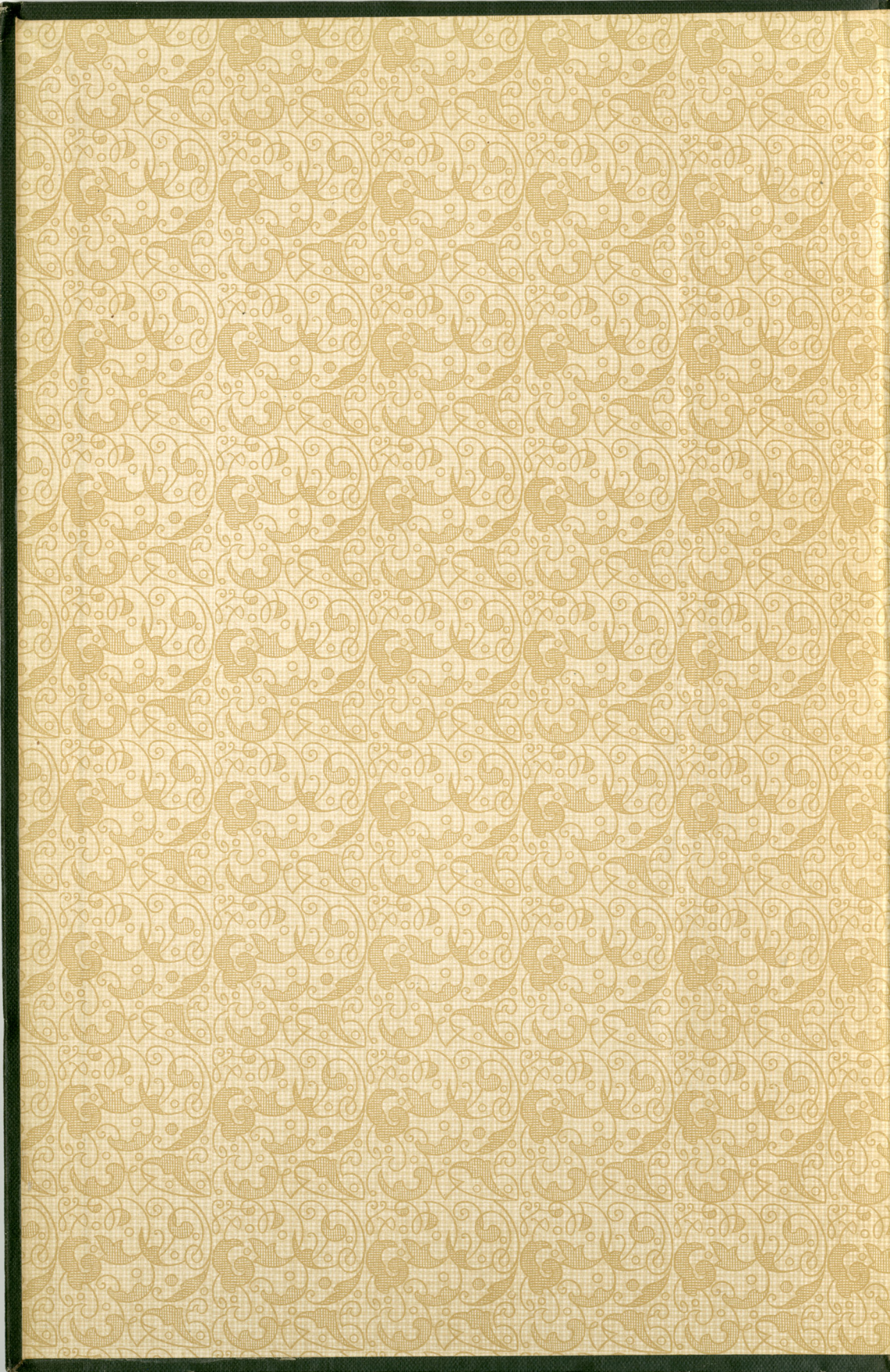


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INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE DEPARTMENT—1915

STATE OF WASHINGTON

INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE DEPARTMENT
FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT
1915





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STATE OF WASHINGTON

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Industrial Insurance Department

For the Twelve Months Ending September 30th

1915

The Workmen's Compensation Act

Commissioners:

FLOYD L. DAGGETT, Chairman

AMBROSE B. ERNST

CLARENCE PARKER

"SAFETY FIRST"

OLYMPIA

FRANK M. LAMBORN  PUBLIC PRINTER.

1915

STATE OF WASHINGTON

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

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The Workmen's Compensation Act

CHAPTER 1

SECTION 1

SECTION 2

SECTION 3

SECTION 4

SECTION 5

INTRODUCTORY.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON, October 1st, 1915.

To the Honorable Ernest Lister, Governor:

We beg to herewith submit to you the Fourth Annual Report of the Industrial Insurance Commission for the year ending September 30, 1915. The various operations of the department are covered in the several departmental reports.

By a perusal of the departmental reports you will note that there were 3,096 new firms listed. It is significant also to note the decrease in the number of accidents reported, which is 1,927 less than for the previous year. We believe this to be due largely to the Safety First and First Aid campaign resulting in accident prevention, which has been carried forward the current year more vigorously than in any previous year and was due to your suggestion made to the Industrial Insurance Commission and the Labor Commissioner which departments have been co-operating in this work.

