to Parents	Grand Total of All Awards
ARM:							
Humerus—							
Plated, wired (removed).....	1	104	194.	\$313 85		\$1,500 00	\$1,513 85
Wired (not removed).....	1	78	78.	135 00		625 00	1,760 00
Roze splint—non-union.....	1	811	811.	683 85		1,000 00	1,683 85
Non-union.....	1	371	371.	432 11		1,500 00	1,932 11
All others.....	40	3,979	96.98	5,333 15		12,210 00	17,543 15
Totals.....	44	5,433	123.48	\$6,897 96		\$16,835 00	\$23,732 96
FOREARM:							
Ulna—							
Styloid process.....	8	216	36.	\$286 50			\$286 50
Olecranon process.....	3	103	30.	150 30		\$300 00	486 90
All others.....	29	1,584	54.62	2,300 00		400 00	2,760 00
Totals.....	40	1,903	50.21	\$2,834 00		\$700 00	\$3,534 00
Radius—							
Plated.....	1	143	143.	\$158 10		\$500 00	\$658 10
Styloid process.....	1	93	93.	64 80			64 80
Coles.....	10	4,114	95.17	5,021 20		5,005 00	10,026 20
All others.....	111	9,000	41.29	8,102 10		6,315 00	15,001 10
Totals.....	133	9,350	52.	\$13,984 30		\$12,980 00	\$26,964 30
Radius and Ulna—							
Plated.....	1	17	17.	\$19 60			\$19 60
Roze splint—non-union.....	2	208	104.	202 30		\$575 00	837 50
Non-union.....	2	682	346.	632 30		2,650 00	3,282 30
All others.....	41	3,323	81.05	4,319 75		6,025 00	10,404 75
Totals.....	46	4,240	92.17	\$5,294 15		\$9,250 00	\$14,544 15
Grand total forearm.....	275	15,949	57.49	\$21,794 45		\$22,930 00	\$44,724 45

TABLE NO. 23—SUMMARY OF LONG BONE FRACTURES.

NAME OF BONES	Number of Injuries				Average Weeks Duration of Disability								Number of Permanent Partial Disability Awards				Average Amount of Permanent Partial Disability Awards				
	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	
THIGH—																					
Femur	44	34	39	71	46	34	41	39	25	34.4	32	29	33	62	37	\$373.43	\$379.30	\$479.00	\$424.92	\$500.54	
LEG—																					
Tibia	172	45	88	111	95	17	18	22	20.6	20	46	16	10	33	27	\$247.29	\$227.50	\$212.50	\$106.21	\$208.15	
Fibula	41	73	84	155	137	14	14	12	10.6	13.2	2	2	13	38	40	312.50	300.00	258.65	207.96	261.25	
Tibia and fibula...	73	150	155	124	96	27	30	24	30	26.7	38	75	70	67	49	265.15	292.50	274.82	285.26	253.06	
Totals	286	268	277	390	328	19	24	21	21	18.5	86	103	93	138	116	\$256.70	\$192.50	\$265.86	\$242.68	\$266.38	
ARM—																					
Humerus	30	26	33	43	44	16	15	19	19	20.6	13	12	22	26	33	\$423.00	\$606.00	\$468.30	\$565.96	\$510.15	
FOREARM—																					
Ulna	25	24	27	50	40	10	8	10	14	8.4	4	4	7	14	4	\$506.00	\$162.50	\$532.15	\$446.78	\$175.00	
Radius	72	57	49	162	189	8	9	9	10	8.7	6	7	10	28	41	233.30	305.00	195.00	277.68	316.58	
Ulna and radius...	53	55	92	88	46	15	13	13	17	15.4	15	17	23	17	19	273.30	194.10	367.40	403.23	486.84	
Totals	150	136	168	250	275	11	11	11½	12	9.66	25	28	40	59	64	\$301.00	\$215.00	\$353.12	\$379.92	\$353.28	

TABLE NO. 24—NON-MECHANICAL INJURIES.

