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RESERVE COLLECTION
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STATE OF WASHINGTON

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

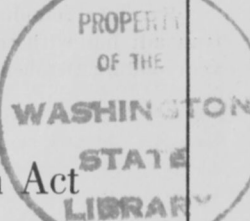
OF THE

Industrial Insurance Department

For the Twelve Months Ending September 30th

1917

The Workmen's Compensation Act



Commissioners:

JOHN M. WILSON, Chairman

H. L. HUGHES

J. W. BRISLAWN

PERCY GILBERT, Secretary

OLYMPIA, WASH.

FRANK M. LAMBORN  PUBLIC PRINTER

1918

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

OFFICE OF THE INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE DEPARTMENT,
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON, December 12, 1917.

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

SIR: In compliance with Chapter 74, Laws of 1911, we have the honor to transmit herewith to you the Sixth Annual Report of this Department for the year ending October 1, 1917.

INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

JOHN M. WILSON,

H. L. HUGHES,

J. W. BRISLAWN,

Commissioners.

FOREWORD.

In presenting our Sixth Annual Report we have endeavored to make it as brief as possible without impairing its instructiveness by eliminating any information which we have considered valuable to students of and others interested in Workmen's Compensation. We have, therefore, included without comment the various financial and statistical tables which we have published in our former reports.

ACCIDENT COST AND MERIT RATING.

The question of Merit Rating is one that is of vital interest to every contributor. It is the only method by which a careful employer may receive recognition in a financial way for whatever he has accomplished by means of education, safeguarding or otherwise in reducing accidents at his plant.

Every employer who has reduced the cost of accidents in his plant below the sum he has contributed on his payroll feels that the Commission should recognize his efforts or good luck in a substantial way by giving him a reduction in his rate. Under the Washington Compensation plan with a grouping of various industries into classes, each class pays only what it costs to carry that class. There are no loadings for catastrophies, reserves or overhead expenses. The idea is to collect enough to pay the current losses and carry a working balance and that is all.

The fundamental principle upon which the plan is based is that the industry as a whole shall bear the burden instead of placing it upon the individual. This means that some contributors will pay more in premiums than is paid out in claims on account of their operations, while with others the conditions are reversed. To recognize the claim of the careful employer for a lower rate without disturbing the fundamental principle is merit rating as applied to the Washington plan. To maintain the community idea we cannot grant any employer a lower rate than the actual cost of carrying his class as a whole. The only way in which the cost may be more equitably distributed is by penalizing the employer who persistently maintains a high accident ratio. The net result to the careful employer would be the same as lowering the rate as the careless employer would be paying more proportionately.

ACT LIMITED IN SCOPE.

The rights of the Commission to broaden the scope of the Act have not been recognized by the State Supreme Court. In the case of the State of Washington vs. Powles and Company, Inc., 94 Washington 416, 162 Pac. 569, the State Supreme Court held that "no power is delegated to the commission to decide as a legislative determination that an occupation other than those enumerated is extra hazardous, in the absence of any express delegation of such power."

ADMIRALTY JURISDICTION.

The question of admiralty jurisdiction is still with us notwithstanding the passage of the Johnson Bill by Congress in October, 1917. The passage of the bill tended to befog what was already cloudy atmosphere rather than to clear it. The Commission has decided that so far as the Washington Compensation Act is concerned the status of the men employed on board boats is not changed and until the questions involved have been finally passed upon by the courts, we will continue to reject claims for injuries received while employed aboard boats.

AUDIT DIVISION.

The volume of business during the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1917, was 50 per cent greater than that of the previous year. This condition was brought about by work for the Government, ship building and operating various industries to capacity. There has been added to the number of employers listed, 2,121 new firms, bringing the grand total of firms now listed in the department to 18,566. The increased volume of business necessitates the strictest economy in the administration to keep within the appropriation made by the legislature, which did not amply provide or anticipate any such marked increase.

The Legislature of 1917 amended the Workmen's Compensation Act in several particulars, the one especially of interest to the audit division being the compulsory reporting of owner's statement of payroll. This provision had been recommended by the audit department for several years and after six months of active use has proven very satisfactory.

The collection of delinquent assessments has also been a problem with the department, and there has recently been added a collection department, which is now having the personal attention of one employe with excellent results.

The following statement shows the receipts and disbursements in the accident fund during the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1917. Several of the class funds show a temporary overdraft, all of which have since been made good, with the exception of class 42, which, owing to litigation, has caused the delay in the collection of several of the larger accounts.

The legislature for the year 1917 placed upon this department the added burden of collection and disbursements of the Medical Aid Fund. The introduction of the Medical Aid provision in the department necessitates a change of practically the entire system of bookkeeping. The handling of funds monthly, as provided by the Medical Aid Law, quadruples the work of the department. Unfortunately the legislature failed to make a proper provision in the matter of appropriation.

Since the last report, a settlement has been made of the suit against the largest contributor in class 46 (or powder class), and the overdraft in that class has been paid and all warrants heretofore stamped, "Not paid for want of funds," have been taken care of, leaving a substantial balance in the class at this time.

Attention of the employers of the State of Washington is called to the penalty provisions provided by the last legislature for failure to make monthly payroll to the department, and also for failure to make payment promptly of the calls made upon them for contribution to the accident and medical aid funds.

The following changes affecting classification have been ordered by the department since the last report:

Defining the term "Tile Setting" to mean the setting of tile of whatsoever kind for ornamental purposes in floors, wainscoting, walls or fireplaces, and the setting of which does not require the workmen to work on scaffolds, staging or elevated structures; that the setting of such tiles shall

carry a basic rate of 3 per cent. This later in the year was reduced to 1½ per cent. Tile setting, as above defined, shall be distinguished from the work of laying fire proof building tile, or tiles of any kind whatsoever, which are used in the construction of walls, floors, partitions or roofs of any structure, in the same manner that brick, cement blocks or building stone are usually laid; such work to be designated as "Tile Masonry," and to carry a basic rate of 5 per cent. on the payroll.

Under date of April 10th, 1917, owing to a decision of the Supreme Court of the State of Washington in case of *State v. Powles*, the following resolution was adopted:

That, effective January 26, 1917, no further premiums will be collected and no further claims will be paid on account of the operations of mercantile warehouses, storage warehouses, transfer companies, and retail lumber and fuel yards, and an adjustment will be made which will take into account all premiums collected, and all claims paid account of such operations upon the basis of contributions.

Under date of June 4, 1917, the business of manufacturing aeroplanes to be listed in class 34, at a basic rate of 2 per cent; pilots and instructors to be considered incidental to the manufacturing, and to be listed in class 34, at a basic rate of 10 per cent.

Effective July 1, 1917, by resolution, the wages paid to "Bull Cook" shall be included in payrolls reported to the Commission for levy and claims arising out of such employment shall be paid.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 4, as amended by Session Laws of 1917, the Commission considered matters of correction in class and rate in classes from 1 to 48.

Transfer Companies: The general operations of a transfer company are without the scope of the Act, with the exception of safe moving, which shall be listed in class 6, at a basic rate of 3 per cent.

Junk Dealers: Where power driven machinery is operated in connection with the handling of junk, the men employed around the machines are declared to be engaged in an extra hazardous occupation and are within the scope of the Act. Such operations are to be listed in class 34 at a basic rate of 2 per cent. All other employees of a junk dealer are to be excluded.

Blacksmith Shops: All employees of a blacksmith shop who are working in the same room where power driven machinery is used, are declared to be engaged in an extra hazardous occupation and are within the scope of the Act. Such operations are to be listed in class 34, at a basic rate of 2 per cent. All other employees of a blacksmith shop who are not working in the same room with the power driven machinery are to be excluded.

Auto Repair Shops: All employees of an auto repair shop or garage, with the exception of salesmen, demonstrators and office force, are considered to be engaged in an extra hazardous occupation, and are within the scope of the Act. Such operations are listed in class 34 at a basic rate of 2 per cent.

Retail Meat Markets: All operations of retail meat markets are not within the scope of the Compensation Act, unless they are conducting as a separate part of their operations, a sausage department where power driven machinery is used. The workmen employed in such a department are

declared to be engaged in an extra hazardous occupation and are within the scope of the Act. Such operations are to be listed in class 43 at a basic rate of 2 per cent. An adjustment of premiums collected and claims paid will be made as in similar cases.

Manual Training Teachers: Manual training teachers employed by a state institution and carried on the monthly payroll of such institution are not within the scope of the compensation act. Manual training teachers employed by the various school districts shall be carried the same as heretofore.

Washing of Windows: That portion of the resolutions of August 29, 1916, bringing within the scope of the act the washing of windows in buildings of two stories or more in height is hereby rescinded. An accounting of the premiums collected and claims paid account of such operations shall be made as in similar cases.

Mining of magnesite ore shall take the same rate as the operations of a quarry, 5 per cent. Kiln operations in magnesite shall be in class 31. The hauling of magnesite from the kiln to the railroad or to other places for market shall be considered incidental to the kiln operations and be listed in class 31 at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The hauling of ore from mines other than coal shall be considered incidental to the mining operations and placed in class 17 at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Rates and classifications on magnesite shall be applied to the 1917 operations.

Effective October 1st, 1917, the basic rate on logging was raised from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The rates on other sub-divisions of class 10 remain unchanged.

INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON.
STATEMENT OF ACCIDENT FUND, OCTOBER 1, 1916, TO OCTOBER 1, 1917.

DESCRIPTION	Class	Balance October 1, 1916	Expense	Contributions	Interest On Daily Balances	Refunds	Claims Paid	Reserve to Secure Pensions	Return to Fund, Account of Remarriage	Balance September 30, 1917
CONSTRUCTION—										
Sewers and tunnels.....	1	\$52,152 26	.....	\$10,228 35	\$962 16	\$1,872 27	\$4,556 50	\$4,000 00	.....	\$52,914 00
Bridges and towers.....	2	12,762 79	.....	13,173 58	225 61	2,147 15	7,229 75	20,254 73	\$1,024 06	* 2,447 59
Pile driving.....	3	5,085 01	.....	10,470 54	49 76	64 18	6,862 90	.....	.....	8,678 23
General construction.....	5	13,928 44	.....	104,141 41	320 17	4,101 18	70,650 26	38,953 12	6,577 49	11,246 00
Electric, gas, water.....	6	53,022 06	1 50	4,570 34	1,479 75	1,349 28	10,630 45	8,046 62	.....	79,044 30
Railroads.....	7	10,753 88	4 40	53,446 12	304 05	1,383 99	52,027 35	71,274 27	2,338 10	* 16,717 86
Street and road work.....	8	55,308 20	26 75	53,693 67	688 95	2,481 88	40,642 15	28,154 15	.....	38,333 89
Ship building.....	9	10,910 60	10 50	72,505 19	227 27	55 90	51,527 90	23,950 71	.....	8,068 05
OPERATION—										
Lumber, mills, etc.....	10	* 40,254 92	213 92	922,227 93	96 22	1,348 39	616,927 73	302,989 86	14,582 72	* 24,827 95
Dredging.....	12	7,514 12	2 05	6,106 82	192 43	18 79	3,789 50	6,127 37	.....	3,875 67
Electric systems.....	13	14,025 64	.....	5,224 24	303 38	13 11	3,456 70	9,694 35	8,731 20	10,120 50
Street railways.....	14	16,480 14	.....	5,417 24	134 28	.....	8,597 75	8,242 48	.....	5,211 43
Telephone and telegraph.....	15	10,294 70	.....	38 81	165 80	.....	2,120 95	.....	.....	8,438 45
Coal mining.....	16	1,201 04	8 25	149,109 95	46 44	.....	73,997 80	87,135 06	1,876 10	* 8,908 48
Quarries.....	17	807 83	3 80	56,490 66	8 29	64 51	18,354 65	31,397 15	2,088 18	9,604 85
Smelters.....	18	145 09	4 60	35,903 99	36 50	7 87	32,217 85	4,000 00	.....	* 84 74
Gas.....	19	4,623 91	.....	5,900 88	68 02	6 01	2,974 95	4,000 00	.....	3,511 85
Grain elevators.....	21	1,265 19	.....	38,774 91	36 04	18 34	17,836 20	14,609 95	2,424 85	10,096 96
Laundries.....	22	4,722 11	5 40	9,411 63	63 04	5 00	8,501 70	.....	.....	5,564 08
Water works.....	23	4,297 72	4 85	3,440 30	107 83	3 23	2,072 60	.....	.....	5,765 17
Paper mills.....	24	* 226 59	.....	8,889 11	33 18	.....	10,039 15	.....	.....	* 1,343 85
FACTORIES—										
Wood working.....	29	12,730 34	.....	51,183 53	111 15	156 15	43,430 86	11,479 21	.....	8,958 90
Cement manufacturing.....	31	2,500 86	.....	7,673 19	53 08	61 28	4,100 60	6,179 80	181 14	156 50
Fish canneries.....	33	28,843 82	.....	183 35	467 81	110 02	6,424 70	8,552 55	.....	14,407 71
Steel manufacturing.....	34	8,126 38	5 85	61,917 80	74 65	9 63	48,323 10	15,983 16	5,073 55	11,765 64
Brick manufacturing.....	35	2,454 96	.....	7,109 89	38 15	.....	5,267 80	4,000 00	.....	333 20
Breweries.....	37	4,438 66	.....	866 15	122 76	2,754 88	1,678 20	.....	.....	364 49
Textile manufacturing.....	38	5,630 56	4 65	5,945 29	86 26	12 72	6,533 10	3,353 52	.....	1,764 12
Food stuffs.....	39	1,800 87	.....	1,797 34	38 15	105 32	3,849 73	236 46	2,776 17	2,754 02
Creameries.....	40	1,453 90	.....	3,479 05	34 85	.....	2,127 64	.....	.....	2,840 16
Printing.....	41	3,941 72	.....	2,741 94	64 70	1 15	2,716 35	4,000 00	.....	30 86

* Overdrafts deducted from totals.

Statement of Accident Fund, October 1, 1916, to October 1, 1917—Concluded.

DESCRIPTION	Class	Balance October 1, 1916	Expense	Contributions	Interest On Daily Balances	Refunds	Claims Paid	Reserve to Secure Pensions	Return to Fund, Account of Remarriage	Balance September 30, 1917
MISCELLANEOUS—										
Longshoring	42	\$2,353 33	\$8 33	\$88,408 14	\$50 72	\$825 44	\$85,288 10	\$5,878 12	* \$400 00	* \$988 80
Packing houses	43	6,556 91		7,290 00	96 22	115 10	10,203 45	3,904 75		19 83
Ice manufacturing	44	311 10		3,002 09	28 20	4 02	2,416 45			929 32
Theatre employees	45	1,882 37		810 82	34 84	19 47	156 65			2,501 91
Powder works	46	* 12,663 28		22,203 28						9,540 00
Crescenting works	47	2,234 42		467 53	36 50		369 40			2,369 05
Electric adoption	48	4,046 48		1,281 47	63 04		177 20			5,213 79
		\$408,973 41							\$47,673 56	\$825,046 43
		58,143 19							400 00	55,319 27
Totals		\$855,828 22	\$816 80	\$1,820,736 54	\$7,130 00	\$17,417 76	\$1,217,668 12	\$725,888 48	\$47,273 56	\$209,727 16

* Overdrafts deducted from totals.

STATEMENT OF RESERVE FUND, OCTOBER 1, 1916, TO OCTOBER 1, 1917.

DESCRIPTION	Class	Balance October 1, 1916	Required Reserve	Bond Investment Interest	Returned to Accident Fund	Pensions Paid	Balance September 30, 1917
CONSTRUCTION—							
Sewers and tunnels	1	\$22,190 26	\$4,000 00	\$946 15		\$2,986 16	\$24,150 25
Bridges and towers	2	14,961 34	20,256 73	852 66		2,714 26	32,882 41
Pile driving	3	11,402 86		419 22	\$1,024 06	1,831 80	10,600 28
General construction	5	113,427 54	38,958 12	4,617 09	6,577 49	15,318 41	135,106 85
Electric, gas, water	6	46,717 09	8,046 62	1,754 02		5,725 16	50,792 57
Railroads	7	195,063 56	71,274 27	8,136 64	2,338 10	26,196 84	243,940 33
Street and road work	8	44,275 14	28,456 15	2,141 46		9,175 42	66,697 33
Ship building	9	4,556 37	23,950 71	525 18		1,973 42	27,058 84

Workmen's Compensation Act

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Statement of Reserve Fund, October 1, 1916, to October 1, 1917—Concluded.

DESCRIPTION	Class	Balance October 1, 1916	Required Reserve	Bond Investment Interest	Returned to Accident Fund	Pensions Paid	Balance September 30, 1917
OPERATION—							
Lumber, mills, etc.	10	\$902,871 07	\$392,989 86	\$27,588 76	\$14,582 72	\$98,896 30	\$890,095 67
Dredging	12	4,252 61	6,127 37	301 49	.....	918 35	9,823 12
Electric systems	13	42,175 87	9,694 35	1,433 47	8,731 20	4,388 75	40,063 74
Street railways	14	21,842 70	8,242 48	887 06	.....	2,478 99	28,443 25
Telephone and telegraph	15	8,050 97	.....	299 34	.....	813 50	7,586 81
Coal mining	16	229,091 85	87,135 06	10,044 51	1,876 10	33,669 85	290,725 47
Quarries	17	45,135 20	31,367 15	2,594 52	2,068 18	9,626 39	67,824 30
Smelters	18	5,538 98	4,000 00	269 53	.....	785 00	9,023 51
Gas	19	.....	4,000 00	129 15	.....	298 33	3,830 82
Grain elevators	21	16,209 22	14,609 95	834 33	2,424 85	2,476 68	26,751 97
Laundries	22	2,556 95	.....	94 06	.....	293 40	2,353 21
Water works	23	7,724 37	.....	277 46	.....	1,255 80	6,746 03
Paper mills	24	10,370 47	.....	382 57	.....	1,200 00	9,553 04
FACTORIES—							
Wood working	29	15,568 58	11,479 21	779 76	.....	2,894 25	24,933 30
Cement manufacturing	31	13,092 96	6,179 89	585 20	181 14	3,079 00	16,597 91
Fish canneries	33	5,420 89	8,552 55	395 84	.....	672 45	13,696 83
Steel manufacturing	34	16,306 94	15,068 16	783 27	5,073 55	2,723 77	24,381 05
Brick manufacturing	35	5,856 51	4,000 00	333 51	.....	1,900 20	8,589 82
Breweries	37	4,847 70	.....	174 46	.....	816 00	4,206 16
Textile manufacturing	38	1,617 38	3,353 52	166 88	.....	552 00	4,585 78
Food stuffs	39	7,275 60	293 46	166 08	2,776 17	614 00	4,344 97
Creameries	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Printing	41	.....	4,000 00	129 98	.....	250 65	3,879 33
MISCELLANEOUS—							
Longshoring	42	21,041 29	5,878 12	896 99	* 400 00	3,079 93	25,131 47
Packing houses	43	.....	3,904 75	125 59	.....	387 35	3,642 99
Ice manufacturing	44	505 00	.....	18 07	.....	100 20	423 77
Theatre employees	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Powder mills	46	4,595 36	.....	162 66	.....	850 02	3,908 00
Crosscutting works	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Electric adoption	48	2,498 25	.....	92 07	.....	300 00	2,290 32
Totals	.....	\$1,547,041 78	\$725,838 48	\$99,286 63	\$47,673 56 400 00	\$240,531 63	\$2,054,361 70

* Overdraft deducted from total.

BOND INVESTMENT, SEPTEMBER 30, 1917.

BONDS	Dist. No.	In- terest	Term	Amount	Total
SCHOOL, COUNTY—					
Asotin	25	5 %	20	\$16,000 00	
Clallam	7	5 %	20	34,000 00	
Clarke	6	4½ %	20	100,000 00	
Cowlitz	36	5 %	20	27,000 00	
Grays Harbor	28	4½ %	20	90,000 00	
King	1	4½ %	20	200,000 00	
King	161	5 %	15	10,000 00	
Okanogan	17-D	5 %	20	2,800 00	
Okanogan	17-E	5 %	20	22,000 00	
Pend Oreille	2	5 %	20	20,000 00	
Pierce	32	4½ %	20	75,000 00	
Spokane	40	5 %	20	10,000 00	
Spokane	88	5 %	20	5,500 00	
Whitman	82	5 %	15	11,000 00	
Whitman	1-D	5½ %	20	10,000 00	
Yakima	14	5 %	20	11,500 00	
Yakima	96	5 %	20	9,000 00	\$653,800 00
MUNICIPAL—					
Centralia		5 %	20	\$75,000 00	
Elma (water works)		6 %	10	6,700 00	
Oroville (water bonds)		6 %	20	6,500 00	
Oroville (warrant indebtedness)		6 %	20	2,000 00	
Walla Walla		4½ %	20	184,000 00	
Wenatchee (water bonds)		5½ %	20	42,500 00	
White Salmon		6 %	20	9,000 00	325,700 00
COUNTIES—					
Clallam		5 %	5	\$65,000 00	
Snohomish (road bonds)		4½ %	20	558,000 00	623,000 00
MISCELLANEOUS.					
PORT OF SEATTLE—					
Central Waterfront improvement.....		4½ %	10	\$14,000 00	
East Waterway improvement.....		4½ %	10	19,000 00	
East Waterway (No. 2, gold bonds).....		5 %	20-30	50,000 00	
Lake Washington improvement.....		4½ %	10	11,000 00	
Smith's Cove improvement.....		4½ %	10	25,000 00	122,000 00
State Capitol building bonds.....		4½ %	.....	\$330,000 00	330,000 00
Total.....					\$2,054,500 00

Average rate of interest earned, 4.6105%.

SUMMARY OF ACCIDENT FUND.

Balance in fund October 1, 1916.....		\$355,828 22
Total contributions for year ending September 30, 1917.....	\$1,820,736 54	
Interest on daily balances.....	7,130 00	
Returned to fund from Reserve Fund, account of remarriage or cessation of dependency	47,273 56	
Total	\$1,875,140 10	
Less-refund of excess contributions.....	17,417 76	1,857,722 34
Total receipts		\$2,213,550 56
Claims paid, year ending September 30, 1917.....	\$1,217,668 12	
Traveling expense allowed claimant reporting for examination.....	316 80	
Total claims paid.....	\$1,217,984 92	
Reserves set aside to secure pensions.....	725,838 48	1,943,823 40
Balance in fund September 30, 1917.....		\$269,727 16

SUMMARY OF RESERVE FUND.

Balance in fund October 1, 1916.....		\$1,547,041 78
Total awards, year ending September 30, 1917.....	\$725,838 48	
Interest received	69,286 63	795,125 11
Total		\$2,342,166 89
Pensions paid, year ending September 30, 1917.....	\$240,531 63	
Returned to Accident Fund, account remarriage or cessation of dependency	47,273 56	287,805 19
Balance in fund September 30, 1917.....		\$2,054,361 70

CASH FUND.

Accident Fund balance.....	\$269,727 16	
Reserve Fund balance.....	2,054,361 70	\$2,324,088 86
Invested in bonds to secure reserves.....		2,054,500 00
Net cash balance.....		\$269,588 86

STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES.

From October 1, 1916, to September 30, 1917.

Salaries—Commissioners	\$10,050 00
Salary—Chief Medical Advisor.....	3,000 00
Salaries—All others	70,686 84
Transportation	6,928 49
Hotels, meals, etc.....	4,580 85
Stationery and office supplies.....	6,118 20
Postage	8,392 33
Telephone and telegraph.....	730 99
Printing	9,378 52
Court costs	3,206 55
Rents	2,398 00
Office furniture and equipment.....	6,532 40
Physicians and special examiners.....	6,118 30
General expense	1,593 36
Total.....	\$138,714 83

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES.

From June 7, 1911, to September 30, 1917, 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
Totals.....	\$8,721,111 12	\$684,267 66

RATIO OF EXPENSE TO TOTAL RECEIPTS.

June 7, 1911, to September 30, 1917.....	7.84%
October 1, 1916, to September 30, 1917.....	7.31%
October 1, 1916, to September 30, 1917, including Medical Aid contributions of \$99,441.98, ratio would be.....	6.45%

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.