AGENCY	Fatal Accidents	Permanent Total Disability	Temporary Total Disability	Grand Total All Injuries	Days Time Loss
1. Explosives (powder, dynamite, etc.).....	6	4	12	22	621
2. Explosion and ignition gases, dust, etc.....			58	58	1,498
3. Explosion of boilers, steam pipes and other machines..	3		24	27	552
4. Other injuries from steam and hot liquids.....			41	41	735
5. Caustics			13	13	478
6. Explosion of molten metals.....			21	21	712
7. Other accidents from molten metals.....		1	39	40	774
8. Vats, pans, etc. (containing hot liquids or caustics)....	1		11	12	213
9. Electricity	7		27	34	581
10. Fire and heat, n. e. s.....			50	50	888
11. Fall from ladder, scaffold, platform, etc.....	13	2	379	394	13,439
12. Fall from machinery, trucks, engines, etc.....	5		36	41	1,097
13. Fall caused by collapse of support.....	4		146	150	6,543
14. Fall through opening in floor, etc.....	2		95	97	2,953
15. Fall in hoistway, shaft, etc.....	3		22	25	845
16. Fall on stairs, steps, etc.....	1		27	28	632
17. Fall on level by slipping.....			723	723	19,814
18. Fall on level by tripping.....	1		149	150	3,767
19. Fall by jumping.....			99	99	2,986
20. Other falls.....	17		393	410	13,483
21. Falling overhead coal, rock and earth (mining, quarrying, excavating, etc.).....	7	1	265	273	9,023
22. Slide or cave-in (earth, rock, etc.).....	5		25	30	1,143
23. Falling pile of material (grain sacks, coal, cement, etc.) lumber.....	3	1	66	70	2,302
24. Falling timbers, lumber, etc.....	8		808	816	22,952
25. Falling trees.....	38	3	209	250	11,227
26. Rolling or moving logs.....	27	2	426	455	17,856
27. Other falling objects (walls, doors, lids, etc.).....	10		1,187	1,199	30,331
28. Tools or weights dropped by persons injured.....			61	61	1,054
29. Falling objects dropped by other persons.....			1	1	5
30. Fall of material from trucks, cars or trams in transit.	2		109	111	5,036
31. Handling trucks, wheelbarrows, scrapers.....			242	242	5,358
32. Handling or moving heavy machinery, stone, or other materials			106	106	2,146
33. Handling of lumber, timbers, etc.....			297	297	5,933
34. Cause insufficiently described for classification.....			11	11	113
35. Lifting	3		351	354	8,009
36. Struck in eye by piece of metal, glass, emery dust, etc..			316	316	6,718
37. Other injuries from flying objects.....	5		388	393	9,917
38. Vehicles and accidents caused by animals.....	1		113	114	4,173
39. Hand tools (hammers, knives, wrenches, files, etc.)....			351	351	7,665
40. Tools in hands of fellow workmen.....	1		47	48	827
41. Caught on nail, sharp projection, etc.....	2	1	176	179	2,417
42. Cut on glass.....			22	22	201
43. Cut by ax or adz.....			500	500	8,279
44. Injured by stepping on nail, etc.....			106	106	1,446
45. Injured by cross-cut saw.....			78	78	1,240
46. Injured by peavy, pick, pickaroon.....			117	117	2,763
47. Injured by hand brakes (street car, etc.).....	2		28	30	690
48. Puncture by splinter, cable strand, etc.....	2		281	283	5,025
49. Inhalation of poisonous gases.....	4		8	12	223
50. Drowning not otherwise explainable.....	24		21	45	680
51. All other.....	16		634	650	17,271
52. Rolling stone and other objects.....	1	1	81	83	1,746
53. Suffocation	8			8	
54. Shooting	1			1	
55. Shocks	3			3	
56. Apoplexy	1			1	
57. Snow slide.....	1			1	
58. Pneumonia	1			1	
59. Hemorrhage of brain.....	1			1	
60. Sarcoma femur.....	1			1	
61. Septic poison.....	2			2	
62. Fall from auto.....	1			1	
63. Swinging plate, ship.....	2			2	
64. Fall from trees.....	1			1	
65. Falling pole.....	4			4	
Totals	251	16	9,796	10,063	266,380

LEGISLATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Commission respectfully recommends the following changes and amendments to the law:

COMPENSATION TO WORKMAN FOR SUCCESSIVE INJURIES.

Amend that part of paragraph (g) of section 6604-5 of the act to read as follows:

"Should a further accident occur to a workman, who has been previously the recipient of a lump sum payment under this act, which said accident does not result in permanent total disability, his future compensation shall be adjudged according to the other provisions of this section and with regard to the combined effect of his injuries, and his past receipt of money under this act: PROVIDED, however, that should further accident result in permanent total disability to such injured workman, no previous payment under this act shall be deducted from the amount of the reserve to which he would otherwise be entitled, and he shall suffer no deduction on account of the pension to which he would otherwise be entitled."

DEFINITION OF CHILD.

Amend the definition of child as found in section 3 of the act to read as follows:

"The word 'child' as used in this act, includes a posthumous child, a step-child, a child legally adopted prior to the injury and an illegitimate child legitimated prior to the injury."

PROVISION FOR ANNUAL CORRECTIONS OF CLASSIFICATION.

Amend section 6604-4 of the law so as to provide that the industrial insurance commission shall on or before the 30th day of September, 1919, and annually thereafter make corrections of classifications as between classes of industries, such corrections to take effect on the first of each calendar year after such correction.

LIMITATION OF SALARIES.

Amend section 22 so as to remove the limit of per diem wage which may be paid to any auditor or assistant to the Commissioners.

Amend section 23 so as to remove the limitation of \$5,000.00 per month for the expense allowed for auditors and assistants to aid in the administration of the act.

ADDITIONS TO CLASS OF EXTRA HAZARDOUS WORKS AND OCCUPATIONS.

Amend section 6604-2 by amending to read:

"If there be now or hereafter arise any extra hazardous occupation or work other than those hereinbefore enumerated, it shall come under this act, and its rate of contribution to the accident fund, hereinafter established, shall be determined by the department hereinafter created, upon the basis of the relation which the risk involved bears to the risk classified in section 4.

"The commission shall have power, after a hearing had upon its own motion or upon application of any party interested, to declare any such extra hazardous occupation or work under this act. Upon the fixing of a time and place for the holding of a hearing for the purpose of determining such occupation or work

to be extra hazardous and under this act, the commission shall cause a notice of such hearing to be published in one or more daily newspapers of general circulation published and circulated in the city of Seattle, and also in one or more daily newspapers of general circulation published in the city of Spokane, such newspapers to be designated by the commission for that purpose. No defect or inaccuracy in such notice or in the publication thereof shall invalidate any order issued by the commission after hearing was had.

"The orders of the commission, after a hearing had upon its own motion or upon petition shall find that any occupation or work is extra hazardous, the commission shall make an order placing such occupation or work under the act.

"The orders of the commission or its regulations, findings and decisions made and entered under the foregoing provisions of this act, may be reviewed by the courts specified in section 6604-20 of this act and within the time and in the manner therein specified and not otherwise."

COMPENSATION TO WIDOWS.

Provide for the payment to every widow of a deceased workman within the provisions of this act an immediate lump sum payment of \$250.00 in addition to the monthly allowance provided by section 5 of subdivision (a) and (1) of the present act.

PAYMENTS TO INVALID CHILD.

Amend sentence of paragraph (1) of section 5 which refers to payment to minor children as follows:

"And the surviving spouse shall also receive five dollars (\$5) per month for each child of the deceased under the age of sixteen years at the time of the occurrence of the injury until such minor child shall reach the age of sixteen years, AND FOR EACH INVALID CHILD UNTIL SUCH INVALID CHILD SHALL RECOVER, but the total monthly payment under this paragraph (1) of subdivision (3) shall not exceed thirty-five dollars (\$35)."

INCREASE IN SALARIES.

Experience has disclosed that men in private business capable of performing duties of like importance to those performed by the various heads of the departments, i. e., chief auditor, claim agent, chief medical advisor, and secretary, command salaries far in excess of those which are allowed or permitted by the restriction of the present provision of the Workman's Compensation Act. We, therefore, recommend that provision be made for the increase of salaries of the officers above mentioned, and that an appropriation adequate for such increase be made.

MINIMUM ASSESSMENT OF CASUAL EMPLOYMENT.

Experience has taught that under the present system the premiums on payrolls of casual employers are ridiculously low, and inadequate to meet the demands for compensation due to accidents in this class of employment. We, therefore, recommend that a minimum assessment on such employment be fixed at not less than \$3.00 on each such payroll and that no premium be required in employments where the work contemplated is to be completed in not exceeding ten working days, without regard to the number of men employed, and where the total labor cost of such work is less than one hundred dollars (\$100.00).

THE RESERVE FUND.

The law should be amended so as to prevent unnecessary duplication of bookkeeping in the office of the Commission and the state treasurer, and at the request of the state treasurer the following amendment to section 6604-5 is recommended:

"(e) There is hereby created in the office of the state treasurer a fund to be known and designated as the reserve fund out of which shall be made the payments specified in this section for all cases of death or permanent total disability including future payments to be made for cases of that character which have heretofore arisen. Into the reserve fund there shall be forthwith placed all unexpended funds, in cash or invested, heretofore set aside for cases requiring a reserve. For every case resulting in death or permanent total disability hereafter arising it shall be the duty of the department to make transfer on their books from the accident fund of the proper class to the reserve fund of that class a sum of money for that case equal to the estimated present cash value of the monthly payments provided for it, to be calculated upon the basis of an annuity covering the payments in this section provided to be made for the case. Such annuities shall be based upon tables to be prepared for that purpose by the state insurance commissioner and by him furnished to the state treasurer, calculated upon standard mortality tables with an interest assumption of four (4) per cent per annum.

"The department shall notify the state treasurer from time to time of such transfers as a whole and the state treasurer shall invest the reserve in either state capitol building bonds issued to take up capitol building warrants now outstanding, or in the class of securities provided by law for the investment of the permanent school fund, and the interest or other earnings of the reserve fund shall become a part of the reserve fund itself. As soon as possible after October 1st, of each year beginning in the year 1918, the state insurance commissioner shall expert the reserve fund of each class as shown by the books of the department to ascertain its standing as of October 1st, of that year, and the relation of its outstanding annuities at their then value to the cash on hand or at interest belonging to that fund. He shall promptly report the result of his examination to the department in writing not later than December 31st and to the state treasurer. If the report show that there was on said October 1st in the reserve fund of any class in cash or at interest a greater sum than the then annuity value of the outstanding pension obligations of that class, the surplus shall be forthwith turned over to the accident fund of that class, but if the report show the contrary condition of any class reserve, the deficiency shall be forthwith made good out of the accident fund of that class. The state treasurer shall keep accurate account of the reserve fund and the investment and earnings thereof, to the end that the total reserve funds shall at all times, as near as may be, be properly and fully invested, and to meet current demands for pension or lump sum payments may, if necessary, make temporary loans to the reserve fund out of the accident fund for that class, repaying same from the earnings of that reserve fund or from collections of its investments, or, if necessary, sales of the same."