MONTH	FISCAL YEAR ENDING						Total to September 30, 1917
	September 30, 1912	September 30, 1913	September 30, 1914	September 30, 1915	September 30, 1916	September 30, 1917	
October	547	1,242	1,489	1,276	1,285	1,961	
November	689	1,173	1,258	1,222	1,831	1,824	
December	769	1,198	1,146	962	1,260	1,735	
January	841	1,110	1,031	882	1,120	1,838	
February	836	1,206	1,039	834	1,142	1,650	
March	894	1,401	1,282	1,059	1,702	1,851	
April	965	1,428	1,367	1,041	1,650	1,906	
May	1,137	1,619	1,363	1,112	2,010	2,096	
June	1,306	1,688	1,289	1,289	2,079	2,023	
July	1,285	1,817	1,404	1,100	1,790	1,856	
August	1,455	1,550	1,217	1,423	2,120	1,964	
September	1,682	1,574	1,127	1,262	2,005	1,932	
Total accidents reported.....	11,896	16,326	15,089	13,162	19,494	22,476	98,433
Average per month.....	391	1,361	1,257	1,096	1,625	1,873	
Per cent. increase or decrease over previous year..	.....	36.4 Incr.	7.6 Decr.	2.7 Decr.	49.6 Incr.	15.3 Incr.	
ADJUDICATED							
Claims allowed (total temporary disability: full and final award).....	6,356	12,180	12,584	11,190	14,818	17,326	74,454
Fatal accidents	257	319	257	210	296	+ 339	* 1,768
Total permanent disability (pensions).....	2	13	13	9	22	24	83
Claims rejected.....	378	747	897	570	1,016	2,262	5,780
Claims suspended:							
(a) Claims not made by workmen: injuries trivial	1,552	2,989	1,914	1,224	1,663	2,001	11,973
(b) Unable to locate claimants, etc.....	348	519	356	259	291	265	2,068
Totals.....	8,863	16,767	16,021	13,462	18,136	22,817	96,066

*Pensions paid 964
 Rejections 154
 Suspensions (no dependents, etc.)... 650
 1,768

Pensions paid 178
 Rejections 48
 Suspensions (no dependents, etc.)... 113
 339

Comparative Statement, September 30, 1912, to September 30, 1917—Concluded.

UNADJUSTED AT END OF EACH YEAR	FISCAL YEAR ENDING					Total to September 30, 1917
	September 30, 1912	September 30, 1913	September 30, 1914	September 30, 1915	September 30, 1916	September 30, 1917
Monthly payments (continued monthly account of temporary disability still existing).....	314	471	422	210	574	510
Partial payments	33	196	89	22	38	81
Claims in process of adjustment.....	953	462	469	496	947	654
Files incomplete						1,112
Totals.....						2,357
						98,453

FATAL ACCIDENTS.

MONTH	FISCAL YEAR ENDING					Total to September 30, 1917
	September 30, 1912	September 30, 1913	September 30, 1914	September 30, 1915	September 30, 1916	September 30, 1917
October	28	24	41	20	19	24
November	45	12	24	13	45	20
December	22	11	26	11	33	33
January	18	33	14	11	21	26
February	15	42	15	16	13	27
March	19	42	42	16	22	43
April	27	41	43	16	29	26
May	33	37	32	15	32	22
June	22	24	21	26	27	26
July	22	44	15	18	29	25
August	16	46	18	31	27	22
September	12	15	33	22	29	26
Totals.....	279	371	324	215	314	320
Average per month.....	23.3	30.9	27	18	26.2	26.6
						1,823

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, 1917.

	Total to Sept. 20, 1916	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Total Year Ending Sept. 30, 1917	Total Oct. 1, 1917
Accidents reported	75,977	1,961	1,824	1,735	1,838	1,650	1,851	1,806	2,036	2,023	1,856	1,964	1,932	22,476	98,453
NUMBER OF CLAIMS ADJUDICATED															
Claims allowed (total temporary disability; full and final award).....	57,128	1,728	1,302	1,263	1,625	1,288	1,906	1,500	1,470	1,517	1,276	1,238	1,013	17,326	74,454
Total permanent disability.....	59	2	6	6	—1	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	—1	24	83
Rejections.....	3,518	115	122	105	145	139	192	129	137	121	139	379	539	2,202	5,780
Suspensions:															
(a) Claims not filed by workmen; injuries trivial, etc.	9,372	225	154	94	—8	367	202	183	254	236	133	117	644	2,601	11,973
(b) Awaiting further proof of accident; and until claimant heard from.....	1,773	3	19	19	—8	15	40	47	36	32	—8	—4	74	265	2,038
Fatals:															
(a) Pensions awarded	786	16	12	9	22	7	15	20	15	8	16	22	16	178	964
(b) Rejected	106	5	1	2	7	3	5	7	3	2	1	3	9	48	154
(c) Suspended (no dependents, etc.).....	537	2	4	1	21	6	13	9	14	14	12	2	15	113	650
Totals.....	78,279	2,096	1,816	1,499	1,803	1,828	2,376	1,808	1,432	1,432	1,570	1,758	2,309	22,817	96,096
Unadjusted at end of each period.....	2,668													2,337	
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE CLAIMS FINALLY ADJUSTED—															
Final settlements re-opened for additional compensation.....		59	55	60	69	63	97	58	81	57	70	76	49	794	
Rejections—Re-opened		9	9	5	5	17	11	11	8	9	5	13	11	113	
Suspensions—Re-opened (no claims).....		2	10	5	8	4	4	3	3	7	7	11	2	63	
Suspensions—Re-opened (miscellaneous).....		19	9	4	8	.....	7	.....	1	1	8	4	3	67	
Partial payments for time loss (amount loss of earning power and permanent partial disability).....		67	63	49	68	56	86	55	69	54	60	48	73	739	
Awards for continued monthly time loss.....		663	653	996	720	727	914	643	554	575	571	627	459	8,586	
Totals.....		819	801	1,119	878	867	1,119	770	885	721	779	597	596	10,002	
Total claims handled each month.....		2,915	2,617	2,618	2,681	2,665	3,495	2,668	2,639	2,817	2,291	2,537	2,996	32,879	

FATAL ACCIDENTS BY CLASSES.

The Following Table Shows by Industrial Classes, the Number of Fatal Accidents Reported During the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1917:

CLASS	Number	CLASS	Number
1.....	0	24.....	1
2.....	5	29.....	2
3.....	0	31.....	2
5.....	8	33.....	2
6.....	2	34.....	7
7.....	26	35.....	0
8.....	12	37.....	0
9.....	13	38.....	0
10.....	173	39.....	2
12.....	2	40.....	0
13.....	5	41.....	0
14.....	4	42.....	2
15.....	0	43.....	2
16.....	22	44.....	1
17.....	10	45.....	0
18.....	2	46.....	1
19.....	0	48.....	2
21.....	5	Not under Act.....	7
22.....	0		
23.....	0	Total.....	320

MEDICAL SECTION.

The Medical Department is continually confronted with many problems presented by claimants in whom other conditions have arisen during the disability or subsequent to the injury complicating their recovery and some times making their appearance months after having returned to work.

This condition of affairs seems to be on the increase. Workmen make an effort to show a connection between some functional disorder or pathological condition that they may be suffering from, and an accidental injury that they have either been compensated for or that they contend they have suffered in the past. As laymen, they naturally attribute any condition that they may have as a result of their accident in the past, no matter how far removed it may be from a medical point of view. Even conditions that are clearly the result of age are claimed to be the result of some minor accident. Especially is this true where the eye sight becomes impaired for any reason; also heart disease and a great many obscure conditions; either real or fancied.

Fractures.

During the last year there were 17,805 injuries, as shown by the statistical report, of this number there were 2,250 fractures. For a complete list of these fractures refer to Table 22, in the statistical division of this report.

The greatest number of fractures occurring to the leg, while a great number occurred to the foot, forearm and ribs. The average amount of time lost as the result of the fractures being 65.8 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 538 amputations during the past year. Refer to Table 22 for a complete list of these amputations. As shown in previous reports the first or index finger suffered the greatest number of amputations. The average loss of time was 45.5 days.

Infections.

There were 1,213 infections, with an average of 20.2 days time loss. Refer to Table 24 for a complete list. The greatest number of infections occurring to the hand and the greatest number of these infections were the result of puncture wounds.

Scalds and Burns.

There were 462 scalds and burns during the past year. Refer to Table 23 for a complete list. While the greatest number of scalds and burns occurred to the hand, which showed a total of 91, it is interesting to note that under the eye there were 77 burns and scalds, of which many resulted in a permanent partial disability. The average time lost was 19.28 days.

Cuts.

There were 3,676 cuts. Refer to Statistical Table 17, for a complete list of cuts. There were 487 cuts to the hand, which is over a hundred more than to any other member of the body. Eighteen days was the average loss of time.

Sprains.

There were 2,031 sprains. Refer to Statistical Table 20 for a complete list. There were 624 sprains to the back, while the ankle shows 480. The average time lost was 24.9 days. Many of these back injuries, in reality, come under "problem cases" that present themselves to the Medical Department. Many cases are reported as sprained backs, while the files are not definite that any real accident occurred. Neuritis of the lumbar plexes, commonly called lumbago, is responsible for the large number of sprained backs; while many may be occupational.

Bruises.

There were 6,089 bruises, with an average time loss of 19.46 days. Many of these bruises were minor in character and showed a small amount of time loss. Refer to Table 16 for a complete record of bruises.

Dislocations.

There were 160 dislocations, with an average time loss of 51.2 days. Refer to Table 19 for a complete list.

Unclassified.

Under the unclassified list of injuries we find that there were 589, with an average time loss of 37.3 days. For the type of injuries refer to Table 26 in the Statistical Division of the report.

The eye is the most common site of injury under the unclassified list of injuries, while hernia is second in frequency, there being 121 single hernias, 13 double, 4 femoral hernias, two recurrent and seven strangulated hernias.

Long Bone Fractures.

Refer to Statistical Tables 28 and 29 of this report for a complete list of long bone fractures, which shows the number to each of the long bones. The number of days for recovery are shown, also the permanent partial disability award, the number wired, plated, with plates removed and plates not removed. The long bones are the members most commonly fractured.

Fatals (Immediate cause of death).

There were 341 fatal accidents settled by the Commission the past year, 89 of which were the immediate result of general crushing, which is the largest agency of any in this report. Next in number being fractured skull, numbering 85. Drowning and shock each show 21 in number, and next in number to above.

Problem Cases.

Each year there are a large number of "problem cases" that come before the Medical Department.

The following are a list that have presented themselves during the past year:

1. General peritonitis.
2. Progressive muscular atrophy.
3. Aneurism of the aorta.
4. Arterio sclerosis (high blood pressure).
5. Tuberculosis.
6. Pott's disease of the spine.
7. Sarcoma.
8. Cedar poisoning, to the eye.
9. Carcinoma.
10. Knee joint complications.
11. Back injuries.

A complete description of the above "problem cases" would be too voluminous.

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MISCELLANEOUS TABLES.

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2. *Statement of Final Awards on Account of All Injuries.*
3. *Temporary Total Disabilities.*
4. *Personal Fault.*
5. *Accident Benefits and Other Incomes.*
6. *Wages of Injured Workmen.*
7. *Conjugal Condition of Injured Workmen.*
8. *Nativity Table.*
9. *Permanent Partial Disability.*
10. *Permanent Total Disabilities.*
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12. *Dependents of Fatal Cases.*
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INJURY TABLES.

16. *Bruises.*
17. *Cuts.*
18. *Punctures.*
19. *Dislocations.*
20. *Sprains.*
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22. *Fractures.*
23. *Scalds and Burns.*
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MECHANICAL AND NON-MECHANICAL TABLES.

30. *Mechanical Table.*
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INTRODUCTORY.

As has been the custom with the Statistical Department our statistics are based upon the claims for which final settlement has been made and does not in any manner refer to the number of injuries during the fiscal year.

Owing to the amended law becoming operative July 1st, which put into effect the seven-day waiting period, it became a difficult matter to get a comparative experience with previous years, and in order to do so we have included in the statistics claims which would have been paid prior to this

time or in other words those which were rejected on account of the seven-day waiting period, the number being 479. Other rejections or suspensions are not included in the tables because many of the files are incomplete.

Table No. 1.
CLAIMS SUSPENDED AND REJECTED.

REJECTED		Number	Total
CAUSE—			
1.	That applicant was compensated in full for time loss by employer.....	47	
2.	That applicant's time loss did not exceed 5%.....	371	
3.	That there is (no) (insufficient) proof of an accident in the course of employment	160	
4.	That applicant failed to comply with Sec. 14 of the Compensation Act in not notifying his employer of the accident at the time same is alleged to have occurred. There is (no) (insufficient) proof of an accident in the course of employment.....	97	
5.	That there is (no) (insufficient) proof of accident in the course of employment, or that applicant's disability was the result of an accident.....	123	
6.	That applicant was not in the course of employment when injured.....	75	
7.	That applicant sustained no disability account of accident.....	19	
8.	That applicant lost no time account of accident.....	203	
9.	Condition not the result of an accident within the meaning of the Compensation Act	127	
10.	That applicant sustained no disability account of alleged accident.....	6	
11.	That applicant was not an employee, but a member of the firm and had not elected to bring himself under the Act, prior to the date of the accident	35	
12.	Disability not established by medical proof of attending physician as required by Section 12 of the Workmen's Compensation Act.....	287	
13.	That, at the time of the injury, the workman's employer was engaged in interstate commerce and not within the scope of the Workmen's Compensation Act	151	
14.	That the accident occurred, or the injury was sustained, on board a boat owned or controlled by the workman's employer. Therefore, the accident occurred or the injury was sustained under Admiralty Jurisdiction and is not within the scope of the Workmen's Compensation Act.....	65	
15.	That, at the time of the injury, workman's employer's operations were within Federal reservation and not within the scope of the Workmen's Compensation Act	6	
16.	For rejection on account claimant elected to make settlement with third party, said settlement being made without the consent or knowledge of this commission, as provided in Sec. 3 of the Workmen's Compensation Act	11	
17.	That the workman's time loss did not exceed the seven days following the date of his injury.....	479	
Total.....			2,262
SUSPENDED			
CAUSE—			
1.	For suspension as no claim, account no claim filed by workman.....	2,382	
2.	For suspension as no claim, account claim waived.....	309	
3.	For suspension until claimant heard from.....	56	
4.	For suspension until claimant submits to an operation.....	2	
5.	For suspension until claimant complies with the rules and regulations of the Commission relating to hernia as submitted to claimant.....	40	
6.	For suspension until claimant presents himself for medical examination according to instructions.....	5	
7.	For suspension until claimant furnishes certificates of condition.....	57	
8.	For suspension pending suit.....	2	
9.	For suspension account of claimant not submitting to the rules and regulations relating to hernia.....	8	
10.	For suspension account of death of claimant.....	5	
Total.....			2,866
Grand total.....			5,128

Cause No. 17 in this table of rejections covers those that would naturally have been paid had not the seven-day waiting period gone into effect and will be tabulated with the finals that the statistics may be upon the same basis of previous years.

TABLE NO. 2--STATEMENT OF FINAL AWARDS ON ACCOUNT OF ALL INJURIES.

CLASS	NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS										FATAL ACCIDENTS					ALL AWARDS																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
	TEMPORARY TOTAL DISABILITIES					PERMANENT TOTAL DISABILITIES					AWARDS TO PARENTS (00% of Perm. Partial Disabilities)					PERMANENT TOTAL DISABILITIES ON PENSION ROLL					MONTHLY PENSIONS					RESERVEES FOR PENSIONS					BURIAL AWARDS					ALL AWARDS																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
	Number	Total Duration (Days)	Average Duration (Days)	Total Amount of Awards	Average Amount of Awards	Number	Total Amount	Average Amount	Num-ber	Total Amount	Average Amount	Num-ber	Total Amount of Pensions	Num-ber	Total Amount of Pensions	Requir- ing no Pension	Total Amount of Pensions	Average Amount	Num-ber	Total Amount	Average Amount	Num-ber	Total Amount	Num-ber	Total Amount	Num-ber	Total Amount	Num-ber	Total Amount	Num-ber	Total Amount	Num-ber	Total Amount																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
CLASS 1. Excavations, Drilling and Caissons, Scaffolding, etc.	13	937	72.	\$1,129.85	\$89.91	2	\$1,320.00	\$675.00																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										</

STATEMENT OF FINAL AWARDS ON ACCOUNT OF ALL INJURIES.

Referring to the table that is inserted it will be noted that the total number of Temporary Total Disabilities amounting to 17,805, and under the head of Permanent Total Disabilities there were 22 cases, while under the head of Fatals there were 164 which required no pensions and 177 requiring pensions, making a total of 341 fatal accidents, 22 of which were not under the Act, this making a grand total of 18,168 injuries for which final settlements were made.

It will be noticed that most of the tables are based upon the Temporary Total Disability cases in order to give us the proper average experience, consequently the number 17,805 prevails in almost all of the tables excepting where otherwise mentioned.

The amount of compensation paid for the 18,168 claims amounted to \$1,866,907.61, or an average per claim of \$102.75.

This statement is not to be taken as a financial statement of the money paid out during the fiscal year in the classes, but it is a statement showing the experience of the various industries by the claims for which final settlements were made and must not be confused with the statement of finance as published by the auditor of this department.

It sets forth graphically the comparative experience of the industries in the number of claims handled, for instance in referring to Class 5, Carpenter Work, there were 530 Temporary Total Disabilities aggregating 20,378 days time loss, or an average of 32.8 days per injury, for which \$27,076.81 was paid out, or an average of \$51.08 per claim for time loss.

Out of these 530 claims, 66 resulted in Permanent Partial Disabilities for which awards were made amounting to \$17,100.00 or an average of \$259.09 for Permanent Partial Disability claims.

There was one case in which an award was made to the parents of a minor amounting to \$1.25.

There was one injury resulting in Permanent Total Disability for which \$20.00 monthly pension was paid and a reserve amounting to \$1,742.43 was set aside to secure the same.

There were two fatal accidents for which no pensions were paid and six fatals for which a total of \$130.00 per month was paid, or an average of \$21.66 per claim, requiring \$18,840.20 reserve or an average of \$3,140.03. In each case a burial amounting to \$75.00 was paid making a total of eight burials amounting to \$600.00, or a grand total of all injuries in carpenter work of 539, which required \$65,360.69.

In making reference to an individual industry in a class in this manner it is not always safe to draw the conclusion that other industries in the same class are not as hazardous, because they do not show the same number of injuries or as great a cost, for the industries producing the largest number of accidents might have a proportionally large amount of payroll and produce even a lesser cost ratio than those having a smaller number of accidents.

Table No. 3.
TEMPORARY TOTAL DISABILITIES.
Classification According to Weeks' and Months' Duration.

DURATION OF DISABILITY (Weeks)	1913		1914		1915		1916		1917	
	No. of Claims	Per Cent.	No. of Claims	Per Cent.	No. of Claims	Per Cent.	No. of Claims	Per Cent.	No. of Claims	Per Cent.
Over Inclusive										
0 to 1.....	1,681	13.6	1,816	14.8	1,865	16.6	3,087	20.84	3,864	22.
1 to 2.....	3,157	25.5	3,138	34.9	2,805	25.	3,889	26.26	4,500	25.
2 to 3.....	2,113	17.1	2,175	17.4	1,742	15.6	2,413	16.29	2,726	15.30
3 to 4.....	1,365	11.	1,262	10.	1,067	9.5	1,329	8.97	1,635	9.20
4 to 5.....	1,139	9.2	1,164	9.2	867	7.7	1,097	7.40	1,232	6.92
5 to 6.....	658	5.3	555	4.4	470	4.2	602	4.06	721	4.00
6 to 7.....	439	3.5	469	3.7	456	4.1	480	3.24	581	3.30
7 to 8.....	281	2.3	277	2.2	243	2.2	305	2.06	399	2.24
8 to 9.....	330	2.7	349	2.7	370	3.3	372	2.50	389	2.18
9 to 10.....	160	1.3	150	1.1	131	1.2	141	.95	198	1.11
10 to 11.....	138	1.1	157	1.1	179	1.6	135	.90	177	.994
11 to 12.....	100	.8	91	.7	89	.8	75	.50	130	.73
12 to 13.....	131	1.1	225	1.8	185	1.64	169	1.14	189	1.06
13 to 14.....	54	.4	47	.4	36	.32	56	.38	87	.488
14 to 15.....	65	.5	51	.4	25	.22	35	.24	70	.393
15 to 16.....	43	.3	41	.4	50	.44	48	.32	68	.382
16 to 17.....	21	.2	27	.2	15	.33	21	.14	43	.241
17 to 18.....	93	.8	118	.9	108	.9	90	.61	117	.657
18 to 19.....	15	.1	26	.2	21	.2	25	.17	50	.28
19 to 20.....	36	.3	29	.2	30	.27	37	.25	31	.174
20 to 21.....	28	.2	10	.1	13	.12	14	.09	35	.196
21 to 22.....	71	.6	77	.6	85	.75	63	.43	82	.46
22 to 23.....	23	.2	23	.2	8	.07	11	.07	18	.101
23 to 24.....	13	.1	19	.1	11	.09	18	.12	26	.146
24 to 25.....	10	.1	15	.1	8	.07	10	.07	29	.163
25 to 26.....	44	.3	74	.6	74	.7	296	2.00	54	.303
Over 26.....	172	1.4	201	1.6	238	2.12				
(Months)										
6 to 7.....									115	.646
7 to 8.....									57	.32
8 to 9.....									56	.314
9 to 10.....									26	.146
10 to 11.....									22	.123
11 to 12.....									25	.14
12 to 13.....									13	.073
13 to 14.....									8	.045
14 to 15.....									6	.033
15 to 16.....									9	.05
16 to 17.....									2	.011
17 to 18.....									1	.005
18 to 19.....									2	.011
19 to 20.....									1	.005
20 to 21.....									3	.017
22 to 23.....									1	.005
23 to 24.....									1	.005
All over.....									6	.033
Totals.....	12,380	100.0	12,586	100.0	11,190	100.0	14,818	100.0	17,805	100.0

Prior to this year, as shown in the above table, claims were classified according to weeks' duration up to twenty-six weeks and all claims over this number were thrown under one heading "Over Twenty-six Weeks."

This year we have classified all claims of six months duration and over under the title "Months," up to those claims of twenty-four months duration and as shown in the report there were six final settlements which extended beyond the two-year period.

While there were a larger number of claims for which final settlements were made during the first week than any previous year, which would have

a tendency to reduce the average time award, it is also true that there were a greater number of claims finalized from twenty-six weeks on than in the previous years, or 2.28 per cent of all claims finalized were those extending beyond the twenty-six weeks period, thus increasing instead of reducing the average award.

Table No. 4.
PERSONAL FAULT.

FAULT	Number Injuries	Per Cent.
Risk of trade and facts not ascertainable.....	17,329	97.4
Workman's Fault	240	1.35
Fellow servant's fault.....	174	.97
Employer's fault	28	.15
Foreman's fault	7	.04
Third party	17	.09
Totals.....	17,805	100.00

Under the old common law practice "Personal Fault" became a great factor in the settlement of claims, but under the new plan of workmen's compensation (Section 6604-1 of the Workmen's Compensation Act of the State of Washington) which states: "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," the relation between the employer and employee has been gradually changed. When personal fault becomes a basis for settlement of claims, almost immediately a rush begins to place the responsibility and each assumes the attitude of defense, thus causing a strained relationship and many times differences which are very hard to overcome.

Eliminating the question of personal fault and fixing a proper basis for compensation leaves little chance for difficulty and instead of antagonism, a co-operative spirit is built up and good will results as both employer and employee are laboring to the same end.

The above table shows that less attention is given each year to the placing of responsibility for injuries that occur.

Table No. 5.
ACCIDENT BENEFITS AND OTHER INCOME.
Other Than Workman's Compensation.

NUMBER OF SOURCES OF BENEFIT	Number Injured	Per-centage	Per Cent. Receiving Benefits
Year 1913—			
One source	1,619	13.1	14.5%
Two sources	145	1.2	
Three sources	27	.2	
No benefits	10,038	81.1	
Not determined	551	4.4	
Totals.....	12,380	100%	
Year 1914—			
One source	1,720	13.7	14.4%
Two sources	73	.6	
Three sources	14	.1	
No benefits	9,966	79.2	
Not determined	813	6.4	
Totals.....	12,586	100%	
Year 1915—			
One source	1,503	13.43	13.8%
Two sources	43	.38	
Three sources	4	.03	
No benefits	9,141	81.7	
Not determined	499	4.46	
Totals.....	11,190	100%	
Year 1916—			
One source	1,739	11.85	12.57%
Two sources	102	.67	
Three sources	8	.05	
No benefits and not reported.....	12,949	87.43	
Totals.....	14,818	100%	
Year 1917—			
One source	2,051	11.52	12.25%
Two sources	121	.67	
Three sources	12	.06	
No benefits and not reported.....	15,621	87.75	
Totals.....	17,805	100%	

This table refers particularly to those who are provided with accident benefits and incomes other than Workmen's Compensation. It is prepared for the purpose of showing that there would be a gradual decrease in the number of those feeling the necessity of providing special benefits for themselves and families in case accident should occur while in the course of employment.

These figures show conclusively that the contention is just that more reliance is placed upon Workmen's Compensation, because it provides for support in case of disability resulting from accidents, and as shown in this table the number carrying accident benefits has been reduced from 14.5 per cent of the injured to 12.25 per cent.

Table No. 6.

WAGES OF INJURED WORKMEN.