ADDITION OF TEAMING AND TRUCK DRIVING TO EXTRA HAZARDOUS EMPLOYMENT.

Amend section 6604-2 to include teaming, either by horse or horses; truck driving on trucks, freight handling by teamsters, truckdrivers and their helpers, either into or out of warehouses, wagons or trucks.

EMPLOYERS TO SUBMIT PAYROLLS EVERY FOUR MONTHS.

Amend section 6604-4 of the act to provide that all employers subject to the act be required to furnish the department on or before January 15th, May 15th and September 15th of each year, instead of monthly, a true and accurate report of their payrolls and work days.

EXPENSE OF COLLECTION OF MEDICAL AID PAYMENTS.

Amend section 6604-34 to provide that the expense of the collection of the medical aid fund be paid out of said fund, instead of out of the administration fund as at present.

FOREIGN PENSION WARRANTS.

Great difficulty is experienced in the delivery of warrants to pensioners residing in foreign countries due to the fact that these warrants can not be made payable to any one except the beneficiary in person. We recommend that the law be changed so as to authorize the payment of these warrants to the consul or consular agent of the respective foreign countries residing in this country to whom faith and credit is given by the laws of this country in all questions affecting the rights of citizens of foreign countries.

REGULATING TREATMENT OF INJURED WORKMEN.

Amend the act by providing as follows:

"Whenever any workman is entitled to medical treatment or attention under the provisions of this act, such workman may apply to or request any duly licensed and practicing physician or surgeon of the State of Washington for such treatment or attention, and (in the event such physician or surgeon attempts to treat such workman) it shall be the duty of such physician or surgeon to render to such workman all medical treatment and attention to which such workman is entitled under the provisions of this act. It shall be the duty of the medical aid board to prepare a schedule of reasonable and fair fees and charges which physicians or surgeons of the State of Washington shall receive for services they may render to workmen under this act. Said fees and charges shall be paid from the first aid fund of this act. No physician or surgeon undertaking the treatment of such workman shall make any charge or collect any fee from any such workman for such services, and shall be liable to any such workman or his assigns, or in case of the death of the workman, to his heirs, executors or administrators, for any damage and injury sustained by them or either of them by reason of the negligence or malpractice of such physician or surgeon in treating or attending such workman, or by reason of the failure or refusal of such physician or surgeon to treat or attend such workman. Said damages to be recovered in an action at law. Any physician or surgeon who shall fail to comply with the requirements and provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable as such, and in addition thereto may have his license to practice medicine revoked after a hearing before the state board of medical examiners.

"If any part or parts of this act shall be held unconstitutional or void it shall not affect or render invalid or void any of the other parts or provisions of the act."

PROVISION FOR SURVIVAL OF AWARDS.

Amend section 6604-10 of the law by adding thereto the following:

"PROVIDED, however, this provision shall not affect the survival of any compensation awarded or adjudged to be due any claimant under this act at the time of his death."

PAYMENT TO GUARDIAN, WHEN WAIVED.

Amend section 6604-6 of the act by adding thereto the following:

"PROVIDED, however, that such lump sum payment shall be for the sum of two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) or less, the commission shall have power in their discretion to pay the minor direct without requiring the appointment of a guardian."

PROVIDING FOR GUARDIANSHIP EXPENSE.

Amend section 6604-6 of the act by adding thereto:

"PROVIDED further that all expenses of such guardianship including the fees of any guardian fixed and allowed by the probate court shall be paid out of the accident fund to such guardian to the end that the minor shall suffer no deduction on account thereof."

INCREASE IN COMPENSATION.

We think it is unquestioned that owing to the very great increase in the cost of living in recent years that a substantial increase in the compensation schedule should be made.

MEDICAL AID FUND.

Almost a year and one-half of experience under the operation of the State Medical Aid Law, as enacted by the 1917 legislature, has served to point out certain particulars in which this act might be improved.

Prior to the enactment of the medical aid law and the amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act, requiring monthly statements from all contributors to the fund, the department expected to hear from each contributor at least quarterly during each year. Immediately upon taking effect of the above mentioned amendment each contributor was expected to report monthly, which resulted in three times the volume of business passing through the audit department of the industrial insurance commission each year. Adequate provision was not made by the legislature for taking care of this triple business. Space could not be obtained in our present quarters to conveniently arrange our office force or the increased files that were necessary in order to care for the large volume of reports and correspondence that flooded in each month.

The volume of this business may be the better understood when we state that there are about eighteen thousand firms who have, or who do now contribute to the accident fund. A careful check of the current files shows that there are between eleven and twelve thousand firms actively contributing to these funds at the present time. This means eleven or twelve thousand reports each month. These reports are accompanied by remittances in the form of checks, drafts, money orders, sometimes postage stamps. The remittances range in amount from two or three cents to as many thousand dollars. In order to take care of the increased business incident to handling the medical aid contributions our cashier force, which up to that time had consisted of one man, was increased by adding three clerks to take care of the monthly statements and the medical aid contributions. Our cashier for the accident fund is still able to take care of the day's business each day but with our additional force of three we have been unable to care for the vastly increased business incident to handling the medical aid fund and the monthly statements of contributors. The best that we are able to do is to accept the remittances that come in and credit them properly, but we have been unable to check through our files each month and determine which contributors are making their statements and which contributors are failing to do so. The owners' statements have been found so inaccurate and unreliable that we cannot use them as a basis for adjusting the accounts of contributors. Neither can we accept them as being a true basis of monthly contribution

either to the accident fund or the medical aid fund. Owing to our limited appropriation we have been unable to engage the services of any more people to handle this work and the result is that our whole audit department has been, and is congested with this work and we will never be able to catch up with it and check each contributor's account each month to see that he is making his owner's statement and his contribution to the medical aid fund unless our force for this particular work is increased by three times its present size. Even if this were done we would not be able to accommodate them in our present quarters.

Prior to the enactment of the amendments under discussion the department was able to adjust the account of each contributor each twelve months, or at the end of the calendar year and to send him a statement of his credits or debits, as the case might be, and make demand upon him for payment. At that time there was only one fund to which the contributor was liable for contribution, consequently there was only one adjustment to be made for each class in which he was contributing. At the present time there is not only the necessity of adjusting his account of contributions to the accident fund but his account with the medical aid fund must also be adjusted. Likewise the question of a penalty or premium rating on account of the maintenance or absence of standards of safety and accident prevention in his plant must be considered, so that at the present time it requires approximately three times as long to make the annual adjustment of the account of a contributor as it did prior to 1917.

In view of the foregoing the commission makes the following alternative recommendations:

That the cost of collecting and disbursing the medical aid fund be made a charge upon the fund itself in order that, as the business increases, the clerical help necessary to handle it may be employed. Experience has demonstrated that the administration fund of the department cannot well carry this load in its present form.

If this recommendation is adopted it will be necessary for us to find room outside of our present quarters for some of our workers.

As an alternative of this plan we recommend that the cost of the medical aid be borne entirely by the employers and that all medical treatment of injured workmen be brought under the state plan. This would eliminate the necessity of keeping a separate fund; would greatly simplify the collection and disbursement of the medical aid fund and would, as a matter of fact, be the means of speeding up all operations in the audit department of the commission.

This recommendation is made after carefully considering the cost of medical aid during the year and one-half that the law has been in operation. In that time the total collections for the medical aid fund were \$322,739.40. The balance on hand October 1, 1918, was \$161,215.33. Contributions for the medical aid fund were not required during the months of March, April, May and June, 1918, and a similar cut-out has been ordered for the first four months of the year 1919. The industrial insurance department has not been able to follow up the contributions to the medical aid fund for the reasons before stated. Many large contributors to the accident fund are under contract for medical aid and do not contribute anything but the ten per cent. to the state fund, and still the fund shows a splendid

working balance, which leads the commission to the conclusion that fifty per cent. of the present rate of contribution, if all collected and if all the workmen were under the state plan, would be sufficient to take care of the demands for medical and hospital treatment of injured workmen. Thus no greater burden would be imposed upon the employer than was contemplated by the legislature of 1917, and a great deal of time and labor might be saved, both to the employer and the department, by making contributions for medical aid a part of the contribution for accidents.

Many contributors to the fund have informed us that in order to save themselves the bother of deducting the medical aid payment from their workmen they have made the entire payment themselves.

REPORT OF THE STATE MEDICAL AID BOARD FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918.

The State Medical Aid Board in making this report wishes to call attention to the fact that the fiscal year of the department ended on June 30th, 1918. The report, therefore, covers the period from July 1st, 1917, to July 1st, 1918. This will not correspond with the report of the Industrial Insurance Commission, by reason of the fact that the fiscal year of that department ended on September 30th, 1918.

During the past year the department has worked under a handicap. The law places on the industrial insurance commission the disbursing of the medical aid fund, however, it was impossible for the commission to do this on account of insufficient help. The actual disbursing, therefore, has been done by the medical aid board and the \$350.00 limit for clerk hire has been too low to properly handle this additional work. As a matter of fact the disbursing should be done in the medical aid department, as the law requires that the chairman shall approve all bills. He cannot do this unless he has the files in the case before him and as the approval or rejection of a bill is an official act on the part of the chairman, such action must be entered in the minutes of the board and become a part of the record. After viewing the matter from all angles we are firmly convinced that the medical aid department is the proper place to handle this work.

Our financial statement shows that up to July 1st, 1918, we had disbursed \$114,000.00.