DAILY WAGE	1916		1917	
	Number Injured Each Wage Period	Per Cent. of Total	Number Injured Each Wage Period	Per Cent. of Total
\$1.25.....	111	.75	122	.7
1.50.....	278	1.88	167	.95
1.75.....	482	3.25	178	1.00
2.00.....	1,431	9.66	621	3.50
2.25.....	1,737	11.73	1,164	6.55
2.50.....	2,777	18.75	2,703	15.20
2.75.....	1,535	10.36	2,026	11.50
3.00.....	1,801	12.16	2,848	16.00
3.25.....	967	6.53	1,621	9.00
3.50.....	889	6.00	1,690	9.50
3.75.....	477	3.20	670	3.80
4.00.....	746	5.04	1,442	8.00
4.25.....	95	.64	197	1.00
4.50.....	635	4.29	791	4.40
4.75.....	52	.35	111	.60
5.00.....	507	3.40	757	4.30
5.25.....	20	.14	66	.40
5.50.....	78	.53	182	1.00
5.75.....	12	.08	35	.20
6.00.....	112	.76	261	1.50
6.25 and over.....	76	.50	153	.90
Totals.....	14,818	100.00	17,805	100.00

The above produces an average daily wage of \$3.24 which is an increase over the preceding year of 31 cents or 10.5 per cent.

As noted in the above table during the year 1916 the largest number of injured workmen of any one wage period were receiving \$2.50 per day and the bulk of the men employed ranged from \$2.00 to \$3.25. During the year 1917 this has been somewhat changed and the largest number of workmen injured were receiving \$3.00 per day or the bulk ranging from \$2.25 to \$4.00 per day.

This does not indicate specifically that men engaged in occupations in these wage periods are any more liable to hazard than those engaged in lower or even higher wage periods, assuming that a proportional number of men in each period will be injured to those employed would only indicate that there were a larger number employed at this given wage.

Table No. 7.
CONJUGAL CONDITION OF INJURED WORKMEN.

CONJUGAL CONDITION		Number	Total
Single		8,928	
Married, no dependents.....		2,937	
Married, one child.....		2,106	
Married, two children.....		1,678	
Married, three children.....		1,216	
Married, four children.....		503	
Married, five children.....		263	
Married, six children.....		105	
Married, seven children.....		51	
Married, eight children.....		13	
Married, nine children.....		5	
Total.....			17,805

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

Table No. 8.
NATIVITY TABLE.
(Temporary Total Disability.)

STATE OR COUNTRY	1914		1915		1916		1917	
	Num- ber	Per Cent.	Num- ber	Per Cent.	Num- ber	Per Cent.	Num- ber	Per Cent.
Washington	720	5.7	720	6.4	1,230	8.3	1,597	8.97
Other Pacific States.....	563	4.5	449	4.	679	4.58	935	5.25
West Central States.....	1,741	13.8	1,589	14.	2,025	13.67	2,703	15.18
South Central States.....	172	1.4	119	1.1	236	1.59	291	1.63
East Central States.....	2,001	15.8	1,740	15.6	2,275	15.36	2,611	14.66
South Atlantic States.....	437	3.5	404	3.6	515	3.48	634	3.60
North Atlantic States.....	586	4.7	480	4.3	642	4.33	706	3.96
New England States.....	231	1.9	155	1.4	269	1.89	339	1.90
United States (state not given).....	105	.8	55	.5	109	.74	265	1.48
Canada	487	3.9	466	4.2	1,004	6.77	717	4.00
England	284	2.3	254	2.3	790	5.33	415	2.33
Scotland	99	.8	100	.9	676	4.56	131	.73
Ireland	187	1.5	155	1.4	588	3.97	166	.93
Sweden	746	5.9	816	7.3	506	3.42	1,002	5.96
Norway	589	4.7	559	5.0	418	2.82	603	3.80
Finland	443	3.5	426	3.8	683	4.61	539	3.03
Germany	381	3.3	306	2.7	288	1.94	446	2.50
Austria-Hungary	840	6.6	680	6.1	378	2.55	845	4.94
Russia	368	2.9	336	3.	306	2.07	390	2.19
Italy	593	4.7	500	4.5	152	1.03	703	3.94
Greece	213	1.7	195	1.8	111	.75	321	1.80
Japan	163	1.4	129	1.2	186	1.26	263	1.47
All other countries.....	526	3.8	461	4.	636	4.29	781	4.38
Nativity not stated.....	111	.9	96	.9	116	.78	252	1.41
Totals.....	12,586	100.0	11,190	100.0	14,818	100.00	7,805	100.00

Table No. 9.
PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABILITY.

RANGE OF DEGREES	1914		1915		1916		1917	
	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.
$\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inclusive..... \$12 50 to \$100 00	630	42.6	504	38.	569	43.4	786	40.78
$\frac{4}{8}$ to 8 inclusive..... 112 50 to 200 00	342	23.1	321	24.2	263	19.	418	21.67
$\frac{8}{16}$ to 12 inclusive..... 212 50 to 300 00	132	8.9	141	10.6	118	8.5	208	10.79
$\frac{12}{24}$ to 16 inclusive..... 312 50 to 400 00	81	5.5	78	6.	92	6.7	129	6.7
$\frac{16}{32}$ to 20 inclusive..... 412 50 to 500 00	67	4.5	69	5.2	75	5.4	90	4.67
$\frac{20}{40}$ to 24 inclusive..... 512 50 to 600 00	26	1.8	38	3.	31	2.2	40	2.07
$\frac{24}{48}$ to 28 inclusive..... 612 50 to 700 00	18	1.2	21	1.6	19	1.4	29	1.50
$\frac{28}{56}$ to 32 inclusive..... 712 50 to 800 00	34	2.3	30	2.3	48	3.5	57	2.96
$\frac{32}{64}$ to 36 inclusive..... 812 50 to 900 00	45	3.	23	1.7	34	2.5	41	2.13
$\frac{36}{72}$ to 40 inclusive..... 912 50 to 1,000 00	51	3.5	41	3.	47	3.4	54	2.80
$\frac{40}{80}$ to 44 inclusive.....1,012 50 to 1,100 00	2	.1	4	.3	4	.3	7	.40
$\frac{44}{88}$ to 48 inclusive.....1,112 50 to 1,200 00	8	.6	7	.5	6	.4	12	.62
$\frac{48}{96}$ to 52 inclusive.....1,212 50 to 1,300 00	15	1.	16	1.2	5	.4	8	.41
$\frac{52}{104}$ to 56 inclusive.....1,312 50 to 1,400 00	4	.3	9	.7	2	.1	10	.50
$\frac{56}{112}$ to 60 inclusive.....1,412 50 to 1,500 00	23	1.6	25	1.8	38	2.8	36	1.90
70 1,750 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.05
73 1,825 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.05
Totals.....	1,487	100.0	1,327	100.0	1,381	100.0	1,927	100.00

Table No. 10.
PERMANENT TOTAL DISABILITIES.

Claim No.	Class	Reserve	Pension	Dependents		AGENCY	INJURY
				Wife	Children		
66,436	2-1	\$3,401 98	\$19 56	.....	.....	Tripped and fell.....	Head bruised.
62,488	5-5	1,742 43	20 00	.....	.....	Lifting timbers.....	Left side of body and right side of face paralyzed.
67,438	7-4	4,000 00	30 00	1	1	Ran over by locomotive	Both legs amputated above the ankles.
69,420	8-6	2,525 90	25 00	1	.....	Caught under a gravel hopper.	Injury to spine.
58,862	8-6	3,061 45	30 00	1	1	Handling scraper.....	Side paralyzed.
59,473	10-1	3,190 49	20 00	.....	.....	Falling tree.....	Spine fractured.
73,767	10-1	4,000 00	20 00	.....	.....	Falling tree.....	Spine fractured.
67,077	10-1	2,206 62	20 00	.....	.....	Log rolled and he was caught between logs.	Skull fractured.
70,208	10-1	4,000 00	20 00	.....	.....	Falling tree.....	Crushing injury.
41,233	10-1	4,000 00	25 00	1	1	Log swung.....	Fractured femur.
74,989	10-1	2,051 52	25 00	1	.....	Struck by cable.....	Thigh and arm fractured.
73,044	10-1	4,112 50	20 00	.....	.....	Fell from tree.....	Spine dislocated.
50,188	10-1	4,000 00	35 00	1	4	Struck by a flying board.	Testicle bruised and hernia.
76,111	10-2	3,649 53	35 00	1	3	Collapse of support....	Fracture of pubes. and bladder ruptured.
69,061	10-2	3,424 85	25 00	1	.....	Broke through dock and fell under load of lumber.	Leg and pelvis fractured.
64,723	10-2	3,172 56	35 00	1	3	Fell on car.....	Injury to spine.
54,845	16-1	4,000 00	35 00	1	3	Rock fell.....	Spine fractured.
84,386	16-1	4,000 00	35 00	1	4	Powder exploded.....	Loss vision.
66,846	17-3	3,759 97	20 00	.....	.....	Powder exploded.....	Loss of eyes.
54,554	18-2	4,000 00	25 00	1	.....	Stumbled and fell.....	Injury to spine.
75,786	42-1	3,495 10	30 00	1	1	Lumber pile fell.....	Head bruised.
59,911	42-2	2,013 02	25 00	1	.....	Fell down elevator.....	Femur fractured and injury to eyes.
Totals....		\$72,810 15	\$574 56	14	21		

Table No. 11.

NATIVITY—FATAL ACCIDENTS.

Washington	23	United States (state not stated).....	5
Wisconsin	8	Germany	4
Ohio	3	Belgium	1
Illinois	4	Finland	9
Minnesota	8	Canada	10
Massachusetts	3	Holland	1
Missouri	9	France	1
Oregon	6	Italy	15
California	5	Wales	1
Kansas	7	Scotland	1
Nebraska	5	Russia	4
Iowa	16	Denmark	2
Kentucky	4	England	6
Vermont	1	Japan	3
Georgia	1	Ireland	3
Connecticut	2	Greece	3
Indiana	5	Sweden	16
New York	3	Austria	10
Tennessee	1	Norway	12
West Virginia	1	Asia Minor	1
Virginia	1	Poland	1
Michigan	11	Montenegro	1
North Carolina	2	Nativity not given.....	76
Alabama	1	Not under Act.....	22
Nevada	1		
Pennsylvania	2	Total.....	341

Table No. 12.

DEPENDENTS OF FATAL CASES.

	No. Cases	No. Depend- ents		No. Cases	No. Depend- ents
Wife with no children.....	51	51	Widower with two children....	1	2
Wife with one child.....	36	72	Brother and sister.....	1	2
Wife with two children.....	17	51	Brother	1	1
Wife with three children.....	16	64	Father	10	10
Wife with four children.....	6	30	Mother	7	7
Wife with five children.....	7	42	Father and mother.....	10	20
Wife with six children.....	5	35			
Wife with seven children.....	3	24	Totals.....	177	417
Widower with one child.....	6	6			

Table No. 13.

IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF DEATH.

Fractured skull	85	Dismemberment	1
Fractured neck	18	Tetanus	1
Crushing (general)	89	Pneumonia	3
Electrocution	5	Hemorrhage	4
Burned to death (fire).....	1	Cold water shock.....	1
Paralysis of bowels.....	1	Ruptured liver	1
Asphyxiation	12	Sawn to pieces.....	1
Abdomen punctured	1	Heart failure	2
Spine fractured	10	Burned	1
Drowned	21	Ruptured abdominal wall.....	2
Internal injuries	20	Concussion of brain.....	1
Cerebral abscess	1	Ruptured intestines	1
Cerebral hemorrhage	1	Septic poison	1
Shock	21	Incomplete	22
Infections	9		
Septicæmia	3		
Blow over heart.....	1		341

Table No. 14.

FATAL CASES—REMOTE CAUSE OF DEATH.

Fall by slipping.....	2	Explosion of dynamite.....	6
Falls from ladder.....	5	Explosion of donkey engine.....	1
Fall into water.....	12	Collision of street cars.....	1
Fall from engines or cars.....	11	Struck by trains or cars.....	11
Fall from platform.....	12	Overturning of engine.....	1
Fall from boom.....	5	Donkey engine skidded.....	1
Fall from tree.....	1	Derailment of cars, trains.....	4
Fall from boat.....	2	Struck or caught by dump cars.....	3
Fall down coal chute.....	1	Caught in polishing machine.....	1
Fall from pile driver.....	1	Automobile wrecks.....	2
Fall into saw.....	1	Contact with live wire.....	6
Fall through elevator opening.....	1	Burned in fire.....	1
Caught in belt.....	2	Cave-in or slide of earth.....	12
Hit by belt.....	1	Kicked by horse.....	3
Caught between cars.....	10	Rolling or moving logs.....	37
Caught in shaft.....	4	Collapse of support.....	3
Caught in planer.....	1	Handling lumber.....	1
Caught in crane.....	1	Hand tools—slipping.....	4
Caught in monkey motion of donkey engine.....	1	Violence (shooting).....	1
Caught in windlass gears.....	1	Heavy lifting.....	2
Fall of coal or rock.....	17	Slipped and caught in moving chains.....	2
Falling trees, limbs, snags.....	57	Suffocated in sawdust.....	1
Falling lumber from trucks.....	4	Sliver (infection).....	1
Falling lumber.....	11	Removing belt from fly-wheel.....	2
Falling objects.....	10	Heart failure.....	2
Falling of brick wall.....	1	Devil's Club puncture.....	2
Flying board from saw.....	3	Struck by cables.....	18
Flying crank handle.....	3	Incomplete (not under Act).....	22
Flying objects.....	4		341
Explosion of gas.....	5		

Table No. 15.

STATES AND COUNTRIES TO WHICH PENSIONS ARE PAID

As Shown by the Pension Sheet of September 15, 1917.

UNITED STATES.

STATE	Number of Pensions Paid	Amount of Pensions Paid	STATE	Number of Pensions Paid	Amount of Pensions Paid
Washington	597	\$13,542 91	Nevada	2	\$29 00
Oregon	33	670 74	New York	4	78 88
California	12	224 20	North Dakota	2	25 80
Wisconsin	4	83 45	South Dakota	1	30 00
Wyoming	1	10 00	Maine	2	35 00
Ohio	6	129 00	Tennessee	1	19 00
Oklahoma	4	70 00	Montana	5	117 70
Michigan	8	145 85	Pennsylvania	1	22 30
Minnesota	8	122 50	Kansas	2	37 70
Utah	1	10 00	Indiana	1	10 00
Texas	1	15 00	Iowa	2	58 08
Virginia	3	51 25	Missouri	5	130 82
Idaho	6	105 00	Florida	1	20 00
Colorado	2	39 66	Kentucky	1	10 00
West Virginia	5	102 30	Illinois	1	19 25
Alaska	4	72 50	Held for address.....	1	25 00
Arkansas	1	10 00			
North Carolina	3	45 00	Totals for U. S.....	729	\$16,117 89

FOREIGN.

COUNTRY	Number of Pensions Paid	Amount of Pensions Paid	COUNTRY	Number of Pensions Paid	Amount of Pensions Paid
Held account of war.....	36	\$345 57	Sweden	10	\$142 20
Power of attorney.....	23	424 60	Russia	4	105 47
Scotland	1	33 00	Greece	8	205 10
Switzerland	3	34 60	Isle of Rhodes.....	1	35 00
Norway	12	109 75	France	1	33 70
Japan	8	174 49	Azores Islands	1	.....
Italy	1	20 00	Canada	13	252 00
England	2	25 00	Totals, foreign	145	\$2,651 39
Finland	15	319 66	Grand totals	874	\$18,769 28
Ireland	4	60 00			
Denmark	2	31 25			

Included in the above 874 pensions upon the roll are 62 which were for Permanent Total Disabilities with pensions amounting to \$1,487.79, or an average of \$23.85 per pension, which would indicate that the average case would include one dependent.

Out of the 874 pensions paid for this month, 729 or 83.5 per cent were paid to persons living in the United States and 597 or 68.3 per cent of all pensions were paid to persons living in the State of Washington, leaving 15.2 per cent which were paid in the United States outside of the State of Washington and 16.5 per cent of all pensions were sent to foreign countries.

Total amount paid in pensions was \$18,769.28; \$15,542.91 or 72.4 per cent remained in the State of Washington; \$16,117.89 or 86 per cent remained in the United States, and \$2,651.39 or 14 per cent was allowed persons living in foreign countries.

No pensions are being delivered to residents of countries that are our enemies or allies to our enemies.

During the preceding year Austria received more than double the amount in pensions of any other country. All of the pensions delivered to "Power of Attorney" are those for Italy which is the foreign country receiving the largest amount of pensions, next in order being Finland and then Canada.

The following is a list of the beneficiaries included in the above pension list: Fathers, 38; mothers, 86; fathers and mothers, 63; grandfathers, 1; grandmothers, 2; uncle and aunt, 1; brothers, 1; sisters, 5; widows, 555; sons, 519; daughters, 556; 62 injured workmen in Permanent Total Disability cases, or a total of 1,889, who are receiving benefits from the State as a result of the accidents which resulted in Permanent Total Disabilities and Fatais.

Table No. 16.—BRUISES.

MEMBERS	Number	Days Time Loss	Average	Award Time Loss	Average Award	PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABILITY			Total Awards
						No. Awards	Amount Awards		
Foot	815	15,693	19.	\$20,552 30	\$25 21	5	\$780 00	.....	\$21,332 30
First toe	385	6,300	16.36	6,994 56	18 09	.....	.....	.....	6,994 56
One other toe	57	711	12.47	943 00	16 54	3	62 50	.....	1,005 50
Two toes	71	357	13.47	1,196 60	16 85	.....	.....	.....	1,196 60
Three toes	28	375	13.04	519 80	18 56	.....	.....	.....	519 80
Four toes	6	132	22.00	158 10	26 35	.....	.....	.....	158 10
Five toes	16	363	22.6	489 70	30 00	1	137 50	.....	627 20
Leg	538	12,561	23.3	16,725 45	31 09	8	1,162 50	.....	17,887 95
Thigh	170	3,373	19.8	4,667 56	27 45	4	875 00	.....	5,542 56
Ankle	170	3,589	21.	4,944 75	29 08	5	875 00	.....	5,819 75
Knee	348	8,583	24.6	11,917 28	34 24	12	2,350 00	.....	14,267 28
Hip	94	2,439	25.7	3,234 90	34 41	2	550 00	.....	3,784 90
Hand	285	4,240	14.87	5,303 32	18 60	8	2,217 50	.....	7,520 82
Thumb	209	3,278	15.68	4,182 36	20 00	11	1,062 50	.....	5,244 86
First finger	199	2,888	14.5	3,686 96	18 52	12	1,080 00	.....	4,776 96
Second finger	231	3,315	14.3	4,142 40	17 33	11	977 50	.....	5,119 90
Third finger	147	2,788	18.9	3,723 55	25 33	8	500 00	.....	4,223 55
Fourth finger	110	1,667	15.2	2,209 65	20 09	6	237 50	.....	2,447 15
First and second fingers	64	963	15.	1,233 30	19 27	4	187 50	.....	1,420 80
Second and third fingers	48	919	19.14	1,362 95	24 02	5	200 00	.....	1,562 95
Third and fourth fingers	39	561	14.4	698 15	17 90	1	900 00	.....	984 00
Three fingers	22	444	20.	481 15	21 87	2	483 75	.....	581 15
Four fingers	5	113	22.6	170 70	34 14	1	100 00	.....	270 70
Thumb and one finger	6	91	15.	115 35	19 22	.....	.....	.....	115 35
Thumb and two fingers	4	36	9.	48 25	12 06	.....	.....	.....	48 25
Thumb and three fingers	1	79	79.	91 15	91 15	1	375 00	.....	666 15
Thumb and four fingers	2	91	45.5	163 65	81 82	1	100 00	.....	538 65
Wrist	46	962	12.2	771 05	16 76	1	300 00	.....	871 05
Forearm	106	1,566	14.7	2,072 05	19 54	1	300 00	.....	2,372 05
Elbow	62	1,315	21.2	1,853 80	29 90	2	550 00	.....	2,403 80
Arm	105	2,145	20.4	2,987 10	24 64	3	1,650 00	.....	4,237 10
Shoulder	136	4,914	25.2	7,050 80	36 15	7	825 00	.....	7,875 80
Neck	19	291	15.31	881 45	20 06	.....	.....	.....	381 45
Back	376	9,249	24.6	12,948 51	33 37	11	3,375 00	.....	16,123 51
Chest	183	3,383	18.2	5,211 40	28 47	1	250 00	.....	5,461 40
Side	287	5,371	18.7	7,617 73	26 54	2	225 00	.....	7,842 73
Buttock	10	301	30.	352 00	35 26	1	400 00	.....	752 00
Pelvis	3	81	27.	91 15	30 38	1	175 00	.....	296 15
Abdomen	63	1,897	30.	2,463 20	39 09	3	1,500 00	.....	3,963 20
Genitals	32	551	17.2	712 25	22 25	.....	.....	.....	712 25

Table No. 16.—BRUISES—Concluded.

MEMBERS	Number	Days Time Loss	Average	Award Time Loss	Average Award	PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABILITY		Total Awards
						No. Awards	Amount Awards	
Testicles.....	98	568	20.	774 45	27 65	.....	.....	774 45
Head.....	80	2,517	31.4	3,463 20	43 29	9	2,450 00	5,913 20
Scalp.....	84	365	11.8	1,445 15	17 20	2	375 00	1,820 15
Face.....	59	899	15.2	1,128 30	19 12	2	1,125 00	2,253 30
Nose.....	5	46	9.	70 30	14 06	.....	.....	70 30
Forehead.....	9	97	10.8	114 35	12 70	.....	.....	114 35
Jaw (lower).....	4	26	6.	24 75	6 19	.....	.....	24 75
Eye.....	187	2,749	14.7	3,959 40	21 17	21	6,700 00	10,659 40
Ear.....	5	119	23.8	182 90	36 58	.....	.....	882 90
Multiple members.....	55	1,848	33.6	2,821 35	42 20	3	637 50	2,958 85
Perineum.....	3	27	9.	36 95	12 32	.....	.....	36 95
Sacrum.....	3	67	22.	83 40	27 80	.....	.....	83 40
Scrotum.....	6	193	32.	220 90	36 81	1	175 00	395 90
Coccyx.....	3	241	80.	480 45	160 15	1	600 00	1,080 45
Kidney.....	1	13	13.	6 90	6 90	.....	.....	6 90
Totals.....	6,089	118,497	19.46	\$157,742 73	\$25 90	186	\$37,547 50	\$195,300 23

Table No. 17.—CUTS.

MEMBERS	Number	Days Time Loss	Average	Award Time Loss	Average Award	PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABILITY		Total Awards
						No. Awards	Amount Awards	
Foot.....	262	6,213	23.7	\$8,018 47	\$30 00	13	\$1,450 00	\$9,468 47
First toe.....	99	1,717	17.3	2,391 30	23 14	6	412 50	2,703 80
One other toe.....	24	403	16.8	539 50	22 47	6	525 00	1,064 50
Two toes.....	24	523	21.8	751 50	31 31	1	50 00	801 50
Three toes.....	8	146	18.	167 55	20 94	.....	.....	167 55
Four toes.....	2	10	5.	12 10	6 05	.....	.....	12 10
Leg.....	173	3,629	20.9	4,698 70	27 16	4	382 50	5,091 20
Thigh.....	31	737	23.8	890 75	28 73	1	500 00	1,390 75
Thigh.....	40	1,033	26.	1,374 00	34 35	2	400 00	1,774 00
Ankle.....	145	2,900	20.4	3,654 78	27 27	4	650 00	4,604 78
Knee.....	14	212	15.	283 00	20 21	.....	.....	283 00

Table No. 17.—CUTS—Concluded.