In August of this year with the approval of the State Auditor and Bureau of Inspection we devised a new system and abolished the old voucher plan. Under the new system we use an Elliott-Fisher Bookkeeping Machine and a warrant-voucher. This arrangement makes it possible for us to make the warrant-voucher, notice of award to the employer, minute book page for this department, minute book page for the industrial insurance commission and warrant transmittal sheets for the state auditor, state treasurer, audit department of the industrial insurance commission and statistician, all in one operation. The warrants are then handed to the state auditor for his signature and after being returned to this office are mailed to the payee. After executing the voucher and endorsing the warrant the payee is able to secure his money at any bank. Inasmuch as all of this work is done in one operation it is only necessary to make one check on the work to see that it is correct. Under the old plan the voucher was issued and mailed to the payee for execution, also a notice of award was made and sent to the employer, when the vouchers were returned a voucher sheet was made up in this office and was transmitted to the state auditor's office with the vouchers, the auditor then drew the warrants and forwarded them to this office and they were mailed out by us. Each of these was a separate operation and consequently it was necessary to check each operation to avoid errors. We find that the new system has practically reduced this part of the work by one-half. In addition to this there has been a saving in postage, as we save two cents on each warrant that is mailed out.

The board has received numerous complaints on account of service rendered by associations and physicians who hold medical aid contracts. In

one instance the board found it necessary to cancel nineteen contracts on account of inability on the part of the contracting party to render adequate service. A number of other contracts have been cancelled on account of the physicians holding same entering the army service. In a few cases where complaints were filed and were sustained after a hearing before the board the defect or deficiency was ordered remedied by a certain time and the order was complied with, so that the contracts remained in effect.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The medical aid law requires the following statistics, on which the board may base a merit rating, provided for in the act:

Total amount received in ten per cent collections from firms having medical aid contracts	\$51,787 84
Total amount received in one hundred per cent collections from non-contract firms	\$228,610 71
Total amount of penalty contributions.....	\$144 12
Number of firms under contract on July 1st, 1918.....	1,270
Number of claims handled under the contract plan.....	
Average cost per claim under the contract plan.....	
Number of firms under state or "non-contract plan".....	9,858
Number of cases handled under the state or "non-contract plan"....	
Total cost per claim under the state or "non-contract plan".....	
Contribution for each industry	
Cost of each industry	
Contribution by individual plants	
Cost of each plant	
Total hospital and nurse cost and average per claim under state or "non-contract plan"	
Total drug and dressing cost and average per claim under state or "non-contract plan"	
Total cost of dental work and average per claim under state or "non-contract plan"	
Maximum amount of medical treatment and hospital bills paid on one claim	\$905 35
Minimum amount of medical treatment and hospital bills paid on one claim	\$2 50

We are unable to complete these statistics. We have kept the administrative cost in this department.

Office equipment, salaries, stationery, postage, traveling and other expenses amounting to	\$12,450 45
Local aid board salaries and expenses.....	\$15,766 74
Of this amount the workmen's representatives on the boards received	\$8,202 87
The employers' representatives on the local aid boards received.....	\$7,563 87

It will be noted that the total administrative expense, as here shown, exceeds the total shown on the financial statement below. This is due to the fact that several of the local aid board bills for June were not received until after July 1st.

This department asks that there be some provision made so that these statistics may be kept up to date, so that they will be available at all times.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

STATEMENT OF MEDICAL AID FUND FOR JUNE, 1918, AND FOR PERIOD FROM JUNE 13, 1917, TO JULY 1, 1918.

CLASS	PAYMENTS, FIRST AID		ADMINISTRATION EXPENSE		REFUNDS		CONTRIBUTIONS		PENALTIES		Balance as Shown by Class Ledger July 1, 1918
	June, 1918	Total	June, 1918	Total	June, 1918	Total	June, 1918	Total	June, 1918	Total	
A.....	\$1,369 25	\$11,758 72	.....	.....	\$38 57	\$586 66	\$564 38	\$33,591 09	\$6 56	\$23 55	\$21,239 26
B.....	958 68	13,039 68	.....	.....	4 25	271 92	711 13	50,110 94	.....	3 08	36,803 02
C.....	2,949 70	21,568 85	.....	.....	3 16	1,390 91	691 09	66,455 69	.....	45 27	43,541 20
D.....	3,032 54	19,861 72	.....	.....	21 84	2,234 47	1,003 87	70,539 59	.....	60 44	48,503 84
E.....	1,609 05	14,410 84	.....	.....	19 92	988 75	1,022 44	59,031 24	.....	85	44,292 83
Totals.....	\$9,919 17	\$80,669 81	.....	.....	\$87 74	\$5,472 71	\$3,962 91	\$280,378 55	\$17 53	\$144 12	\$194,380 15
Less administrative expense.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,858 26
True balance in fund.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$166,521 89

Administration expense not divided among classes. Total administration expense subtracted from balance as shown by class ledger gives the true balance in the fund. Geo. H. Tarbell, chief auditor.

Of the contributions shown in the above table \$51,787.84 of the total was in the nature of ten per cent remittances received from firms who had medical aid contracts, \$228,610.71 was received from non-contract firms and \$144.12 in the shape of penalties. These collections covered a period of fourteen months, from May 1st, 1917, to July 1st, 1918. However, the board ordered an omission of all contributions to the state medical aid fund for a period of four months, so these contributions were actually made in ten months. On the other hand very few contract firms refused to pay their contract doctors during the period that the board required no payments to the state medical aid fund, so that the approximate amount received by the contractors during the fourteen month period is \$652,000.00. Of course the medical aid fund was not liable for injuries sustained in May or June of 1917, while the contractors were required to render service during that period, but even so the non-contract employers had, exclusive of the ten per cent contribution and any portion of the administrative expense chargeable to these ten per cent contributions, a balance in the fund amounting to over \$114,000.00. The following table will perhaps show this more clearly:

Ten per cent contributions from contract firms, ten month period...	\$51,787 84
Ninety per cent contributions from contract firms to contractors, fourteen month period	652,526 78
One hundred per cent contributions from non-contract firms, ten month period	228,610 71

The records of the department show that twelve hundred and seventy (1270) firms have medical aid contracts and nine thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight (9858) firms are under the state plan. Approximately an even number of workmen, however, are affected by each of the two plans. From the above table you will note that there is a great difference between the ninety per cent remittances received by the contractors, during the fourteen months the law has been in operation and the one hundred per cent remittances to the state medical aid fund in the ten months such contributions have been required. This difference is even more marked when we consider that approximately the same number of men are affected by each of the two plans. The difference is due, first to the fact that it is the large firms and those engaged in the more hazardous industries that have contracted, consequently a higher rate. Second that the industrial insurance commission has been so badly handicapped on account of lack of funds that they have been unable to check up the firms that are not complying with the law in the matter of making monthly contributions to the fund. We are advised that about one-third of the firms are actually complying with the law in this regard, therefore there should be a far larger balance in the medical aid fund than we actually show.

The board has ordered another omission of contributions to the fund for the months of January, February, March and April of 1919. The funds on hand, at the present time, are sufficient to permit an omission for that period.

Perhaps it would be well to mention here that instead of allowing the firms to discontinue contributions that the board should be given power to change the basic rates, as experience shows the need for same. This we feel would be far more equitable to both employers and employees. At present

when an omission of contributions is ordered we have difficulty in enforcing contributions from a new firm that commences operations in this state, during the omission period. The new firm has had no part in the accumulation of the fund that has made the omission of contributions possible, although the workmen may have had.

During the twelve months the board rejected seven hundred and sixty-five (765) bills. One of the principal reasons for these rejections is that the men were under contract, but neglected to go to the contractor for treatment when injured. The bills of the attending physician could not, of course, be paid by this department where such a contract is in force.

We also suspended three hundred twenty-seven (327) claims. The suspensions were occasioned by the failure of the physician to present a bill, after being requested to do so and in a few cases on account of the fact that the doctor collected his fee from the injured man. Our rules provide that payment will be made only to the party rendering the service and where the injured man pays his own bill we request him to ask the doctor for a return of the money and at the same time to inform the doctor that his bill will be paid by this department. Most of the physicians are willing to do this when they find that the bill can be paid out of the state medical aid fund.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE LEGISLATURE.

Collections Under the State Medical Aid Law.

Section 6604-34 of the Medical Aid Law places the collections and disbursements of the State Medical Aid Fund in the hands of the Industrial Insurance Commission. When the omission of contributions was ordered on March 1st, 1918, the employers were at the same time given notice to again begin paying on July 1st, 1918. Since that time there are several thousand employers who have not been remitting to the fund monthly.

The industrial insurance department has been so handicapped from lack of money appropriated that it has been unable to hire sufficient help to keep the collection department up to date and the help that it has been able to maintain under the appropriation has been so busy taking care of the accounts that are remitted that they have had no time to check up or make demands on the employers who have not paid, so there will be thousands of employers subject to a penalty on their assessments since July 1st, when demand is finally made on them.

Disbursements of the State Medical Aid Fund.

While Section 6604-34 places the disbursement of the fund on the industrial insurance commission we found that they were unable to carry same, so by the addition of two more stenographers this department disbursed the fund and kept within our appropriation, altho we had some of our help quit on account of the salary paid.

Since the chairman of the board has to certify all medical aid bills and see that they are in keeping with the fee schedule we found that we could keep in closer touch with the disbursing of the fund by caring for it in this department.

Medical and Surgical Bills.

Section 6604-35 in regard to medical bills should be cleared up so that the medical bills, in all cases, may be paid when they are found to be proper charges.

Artificial Limbs and Eyes.

We would recommend that the first artificial limb or eye be furnished from the state medical aid fund, not to be replaced or repaired, even if damaged in accident, as that would not be a personal injury.

First Aid Kits.