MEMBERS	Number	Days Time Loss	Average	Award Time Loss	Average Award	PERMANENT DISABILITY		Total Awards
						No. Awards	Amount Awards	
Hand.....	487	8,817	18.	12,225 80	25 11	43	6,716 25	18,942 05
Thumb.....	327	5,495	16.8	7,193 00	21 96	28	2,691 25	10,184 25
First finger.....	334	5,505	16.5	7,133 00	21 38	40	4,541 25	11,674 85
Second finger.....	231	3,699	15.8	4,733 00	20 48	25	1,425 00	6,158 00
Third finger.....	157	2,426	15.5	3,151 04	17 84	19	1,308 75	4,459 79
Fourth finger.....	132	1,788	13.5	2,386 08	17 07	6	266 25	2,652 33
First and second fingers.....	84	1,457	17.3	1,811 90	21 57	12	1,911 25	3,723 15
Second and third fingers.....	82	1,688	20.	2,144 90	26 15	14	3,567 40	3,567 40
Third and fourth fingers.....	42	741	17.6	973 95	23 18	5	250 00	1,223 95
Three fingers.....	57	1,463	26.	2,228 85	39 10	12	2,135 00	4,363 85
Four fingers.....	23	653	28.	847 15	36 84	6	487 50	1,334 65
Thumb and two fingers.....	34	795	23.3	1,062 40	39 36	6	1,358 75	2,391 15
Thumb and three fingers.....	10	209	20.9	286 35	28 63	1	297 50	583 85
Thumb and four fingers.....	5	97	19.4	143 20	28 64	1	75 00	218 20
Wrist.....	1	104	104.	156 00	156 00	1	443 50	443 50
Forearm.....	88	1,562	17.7	2,020 50	22 96	4	587 50	2,608 00
Elbow.....	99	2,317	23.4	2,935 50	29 65	11	4,225 00	7,160 50
Arm.....	27	572	21.	768 40	28 45	2	300 00	1,068 40
Shoulder.....	52	1,440	27.6	1,640 85	31 55	4	2,325 00	4,165 85
Neck.....	10	127	12.7	161 80	16 18	.....	.....	161 80
Back.....	3	45	15.	55 85	18 62	.....	.....	55 85
Chest.....	9	159	17.7	188 35	20 93	.....	.....	188 35
Side.....	4	40	10.	38 95	9 73	.....	.....	38 95
Buttock.....	8	100	12.5	130 65	16 33	.....	.....	130 65
Abdomen.....	2	26	13.	30 00	15 00	.....	.....	30 00
Scrotum.....	3	124	41.	143 65	27 88	.....	.....	143 65
Penis.....	4	97	25.	111 50	23 10	.....	.....	111 50
Head.....	1	20	20.	23 10	17 42	.....	.....	23 10
Scalp.....	44	544	12.3	766 85	17 42	.....	.....	766 85
Face.....	138	1,559	12.	1,907 89	14 90	1	500 00	2,407 89
Nose.....	161	2,103	13.	2,740 95	17 02	6	2,025 00	4,765 95
Forehead.....	14	103	7.	133 30	10 95	.....	.....	133 30
Jaw.....	85	963	10.6	1,269 05	14 93	1	50 00	1,319 05
Eye.....	1	21	21.	31 50	31 50	.....	.....	31 50
Ear.....	92	1,359	14.7	1,896 25	29 61	8	2,612 50	4,508 75
Multiple members.....	10	187	18.7	251 50	25 15	.....	.....	251 50
Totals.....	3,676	65,924	18.	\$86,796 46	\$23 59	295	\$48,628 75	\$130,365 21

Table No. 18.—PUNCTURES.

MEMBERS	Number	Days Time Loss	Average	Award Time Loss	Average Award	PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABILITY		Total Awards
						No. Awards	Amount Awards	
Foot	204	2,040	10.	\$2,687 90	\$13 17	.....	.....	\$2,687 90
First toe	15	110	7.3	142 75	9 51	.....	.....	142 75
One other toe	5	89	18.	124 45	24 89	1	\$25 00	149 45
Leg	33	484	13.	629 85	19 08	.....	.....	629 85
Thigh	18	427	23.7	638 35	36 57	.....	.....	638 35
Ankle	7	79	11.	103 30	14 76	.....	.....	103 30
Knee	29	416	14.3	551 45	19 01	1	75 00	626 45
Hip	4	89	22.	131 20	32 80	.....	.....	131 20
Hand	157	1,709	10.8	311 80	14 38	1	37 50	311 80
Thumb	22	215	9.7	539 90	14 17	.....	.....	539 90
First finger	26	446	17.	428 50	22 68	.....	.....	428 50
Second finger	29	291	10.	310 85	14 77	.....	.....	310 85
Third finger	13	222	17.	310 85	23 91	1	50 00	360 85
Fourth finger	4	33	8.	35 95	8 99	.....	.....	35 95
Second and third fingers	1	1	6	9 00	9 00	.....	.....	9 00
Thumb and one finger	2	16	8.	18 45	9 22	.....	.....	18 45
Wrist	23	211	9.1	231 40	10 06	.....	.....	231 40
Forearm	19	252	13.	313 60	16 50	.....	.....	313 60
Elbow	2	88	19.	47 30	23 65	.....	.....	47 30
Arm	14	134	9.5	172 10	12 30	.....	.....	172 10
Lung	1	133	133.	153 45	153 45	1	1,000 00	1,153 45
Shoulder	1	8	8.	9 25	9 25	.....	.....	9 25
Neck	4	97	25.	133 66	33 41	.....	.....	133 66
Back	4	105	26.	116 00	29 00	.....	.....	116 00
Chest	3	34	11.	50 25	16 75	.....	.....	50 25
Side	3	37	12.	42 15	14 05	.....	.....	42 15
Perineum	1	39	39.	45 00	45 00	.....	.....	45 00
Buttock	2	12	6.	6 90	3 45	.....	.....	6 90
Abdomen	3	100	33.	107 85	35 95	.....	.....	107 85
Groin	1	10	10.	15 00	15 00	.....	.....	15 00
Head	1	3	3.	5 20	5 20	.....	.....	5 20
Scalp	4	19	5.	32 20	8 05	.....	.....	32 20
Face	6	57	9.5	90 70	15 11	.....	.....	90 70
Forehead	1	4	4.	4 60	4 60	.....	.....	4 60
Eye	34	547	16.	747 20	21 97	.....	.....	3,834 70
Multiple members	1	14	14.	20 90	20 90	10	3,087 50	20 90
Totals	697	8,476	12.1	\$11,336 20	\$16 25	17	\$4,875 00	\$16,211 20

Table No. 19.—DISLOCATIONS.

MEMBERS	Number	Days Time Loss	Average	Award Time Loss	Average Award	PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABILITY		Total Awards
						No. Awards	Amount Awards	
Foot	6	235	39.	\$366 40	\$61 06	1	\$175 00	\$541 40
First toe	3	154	51.	296 85	97 95	.....	.....	293 85
One other toe	3	30	10.	39 00	13 00	.....	.....	39 00
Ankle	5	335	67.	432 80	86 56	.....	.....	1,432 80
Knee	17	1,094	64.	1,474 60	86 74	1	1,000 00	1,974 60
Hip	7	1,072	153.	1,567 95	223 99	2	500 00	1,974 60
.....	4	331	82.7	1,428 82	107 21	6	3,825 00	5,392 95
Hand	11	172	15.6	211 05	19 18	1	500 00	938 85
Thumb	3	139	46.	174 85	58 28	1	75 00	286 05
First finger	3	281	31.	412 75	45 86	2	900 00	374 85
Second finger	9	389	31.	388 00	8 81	.....	162 50	575 25
Fourth finger	3	397	13.	328 45	56 86	.....	.....	26 45
Wrist	7	667	46.8	828 75	66 34	3	202 50	660 50
Elbow	14	216	47.6	240 70	40 11	6	1,075 00	2,063 75
Clavicle	6	2,473	36.	3,329 10	61 91	2	500 00	740 70
Shoulder	57	544	43.3	789 55	384 77	11	2,475 00	6,004 10
Spine	2	66	272.	76 80	38 40	2	1,250 00	2,069 55
Coccyx	2	40	38.	46 15	46 15	.....	.....	76 80
JAW	1	.....	40.	.....	.....	.....	.....	46 15
Totals.....	100	8,195	51.2	\$11,437 60	\$71 48	40	\$12,000 00	\$23,437 60

Table No. 20.—SPRAINS.

MEMBERS	Number	Days Time Loss	Average	Award Time Loss	Average Award	PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABILITY		Total Awards
						No. Awards	Amount Awards	
Foot	87	1,546	17.7	\$2,160 95	\$24 83	.....	.....	\$2,160 95
First toe	6	1170	28.3	250 70	41 78	1	\$75 00	325 70
Leg	38	895	23.5	1,233 83	32 47	3	150 00	1,383 83
Thigh	7	268	38.3	450 25	64 32	.....	.....	450 25
Ankle	480	12,752	26.5	17,981 80	37 46	19	2,875 00	20,856 80
Knee	186	8,063	43.4	10,901 00	58 61	14	3,900 00	14,801 00
Hip	26	824	31.6	1,204 20	46 31	1	700 00	1,904 20
Hand	23	398	17.3	1,574 85	24 99	1	50 00	1,624 85
Thumb	28	352	12.5	450 20	16 07	.....	.....	450 20
First finger	1	52	32	60 00	60 00	1	75 00	135 00
Third finger	2	72	36	100 00	50 00	.....	.....	100 00
Fourth finger	2	25	12.5	28 82	14 42	.....	.....	28 82
First and second fingers	3	77	25.5	119 15	39 72	.....	.....	119 15
Second and third fingers	1	2	3	4 15	4 15	.....	.....	4 15
Third and fourth fingers	1	27	27	46 75	46 75	.....	.....	46 75
Wrist	211	3,124	14.8	4,160 65	19 71	1	50 00	4,210 65
Forearm	24	467	13.4	623 35	25 38	1	350 00	973 35
Elbow	25	511	20.4	749 88	29 39	1	150 00	909 88
Arm	26	733	28.1	1,023 65	39 37	1	100 00	1,123 65
Shoulder	115	3,671	31.9	5,016 05	43 61	8	2,550 00	7,566 05
Neck	9	138	15.3	176 45	19 60	.....	.....	176 45
Spine	2	99	49.9	165 60	82 80	.....	.....	165 60
Back	624	14,123	22.6	20,362 10	32 63	9	3,175 00	23,537 10
Chest	6	132	22	180 25	30 04	.....	.....	180 25
Side	73	1,407	19	1,818 50	24 91	.....	.....	1,818 50
Abdomen	16	450	28	748 75	46 79	.....	.....	748 75
Groin	7	131	18.9	146 55	20 93	.....	.....	146 55
Multiple members	2	141	70	252 25	126 12	1	75 00	327 25
Totals	2,031	50,671	24.9	\$70,991 01	\$24 95	62	\$14,275 00	\$85,266 01

Table No. 21.—AMPUTATIONS.

MEMBERS	Number	Days Time Loss	Average	Award Time Loss	Average Award	PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABILITY		Total Awards
						No. Awards	Amount Awards	
Foot	2	146	73.	\$227 30	\$113 65	2	\$1,600 00	\$1,827 30
First toe	7	467	66.7	626 95	89 56	8	1,050 00	1,676 95
One other toe	9	273	30.3	326 50	36 28	10	637 50	964 00
Two toes	7	456	65.	534 80	76 40	8	1,137 50	1,672 30
Four toes	1	44	44.	50 75	50 75	1	100 00	150 75
Five toes	1	125	125.	176 75	176 75	1	700 00	876 75
Leg	7	1,608	229.7	1,805 85	257 98	7	7,000 00	8,805 55
Thigh	6	944	157.	1,083 55	180 59	6	9,000 00	10,083 55
Hand	14	1,136	81.	1,429 30	102 09	14	16,082 50	18,111 80
Thumb	56	1,978	34.	2,535 40	45 27	56	7,587 50	10,122 90
First finger	100	3,294	32.9	4,400 95	44 00	108	15,553 75	19,954 70
Second finger	74	2,589	32.	3,136 90	42 38	79	6,333 75	9,490 25
Third finger	61	1,588	31.9	1,887 50	27 75	51	3,741 25	5,128 75
Fourth finger	50	2,035	33.3	2,888 00	47 34	65	4,665 20	7,553 20
First and second fingers	32	1,747	54.6	2,616 55	81 76	32	1,252 50	3,869 05
Second and third fingers	25	943	37.7	1,895 05	55 80	26	3,600 00	4,995 05
Third and fourth fingers	15	714	47.6	1,959 85	63 99	16	2,988 75	3,948 60
Three fingers	21	1,115	53.	1,618 75	77 08	22	8,102 50	9,721 25
Four fingers	14	1,108	79.	1,516 90	108 35	14	9,100 00	10,616 90
Thumb and one finger	9	362	40.	459 65	51 07	9	3,685 00	4,394 65
Thumb and two fingers	6	471	78.5	743 40	123 90	6	3,912 50	4,655 90
Thumb and three fingers	1	78	78.	90 00	90 00	1	701 25	791 25
Thumb and four fingers	3	282	77.	316 35	105 45	3	2,425 00	2,741 35
Forearm	7	523	74.7	717 90	102 56	7	10,232 50	10,950 40
Arm	10	760	76.	1,118 90	111 89	10	15,175 00	16,293 90
Totals	588	24,476	45.5	\$32,163 40	\$59 78	562	\$137,233 95	\$169,397 35

Table No. 22.—FRACTURES.

MEMBERS	Number	Days Time Loss	Average	Award Time Loss	Average Award	PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABILITY		Total Awards
						No. Awards	Amount Awards	
Foot	173	11,031	63.7	\$15,345 20	\$88 70	33	\$3,825 00	\$19,170 20
First toe	88	2,397	24.4	3,625 00	36 99	3	350 00	3,975 00
One other toe	61	1,345	22.	1,888 65	30 96	2	50 00	1,938 65
Two toes	14	372	26.5	557 15	39 79	3	.....	557 15
Three toes	5	174	35.	218 10	43 62	1	250 00	408 10
Leg	330	48,752	125.	62,964 95	161 45	138	33,490 00	96,454 95
Thigh	71	14,718	207.3	19,069 15	269 00	62	26,345 00	45,444 15
Knee	10	1,134	113.	1,625 50	152 55	7	1,425 00	2,950 50
Hand	68	2,263	33.2	3,135 95	46 12	11	2,820 00	5,955 95
Thumb	59	2,165	36.7	3,227 40	54 70	15	1,987 50	5,214 90
First finger	62	1,823	29.4	2,585 30	40 89	18	1,587 50	4,472 80
Second finger	52	1,632	31.4	2,199 95	42 30	14	1,312 50	3,512 45
Third finger	53	1,632	26.9	1,896 50	34 08	12	587 50	2,384 00
Fourth finger	39	1,967	24.8	1,201 75	34 91	10	515 00	1,876 75
First and second fingers	7	389	57.	1,301 75	76 35	5	912 50	6,047 05
Second and third fingers	10	359	35.9	481 70	48 17	6	720 00	1,201 70
Third and fourth fingers	1	3	3.	4 05	4 05	.....	.....	4 05
Three fingers	7	371	53.	545 10	77 87	4	1,801 25	2,406 35
Thumb and four fingers	1	46	46.	53 10	53 10	1	50 00	103 10
Forearm	250	18,474	73.8	25,926 06	103 70	59	22,715 00	48,641 06
Arm	43	5,059	117 6	6,361 50	161 19	26	14,715 00	21,646 50
Clavicle	53	4,647	87.6	6,349 00	119 79	15	3,560 00	9,869 00
Shoulder	22	1,861	84.5	2,721 15	123 58	10	4,750 00	7,471 15
Spine	5	747	149 4	967 15	133 43	4	4,250 00	5,217 15
One rib	334	7,582	22.7	10,104 65	30 25	2	350 00	10,454 65
Two ribs	193	6,134	31.7	8,264 98	42 82	5	1,675 00	9,939 98
Three ribs	33	1,411	42.7	2,165 40	65 62	3	775 00	2,940 40
Four or more ribs	12	1,494	124.5	1,901 20	153 43	4	3,700 00	5,601 20
Sternum	5	592	100.	558 30	111 66	1	1,000 00	1,558 30
Coccyx	3	74	24.6	112 85	37 61	.....	.....	112 85
Pelvis	20	3,154	157 7	4,127 95	296 40	14	8,512 50	12,640 45
Ilium	4	823	80.7	477 45	119 36	1	75 00	552 45
Skull	36	2,756	76.2	4,011 70	111 43	12	4,525 00	8,536 70
Face	3	28	9.	39 25	13 08	.....	.....	39 25
Nose	28	468	16.7	574 40	20 50	.....	.....	749 40
Forehead	2	24	12.	27 70	13 85	.....	.....	152 70
Superior maxillary	9	275	30.5	364 95	40 55	1	200 00	564 95
Inferior maxillary	14	1,131	80.7	1,407 95	100 55	7	625 00	2,032 95
Multiple members	5	564	112 8	636 55	127 31	4	2,475 00	3,111 55
Totals	2,950	148,087	65.8	\$198,778 59	\$88 34	511	\$152,631 25	\$356,009 84

Table No. 23.—SCALDS AND BURNS.

MEMBERS	Number	Days Time Loss	Average	Award Time Loss	Average Award	PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABILITY		Total Awards
						No. Awards	Amount Awards	
Foot	43	845	19.6	\$1,163 55	\$27 06	.....	.....	\$1,163 55
Leg	22	657	29 86	876 00	39 84	.....	.....	876 00
Thigh	7	132	19.	163 05	23 29	.....	.....	163 05
Ankle	6	116	19.	142 95	23 82	.....	.....	142 95
Knee	4	70	17.5	103 60	25 90	.....	.....	103 60
Hip	2	4	2.	5 20	2 60	.....	.....	5 20
Hand	91	1,582	17.3	2,173 50	23 88	2	\$1,812 50	3,985 00
Thumb	4	201	50.	307 15	76 79	2	450 00	757 15
First finger	8	75	9.	96 35	12 04	.....	.....	96 35
Second finger	3	66	22.	90 35	30 12	.....	.....	90 35
Third finger	1	17	17.	34 35	34 35	.....	.....	34 35
First and second fingers.....	4	128	32.	169 25	42 31	2	225 00	394 25
Third and fourth fingers.....	1	30	30.	34 60	34 60	1	327 50	362 10
Three fingers	5	162	32.	238 75	47 75	2	475 00	713 75
Four fingers	6	132	25.	254 10	42 35	2	225 00	479 10
Thumb and one finger.....	1	40	40.	72 00	72 00	1	650 00	722 00
Thumb and three fingers.....	1	10	10.	12 10	12 10	.....	.....	12 10
Thumb and four fingers.....	1	14	14.	20 20	20 20	.....	.....	20 20
Wrist	15	285	19.	424 05	28 27	1	1,200 00	1,624 05
Forearm	25	543	21.7	626 00	25 04	1	1,425 00	2,051 00
Elbow	1	17	17.	17 30	17 30	.....	.....	17 30
Arm	14	313	22.	412 90	29 49	1	453 75	866 65
Shoulder	6	231	38.5	346 55	57 81	1	30 00	376 55
Neck	5	65	13.	88 15	17 63	.....	.....	88 15
Back	4	84	21.	102 80	25 05	.....	.....	102 80
Chest	4	91	22.7	97 50	24 37	.....	.....	97 50
Side	4	59	15.	78 35	19 39	.....	.....	78 35
Buttock	1	17	17.	24 30	24 30	.....	.....	24 30
Abdomen	2	49	24.	78 50	39 25	.....	.....	78 50
Groin	1	15	15.	11 35	11 35	.....	.....	11 35
Head	1	11	11.	21 45	21 45	.....	.....	21 45
Scalp	1	15	15.	30 30	30 30	.....	.....	30 30
Face	67	830	12.23	1,095 55	16 35	2	650 00	1,745 55
Eye	77	989	12.8	1,443 20	18 74	3	475 00	1,918 20
Multiple members	24	1,004	41.8	1,292 05	53 83	2	225 00	1,517 05
Totals	402	8,909	19.28	\$11,850 05	\$25 64	22	\$8,643 75	\$20,793 80

Table No. 24—INFECTIONS.

MEMBERS	Number	Days Time Loss	Average	Award Time Loss	Average Award	PERMANENT DISABILITY		Total Awards
						No. Awards	Amount Awards	
Foot	56	1,058	18.8	\$1,432 80	\$25 58	2	\$1,200 00	\$2,632 80
First toe	11	162	14.7	221 40	20 13	.....	.....	221 40
One other toe.....	3	162	54.	227 80	75 93	.....	.....	227 80
Two toes	1	31	31.	35 75	35 75	.....	.....	35 75
Leg	58	3,414	58.8	4,572 25	78 83	.....	.....	5,647 25
Thigh	7	340	48.5	355 35	50 76	4	1,075 00	935 35
Ankle	8	282	35.00	362 95	45 37	1	550 00	362 95
Knee	38	1,113	29.2	1,504 00	41 94	.....	.....	362 95
Hip	1	274	274.	270 75	270 75	1	25 00	1,619 00
Hand	341	5,286	15.5	7,507 94	22 19	1	750 00	1,020 75
Thumb	121	2,887	19.7	3,235 55	26 74	9	2,412 50	9,989 44
First finger	155	2,512	16.2	3,622 00	23 37	11	2,211 25	5,446 80
Second finger	135	2,431	18.	3,087 25	22 86	12	1,765 00	5,387 00
Third finger	69	1,082	15.6	1,577 75	22 86	19	1,800 00	4,887 25
Fourth finger	57	1,153	20.2	1,569 05	27 52	4	425 00	2,002 75
First and second fingers.....	4	99	25.	132 00	28 00	6	375 00	1,944 05
Second and third finger.....	7	29	7.	38 05	9 51	2	325 00	477 00
Third and fourth fingers.....	8	160	20.	212 55	26 57	.....	.....	38 05
Four fingers	2	63	31.5	66 70	33 35	1	187 50	400 05
Thumb and one finger.....	5	187	97.4	290 30	45 26	1	200 00	266 70
Thumb and two fingers.....	1	28	28.	56 55	56 55	.....	.....	488 80
Wrist	33	726	22.	1,020 50	30 92	1	300 00	56 55
Forearm	19	363	19.	506 95	26 68	.....	.....	1,820 50
Elbow	6	250	41.6	323 75	33 96	.....	.....	506 95
Arm	7	95	13.3	132 05	18 86	.....	.....	823 75
Shoulder	1	13	6.	12 10	12 10	.....	.....	132 06
Neck	1	13	13.	26 25	26 25	.....	.....	12 10
Back	2	40	40.	95 75	47 87	.....	.....	26 25
Buttock	1	40	40.	46 15	46 15	.....	.....	95 75
Groin	1	22	22.	44 40	44 40	.....	.....	46 15
Head	3	45	15.	80 50	26 83	.....	.....	44 40
Scalp	1	9	9.	10 40	10 40	.....	.....	80 50
Face	6	111	18.5	168 55	26 42	.....	.....	10 40
Nose	1	3	3.	4 05	4 05	.....	.....	158 55
Forehead	1	7	7.	10 10	10 10	1	150 00	4 05
Eye	43	619	14.4	874 50	20 33	6	2,675 00	100 10
Ear	1	19	19.	39 35	39 35	1	125 00	3,549 50
Multiple members	1	7	7.	8 65	8 65	.....	.....	164 35
Totals.....	1,213	24,621	20.2	\$33,879 34	\$27 93	84	\$16,813 75	\$50,693 09

Table No. 25.—CAUSES OF INFECTIONS.

MEMBERS	No. of Bruises	No. of Cuts	No. of Punctures	No. of Dislocations	No. of Fractures	No. of Amputations	No. of Scalds and Burns	No. of Poisons, Oak, etc.	Foreign Substances	Total Number of Injuries
Foot	19	10	24	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	56
First toe	7	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
One other toe	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Two toes	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Leg	27	11	2	.....	4	.....	8	.....	.....	58
Thigh	2	1	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Ankle	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	8
Knee	13	15	9	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	38
Hip .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Hand	75	86	172	.....	1	.....	4	3	.....	341
Thumb	32	28	58	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	121
First finger	28	51	71	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	135
Second finger	25	30	71	.....	1	.....	7	1	.....	135
Third finger	17	10	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69
Fourth finger	12	17	26	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	57
First and second fingers	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4
Second and third fingers	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4
Third and fourth fingers	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Four fingers .....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Thumb and one finger	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Thumb and two fingers	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Wrist	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Forearm	8	7	17	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	33
Elbow	1	8	5	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	19
Arm	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6
Shoulder	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Neck	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Back	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Buttock	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Groin .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Head .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Scalp	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Face	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1
Nose .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Forehead .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Eye	6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Ear .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	43
Multiple members .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Totals.....	300	309	512	1	7	2	43	6	33	1,213

Table No. 26.—UNCLASSIFIED.