We would recommend that each employer who employs six or more men be required to keep a first aid kit in the plant, this kit to consist of a sufficient amount of first aid material to take care of all of his workmen and where an employer has five hundred or more men employed in one plant within a radius of one-half mile that he be required to keep a first aid station and employ a competent person to do the first aid work.

Expense of State Medical Aid Board.

Section 6604-38 relating to assistant to medical advisor and also to clerk hire.

We would recommend that the salary of the assistant be placed at \$350.00 per month, because a less amount will not retain a competent medical man. We ask that we be given a sufficient amount of money to hire one competent office man to look after investigation of claims and such other work in this department as may be assigned to him. This man is needed badly.

We also ask that the allowance of \$350.00 per month for clerk hire be an appropriation for clerk hire instead of that amount by the month. Then we will be able to hire extra help during vacation period.

Un-Renewed Contracts.

If the contracts that expire within the next year are not renewed, which it seems very probable that they will not be, and the entire work is brought under the state plan the department will require about double the help that we now have. This should be provided for in case it is necessary to use same in the future, so that the department will not be handicapped for the next two years like it has been in the two just passed.

Local Aid Boards.

The members of the state medical aid board unanimously recommend that the local aid boards be abolished. The local aid board provision does not work out in the way that it was intended. In reality these boards are a handicap to the department instead of a help. The reports that the law requires them to make have no part in the workman's claim for compensation, because they are not connected up in any way with the industrial insurance department. As far as the claim is concerned, the information contained in them is worthless to the department.

The certificate on the medical treatment bills sent to the state medical aid board is of little value, because the local aid boards are unable to

determine whether the bills are in keeping with the fee schedule adopted by the board and we have found that in nine times out of ten that the local aid boards know nothing of the accident until they receive the doctor or hospital bill to be certified. At the time that the state medical aid board certifies the bill for payment it has the entire claim with the bills, before it, and sees that the treatment specified in the bill is in keeping with the showing in the claim. If the bill is not correct we make it conform to the fee schedule.

In lieu of the local aid boards we ask that the state medical aid board be given the \$15,000.00 a year, that has been paid to the local aid boards, to put a number of men under salary. These men should be directly under the supervision of the medical aid board and be used in the investigation of claims, bills or anything else with regard to claims sent to the department and in this way the evidence furnished by the investigation can be used by the industrial insurance commission as well as the medical aid board.

Contract.

Under section 6604-45, which allows the employer to contract for the care of his men, we find that the state medical aid board is given very little authority over a contract. When an investigation or hearing is made necessary, by the complaint of some workman, we find that all the medical aid board can do, if the complaint is sustained, is to make an order that the defect or deficiency must be remedied within a specified time and of course the contracting party remedies it, at least temporarily, so the contract continues in force.

Under this section we have seen sixty-four men sign a contract that within the next couple of months tied up ten thousand to the contract; in another case sixteen hundred men within a short period of time tied up fifteen thousand.

Laymen Not Permitted to Contract.

Under the present law a layman or association of laymen may enter into a contract with an employer for the care of his men if it is shown that they have a legally qualified physician at that time to look after the injured workmen, the board has no discretion in the matter other than to approve the contract, even though it may feel that the medical man will probably not continue to do the work and it will become necessary for the contractor to hire someone else to do the work who was not a party to the original agreement. It is apparent to the board and has been for some time that this is one of the weak features of the contract system. The board feels that this should be remedied.

Fee Schedule.

Owing to the dissatisfaction arising where a surgeon collects an additional fee from an injured man, over and above the fee allowed by the state, we would suggest that a clause be written into the law providing that where a surgeon treats a case, knowing it to be under the Compensation Act he must accept the fee provided in the fee schedule adopted by the state medical aid board, making it illegal to collect an additional fee from the injured man.

State Hospitals.

The members of the board are unanimous in recommending that state hospitals be provided for the care of injured men who come under the Compensation Act. We feel that if the surgical treatment of the injured workmen was directly under a staff of surgeons that the disability awards would be fewer and consequently the amount paid out for disability would be much less and the time loss would be shortened, because there would be a greater incentive, on the part of the medical staff, to get the man in condition to return to work.

We are confident that with a properly equipped hospital, with modern machinery to employ mechanotherapy, that the convalescent period between the time the man is able to be up, and the time he returns to work, can be shortened at least sixty per cent and he will be in much better shape to return to work than he would be otherwise. Doctor Mowell recently saw in the Boston General Hospital an equipment of this kind and to his mind it was perfectly wonderful and has to be seen to be appreciated.

Mechanotherapy with wholesome psychotherapy properly administered in these hospitals would result in the workman not becoming mentally handicapped and devoid of initiative effort. At present these cases are common.

Respectfully submitted,

STATE MEDICAL AID BOARD,

Alex Polson, Employers' Representative.

Martin J. Flyzik, Workmen's Representative.

J. W. Mowell, M. D., Chairman.

W. H. Watson, M. D., Assistant to Chairman,

R. J. McLean, Secretary.

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