MEMBERS	Number	Days Time Loss	Average	Award Time Loss	Average Award	PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABILITY		Total Awards
						No. Awards	Amount Awards	
Leg	2	66	33.	\$98 95	\$49 47	.....	.....	\$98 95
Hand	1	52	52.	75 00	75 00	.....	.....	75 00
Thumb	1	21	21.	24 25	24 25	.....	.....	24 25
Forearm	1	43	43.	58 05	58 05	.....	.....	58 05
Arm	2	206	103.	329 90	164 95	1	\$100 00	429 90
Neck	1	90	90.	102 70	102 70	1	100 00	202 70
Spine	2	318	159.	410 40	205 20	1	1,200 00	1,610 40
Back	1	43	43.	62 00	62 00	.....	.....	62 00
Lungs	2	15	7.5	25 65	12 82	.....	.....	25 65
Kidney	2	2,031	290.	2,496 80	356 60	2	1,200 00	3,696 80
One rib	1	186	186.	355 40	355 40	1	125 00	480 40
Eye (foreign body)	245	1,949	7.9	2,871 50	11 72	4	925 00	3,796 50
Eye (loss of vision)	50	2,592	50.	3,084 45	73 68	58	47,475 00	51,159 45
Eye (enucleation)	22	1,111	50.	1,466 10	66 64	22	22,150 00	23,616 10
Eye (electric flash)	1	4	4.	5 75	5 75	.....	.....	5 75
Scrotum	2	30	15.	45 15	22 57	.....	.....	45 15
Testicles	2	46	23.	54 60	27 30	.....	.....	54 60
Ruptured urethra	9	955	106.	1,208 95	134 32	3	3,000 00	4,208 95
Face	2	21	11.	24 20	12 10	1	50 00	74 20
Brain, concussion of	29	1,464	50.5	1,787 50	61 60	2	2,025 00	3,812 50
Ear	8	774	268.	1,137 85	379 28	2	1,800 00	2,937 85
Other members	5	391	78.	462 50	92 50	1	150 00	612 50
Hernia, femoral	4	206	51.	279 05	69 76	1	200 00	479 05
Hernia, single	121	6,178	51.	8,576 25	70 88	5	1,225 00	9,801 25
Hernia, double	13	1,265	97.3	1,700 15	130 78	1	250 00	1,950 15
Hernia, recurrent	2	165	82.5	248 90	124 45	.....	.....	248 90
Hernia, strangulated	7	711	101.5	933 45	133 35	.....	.....	1,833 45
Traumatic orchitis	5	299	59.8	393 35	78 67	1	900 00	1,293 35
Inhalation of gas	1	5	5.	5 75	5 75	.....	.....	5 75
Overcome by smoke	2	15	7.5	24 40	12 20	.....	.....	24 40
Ruptured appendix	1	56	56.	113 10	113 10	.....	.....	113 10
Lead poison	1	1	1.	1 80	1 80	.....	.....	1 80
Shock	2	32	16.	54 25	27 12	.....	.....	54 25
Epididymitis	1	39	39.	74 85	74 85	.....	.....	74 85
Pneumonia	1	50	50.	90 00	90 00	.....	.....	90 00
Internal injuries	12	711	59.	995 95	82 99	.....	.....	995 95
Multiple members	125	3,677	29.4	5,589 19	44 71	41	24,003 55	24,682 74
Totals	689	25,728	37.3	\$25,868 00	\$52 26	148	\$106,878 55	\$127,836 61

Table No. 27.—SUMMARY OF INJURY TABLES.

MEMBERS	Number of Injuries	Duration of Disabilities (Work Days)	Average Duration of Disabilities (Work Days)	Amount of Time Awards	Average Amount of Time Awards	Number of P. P. D. Awards	Amount of P. P. D. Awards	Average Amount of P. P. D. Awards	Total Awards
Foot	1,648	38,777	23.5	\$51,955 27	\$31 52	56	\$9,030 00	\$161 25	\$90,985 27
First toe	624	11,477	18.3	14,416 25	23 10	18	1,887 50	104 86	16,303 75
One other toe.....	162	3,013	18.4	4,088 90	25 28	22	1,390 00	59 09	5,388 90
Two toes	117	2,389	19.9	3,075 80	26 28	9	1,187 50	131 94	4,263 30
Three toes	41	695	16.9	905 45	24 55	1	250 00	250 00	1,155 45
Four toes	9	186	20.5	230 95	24 55	1	100 00	100 00	320 95
Five toes	17	488	28.7	666 45	39 20	2	837 50	418 75	1,503 95
Lag	1,261	72,016	57.1	93,636 53	74 23	164	43,370 00	263 84	136,876 93
Wrist	317	20,689	66.1	27,368 01	85 33	74	37,270 00	503 65	64,658 01
Ankle	777	23,453	30.1	32,692 81	41 21	27	5,150 00	190 74	39,492 55
Knee	148	4,914	33.2	5,697 20	38 49	41	8,925 00	217 68	40,947 81
Hip	550	24,548	44.6	33,778 65	61 41	10	5,825 00	582 50	11,562 90
Forearm	273	10,885	39.8	14,348 95	52 56	80	23,947 50	297 17	46,067 70
Arm	1,471	25,814	17.5	33,172 31	35 56	46	24,718 75	536 43	66,421 06
Hand	838	16,794	19.3	21,678 16	25 86	124	16,365 00	131 97	38,043 16
Thumb	888	16,794	18.3	22,200 51	25 11	105	25,752 00	132 05	48,033 01
First finger	704	14,074	18.4	18,230 70	23 85	150	11,977 50	79 85	30,208 20
Second finger	482	9,683	18.5	12,091 54	24 57	35	6,012 50	69 00	18,704 04
Third finger	468	7,707	18.8	10,475 78	33 08	53	6,058 75	65 14	16,534 53
Fourth finger	138	4,870	24.2	6,630 70	33 51	57	4,813 75	84 45	11,450 45
First and second fingers.....	171	3,897	22.7	5,225 80	30 56	51	6,238 75	122 32	11,464 55
Second and third fingers.....	167	2,536	20.8	2,929 30	27 38	24	3,953 75	164 74	6,883 65
Third and fourth fingers.....	112	3,385	32.1	5,112 60	45 64	42	13,067 00	310 89	18,170 10
Three fingers	50	2,089	41.7	2,855 55	57 11	23	10,112 50	439 67	12,968 05
Four fingers	57	1,441	25.2	1,924 15	33 75	17	6,206 25	365 07	8,130 40
Thumb and one finger.....	21	744	35.4	1,134 55	54 02	4	4,210 00	601 43	5,344 55
Thumb and two fingers.....	8	264	33.1	336 45	42 05	3	1,351 25	450 41	1,687 70
Thumb and three fingers.....	8	487	60.8	709 30	88 66	6	3,137 50	522 91	3,846 80
Thumb and four fingers.....	423	6,777	16.1	9,625 55	34 22	11	2,500 00	227 27	11,525 55
Wrist	137	3,370	24.5	4,689 18	46 30	37	2,075 00	188 63	6,704 18
Elbow	407	13,291	32.6	18,847 10	22 95	1	10,650 00	287 83	29,497 10
Shoulder	42	739	17.6	994 50	27 89	1	100 00	100 00	1,064 50
Neck	200	3,630	18.1	5,578 35	25 83	1	250 00	250 00	5,828 35
Chest	375	6,974	18.5	9,687 38	111 69	2	225 00	112 50	9,912 88
Side	59	4,863	82.4	6,589 70	31 22	3	4,050 00	238 33	10,639 70
Clavicle	335	7,768	23.1	10,459 45	42 82	5	475 00	385 00	10,934 45
One rib	193	6,134	31.7	8,264 98	65 61	3	1,675 00	335 00	9,939 98
Two ribs	33	6,134	42.7	2,165 40	158 43	4	3,700 00	925 00	2,940 40
Three ribs	12	1,494	124.5	1,901 20	158 43	4	3,700 00	925 00	2,940 40
Four or more ribs.....	12	1,494	124.5	1,901 20	158 43	4	3,700 00	925 00	2,940 40

Table No. 27.—SUMMARY OF INJURY TABLES—Concluded.

MEMBERS	Number of Injuries	Duration of Disabilities (Work Days)	Average Duration of Disabilities (Work Days)	Amount of Time Awards	Average Amount of Time Awards	Number of P. P. D. Awards	Amount of P. P. D. Awards	Average Amount of P. P. D. Awards	Total Awards
Buttock	16	336	24.7	\$460 15	\$28 76	1	\$400 00	\$400 00	\$800 15
Pelvis	23	3,235	140.6	4,219 10	183 44	15	8,087 50	579 17	12,906 60
Abdomen	87	2,620	30.1	3,541 95	40 71	3	1,500 00	500 00	5,041 95
Groin	42	729	17.3	929 75	22 13	27	2,450 00	272 22	6,787 20
Testicles	30	614	20.4	829 05	27 63	9	3,800 00	380 00	9,077 50
Head	129	3,120	24.1	4,337 20	33 62	10	875 00	291 66	4,301 04
Face	304	4,039	13.2	5,277 50	17 36	3	1,200 00	400 00	3,703 70
Scalp	218	2,597	11.9	3,426 04	15 71	2	1,200 00	600 00	3,703 70
Nose	48	620	12.9	802 05	16 70	2	1,200 00	600 00	3,703 70
Forehead	98	1,035	10.5	1,425 80	14 54	2	1,200 00	600 00	3,703 70
Eye	750	11,829	15.7	16,948 35	22 56	132	86,100 00	652 27	108,048 35
Ear	9	1,669	57.8	1,611 60	84 82	6	2,575 00	429 16	4,186 60
Brain, concussion of	29	1,464	50.4	1,787 80	61 63	2	2,025 00	1,012 50	3,812 50
Superior maxillary	9	275	30.5	364 95	40 55	1	200 00	200 00	564 95
Inferior maxillary	20	1,218	60.9	1,510 35	75 51	7	625 00	89 28	2,135 35
Skull	36	2,756	76.5	4,011 70	111 43	12	4,925 00	377 08	8,536 70
Sternum	5	502	100.4	558 30	111 66	1	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,538 30
Back	1,081	25,554	24.7	35,809 21	34 73	27	13,450 00	498 14	49,259 21
Kidney	8	2,044	255.5	2,503 70	312 96	2	1,200 00	600 00	3,703 70
Penis	1	20	20.	23 10	23 10	1	175 00	175 00	23 10
Scrotum	12	320	26.6	377 55	31 46	1	600 00	600 00	552 55
Coceyx	8	381	47.6	670 10	83 76	1	600 00	600 00	1,270 10
Sacrum	3	67	22.3	83 40	27 80	1	75 00	75 00	83 40
Illium	4	323	80.7	477 45	119 35	1	75 00	75 00	552 45
Perineum	4	66	16.5	81 95	20 48	1	75 00	75 00	81 95
Ruptured urethra	9	955	106.1	1,208 95	134 32	3	3,000 00	1,000 00	4,208 95
Hernia	152	8,824	58.	12,131 15	79 81	8	2,575 00	321 87	14,706 15
Epididymitis	1	39	38.	74 85	74 85	1	1,000 00	1,000 00	2,175 05
Internal injuries	15	869	57.2	1,175 05	78 33	1	1,000 00	1,000 00	2,175 05
Ruptured appendix	1	56	56.	113 10	113 10	1	1,000 00	1,000 00	2,175 05
Pneumonia	1	50	50.	90 00	90 00	1	1,000 00	1,000 00	2,175 05
Shock	2	32	16.	54 25	17 12	1	1,000 00	1,000 00	2,175 05
Lead poison	1	1	1.	1 80	1 80	1	1,000 00	1,000 00	2,175 05
Inhalation of gas	1	5	5.	5 75	5 75	1	1,000 00	1,000 00	2,175 05
Overcome by smoke	1	15	15.	24 40	24 40	1	1,000 00	1,000 00	2,175 05
Multiple injuries	97	7,688	79.2	13,355 81	137 68	56	29,070 00	519 11	42,425 81
Totals	17,805	483,590	27.1	\$450,788 47	\$66 55	1,927	\$534,527 50	\$277 15	\$1,185,310 97

Table No. 28.—LONG BONE FRACTURES.

NAME OF BONES AND TREATMENT USED	No.	Days Duration Disability	Average Days Duration	Amount of Time Loss Award	Average Amount of Time Loss Award	P. P. D. Awards Including 10% to Parents		Grand Total of All Amounts
						No.	Amount	
THIGH:								
Femur—								
Plated (plates removed).....	2	464	232	\$476 90	\$238 45	2	\$400 00	\$876 90
Plated (plates not removed).....	4	837	209	978 45	244 61	4	2,580 00	3,558 45
Wired (wires removed).....	1	312	312	420 00	420 00	1	550 00	970 00
Wired (wires not removed).....	1	182	182	350 00	350 00	1	500 00	850 00
Nailed (not removed).....	2	882	416	855 00	427 50	2	2,250 00	3,105 00
Murphy's bone splint.....	5	1,523	305	1,957 05	391 41	5	1,850 00	3,807 05
All others	56	10,568	188	14,061 75	251 10	47	18,215 00	32,276 75
Totals.....	71	14,718	207.3	\$19,099 15	\$209 00	62	\$26,345 00	\$45,444 15
LEG:								
Tibia—								
Plated (plates removed).....	2	483	241	\$550 00	\$275 00	2	\$200 00	\$750 00
Plated (plates not removed).....	3	436	145	509 45	189 81	2	325 00	834 45
Wired (wires not removed).....	1	105	105	173 25	173 25	1	75 00	248 25
Nailed (nails not removed).....	2	299	149	562 70	251 35	2	675 00	1,177 70
Non-union	1	670	670	901 90	901 90	1	400 00	1,301 90
Malleolus	23	1,529	66	1,882 85	82 29	5	325 00	2,217 85
All others	79	9,207	116	11,923 10	150 92	20	4,475 00	16,398 10
Totals.....	111	12,729	123.6	\$16,513 25	\$148 77	33	\$6,475 00	\$22,988 25
Fibula—								
Plated (plates not removed).....	1	121	121	\$191 85	\$191 85	1	\$200 00	\$491 85
Pott's fracture	56	6,516	116.1	8,676 15	154 93	27	5,652 50	14,328 65
External malleolus	11	570	52	755 95	68 72	1	125 00	880 95
Green stick	1	13	13	15 00	15 00	.....	.....	15 00
All others	86	6,268	72.8	8,643 60	100 50	9	1,825 00	10,468 60
Totals.....	155	13,488	99.9	\$18,282 55	\$117 95	38	\$7,902 50	\$26,185 05

Table No. 28.—LONG BONE FRACTURES—Continued.

NAME OF BONES AND TREATMENT USED	No.	Days Duration Disability	Average Days Duration	Amount of Time Loss Award	Average Amount of Time Loss Award	P. P. D. Awards Including 10% to Parents		Grand Total of All Amounts
						No.	Amount	
LEG (Concluded):								
Tibia and Fibula—								
Plated (plates removed).....	4	886	221	\$1,244 95	\$311 24	2	\$350 00	\$1,594 95
Plated (plates not removed).....	2	362	196	474 70	297 35	1	250 00	724 70
Bone splint	2	739	369	698 45	349 22	2	1,700 00	2,398 45
All others	116	20,518	177	25,751 05	221 99	62	16,812 50	42,541 05
Totals.....	124	22,535	181.7	\$28,169 15	\$227 17	67	\$19,112 50	\$47,281 65
Grand Totals for leg.....	390	48,732	125	\$62,964 95	\$161 45	138	\$33,490 00	\$96,454 95
ARM:								
Humerus—								
Plated (plates removed).....	42	42	42	\$28 45	\$28 45	1	\$250 00	\$278 45
Plated (plates not removed).....	78	78	78	140 40	140 40	.....	.....	140 40
Wired (wire removed).....	104	104	104	202 80	202 80	1	950 00	1,152 80
Wired (wire not removed).....	107	107	107	216 05	216 05	1	125 00	341 05
Steel band	55	55	55	63 45	63 45	.....	.....	63 45
Bone peg	221	221	221	230 00	230 00	.....	.....	230 00
Bone	303	303	303	512 90	512 90	1	750 00	1,262 90
Murphy's bone splint.....	285	285	285	337 30	337 30	2	1,825 00	2,162 30
Internal condyle	32	3,864	130.7	5,200 15	162 50	20	10,815 00	16,015 15
All others	43	5,039	117.6	\$6,461 50	\$161 19	26	\$14,715 00	\$21,646 50
Totals.....								

* Re-opened previous award.

Table No. 28.—LONG BONE FRACTURES—Concluded.

NAME OF BONES AND TREATMENT USED							No.	Days Duration Disability	Average Days Duration	Amount of Time Loss Award	Average Amount of Time Loss Award	P. P. D. Awards Including 10% to Parents		Grand Total of All Amounts
							No.					No.	Amount	
FOREARM:														
Ulna—														
Bone splint							1	330	330	\$434 75	\$434 75	1	\$750 00	\$1,184 75
Styloid process							5	204	41	239 80	57 96	.....	.....	239 80
Internal condyle							1	25	25	45 00	45 00	.....	.....	45 00
Olecranon process							5	579	116	843 60	168 72	4	1,775 00	2,618 60
All others							38	3,236	85	4,695 10	122 76	9	3,730 00	8,395 10
Totals.....							50	4,374	87.5	\$6,278 25	\$125 56	14	\$9,255 00	\$12,533 25
Radius—														
Plated (plates not removed).....							2	216	108	\$279 85	\$139 92	2	\$925 00	\$1,204 85
Styloid process							2	73	36.5	114 25	57 12	.....	.....	114 25
Non-union							2	481	240	619 00	309 50	2	1,400 00	2,019 00
Colles							78	5,144	65.9	7,202 05	92 33	14	3,225 00	10,427 05
All others							78	4,140	53	5,697 85	74 97	10	2,225 00	7,922 85
Totals.....							162	10,054	62	\$13,913 00	\$85 88	28	\$7,775 00	\$21,688 00
Ulna and Radius—														
Plated (plates removed).....							1	180	180	\$198 45	\$198 45	1	\$175 00	\$373 45
Plated (plates not removed).....							2	464	232	750 61	375 30	2	1,125 00	1,875 61
Styloid process							1	62	62	71 55	71 55	.....	.....	71 55
Non-union							1	271	271	298 45	298 45	1	875 00	1,143 45
All others							33	3,069	93	4,445 75	134 72	13	6,210 00	10,655 75
Totals.....							38	4,046	106.5	\$5,734 81	\$150 91	17	\$8,385 00	\$14,119 81
Total fractures of the forearm.....							250	18,474	73.8	\$25,926 06	\$103 70	59	\$22,415 00	\$48,341 06

Table No. 29.—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	1914	1915	1916	1917	1914	1915	1916	1917	1914	1915	1916	1917
THIGH— Femur	44	34	39	71	34	41	39	25	32	29	33	62	\$373 43	\$379 30	\$479 00	\$424 92
LEG— Tibia	172	45	38	111	17	18	22	20.6	46	16	10	33	\$247 29	\$227 50	\$212 50	\$196 21
Fibula	41	73	84	155	14	14	12	16.6	2	12	13	38	312 50	300 00	253 65	297 96
Tibia and fibula	73	150	155	124	27	30	24	30	38	75	70	67	265 15	292 50	274 82	285 35
Totals.....	286	268	277	390	19	24	21	21	86	103	93	138	\$256 70	\$192 50	\$265 86	\$242 68
ARM— Humerus	39	26	33	43	16	15	19	19	13	12	22	26	\$423 00	\$906 00	\$403 30	\$505 96
FOREARM— Ulna	25	24	27	50	10	8	10	14	*	4	7	14	\$506 00	\$102 50	\$332 15	\$446 78
Radius	72	57	49	162	8	9	9	10	4	7	10	28	233 30	305 00	195 00	277 68
Ulna and radius	53	55	92	98	15	13	13	17	15	17	23	17	273 30	194 10	367 40	493 23
Totals.....	150	136	168	250	11	11	11½	12	25	28	40	59	\$301 00	\$215 00	\$353 12	\$379 92

Table No. 30.—MECHANICAL INJURIES.

AGENCY	Fatal Accidents	Per-manent Total Disabil-ities	Temp-orary Total Disabil-ities	Grand Total	Days Time Loss	MACHINES		
						Safe G'dred	Not Safe G'dred	All Other
1. Motors (engines, dynamos, fly-wheels, etc.)	3		149	152	5,154	18	9	125
2. Air fans, steam pumps, etc.			14	14	322	2	3	9
3. Gearing (cogs, etc.)	2		146	148	5,298	34	30	84
4. Set screws			21	21	559	6	7	8
5. Shafting	1		29	30	1,310	4	3	23
6. Belts and pulleys	7		164	171	4,994	44	17	110
7. Cables	18	1	327	346	13,435	15	4	327
8. Conveying and hoisting machinery			7	7	86	1		6
9. Elevators and lifts	2		21	23	1,566	3	1	19
10. Cranes and derricks (steam, elec-tric, portable, etc.)			52	52	1,521	8	2	42
11. Slab and spalt conveyors	1		22	23	602	2	4	17
12. Hoisting and conveying appa-ratus, n. e. s.			83	83	2,021	10	2	71
13. Steam shovels			9	9	175	1	1	7
14. Railway and rolling stock								
15. Coupling cars, etc.	2		63	65	1,861	2	4	59
16. Falls from trains								
17. Struck by trains	16	1	65	82	3,174	7		75
18. Collisions and derailments	9		89	98	4,215	2		96
19. Hand cars, push cars, speeders			10	10	281			10
20. Coal cars, dump cars, tram cars	2		90	92	2,586	7	1	84
21. Other railway causes								
22. Hand brakes								
23. Saws (power driven)	1		815	816	22,102	561	52	203
24. Planers	1		69	70	1,847	36	6	28
25. Jointers			27	27	642	12	3	12
26. Shapers			20	20	378	9	2	9
27. Lathes	1			1				1
28. Log carriages			44	44	1,621	13	1	30
29. Live rolls, cables, chains and blocks			65	65	1,506	22	3	40
30. Heading machines (cooperage, etc.)			4	4	494	1	1	2
31. Other wood working machines			30	30	608	14	2	14
32. Paper making machinery			41	41	753	9	3	29
33. Printing presses, paper cutters, stitchers, etc.			32	32	762	10	3	19
34. Textile machinery (sewing ma-chines, etc.)			19	19	158	5		14
35. Laundry machines			27	27	791	8		19
36. Leather working machinery			5	5	218	3		2
37. Automobiles and motorcycles	1		98	99	3,178	8	2	89
38. Drilling and milling machines			84	84	1,976	22	4	58
39. Lathes			15	15	228	7	2	6
40. Drop and other power hammers			45	45	1,322	10	1	34
41. Shears			19	19	445	7	3	9
42. Cement mixers		1	12	13	353	3	1	9
43. Polishing machines			1	1	19		1	
44. Contact with grindstones, emery wheels, etc.	1		38	39	612	8	1	30
45. Struck by fragments of polishing wheels			5	5	21	2		3
46. Others			10	10	108			10
47. Machines used in bakeries, con-fectionery establishments			19	19	522	8	3	8
48. Machines not elsewhere specified			69	69	2,034	21	9	39
49. Fuel hog or grinding machine			9	9	343	5		4
Totals	68	3	2,983	3,054	92,281			
Safe guarded						970		
Not safe guarded							191	
All others								1,893

Table No. 31.—NON-MECHANICAL INJURIES.

AGENCY	Fatal Acci- dents	Per- manent Total Dis- ability	Temp- orary Total Dis- ability	Grand Total All Injuries	Days Time Loss
1. Explosives (powder, dynamite, etc.).....	12	2	30	44	1,154
2. Explosion and ignition gases, dust, etc.....			75	75	2,418
3. Explosion of boilers, steam pipes and other machines.....			21	21	800
4. Other injuries from steam and hot liquids.....			67	67	1,089
5. Caustics			39	39	517
6. Explosion of molten metals.....			18	18	307
7. Other accidents from molten metals.....			98	98	1,673
8. Vats, pans, etc. (containing hot liquids or caustics).....			21	21	631
9. Electricity	6		53	59	1,228
10. Fire and heat, n. e. s.	1		36	37	712
11. Fall from ladder, scaffold, platform, etc.....	14		553	567	22,381
12. Fall from machinery, trucks, engines, etc.....	14		320	334	11,212
13. Fall caused by collapse of support.....	4		201	205	8,178
14. Fall through opening in floor, etc.....			118	118	3,148
15. Fall in hoistway, shaft, etc.....	1	1	22	24	1,108
16. Fall on stairs, steps, etc.....			23	23	485
17. Fall on level by slipping.....	1		964	965	23,329
18. Fall on level by tripping.....		2	263	265	5,620
19. Fall by jumping.....	1		152	153	3,809
20. Other falls	3	1	305	309	8,686
21. Falling overhead coal, rock and earth (mining, quar- rying, excavating, etc.).....	14	1	489	504	13,408
22. Slide or cave-in (earth, rock, etc.).....	12		39	51	3,536
23. Falling pile of material (grain sacks, coal, cement, etc.).....			139	139	5,151
24. Falling timbers, lumber, etc.....	9	2	1,126	1,137	29,875
25. Falling trees	58	3	337	398	15,222
26. Rolling or moving logs.....	37	2	662	701	31,605
27. Other falling objects (walls, doors, lids, etc.).....	10		1,459	1,469	33,464
28. Tools or weights dropped by persons injured.....			93	93	1,379
29. Falling objects dropped by other persons.....			66	66	1,347
30. Fall of material from trucks, cars or tram in transit.....	5		120	125	3,374
31. Handling trucks, wheelbarrows, scrapers.....		2	496	498	12,172
32. Handling or moving heavy machinery, stone, or other materials	2		589	591	12,237
33. Handling of lumber, timbers, etc.....	1		664	665	13,227
34. Cause insufficiently described for classification.....			1	1	35
35. Lifting	1	1	509	511	12,456
36. Struck in eye by piece of metal, glass, emery dust, etc.....			642	642	9,432
37. Other injuries from flying objects.....	12	1	746	759	21,356
38. Vehicles and accidents caused by animals.....	3		192	195	5,291
39. Hand tools (hammers, knives, wrenches, files, etc.).....	4		555	559	8,483
40. Tools in hands of fellow workmen.....			77	77	1,188
41. Caught on nail, sharp projection, etc.....			388	388	5,598
42. Cut on glass.....			42	42	509
43. Cut by ax or adz.....			617	617	12,514
44. Injured by stepping on nail, etc.....			170	170	1,490
45. Injured by cross-cut saw.....			177	177	2,339
46. Injured by peavy, pick, pickaroon.....	1		210	211	3,719
47. Injured by hand brakes (street car, etc.).....			17	17	367
48. Puncture by splinter, cable strand, etc.....	1		585	586	8,260
49. Inhalation of poisonous gases.....	1		5	6	96
50. Drowning not otherwise explainable.....	17			17	
51. All other	24		169	190	4,695
52. Swinging door			35	35	826
53. Devil's club puncture.....	2		22	24	424
54. Poison oak, etc.....			8	8	162
55. Suffocation	1			1	
56. Shooting	1			1	
57. Falling from tree.....		1		1	
Totals.....	273	19	14,822	15,114	373,717

MECHANICAL AND NON-MECHANICAL TABLES.

By referring to the preceding tables it will be noted that out of 17,805 accidents referred to, 3,054 or about 17 per cent of all accidents were mechanical, leaving 83 per cent non-mechanical.

Insofar as can be ascertained from the reports furnished this department there were only 191 mechanical accidents due to the lack of safeguards. From this showing we would draw the conclusion that the work of factory inspection under the Bureau of Labor in this State was very efficient.

The largest number of non-mechanical accidents were from falling objects, which includes weights dropped, falling stones, and other falling material. Next in order would be those injuries caused by falling timbers and lumber and this followed by falls from slipping.

The total number of days lost from non-mechanical accidents amounted to 373,717.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL AID BOARD FOR THE PERIOD FROM JULY 1, 1917, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1917.

The Medical Aid Law, known as House Bill No. 117, which is an amendment to the Compensation Act, was passed by the legislature and approved by the Governor on March 3, 1917.

The law as passed became effective on June 7, 1917, but not operative until July 1st, 1917. It became apparent to the legislature that it would be impossible for a board to be appointed and the law put in effect between June 7th and July 1st, consequently House Bill No. 396, which provides as follows, was introduced and passed:

"For the State Medical Aid Board: For salaries and expenses of state medical aid board created by the act of this session, approved March 3, 1917, known as House bill 117, entitled 'An act relating to the compensation and to the medical aid, surgical and hospital care of injured workmen, creating a medical aid fund by enforced contributions thereto by employers and workmen, providing for the distribution thereof for the expense of such care, making an appropriation out of such fund, providing penalties for the violation of this act, amended sections 6604-5, 6604-7, 6604-8, 6604-13 and 6604-18 of Remington and Ballinger's Codes and Statutes of Washington, and amending section 6604 of Remington and Ballinger's Codes and Statutes of Washington by adding thereto new sections numbered 6604-33, 6604-34, 6604-35, 6604-36, 6604-37, 6604-38, 6604-40, 6604-41, 6604-42, 6604-43, 6604-44, 6604-45 and 6604-46,' for the period intervening between the present time and June 9, 1917, this appropriation to take effect immediately and to authorize the Governor to forthwith made appointments of members of said board in the manner provided in said act, so that said members may at once qualify and enter upon the performance of their duties under said act."

On April 26, 1917, Governor Lister appointed Alex Polson of Hoquiam, Washington, as the employers' representative on this board and on the same date appointed Martin J. Flyzik as the workmen's representative. Dr. J. W. Mowell, being Chief Medical Advisor to the Industrial Insurance Commission, was made ex-officio chairman of the board.

The Medical Aid Board held its first meeting on April 30, 1917, four days after appointment. At this meeting W. H. Watson, M. D., was appointed assistant to the chairman and Ronald J. McLean was appointed secretary to the board.

Following this the board held regular meetings and classified the industries of the state, adopted a fee schedule which provides the amounts that physicians and hospitals are permitted to charge for their services in connection with injury cases and promulgated rules governing the care of injured workmen.

RESUME OF THE LAW UNDER THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S INTERPRETATIONS.

The first question in connection with the administration of the Law which presented itself to the board was the classification of industries. No statistics covering the cost of medical treatment were available and the board was compelled to make the classification from the statistics of the Industrial Insurance Commission, which show the cost per industry in compensation paid to injured men.

While compensation and medical treatment are entirely different, it is believed that a definite ratio will be borne between the average compensation paid per claim per industry, and the average cost of medical treatment. If this proves to be the case, and there is no reason to doubt that it will, the classification adopted will not be far wrong.

There were two points in connection with the classification on which we were required to seek the advice of the Attorney General. The first one was whether it is permissible under the law to divide the five classes provided by the Act and the rate borne by each into sub-classes, which would have the effect of allowing the board greater latitude in making the classification. Another reason for requesting this was that the law provides that the Board shall have power to make corrections of classifications as between the classes of industries and to raise or lower the rates of any establishment or plant when experience indicates that by reason of a high or low standard of accident prevention maintained by such establishment a reclassification is proper.

The Attorney General, however, held in an opinion that no subdivision of the classes could be made and that the five classes provided by the Act must govern.

Under the law as it stands, the careless employer in Class "E" must remain in that class and the other establishments in this class must, in a measure, pay for his accidents unless they maintain so high a standard of accident prevention as to overcome the natural hazard of the industry and justify the board in giving them a lower rate by placing them in the next lowest class.

Section 6604-45 permits an employer who has obtained the consent of a majority of his workmen to enter into a written contract for the medical, surgical and hospital care of his workmen, such contract to be submitted to the Medical Aid Board for approval and if approved shall go into and continue in effect for any period of time specified therein, not to exceed three years. Such a contract may only be disapproved by the board for one reason, and that is where same does not provide for such care and treatment as is contemplated by the Act.

Under the terms of such a contract the employer is still required to remit to the medical aid fund, ten (10) per cent of the amount he would have been required to contribute had no contract been in existence. The remaining ninety (90) per cent may be paid to the contracting party. One-half of the amount paid by the employer is deducted from the wage of the workmen and the contract is administered by the employer and his men jointly and equally, the Medical Aid Board having supervisory power only.

The Attorney General has held that this section does not prohibit an employer from entering into a contract which provides for the payment of a flat amount to the contracting party each month.

This section further provides that the contract shall be administered jointly and equally by the employer and his workmen. The clause is so worded that the Attorney General has held that the local aid board clause in the law does not apply where the firm is under contract. Some of the larger employers who are under contract, however, have insisted on having a local aid board and are themselves paying their board members.

There is one other important feature in connection with this section to which we shall call attention. The contract system robs the Medical Aid Board of the necessary statistics to make a proper reclassification. This reclassification then can only apply to firms not under contract.

There has been one instance where, after a contract was approved by the board, a petition was received from the workmen affected, asking that the contract be cancelled on account of the fact that their signatures of consent to the contract were obtained under fraud and that they did not know what they were signing. The advice of the Attorney General was again requested as to whether the board had power to cancel a contract on such a showing. We were informed, however, that the law gives the board only one reason to cancel a contract, inefficient service, and that the remedy of these men was in the courts.

One other clause in this section provides that the acceptance of employment by any workmen shall be and be held to be an acceptance of any existing contract made under this section to which his employer is a party. A condition has arisen which was perhaps unforeseen by the framers of the Act. For example, an employer engaged in the contracting business, which class of work is more or less unsteady, has ten men working for him. He obtains the consent of a majority of these men to enter into a contract and the contract is approved by this board. The work for which these ten men are employed is finished shortly and they are obliged to look for work elsewhere; then this employer secures a large contract and employs one thousand men. These one thousand men are bound by the contract which was obtained with the consent of six men, regardless of whether they favor the contract or not.

The question of whether an employer who is under contract is still required to transport his injured workmen to a suitable place for treatment at his own direct expense, as the non-contract employer is required to do, was also passed upon by the Attorney General who held that the contract clause in the law does not relieve the employer of this responsibility.

One of the most difficult problems the board was called upon to solve is the local aid board situation. The framers of the Act evidently intended that there should be a local board at each plant. We have found that this is workable in the larger plants but utterly impracticable in the case of the smaller employers. The board, therefore, divided the state and established a local aid board district in each locality where a physician resides. The larger cities were divided on an industrial basis, so that we have six district boards in Seattle, five in Tacoma and five in Spokane.

After dividing the state we had great difficulty in having the boards appointed. The employers as a rule refused to serve on the boards, as they could not spare the time from their own business and as the law offers only \$3.00 per day, the workmen did not want to give up good-paying jobs to attend to local board work.

The question of compensation to local aid board members brought up another point which was referred to the Attorney General. Section 30 provides that local aid board members shall receive \$3.00 for each day or fraction of a day spent in this work providing that they receive no compensation from their employers for the time so spent. The Attorney General held that this clause means that only those board members who are employed in extra-hazardous work that comes under the Compensation Act are barred from receiving compensation from the state while under pay from an employer. The result is that in some instances we have been required to appoint men on the local aid boards who are not engaged in work that comes under the Act, as men who are under the Act are unwilling to serve in this capacity without pay.

The Attorney General was also asked to place his construction on the word "care" as used by the law, whether same means board and room to an injured man who is not a hospital case. We were advised that the word as used relates only to medical, surgical and hospital care and that the law does not authorize this board to pay for room and board for a man who is not a hospital case.

Upon request an opinion was also rendered in reference to the Medical Aid Board paying for crutches or other mechanical appliances for injured men, and we were advised that the cost of such articles is payable out of the medical aid fund only when the board determines that they are necessary or proper part of the medical or surgical services or of the hospital care and treatment.

Another question arose in connection with the limitation of treatment as provided by Section 6604-35 and the Attorney General was asked for an opinion on the following:

I. A claimant is injured but loses no time on account of his injury, but goes to a physician, has his hand dressed and returns to work and continues to have it dressed for the next ten or twelve days. He receives no compensation for time loss. Under these circumstances should the medical bill be paid by the Medical Aid Department?

II. Claimant is injured and continues to work following the date of injury and ten days thereafter, then finds it necessary to go to a physician to have his injury treated and is treated by the physician every other day for the next month, continuing to work during all this period of time and thus receiving no compensation for time loss. Should the entire bill be paid in this case?

III. A claimant receives an injury and has treatment extending over three weeks' time. He returns to work at the end of the second week and receives compensation for six days, i. e., the time between the end of the waiting period and the time he returned to work. Should the entire bill for treatment during the time for which he was compensated be paid in this case?

We were advised that the limitation mentioned above does not apply in the first two cases but does apply in the third case.

ADMINISTRATION.

In consequence of the waiting period a workman who has sustained a trivial injury will not as a rule notify the local aid board or his employer of his accident. He simply goes to a doctor and has the wound dressed and either returns to work or goes to another locality to look for employment. The local aid board, therefore, does not know anything of the case until the physician's bill is presented to them for certification. This means that the board is required to look up the man and investigate the case before they can take action on the bill and the Industrial Insurance Commission has trouble in securing a report from the employer verifying the case.

In an attempt to correct this, the Medical Aid Board has requested the physicians throughout the state to advise an injured man when he comes in for first treatment that he must report the case to the local board at once. The physicians who have complied with this request have relieved the situation considerably, but we are still experiencing considerable difficulty along this line. The doctors also complain that they are unable to find the local board members as they are generally employed in some other occupation and are not easily reached.

Under the contract system the greater portion of trivial injuries which last only a few days are not reported to the Industrial Insurance Commission. Therefore, the statistics on minor injuries under this plan will be very inaccurate and misleading.

Some workmen have been in the employ of a firm that is not under contract and who have been in the habit of selecting their own physician when injured still believe that they are entitled to select a physician of their own choice when they enter the employ of a firm that is under contract. As a result when injured, a physician other than the one who holds the contract is often selected and his bill is sent to this department for payment. Of course, we must reject a bill of this kind.

As our experience under the new law is so limited, we shall not attempt any elaborate statistical report at this time. When the next report is published, we shall be able to show definitely the cost of medical treatment, etc.

The board has approved 1180 contracts up to the present time. At the time these contracts were entered into, 76,921 men were employed. Twenty-five contracts covering 1028 men have been cancelled by the board for various reasons. Approximately 75,893 men are covered by the 1155 contracts which are still in force.

Below are given the class balances which show the condition of the various classes on September 30th. We desire it to be understood that this showing is not accurate, by reason of the fact that bills for the previous two and one-half months were outstanding. This is due to the fact that a large percentage of the men injured after July 1st had not recovered and returned to work or that the Industrial Insurance Commission had been unable to complete the claims sufficiently to pass upon same which must be done before the medical treatment bills can be paid, also that owing to the difficulty encountered in the appointment of local aid boards, the physicians' bills were slow in coming in.

MEDICAL AID DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON.

STATEMENT OF MEDICAL AID FUND FOR SEPTEMBER, 1917, AND FOR PERIOD JUNE 30, 1917, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1917.

CLASS	PAYMENTS, FIRST AID		REFUNDS		CONTRIBUTIONS		PENALTIES		Balance as Shown by Class Ledger Sept. 30, 1917
	September	Total	September	Total	September	Total	September	Total	
A.....	\$30 00	\$30 00	\$42 32	\$56 43	\$3,065 58	\$11,030 20	.....	.....	\$10,943 86
B.....	243 90	243 90	8 73	31 14	5,066 98	17,351 27	.....	.....	17,076 23
C.....	306 00	306 00	338 98	829 58	6,083 19	27,272 41	\$0 94	\$0 94	26,137 77
D.....	86 50	86 50	279 21	747 26	6,448 52	23,929 17	.....	.....	23,065 41
E.....	50 50	50 50	16 50	39 88	6,083 63	19,837 60	30	30	19,767 52
Totals.....	\$716 90	\$716 90	\$745 74	\$1,704 29	\$26,702 90	\$99,440 74	\$1 24	\$1 24	\$97,020 79
Less administration expense.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,084 06
Balance in fund.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$92,936 73

* Administration expense not divided among classes. The total of the administration expenses to September 30, 1917, is \$4,084.06. This amount is subtracted from the Medical Aid Fund balance, as shown by class ledger to obtain the true balance in the fund.

RESOLUTIONS.

Passed by the Board on June 1, 1917.

WHEREAS, Section 6604-34 of Rem. & Bal. Code provides that each employee engaged in extra-hazardous work within the meaning of the compensation act is required to contribute a certain amount to the state medical aid fund for each day worked, or fraction thereof, together with a like amount from his employer; and

WHEREAS, The Board finds that workmen are required in some instances by employers to work a portion of a day in the employ of one firm and the balance of the day in the employ of a subsidiary company, and that a double contribution from a workman so employed would be in violation of the spirit of the Medical Aid Law:

Therefore Be It Resolved, That where an employee is assigned to work during the day that falls in two different classes under the classification, he shall be considered in and pay into the higher class for that day, and his employer shall do likewise.

Be It Further Resolved, That where an employee works overtime on any particular day, such over-time work shall be considered a part of his regular day's work, provided that the over-time hours worked do not equal or exceed one-half of a regular work-day or shift. If such over-time work does equal or exceed one-half a regular work-day or shift, the employer shall be required to contribute for two days on such workman, and the employee a like amount.

WHEREAS, Section 6604-35 of Rem. & Bal. Code provides that upon the occurrence of an injury after June 30, 1917, the injured man shall be entitled to medical and surgical attention during the period of disability on account of the injury with limitations in certain cases as to when these services shall cease; and

WHEREAS, Certain injuries do not disable a man to the extent that he must necessarily be confined in a hospital, because of the fact that he is an ambulatory case and able to call at the office of his physician for necessary treatment; and

WHEREAS, This board does not believe that the Medical Aid Law contemplates paying for board and room in a hospital on account of an ambulatory case:

Therefore Be It Resolved, That this Board will not pay out of the medical aid fund any money for the hospital bills incurred by a workman except where the files in the case clearly indicate that it was necessary for him to remain in a hospital in order to receive proper treatment as contemplated by the Act.

WHEREAS, The question has arisen as to whether a workman who is on a regular monthly salary is required under the law to contribute to the medical aid fund for the total number of days that his salary covers or whether he shall be required to contribute for the days or fractions of days that he actually works:

Therefore Be it Resolved, That inasmuch as Section 6604-34 of the law provides that the employer shall contribute a certain amount to the Medical Aid fund for each day worked, or fraction thereof, that a workman who is on a regular monthly salary shall contribute to the fund for the actual days or fractions thereof that he works.

Passed by the Board on September 7, 1917.

Resolved, That where a contract for medical aid has been approved by this board and later either one of the contracting parties requests that the contract be transferred to a third person, or corporation, not a party to the original contract, such transfer shall only be made with the consent of employer, a majority of his workmen, and the contracting physician or hospital.

Passed by the Board on December 8, 1917.

Resolved, That the results obtained in the minute segregation of a plant into different classes as heretofore required by the Board are unsatisfactory. Therefore, the policy of the Board in this respect is hereby changed and the main business of a firm shall hereafter determine the classification of the whole

plant, except where the plant is divided into departments which are clearly separable and of sufficient importance to warrant placing such departments in the classes in which they belong. This change to become effective January 1st, 1918.

CLASSIFICATION.

Class A — 1 Cent Per Day.

Automobile mechanics in garages.	Jewelry, manufacturing.
Bakery.	Kalsomining.
Beveling glass.	Lard making.
Bottling works.	Lathing.
Candy or cracker manufacturing.	Laundries.
Chop or feed mills.	Leather, working in.
Cloth, working in.	Lithographing.
Coal bunkers, operating.	Mantle setting.
Condensed milk.	Marble works.
Cordage, manufacturing.	Marble or stone setting inside.
Creameries.	Metal ceiling work.
Dye works.	Oils, working in, edible.
Earthenware, manufacturing.	Packing houses.
Electrical apparatus installing, (wiring in buildings).	Paper hanging.
Electric systems N. O. S., operating	Paper, working in.
Electrotyping.	Photo engraving.
Elevators, freight or passenger, (construction).	Plastering.
Engraving.	Porcelain ware.
Fertilizer, manufacturing.	Pottery, manufacturing.
Fire alarms, instal.	Printing.
Fish oil, manufacturing.	Rubber, working in.
Floor composition, cold.	Sign painting, shop work.
Floor composition, hot.	Slaughter houses.
Flour mills.	Soap making.
Food stuffs, N. O. S.	Steam heat, operating.
Frescoing.	Steam pipes or boilers, covering.
Fruits, canning.	Stock yards.
Gas works, operating.	Stone cutting, no quarry hazard.
Glass, manufacturing.	Tallow making.
Glass setting.	Tanneries.
Gravel bunkers.	Theatre stage employees.
Grease making.	Textiles, working in.
Hardware, manufacturing.	Tile setting.
Ice cream, manufacturing.	Tugs.
Inside painting.	Vegetables, canning.
Installation bank or store fixtures.	Wall surfacing, compound, cold appli- cation of.
Interior decorating.	Wool, working in.

Class B — 1½ Cents Per Day.

Alcohol, manufacturing.	Irrigating ditches, repair and mainten- ance.
Ammonia, manufacturing.	Lead articles, manufacturing.
Asphalt, laying of.	Moving picture, operator.
Asphalt, mixing.	Machine shop, N. O. S.
Back filling.	Oils and paints, manufacturing.
Blacksmith shop with power machinery	Paper mills, operating.
Block paving.	Paving, brick-block, construction and repair.
Brick, manufacturing.	Peat fuel, manufacturing.
Broom, manufacturing.	Road or street, maintenance.
Brush, manufacturing.	Sheet metal works.
Building hot-houses.	Sidewalk construction, plank.
Cement staves.	Stamping tin or metal.
Cold storage plants.	Streets, concrete laying.
Concrete, laying of sidewalks.	Street employees.
Conduits, placing wires in.	Street railway operation.
Copper, manufacturing.	Sub-grading.
Creosoting works.	Telephone system, construction.
Engineers and surveyors.	Telephone system, operation.
Ferries.	Telegraph system, construction.
Fire-clay, manufacturing.	Telegraph system, operation.
Fish canneries.	Terra cotta, manufacturing.
Furnaces, installation.	Tile, manufacturing.
Grading, street or otherwise.	Water works, operation.
Grain warehouses, operating.	Zinc, manufacturing.
Heating systems, installation.	
Ice, natural.	
Ice, artificial.	
Interurban electric system without third rail, operating.	

Class C — 2 Cents Per Day.

Barrel, manufacturing.	Incinerators.
Basket, manufacturing.	Interurban railways, third rail.
Blinds, manufacturing.	Kindling wood.
Boiler works.	Millwrighting.
Booming logs or driving ties.	Lath mills.
Box, manufacturing.	Nitrogen, manufacturing.
Cabinet work.	Packing cases, manufacturing.
Cable railways, without rock or blasting.	Pails, manufacturing.
Cooperage.	Paving blocks, cutting, wood.
Docks, dry or floating, operation.	Planing mills, independent.
Docks, floating, construction.	Planing mills, connected with saw mills.
Door, manufacturing.	Power plants, steam operation.
Dredges, construction.	Sash, manufacturing.
Dredges, operation.	Saw mills.
Drilling wells.	Shingle mills.
Electric light and power plant, operation.	Stave, manufacturing, wood.
Electric railway without rock or blasting.	Steam boats, operation.
Excelsior, manufacturing.	Stone crushing.
Foundries and car shops.	Tub, manufacturing.
Furnaces, blast, operation.	Wharf operation.
Garbage works.	Wood fibreware.
	Woodenware, manufacturing.
	Wood working, N. O. S.

Class D — 2½ Cents Per Day.

Automatic sprinklers, installation.	Logging railroad, operation.
Building material N. O. S.	Machinery, installing, N. O. S.
Coal mines.	Ore reduction, wet or dry process without application of heat at mine, floatation system.
Coke ovens, operation.	Plank road or street, construction.
Cord wood.	Plumbing, construction work.
Ditches, N. O. S.	Road making, no blasting.
Ditches and canals.	Rolling mills.
Excavations, N. O. S.	Sewers.
Fire-escapes.	Shingle bolt cutting.
Fire proofing of building.	Smelters, operation.
Fire proof doors or shutters, erection.	Steam-shovel, operation.
Logging.	Ventilating systems, installation.
Logging railroad, construction.	
Logging railroad, grade.	

Class E — 3 Cents Per Day.

Advertising signs, erection.	Land clearing, with or without blasting.
Boat building, steel hull.	Lime, manufacturing.
Boat building, wooden hull.	Longshoring.
Boat rigging.	Marine railways, construction.
Breakwaters, construction.	Metal work, ornamental, construction.
Briquettes, manufacturing.	Mines, other than coal.
Brick work, construction.	Painting building, structures.
Bridge building, concrete, steel or wood.	Pile driving.
Cable railways with rock work or blasting.	Powder, manufacturing.
Canals, other than irrigation.	Quarries.
Carpenter work, N. O. S.	Roof work.
Cement, manufacturing.	Road work with blast.
Chimney, metal, concrete or brick, erection.	Safe moving.
Concrete building, inc. erection of and tearing down forms.	Shaft sinking.
Concrete laying, F. and F.	Shipwrighting.
Concreting of piles in docks or trestles.	Slate work, construction.
Diking.	Steam heat, construction.
Dock excavation.	Steam railroads.
Electric power plant, construction.	Steeple.
Electric railways, with rock work or blasting.	Stone cutting, quarry hazard.
Fireworks, manufacturing.	Stone work, construction.
Galvanized iron or tin work, construction.	Sub-aqueous work.
Gravel pits.	Tanks, metal, erection.
House moving.	Tanks, wooden, erection.
House wrecking.	Towers, not metal frame.
Iron or steel frame structure, not bridges.	Trestles.
Jetties.	Tunnels, railroad.
	Water works or systems, construction.
	Well digging.
	Wind mills, not metal framed, erection.
	Window washing.
	Wood saw.

A LIST OF THE DISTRICT LOCAL AID BOARDS BY COUNTIES AND THE PERSONNEL OF EACH BOARD IS GIVEN BELOW:

ADAMS COUNTY

Ritzville, No. 232

Employer—F. E. Robbins.
Employee—Chas. Butler.

Lind, No. 186

Employer—J. M. Robbie.
Employee—William Warren.

ASOTIN COUNTY

Clarkston, No. 278

Employer—August Peterson.
Employee—Henry C. Hartung.

BENTON COUNTY

Prosser, No. 214

Employer—E. W. R. Taylor.
Employee—Ivan Macey.

Kennewick, No. 240

Employer—T. C. Browne.
Employee—Walter Lodge.

CHELAN COUNTY

Wenatchee, No. 148

Employer—T. M. Gibbons.
Employee—R. C. Osborn.

Cashmere, No. 135

Employer—Guy Long.
Employee—E. A. Reinecke.

Chelan, No. 319

Employer—L. V. Harper.
Employee—F. E. Watson.

Leavenworth, No. 342.

Employer—A. R. Brown.
Employee—E. G. Gowing.

Entiat, No. 317

Employer—J. G. Kennedy.
Employee—W. W. Sharp.

CLALLAM COUNTY

Port Angeles, No. 168

Employer—E. E. Nichols.
Employee—John Hallahan.

Sequim, No. 322

Employer—N. I. Peterson, Dungeness.
Employee—D. B. Ewing, Sequim.

Forks, No. 249

Employer—Iver Iverson.
Employee—Jno. Hillstrom.

Neah Bay, No. 226

Employer—Frederick R. Mitsch.
Employee—F. B. Gregory.

CLARKE COUNTY

Camas, No. 219

Employer—F. C. Bradison.
Employee—P. A. Zimmerman.

Vancouver, No. 248

Employer—Frank Atwood.
Employee—James J. Beatty.

Washougal, No. 180

Employer—Geo. W. Sault.
Employee—W. S. Harvey.

CLARKE COUNTY—Continued

LaCenter, No. 193

Employer—George Cook.
Employee—Frank Smith.

Yacolt, No. 327

Employer—C. N. Tenant, Amboy.
Employee—West Pitchford, Amboy.

Ridgefield, No. 199

Employer—T. Perry.
Employee—J. E. Layne.

COLUMBIA COUNTY

Dayton, No. 241

Employer—L. D. Bowers.
Employee—Chas. McQuarry.

COWLITZ COUNTY

Castle Rock, No. 150

Employer—H. N. Peabody.
Employee—Ollie Dougherty.

Kalama, No. 253

Employer—L. M. Sims.
Employee—J. H. Morris.

Kelso, No. 183

Employer—J. L. Murdock.
Employee—Joe Hembree

Stella, No. 221

Employer—H. A. Smathers.
Employee—Jackson Fenton.

DOUGLAS COUNTY

Mansfield, No. 344

Employer—W. H. Higgs.
Employee—J. I. Case.

Waterville, No. 242

Employer—Louis Wetzel.
Employee—E. N. Shepard.

FERRY COUNTY

Republic, No. 111

Employer—John J. O'Connor.
Employee—C. P. Kloppenburg.

Keller, No. 330

Employer—C. A. Gray.
Employee—J. C. Cody.

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Pasco, No. 178

Employer—E. W. Landt.
Employee—Frank A. Jones.

Connell, No. 217

Employer—Chas. Kirchner.
Employee—Carl Grimm.

GARFIELD COUNTY

Pomeroy, No. 244

Employer—Frank Cardwell.
Employee—Carl W. Craig.

GRANT COUNTY

Ephrata, No. 260

Employer—R. L. Nelson.
Employee—Pete Peterson.

GRANT COUNTY—Continued**Hartline, No. 356**

Employer—J. W. Walters.
Employee—E. L. Adams.

Wilson Creek, No. 182

Employer—Perry Glick.
Employee—Dim Barlow.

Wheeler, No. 276

Employer—A. J. Farrow, Box 94,
Neppel.
Employee—Wesley Martin.

GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY**Hoquiam, No. 103**

Employer—Clifford Shaw.
Employee—Peter Nelson.

Aberdeen, No. 271

Employer—L. H. Faulkner.
Employee—J. D. Walker.

Elma, No. 210

Employer—Albert Wertz.
Employee—John L. Nicholson.

Montesano, No. 358

Employer—B. G. Cheney.
Employee—F. A. Sarr.

Oakville, No. 293

Employer—H. W. Couch.
Employee—Earl Gibson.

ISLAND COUNTY**Coupeville, No. 315**

Employer—W. E. Taggart.
Employee—George Mitchell.

Oak Harbor, No. 110

Employer—J. P. McGoldrick.
Employee—Geo. Durward.

Langley, No. 207

Employer—R. Angel.
Employee—Henry L. Wright.

JEFFERSON COUNTY**Hadlock, No. 204**

Employer—William Sehns.
Employee—F. F. Caul.

Port Townsend, No. 171

Employer—Harry A. Hart.
Employee—Jacob Messner.

KING COUNTY**City of Seattle****City Employees and Public Contractors, No. 98**

Employer—A. L. Valentine, Public
Utilities Dept.
Employee—Garwood N. Sheldon,
City Light Dept.

Ballard District, No. 99

Employer—Thos. McLaughlin, R. R.
and 13th Ave. N. W.
Employee—F. W. Cotterill, P. O.
Box 639.

Building Trades, No. 100

Employer—R. W. Douglas, 4175
Arcade Bldg.
Employee—F. W. Cotterill, P. O.
Box 639.

KING COUNTY—Continued**Metal Trades, No. 101**

Employer—A. H. Garrison, 500 Cen-
tral Bldg.
Employee—Bert Swain, 201 Collins
Bldg.

Water Front, No. 97

Employer—Murray B. Holland, Pol-
son Bldg.
Employee—F. C. Millington, P. O.
Box 342.

Miscellaneous, No. 102

Employer—W. G. Heliker, 501 Cen-
tral Bldg.
Employee—F. C. Millington, P. O.
Box 342.

Algona, No. 177

Employer—Claude Googe
Employee—Geo. Connell.

Auburn, No. 279

Employer—Mrs. K. R. Ehle.
Employee—Anton Richter.

Bothell, No. 215

Employer—F. J. Page.
Employee—J. H. O'Dell.

Des Moines, No. 24

Employer—Emil Buik.
Employee—Edward Snow.

Enumclaw, No. 352

Employer—C. A. Newman.
Employee—Wm. Burns.

Issaquah, No. 104

Employer—E. Emanuel.
Employee—Dan Morgan.

Kent, No. 152.

Employer—M. R. Hardy.
Employee—C. C. Cornelius.

Kirkland, No. 184

Employer—David Burr.
Employee—Frank Buckley.

Newcastle, No. 166

Employer—Chas. Fredlund.
Employee—Mike Chatte.

North Bend, No. 233

Employer—F. E. Searing.
Employee—Raymond Hillyer.

Redmond, No. 223

Employer—William, Brown.
Employee—F. B. Westby.

Renton, No. 163

Employer—Joe Wood.
Employee—Walter P. Reid.

Skykomish, No. 158

Employer—A. B. Pennycook.
Employee—F. S. Elder.

Tolt, No. 272

Employer—E. McDougall.
Employee—F. J. Miller.

Ellisport, No. 336

Employer—T. Hansen, Vashon.
Employee—C. F. Van Olinda, Port-
age.

KITSAP COUNTY

Bremerton, No. 117

Employer—Mike Benbennick, 718
Boston St.
Employee—Marion Killingsworth,
622 6th St.

Ollalla, No. 206

Employer—John Sholberg.
Employee—F. T. Lee.

Port Blakely, No. 170

Employer—W. H. Rodgers.
Employee—W. A. Rankin.

Port Orchard, No. 205

Employer—O. E. Jones.
Employee—Frank Lundberg.

Poulsbo, No. 235

Employer—E. Nilsen.
Employee—Fred Langeland.

Winslow, No. 334

Employer—P. G. Pollard.
Employee—A. H. McDonald.

KITTITAS COUNTY

Ellensburg, No. 306

Employer—Lee Winslow.
Employee—Gilbert Manning.

Cle Elum, No. 309

Employer—John E. Morgan.
Employee—Thomas Walmsley.

Klickitat County

Alderdale, No. 349

Employer—N. E. Lee.
Employee—W. B. Allen.

Bickleton, No. 251

Employer—Geo. W. McCredy.
Employee—Geo. C. Flower.

Goldendale, No. 153

Employer—E. C. Trost.
Employee—William Hardin.

Guler, No. 246

Employer—William Coate, Trout
Lake.
Employee—E. C. Duncan, Trout
Lake.

White Salmon, No. 161

Employer—J. W. Dickey.
Employee—A. M. Odell.

Wahkiacus, No. 255

Employer—Maurice Hathaway.
Employee—Nels Berglund.

LEWIS COUNTY

Centralia, No. 300

Employer—P. W. Kane.
Employee—C. S. Fischer.

Chehalis, No. 298

Employer—Carl Brown.
Employee—Fred Huss.

Mendota, No. 360

Employer—Jack Hutchinson.
Employee—A. E. Davenport.

Morton, No. 225

Employer—J. Harry Richards.
Employee—W. W. Keen.

LEWIS COUNTY—Continued

Pe Ell, No. 154

Employer—James W. Mason.
Employee—John Boyer.

Toledo, No. 229

Employer—A. R. Badger.
Employee—William Farrell.

LINCOLN COUNTY

Almira, No. 275

Employer—E. W. Cardwell.
Employee—Henry Murdock.

Creston, No. 351

Employer—C. E. Funkhauser.
Employee—J. S. King.

Davenport, No. 264

Employer—Bian Smith.
Employee—H. L. Campbell.

Harrington, No. 108

Employer—R. D. Anderson.
Employee—E. A. Erich.

Reardan, No. 136

Employer—E. C. Johnson.
Employee—C. K. Lemley.

Sprague, No. 108

Employer—William Sanborn.
Employee—Fred Crisp.

MASON COUNTY

Shelton, No. 328

Employer—F. C. Matheson.
Employee—Chas. R. Runacres.

Potlatch, No. 314

Employer—Edward Keller, Hoods-
port.
Employee—J. Magner, Potlatch.

OKANOGAN COUNTY

Brewster, No. 209

Employer—D. S. Gamble.
Employee—Frank Mowatt.

Molson, No. 267

Employer—Bradford J. Cutler.
Employee—George Rose.

Okanogan, No. 350

Employer—E. C. Quackenbush.
Employee—P. T. Harris.

Omak, No. 227

Employer—F. M. DeVos.
Employee—John Cole.

Oroville, No. 202

Employer—William Boyd, Night-
hawk.
Employee—Joe Berry, Nighthawk.

Pateros, No. 208

Employer—J. B. Ellingsworth.
Employee—W. G. Palmer.

Riverside, No. 296

Employer—J. K. Morris.
Employee—Geo. Gaehler.

Tonasket, No. 301

Employer—M. E. Bowen.
Employee—M. Iverson.

PACIFIC COUNTY**Iiwaco, No. 230**

Employer—Chas. Rogers.
Employee—Burt Graham.

Nasel, No. 331

Employer—W. W. Moffitt.
Employee—Thos. W. Carlson.

Raymond, No. 277

Employer—C. O. Bean.
Employee—Ben Vanderplow.

South Bend, No. 341

Employer—Oscar Rydstrom.
Employee—R. G. Ellingwood.

PEND OREILLE COUNTY**Metaline Falls, No. 144**

Employer—Edward S. Appel
Employee—W. C. Martin.

Ione, No. 256

Employer—Robert Jones.
Employee—Frank Spaulding.

Newport, No. 345

Employer—E. W. Anderson.
Employee—S. M. McGee.

PIERCE COUNTY**Tacoma****City Employees, No. 127**

Employer—Chas. D. Atkins, Public
Works, City Hall.
Employee—James M. Stewart, care
Light and Water Dept.

Metal Trades, No. 124

Employer—Edward Miller, 1707
Market St.
Employee—Fred A. Smart, 501 So.
35th St.

Building Trades, No. 125

Employer—John Chalmers, Bankers
Trust Bldg.
Employee—C. M. Kenealy, 923 Com-
merce St.

Water Front, No. 126

Employer—Harvey W. Wells, 1014
A St.
Employee—E. Kloss, 722 Pacific
Ave.

Miscellaneous Board, No. 128

Employer—Robert M. Watkins, 1014
A St.
Employee—Walter L. Sinton, 1153½
Broadway.

Bayne, No. 129

Employer—Jos. Foster.
Employee—Henry Reimer.

Buckley, No. 211

Employer—Frank Wenke.
Employee—Samuel Reese.

Burnett, No. 81

Employer—Griff Llewellyn.
Employee—W. H. Evans.

Carbando, No. 173

Employer—J. H. Wallace.
Employee—Ted Morgan.

PIERCE COUNTY—Continued**Eatonville, No. 164**

Employer—E. R. Vaughn.
Employee—A. J. Kuhl.

Gig Harbor, No. 212

Employer—C. O. Austin.
Employee—A. J. Simerson.

Kapowsin, No. 268

Employer—C. T. Dix.
Employee—G. D. Brooks.

McKenna, No. 167

Employer—W. N. Goodwin.
Employee—John Hargrave.

Orting, No. 151

Employer—W. G. Ray.
Employee—Richard C. Bond.

Puyallup, No. 174

Employer—S. R. Gray.
Employee—F. D. Dwight.

Roy, No. 354

Employer—Frank Betchard.
Employee—Linton Newby.

Stellacoom, No. 169

Employer—E. B. Annis.
Employee—Walter J. Hatcher.

Sumner, No. 252

Employer—William J. Orton.
Employee—John W. Carter.

Wilkeson, No. 94

Employer—J. T. Lee.
Employee—Richard Whitcomb.

SAN JUAN COUNTY**Eastsound, No. 285**

Employer—J. E. Moore.
Employee—Wesley Langell.

Friday Harbor, No. 114

Employer—John L. Murray.
Employee—Bert Greenwood.

Roche Harbor, No. 224

Employer—Mrs. J. S. McMillan.
Employee—William Linderman.

Richardson, No. 254

Employer—William Walker.
Employee—Norman P. Hodgson.

SKAGIT COUNTY**Big Lake, No. 332**

Employer—Harry Sutherland.
Employee—Clarence Cully.

Burlington, No. 203

Employer—E. L. Wilson.
Employee—J. M. Garlick.

Concrete No. 181

Employer—R. Roggenstroh.
Employee—Grover Botts.

Edison, No. 237

Employer—Eilert E. Foss.
Employee—Ralph Brown.

Hamilton, No. 361

Employer—Sam Stamm.
Employee—J. H. Slipper.

SKAGIT COUNTY—Continued

Lyman, No. 262

Employer—Garfield A. Minkler.
Employee—Henry Mullen.

Sedro Woolley, No. 155

Employer—Frank J. Hoehn.
Employee—Harry Macomber.

SKAMANIA COUNTY

Stevenson, No. 194

Employer—Theo. Landis.
Employee—Chas. Linn.

SNOHOMISH COUNTY

Arlington, No. 189

Employer—L. G. Dix.
Employee—Hiram Baker.

Edmonds, No. 146

Employer—W. Wasser.
Employee—Geo. Blaser.

Everett, No. 259

Employer—Clarence Parker, 502
Commerce Bldg.
Employee—J. C. North, 2922 Wal-
nut St.

Hartford, No. 284

Employer—O. C. Shields.
Employee—J. N. Johnson.

Index, No. 185

Employer—W. F. Ulrick.
Employee—Geo. Taylor.

Granite Falls, No. 149

Employer—Henry Sullivan, R. R.
No. 1, Hartford.
Employee—Herman Anderson.

Marysville, No. 160

Employer—Reese Delano.
Employee—Charles Johnston.

Monroe, No. 219

Employer—James E. Hamilton.
Employee—Geo. Siefferman.

Mukilteo, No. 196

Employer—Ed. Bergstrom.
Employee—Albert Schroeder.

Snohomish, No. 250

Employer—W. S. Gamble.
Employee—J. F. Stretch.

Stanwood, No. 159

Employer—John Maloney.
Employee—Nels Olson.

Sultan, No. 339

Employer—J. Frank Anderson.
Employee—Frank L. Winter.

Three Lakes, No. 228

Employer—H. B. Robertson.
Employee—Frank Hayes.

SPOKANE COUNTY

Cheney, No. 216

Employer—D. McEdwards.
Employee—Garret Wolf.

Deer Park, No. 147

Employer—F. T. Jenkins.
Employee—W. C. Tyrrell.

SPOKANE COUNTY—Continued

Greenacres, No. 289

Employer—J. J. Pattee.
Employee—W. S. Nowlin.

Opportunity, No. 245

Employer—A. J. Baldwin.
Employee—F. E. Williams.

SPOKANE, City of

City Employees, No. 133

Employer—A. V. Arnold, 719 Hut-
ton Bldg.
Employee—F. N. Chavez, 722 First
Ave.

Building Trades, No. 130

Employer—B. P. Morris, 721 Hutton
Bldg.
Employee—L. F. Lawrence, 1814 E.
11th Ave.

Metal Trades, No. 132

Employer—D. R. Moore, 722 Hutton
Bldg.
Employee—W. A. Grow, 9 Madison
St.

Saw Mills, Box Factories, No. 131

Employer—H. D. Arnold, 720 Hut-
ton Bldg.
Employee—John Frei, 912 Chestnut
St.

Miscellaneous, No. 134

Employer—Fred S. Howe, 723 Hut-
ton Bldg.
Employee—A. H. Nowka, P. O. Box
388.

STEVENS COUNTY

Addy, No. 286

Employer—S. L. Dearing.
Employee—James Rieckers.

Chewelah, No. 290

Employer—William H. Brownlow.
Employee—Paul D. Rowan.

Colville, No. 213

Employer—H. R. Williams.
Employee—Kenneth McPhail.

Kettle Falls, No. 353

Employer—J. M. Williams.
Employee—Archer R. Squire.

Springdale, No. 139

Employer—John McInnis.
Employee—W. T. Solomon.

Valley, No. 143

Employer—J. G. Kulzer.
Employee—H. P. Bennett.

THURSTON COUNTY

Olympia, No. 176

Employer—Roy Newell.
Employee—Fred Hudson.

Tenino, No. 273

Employer—S. M. Paterson.
Employee—Emma Olsen.

WAHKIAKUM COUNTY**Cathlamet, No. 115**

Employer—Harold Turley.
Employee—Bert Rankin.

Grays River, No. 258

Employer—Clarence Warrell.
Employee—Luke Kimball.

WALLA WALLA COUNTY**Prescott, No. 297**

Employer—W. O. Fletcher.
Employee—C. M. Thompson.

Waitsburg, No. 312

Employer—Earle J. Call.
Employee—George Lloyd.

Walla Walla, No. 156

Employer—C. H. Vosper, care Phoenix Paint Co.
Employee—L. F. Clarke, care Quick Print.

WHATCOM COUNTY**Bellingham, No. 107**

Employer—E. L. Cowgill, 723 14th St.
Employee—Walter L. Sutherlen, 2201 King St.

Blaine, No. 118

Employer—Gordon McNair.
Employee—Albert White.

Custer, No. 243

Employer—Chas. Holman.
Employee—James Scott.

Everson, No. 263

Employer—William Leek.
Employee—C. R. Farnsworth.

Ferndale, No. 190

Employer—J. W. Coines.
Employee—Daniel Vail.

Lynden, No. 179

Employer—W. H. Waples.
Employee—Geo. W. Hall.

So. Bellingham, No. 175

Employer—C. H. Boynton.
Employee—W. J. Hillier.

Sumas, No. 313

Employer—C. E. Hitchcock.
Employee—William Gaskill.

WHITMAN COUNTY**Colfax, No. 116**

Employer—Bert Laird.
Employee—R. L. Wilkinson.

WHITMAN COUNTY—Continued**Farmington, No. 222**

Employer—B. C. Cameron.
Employee—W. C. Hill.

Garfield, No. 283

Employer—Edwin Stark.
Employee—Geo. Virden.

Oakesdale, No. 195

Employer—F. A. Darnielle.
Employee—William Perry.

Pullman, No. 197

Employer—R. C. Holt.
Employee—R. L. Jenner.

Rosalia, No. 231

Employer—C. J. Hall.
Employee—John Fullenwider.

St. John, No. 109

Employer—P. Jennings.
Employee—W. Taliaferro.

Tekoa, No. 236

Employer—J. W. Janney.
Employee—Henry Puckett.

Colton, No. 85

Employer—Henry Mraz.
Employee—George Kaiser.

YAKIMA COUNTY**Granger, No. 340**

Employer—Chas. F. Bailey.
Employee—Joe Marshall.

Mabton, No. 162

Employer—H. C. Hiese.
Employee—David A. Bryant.

Naches, No. 261

Employer—William McCullough.
Employee—W. S. Gallant.

North Yakima, No. 138

Employer—Chas. H. Robbins.
Employee—B. M. Williams.

Selah, No. 234

Employer—J. C. Kelly.
Employee—

Sunnyside, No. 145

Employer—W. B. Cloud.
Employee—Fred H. Langford.

Toppenish, No. 282

Employer—H. B. Miller.
Employee—P. A. Denstad.

Zillah, No. 220

Employer—John Johnson.
Employee—R. S. Alsbury.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OPINIONS.

MEDICAL AID BOARD.

May 17, 1917.

Dr. J. W. Mowell, Chairman State Medical Aid Board, Olympia, Washington.

DEAR SIR: We have your letter of the 11th inst. reading as follows:

"We beg to submit the following questions involving the construction of Chapter 28 of the Session Laws of 1917, commonly known as the 'First Aid Act':

"1. Referring to section 3 (new Sec. 6604-35), if experience shows that a certain establishment in an industry classified in class E maintains so low a standard of safety as to warrant an increase in its rate of contribution to the Medical Aid fund, can we increase the rate beyond three cents? Where a reduction of the rate is warranted, can we reduce it to two and one-third cents, or must we classify the establishment in class D at two and one-half cents? Can we subdivide each class into one-half cents? Can we subdivide each class into groups with different rates?

"2. Section 9 (new Sec. 6604-39) provides that members of local aid boards 'shall serve without compensation out of any public fund so long as their pay continues from their employer. Otherwise each shall be paid out of the Medical Aid fund to sum of three dollars (\$3.00) per day or the fraction thereof spent by him in the performance of his duties under this section.' Under this provision should a member entitled to compensation from the fund receive three dollars for working a fraction of a day?"

Section 3 directs the board to divide the industries of the state into five classes, representing five degrees in the causation of injuries, to be designated as classes A, B, C, D, and E, respectively, specifies the manner of such classification, and empowers the board to make corrections of classifications as between classes of industries as experience shall show error therein, and also "under and conformably to the foregoing rules of classification," to lower or raise the classification of any establishment, if experience shall show it to maintain a standing of safety higher or lower than like establishments, sufficient to differentiate it from them.

We think that the language quoted clearly limits the board, in changing the classification of industries or establishments, the five classes specified in the act. The rates for these classes are fixed by section 4 of the act (new Sec. 6604-34) at 1, 1½, 2, 2½ and 3 cents, respectively. It follows that no other rates may be fixed by the board, and that the minimum rate is one cent and the maximum three cents. Thus an establishment in class E may be lowered to class D, but not raised above class E as there is no higher class. The law does not contemplate any subdivision of the classes provided for.

We think that the provision of section 9, which is quoted in your letter, clearly directs that a member of a local aid board who is entitled to pay from the Medical Aid fund is to receive three dollars for each day that he serves, whether such service consumes a full day or be limited to a fraction of a day. While this provision may make possible the overpayment of a member who designedly distributes his time to that end, any such continued abuse would be apparent to the employers and employees who contribute to the fund, and could be readily corrected by the removal of the offending member.

Yours very truly,

HOWARD WATERMAN,
Assistant Attorney General.

May 17, 1917.

Dr. J. W. Mowell, Chairman, State Medical Aid Board, Olympia, Washington.

DEAR SIR: We are in receipt of your letter of the 16th inst., asking whether employers who have contracted for medical, surgical and hospital care for their employees, under the provisions of section 15, chapter 28, Laws of 1917, are required to pay into the medical aid fund on June 15th next the full payment required by section 4 of the act (new section 6604-34), or ten per cent thereof.

Section 15 reads in part as follows:

"So long as such contract shall be in effect, the subject matter of the contract shall (except as in this section otherwise provided) be outside of and not affected by the provisions of section 6604-34, except that the employer shall pay monthly into the medical aid fund ten per centum of the amount he would have been required to pay in that month if such contract had not been made, and of that ten per centum he shall collect one-half from his said workmen by proper deduction from the daily wage of each."

We are of the opinion that this provision applies to all cases where such contracts are in effect before June 15th, 1917, and that in such cases the employer is required to pay into the Medical Aid fund only ten per cent of the amount specified in section 6604-34.

Yours respectfully,

HOWARD WATERMAN,
Assistant Attorney General.

May 31, 1917.

Dr. J. W. Mowell, Chairman, State Medical Aid Board, Olympia, Washington.

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of May 26th, submitting a letter and form of contract received from the Employer's Association of the Inland Empire. This contract provides for medical treatment for sickness as well as for accident.

Under the first aid law, the Medical Aid Board is charged with duties only in so far as contracts of this nature pertain to the treatment contemplated by the law. Concerning contracts for such treatment the Medical Aid Board is given certain supervisory authority, including the power to terminate the contract relating to medical treatment for sickness. In case of contracts for a service broader than that contemplated by the law, it can reasonably be anticipated that serious difficulties will be encountered in the actual administration of the work of the commission.

You are therefore advised that your department should not approve contracts providing for the furnishing of service more comprehensive than that contemplated by the law.

The letter and contract are herewith returned.

Yours respectfully,

W. V. TANNER,
Attorney General.

June 12, 1917.

Dr. J. W. Mowell, Chairman, State Medical Aid Board, Olympia, Washington.

DEAR SIR: We are in receipt of your letter asking in substance this question: Where an employer engaged in extra hazardous work had contracted under the law for medical, surgical and hospital care to his injured workmen, has the Medical Aid Board power thereafter to change the classification of the employer's establishment, if experience shall show such course proper?

Section 3, chapter 28, Session Laws 1917 (Sec. 6604-33, Rem. & Bal. Code), after directing the board to classify industries into five classes, reads in part as follows:

"The State Medical Aid Board shall have the power to 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 rules of classification, to lower the classification of any establishment or plant if and as experience shall show it to maintain such a high standing of safety or accident prevention as to justify warrant its being subjected to a greater contribution to the medical aid fund."

Section 15 of the act (Sec. 6604-45, Rem & Bal. Code), which authorizes the employer to contract for medical, surgical and hospital care for his workmen, reads in part as follows:

"So long as such contract shall be in effect the subject matter of the contract shall (except as in this section otherwise provided) be outside of and not affected by the provisions of section 6604-33 to 6604-44, inclusive, and 6604-46, and the employer shall not be required to make the payments specified in

section 6604-34, except that the employer shall pay monthly into the medical aid fund ten per centum of the amount he would have been required to pay in that month if such contract had not been made, and of that ten per centum he shall collect one half from his said workmen by proper deduction from the daily wage of each."

The Statute last quoted clearly necessitates the determination of the amount the employer would have been required to pay but for his contract, since ten per cent of such amount must be paid into the fund. The rate of contribution is based on classification, which must necessarily be made by the board without regard to the contracts mentioned. The duty imposed upon the board to classify industries is not discharged by its original classification, and the board is expressly empowered to make corrections in classifications, both as between classes of industries and as to particular establishments, where experience shows error or inaccuracy in the original classification.

We therefore answer your question affirmatively.

We express no opinion as to the effect of such a change of classification upon then existing contracts for medical and surgical care, where compensation for such care is based upon the amount payable to the Medical Aid fund. That would depend upon the terms of each contract.

Yours respectfully,

HOWARD WATERMAN,
Assistant Attorney General.

June 27, 1917.

Dr. J. W. Mowell, Chairman, State Medical Aid Board, Olympia, Washington.

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of June 26, in which you request an interpretation of certain sections of Rem. & Bal. Code as amended by chapter 28 of the laws of 1917, submitting the questions herein quoted.

"1. Does section 6604-45 eliminate the workmen who are under contract for medical treatment from the supervision by the local aid board provided by section 6604-49? If so who, if any one, will furnish the State Medical Aid Board with the data regarding injured workmen as provided in section 6604-40?"

Section 6604-45, Rem. & Bal. Code, authorizes an employer, with the consent of a majority of his workmen, to enter into written contracts for medical, surgical and hospital care of workmen injured in his employment, "*by and under the control and administration of*, and at the direct expense, of the employer and his workmen." That section further provides:

"So long as such contract shall be in effect the subject matter of the contract shall (except as in this section otherwise provided) be outside of and not affected by the provisions of sections 6604-33 to 6604-44, inclusive, and 6604-46."

Therefore the provisions of section 6604-39, providing for "the administration of, care, treatment and services to injured workmen," by the local aid boards therein created, and the reporting of certain data concerning disabilities by local aid boards are not applicable to cases of injury to workmen covered by the contracts contemplated by section 6604-45. There is no provision of the law providing for the furnishing of this data concerning workmen covered by such contracts.

"2. Does the merit rating system as provided by section 6604-33 apply to industries, establishments and plants which contract under section 6604-45?"

It would seem that this question is answered by an opinion to you of date June 12, 1917, wherein you were advised that the State Medical Aid Board may change the classification of an employer's establishment, if experience shows such course to be proper, notwithstanding the fact that such employer has contracted under the provisions of section 6604-45 for the medical, surgical and hospital care of his workmen.

"3. Has the local aid board which is designated for a district the right to enter into a contract with a physician to care for the men in such district not under contract? In other words, what is the meaning of the last sentence in section 6604-45?"

Section 6604-39 provides:

Subject always to the rules and regulations established and promulgated by the state board and the administration of, care, treatment and services to

injured workmen shall be in the hands of local boards to be designated by the name "Local Aid Boards." * * *

Under section 6604-40, it is the duty of each board to provide care and treatment for each workman injured * * * in extra hazardous employment," and to "certify" to the state board "all bills rendered for care or treatment of injured workmen, etc."

Under section 6604-35, however, it is provided that an injured workman shall receive "proper and necessary medical and surgical services, at the hands of a physician of his own choice if conveniently located," as well as hospital care and services. I am unable to see how a local aid board could contract with one physician for the care of the men in their district, and at the same time provide for medical and surgical services by a physician of the workman's own choice; and I am therefore constrained to advise you that the local aid boards are not empowered to contract with one physician, or any limited number of physicians, for the care of men in their respective districts. Neither do I believe that a contrary intention can be gathered from the last sentence of section 6604-45 referred to. This sentence reads:

"The acceptance of employment by any workman shall be and be held to be an acceptance of * * * the choice of any member of the local board having jurisdiction over the workmen in such employment, and of any contract then existing entered into by such local board."

The word "contract," as contained in this sentence may well be held to refer to contracts for hospital care, drugs, etc., which it is within the power of the local aid board to make. In my opinion, the language is insufficient to overcome the plain provision entitling a workman to a physician of his own choice.

"4. Is it legal for the State Medical Aid Board to approve a contract which provides for a flat sum to be paid monthly to the contracting party for the care of workmen?"

There is no provision in section 6604-45 relating to the basis of payment in contracts entered into pursuant to that section. So far as the law is concerned, the compensation of the person furnishing the care is a matter of mutual agreement. You are, therefore, advised that your board may approve a contract which provides for a flat sum to be paid monthly to the person contracting for the care of workmen.

"5. Must the local aid boards as provided for in section 6604-39 consist of one member of the company to represent the interests of the company and one workman to represent the workmen's interests, or may such members be chosen from parties independent of the company or its workmen?"

The local aid boards are created by section 6604-29. It is provided that each of these boards shall have two members, "one to be selected and removed at pleasure by a majority of the workmen coming under its jurisdiction, and one by a majority of the employers coming under its jurisdiction." No provision is made that the member selected by the workmen shall be in the actual employment of some employer coming within the provisions of the industrial insurance act, nor is the choice of employers limited, to their own number, in the selection of their representative. In fact, no provision is made concerning the qualifications of members of the local aid board. You are therefore advised that such boards may be chosen from parties independent of the company or its workmen.

Yours respectfully,

W. V. TANNER,
Attorney General.

July 21, 1917.

Dr. J. W. Mowell, Chairman, Medical Aid Board, Olympia, Washington.

DEAR SIR: We are in receipt of your letter reading as follows:

"We have several contracts which have been made and which have been approved by the board, in one of which the employer, after the contracts were returned to him, wrote across it 'void' and signed his name to it as president of the company. In another, seventy-five per cent of the employees signed a

petition asking that the contract be annulled because their signatures were obtained through misrepresentation and fraud.

"We would like to be advised on the following questions:

"1. Can one party to a contract declare the contract void without consulting the other party?

"2. Can the two contracting parties that are designated in the contract, cancel the contract without consulting the employees who signed the agreement?

"3. Can the employees who have signed a petition to contract, annul that contract by signing another petition stating that they want their former contract, or agreement to contract, cancelled for the reason that they did not know what they were signing and were threatened with the loss of their position if they did not sign the petition?"

1. It is a question of fact whether a given contract is valid or void; and in either case, the statement of a party thereto that it is void does not alter the fact. Whether a party to a valid contract may rescind the same at will depends on the terms of the contract. As you will notice in our answer to your second question, we have reached the conclusion that neither party to a contract has a right to cancel the same.

2. Section 6604-45, Rem. & Bal. Code, (Sec. 15, chapter 28, Laws of 1917), reads in part as follows:

"Any contract made in violation of this act shall be invalid, except that any employer engaged in extra hazardous work may with the consent of a majority of his workmen, enter into written contracts for medical, surgical and hospital care to workmen injured in such employment by and under the control and administration of and at the direct expense of the employer and his workmen. Before any such contract shall go into effect it shall be submitted to the state board, and may be disapproved by the state board when found not to provide for such care of injured workmen as is contemplated by the provisions of section 6604-36. If so disapproved it shall not be valid. Otherwise it shall be approved and *take and continue in effect for any period of time specified therein*, not exceeding three years from the date of such approval."

The foregoing italic clause of the law expressly provides that contracts approved by the board shall take and continue in effect for the time specified in the contract. We are therefore of the opinion that the contracting parties have no right to cancel a contract, either with or without the consent of the interested employees.

3. The employees are not parties to such contracts and have no power to cancel same. If, as a matter of fact, the consent of the employees to the making of the contract was obtained through fraud, or duress, their remedy would, in our opinion, be found in an appropriate action in the courts.

Yours respectfully,

HOWARD WATERMAN,
Assistant Attorney General.

August 17, 1917.

Dr. J. W. Mowell, Chairman, Medical Aid Board, Olympia, Washington.

DEAR SIR: We have your letter reading as follows:

"The Medical Aid Board would like your legal construction on the following question, involving transportation to injured workmen under the Medical Aid Act; section 6604-35, Rem. & Bal. Code. According to this section, it seems to be quite clear that the injured workman shall be delivered at the place of suitable treatment and transportation paid direct by his employer. Now the question arises after the employer has contracted his men for treatment as provided in section 6604-45, this section eliminating section 6604-35, who will pay the expense, ambulance or otherwise, of transportation of the injured workman from the place of injury to place of proper treatment?"

Section 6604-35, Rem. & Bal. Code, reads in part as follows:

"* * * * When the injury to any workman is so serious as to require his being taken from the place of injury to a place of treatment, his employer shall at his own expense and without charge against the medical aid fund, furnish transportation to the nearest place of proper treatment * * *."

Section 6604-45 reads in part as follows:

"Any contract made in violation of this act shall be invalid, except that any employer engaged in extra hazardous work may with the consent of a majority of his workmen, enter into written contracts for medical, surgical and hospital care to workmen injured in such employment by and under the control and administration of and at the direct expense of the employer and his workmen. Before any such contract shall go into effect it shall be submitted to the state board, and may be disapproved by the state board when found not to provide for such care of injured workmen as is contemplated by the provisions of section 6604-36. * * * Every such contract to be valid must provide that the expense incident to it shall be borne one-half by the employer and one-half by such employees, and that it shall be administrated by the two interests jointly and equally. So long as such contract shall be in effect the subject matter of the contract shall (except as in this section otherwise provided) be outside of and not affected by the provisions of sections 6604-33 to 6604-44, inclusive * * *."

Section 6604-45 provides that the *subject matter* of the contract shall not be affected by sections 6604-33 to 6604-44, inclusive, except as in the section otherwise provided. There are no such exceptions which relate to this inquiry. It follows that the provisions of the twelve sections last mentioned are applicable to contracting employers and employees, except only that the subject matter of the contract is not affected by such provisions.

The subject matter of the contract is expressly defined and limited by the opening clause of section 6604-45 as the "medical, surgical and hospital care to workmen" injured in the employment covered by the contract. To interpret the word "care" in this use to include transportation is not justified either by the common meaning of the word or by any provisions of the law. The word "care," in the expression "medical, surgical and hospital care," is clearly used in the sense of treatment. The distinction which exists between care and treatment on the one hand, and transportation on the other, is emphasized by the language of section 6604-47, prohibiting all employers (contracting and non-contracting) from collecting from workmen money for treatment or transportation. This section reads as follows:

"It shall be unlawful for any employer to directly or indirectly demand or collect from any of his workmen any sum of money whatsoever for or on account of medical, surgical, hospital, or other treatment or transportation of injured workmen other than as specified in sections 6604-34 and 6604-45, and any employer who shall directly or indirectly violate the foregoing provisions of this section shall be liable to the state in civil action for the benefit of the Medical Aid fund in ten times the amount so demanded or collected, and such employer and every officer, agent, or servant of such employer knowingly participating therein shall also be guilty of a misdemeanor."

We conclude that the provisions of section 6604-33 above quoted do not relate to the subject matter of the contract in question and is applicable to contracting employers. You are therefore advised that although the employer has contracted under section 6604-45, he must furnish transportation at his own expense to workmen whose injuries are so severe as to require transportation from the place of injury to the place of treatment.

Yours respectfully,

HOWARD WATERMAN,
Assistant Attorney General.

October 10, 1917.

Dr. J. W. Mowell, Chairman State Medical Aid Board, Olympia, Washington.

DEAR SIR: We are in receipt of your letters asking our opinion on the following questions, arising under chapter 28 of the Laws of 1917:

1. Under section 6604-39, Rem. 1915 Code, are local aid board members to serve without compensation so long as they receive pay from their employers in any employment, or only in extra hazardous employments?

Section 6604-39, Rem. 1915 Code, reads in part as follows:

"Subject always to the rules and regulations established and promulgated by the state board the administration of, care and treatment and services to

injured workmen shall be in the hands of local boards to be designated by the name 'Local Aid Boards,' and by consecutive numbers, each to have two members, one to be selected and removed at pleasure by a majority of the workmen coming under its jurisdiction, and one by a majority of the employers coming under its jurisdiction. In case of disagreement between the two the decision shall be made by the chairman of the state board or his assistant. * * * The third member shall act without added compensation. The other members shall serve without compensation out of any public funds so long as their pay continues from their employer * * *"

The language of the last sentence of this quotation is not free from ambiguity, but we are of the opinion that the legislature intended by the word "employer," in this connection, only those in extra hazardous works and occupations. We have heretofore advised you that members of local aid boards may be chosen from persons independent of employers in extra hazardous occupations and of their workmen. A construction holding that if such persons receive any pay in any other employment, they shall not be paid for services as local aid board members, would result practically in barring this class from the service under consideration.

2. Does the word "care" in section 6604-40, Rem. 1915 Code, include room and board for injured men, not hospital cases, while they are unable to work? Section 6604-40 reads in part as follows:

"It shall be the duty of each local aid board to provide care and treatment for each workman injured after June 30th, 1917, in extra hazardous employment, * * *, and also, subject to the provisions of section 6604-37, certify to the state board all bills rendered for care or treatment of injured workmen, with power to reject any bill or item thereof incurred in violation of the principle laid down in section 6604-36."

Section 6604-35, Rem. 1915 Code, provides that an injured workman shall receive out of medical fund "proper and necessary hospital care and services during the period of his disability." Section 6604-36 provides that rules promulgated by the board shall be in accordance with the principle that an injured "workman shall have the most prompt and efficient care and treatment at the least cost consistent with promptness and efficiency." Section 6604-45 provides that employers may contract "for medical, surgical and hospital care" to their injured workmen.

We find nothing in the foregoing provisions or elsewhere in the act to indicate that board and room is to be furnished in any case, except so far as such is incidental to hospital care. We do not mean, however, that the patient must be cared for in an institution designated a hospital. Hospital care and services may of necessity be administered in hotels or private dwellings; but you are not authorized by the law to approve for payment bills for room and board of disabled workmen who are not hospital cases within the rules promulgated by the Medical Aid Board.

3. Is the chairman of the Medical Aid Board empowered to certify for payment out of the medical aid fund, bills for crutches and other mechanical appliances for injured workmen?

So far as crutches or other mechanical appliances for injured workmen may be determined by the Medical Aid Board to be necessary or proper part of medical and surgical services or of hospital care and services, we think that the bills therefor are payable out of the medical aid fund. The question in such cases is largely one of fact, to be determined by the Medical Aid Board as instances arise.

Yours respectfully,

HOWARD WATERMAN,
Assistant Attorney General.

December 6, 1917.

Dr. J. W. Mowell, Chairman, Medical Aid Board, Olympia, Washington.

DEAR SIR: We are in receipt of your letter asking for the opinion of this office upon the following questions:

"1. A claimant is injured but loses no time on account of his injury, but goes to a physician, has his hand dressed and returns to work and continues to have it dressed for the next ten or twelve days. He receives no compensation

for time loss. Under these circumstances should the medical bill be paid by the Medical Aid Department?

"2. Claimant is injured and continues to work following the date of injury and ten days thereafter, then finds it necessary to go to a physician to have his injury treated and is treated by the physician every other day for the next month, continuing to work during all this period of time and thus receiving no compensation for time loss. Should the entire bill be paid in this case?"

"3. A claimant receives an injury and has treatment extending over three weeks' time. He returns to work at the end of the second week and receives compensation for six days, i. e., the time between the end of the waiting period and the time he returns to work. Should the entire bill for treatment during the time for which he was not compensated be paid in this case?"

Section 6604-35, Rem. 1915 Code (L. 1917, chapter 28, Sec. 5), provides in part:

"Upon the occurrence, after June 30, 1917, of any injury to a workman entitled to compensation under the provisions of said section 6604, other than section 6604-19, thereof, he shall receive in addition to such compensation, and out of the Medical Aid fund, proper and necessary medical and surgical service * * *"

In the cases stated in your first and second inquiries it appears that there was no loss of time or consequent compensation from the accident fund, and these inquiries, therefore, make it necessary to determine what is meant by the phrase "workman entitled to compensation under the provisions of section 6604, other than 6604-19 thereof."

Section 6604-5, that section of the industrial insurance act relating to compensation, provides in part:

"Each workman who shall be injured whether upon the premises or at the plant, or, he being in the course of his employment, away from the plant of his employer, or his family or dependents in case of death of the workman, shall receive out of the accident fund compensation in accordance with the following schedule * * *"

Section 6604-19 provides that workmen in non-hazardous works may upon a joint election by employers and employees receive accident fund compensation. These workmen, however, may not, pursuant to the exclusion of section 6604-35, receive compensation from the medical aid fund.

Section 6604-35 also provides that:

"A workman whose injury is of such short duration as to bring him within the provisions of subdivision 1 of section 6604-5 shall nevertheless receive during the omitted period medical, surgical and hospital care and service and transportation under the provisions of this section."

In view of the fact that the expressed intent of the Medical Aid act is "to require the industries of the state to furnish medical, surgical and hospital care to their injured workmen and to place the expense thereof upon each industry and upon each establishment in each industry as near as may be in the proportion in which it produces injury and creates expense" (Sec. 6604-33), and in view of the further fact that section 6604-35 provides that a workman whose time loss is of such short duration that he, under the provisions of section 6604-5 (1) receives no compensation from the accident fund, shall nevertheless receive medical aid compensation, we are of the opinion that the term "workman entitled to compensation under the provisions of said section 6604" refers to the character of the employment and manner of injury to the workman, as specified in section 6604-5, rather than to a workman who actually receives an allowance of compensation from the accident fund.

Section 6604-35 provides that compensation from the Medical Aid fund shall be limited as follows:

"In case of permanent partial disability not to extend beyond the date when compensation shall be awarded him out of the accident fund, in case of temporary disability not to extend beyond the time when the monthly allowances to him out of the accident fund shall cease, in case of a permanent total disability not to extend beyond the date on which a lump sum settlement is made with him or he is placed upon the permanent pension roll."

Your first and second inquiries do not involve permanent total disability, nor, we assume under the facts stated, permanent partial disability. The limitations of these provisions, in cases of permanent total disability or permanent partial disability, do not therefore apply to your first and second inquiries. It also appears from the facts stated that the injury to the workman in each case was of such minor character that there was no loss of time, and compensation from the accident fund did not begin. As there was no allowance out of the accident fund, there was consequently no cessation of allowances, and the medical aid in the cases stated would not therefore be limited in point of duration by this provision for temporary disability. The limitation provisions of this section do not therefore apply, and it follows accordingly that medical bills in the first and second cases stated should be paid by the Medical Aid Department.

The third case is one of temporary disability for two weeks after the injury, where compensation from the accident fund has been made. This case, therefore, is governed by the clause of section 6604-35, which reads:

"In case of temporary disability not to extend beyond the time when the monthly allowances to him out of the accident fund shall cease."

While in the case stated compensation from the accident fund was not made for the full period of a month, and while this clause terminates the medical aid upon the cessation of "monthly allowances," it would seem from the fact that, under the various provisions of the workmen's compensation act, payments from the accident fund are made for time loss of less than one month, that the term quoted refers to cessations of payments from the accident fund made on the basis of monthly payments.

We conclude, therefore, that the medical aid in the third case stated may not extend beyond the time when payment from the accident fund ceases upon the workman's return to work.

Yours respectfully,

GLENN J. FAIRBROOK,
Assistant Attorney General.

January 5, 1918.

Dr. J. W. Mowell, Chairman, Medical Aid Board, Olympia, Washington.

DEAR SIR: We are in receipt of your letter requesting our opinion on the following questions:

"1. Can the state medical aid board pay for its own telephone service including the installation of telephones and the monthly tolls; also can we buy necessary office furniture and equipment and pay for the same out of the medical aid fund, or should all these items be paid out of the appropriation to the industrial insurance department?

"2. Under the term 'traveling expenses' as used in the Act, or the term 'other expenses' as used in the Act appropriating money to the medical aid department has the state medical aid board the right to include and pay for meals, telephone messages, writing material, stamps, memorandum books and other incidentals necessary for the use of the local aid boards in properly taking care of business and correspondence of such boards?

"3. Section 6604-38 provides that the state board shall have power to incur such expense payable out of the medical aid fund for clerical assistance as they shall deem necessary, not to exceed the sum of \$350.00 a month. Should this be considered to mean that no greater sum than \$350.00 can be spent for this purpose in any one month or does it mean that the average for the biennium shall not exceed the sum of \$350.00 per month? We are confronted with this situation, viz., that during certain periods of the year our clerical expenses would not reach the sum of \$350.00 while during other periods of the year, vacation seasons for instance, the monthly allowance of extra help in addition to the salaries being paid to those on vacations would exceed the monthly amount provided by law."

1. The state medical aid and local aid boards referred to in your inquiries were created by chapter 28, Laws of 1917. The legislature of 1917 made two

appropriations for the medical aid board (Ch. 172), the first an appropriation of \$4,000.00 "for salaries and expenses of the state medical aid board created by the act of this session * * * for the period intervening between the present time and June 9, 1917," and an appropriation of \$1,000,000.00 "for the state medical aid board from the medical aid fund: Salaries, medical aid awards, and other expenses."

There is no appropriation specifically made for the office expenses referred to in your first inquiry. Under the Act creating the board, it is apparent that at least part of the expense is to fall upon the industrial insurance department, as the secretary is required (Sec. 8) to keep his office in the office of the state industrial insurance commission, and the chairman of the state medical aid board is to be the chief medical advisor of the industrial insurance commission. Section 4 also requires that "the collection of the payments in this section provided for and the keeping of accounts of collection and disbursement and the machinery of disbursement shall be in the hands and within the powers and duties of the state industrial insurance commission, and the expenses of such bookkeeping, collection, necessary auditing and investigation of payrolls, and of the machinery of actual disbursement of money out of said medical aid fund, including the printing expenses of the state medical aid board, shall be paid out of the administration fund of said commission."

It was apparently not the intention of the legislature, however, to impose upon the industrial insurance administration fund the entire burden of the expense of the medical aid board. Aside from the salaries provided for by the Act, the board is authorized to incur expense not to exceed \$350.00 a month for clerical assistance payable out of the medical aid fund. Certain expense in the way of equipment would necessarily attach to the employment of a clerical force whose payroll would total this amount. We do not find in the act creating the medical aid board any provision that the entire cost of administration of the fund and the handling of awards, should be borne by the state as in the case of the workmen's compensation, and the thought that this entire cost was to be borne by the administration fund of the commission seems to be negated by the allowance of salaries and of traveling expenses of local board members from the medical aid fund.

In view of these facts, we are of the opinion that the term "other expenses" as used in the appropriation act includes the expense of necessary office equipment not used in connection with the collection and disbursement of the fund. What these items would actually be depends, of course, upon the use to which they are put, and is a question of fact, which must necessarily be determined upon by the board and the commission.

2. Your second inquiry refers to two classes of expenses, first, personal expenses for the members of the local aid boards, that is, meals, etc.; and second, the expense of the local aid boards incident to the proper care of the business of the board.

Meals for persons when away from home are generally held to be included within the term "traveling expenses." *Van Veen v. County of Graham*, 13 Ariz. 167, 108 Pac. 252. Section 6604-39 provides that "traveling expenses" of the local aid board members shall be paid from the medical aid fund.

No provision is made for the necessary office expenses of the local aid boards, but from what has been said with reference to the office expense of the state board, it follows that these expenses, which are not by the act imposed upon the industrial insurance department, may properly be considered other expenses of the medical aid department, as that term is used in the appropriation. This appropriation reads "For the state medical aid board," but it is evident that this would include the local aid boards as well, for chapter 28 requires traveling expenses of the local board members to be paid from this fund, and if the language used in the appropriation should be strictly construed these expenses would not be provided for.

3. The provision of chapter 28 to which you refer in your third inquiry reads as follows:

"The state board shall have power to incur such expense, payable out of the medical aid fund for clerical assistance as they shall deem necessary, not to exceed the sum of three hundred fifty dollars (\$350.00) a month."

In our opinion this language is susceptible of but one construction. It is a limitation upon the monthly, not the annual or biennial expense.

Yours respectfully,

GLENN J. FAIRBROOK,
Assistant Attorney General.

(Signed)

ALEX POLSON,
MARTIN J. FLYZIK,
JOHN W. MOWELL,
Chairman Medical Aid Board.

RONALD J. McLEAN,
Secretary.

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