Dr. W. N. Lipscomb and Commissioner Parker have been devoting considerable time to this first aid propaganda and the creation of a sentiment among employers and employes looking towards accident prevention and the care of the injured by proper first aid. This should tend in reasonable time to a lessening of the permanent partial disabilities which are quite often due to the lack of proper care at the time the man is injured. We desire in this manner to express our appreciation of the National Red Cross Society for the tender of Dr. Lipscomb's services. A more extended discussion of this feature will be found under the proper heading in the report.

One of the interesting features of the last year was the meeting of the National Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions at Seattle. This was a very pleasant and profitable session bringing together representatives from many of the States having Workmen's Compensation laws.

The departments of the various states are getting closer together in the interchange of experience and ideas. It was the consensus of opinion of the delegates participating that this Association is and will be of great value to the states administering Workmen's Compensation. A representative from Ontario, Canada, was present and inasmuch as several of the Canadian provinces have adopted Workmen's Compensation it was decided to enlarge this association from a national to an international one and the name was changed to the "International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions." A member of your Commission was named as president of this International Association and the next meeting is to be held at Columbus, Ohio, April 25th to 28th, inclusive, 1916.

We wish to thank you for your continued support in the administration of this department and the suggestions from time to time looking towards the efficiency of the administration.

We beg to remain,

Very respectfully,

FLOYD L. DAGGETT,

AMBROSE B. ERNST,

CLARENCE PARKER,

Commissioners.

SECRETARY'S DIVISION

Several important amendments to the Act were passed by the 1915 Legislature. These amendments make the Act more workable from an administrative point of view, but do not affect any of the vital points. In order that these changes may be understood more fully a brief explanation of each amendment is made.

AMENDMENTS.

Section 4 was amended to read in part as follows:

"Every employer who shall enter into business at any intermediate day, or who shall resume operations in any work or plant after the final adjustment of his payroll in connection therewith, shall, before so commencing or resuming operations, as the case may be, notify the Commission of such fact, accompanying such notification with an estimate of his payroll for the initial year or portion thereof, and shall make payment of the premium on such estimated payroll for the first three months of operations. An adjustment upon such payroll shall be made as in other cases. Every employer who shall fail to furnish an estimated payroll and make payment as above provided, shall be liable to a penalty in three times the amount of the premium on such payroll, to be collected in a civil action in the name of the state, and paid into the accident fund. The Commission may waive the whole or any part of such penalty. * * * In that the intent is that the fund created under this section shall ultimately become neither more nor less than self-supporting, exclusive of the expense of administration, the rates named in this section are subject to future adjustment by the Industrial Insurance Department, in accordance with any relative increase or decrease in hazard shown by experience, and if in the judgment of the Industrial Insurance Department the moneys paid into the fund of any class or classes shall be insufficient to properly and safely distribute the burden of accidents occurring therein, the Department may divide, rearrange or consolidate such class or classes, making such adjustment or transfer of funds as it may deem proper."

Heretofore the burden of seeking and listing the small builder, logger and intermittent contractor was upon the Commission, there being no penalty provided for failure to report the payroll to the Commission. So far the results obtained have proven satisfactory; however, strict compliance with the letter

of the Law will be insisted upon and the penalty will be assessed if any delinquencies are discovered.

The power to rearrange, divide or consolidate classes is one that is properly invested in the Commission rather than the Legislature. But the power is one that should be used sparingly and only after experience has proven the advisability for so doing.

Section 8 was amended to read in part as follows:

"In any suit brought by an employe it shall not be necessary to plead or prove that a demand for payment of any premium has been made by the Commission. All delinquent payments due the accident fund as herein required shall bear interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from the date of delinquency, and in all cases of insolvency, assignment for the benefit of creditors of bankruptcy, the claim of the state for premiums due herein shall be a claim prior to all other claims except taxes. All actions for the recovery of such premiums shall be brought in the superior court, and in any recovery by action instituted for the collection of such payments, a reasonable attorney's fee shall be allowed as costs of suit. In any action or proceeding brought for the recovery of premiums due upon the payroll of any employer, the certificate of the Industrial Insurance Department that an audit has been made of the payroll of such employer pursuant to the direction of the Department, and of the amount of such payroll for the period stated in the certificate, shall be *prima facie* evidence of such fact."

When the employer is in default to the Accident Fund, the workman who is injured during the period of delinquency has the right to elect whether he shall accept the compensation as is provided in the Act or bring suit against his defaulting employer, or if the employer's business is considered to be non-hazardous, interstate or under admiralty jurisdiction and not within the scope of the Act, the workman who is injured while in course of employment may bring suit against his employer and in any suit brought under those conditions the employer cannot plead the Compensation Act as a defense.

A case in point is the case of *Jarvis v. Puget Sound Navigation Company*, a corporation engaged in operating boats upon Puget Sound. Jarvis was injured while working as an oiler upon one of the Company's boats. Claim was filed with the Commission but was rejected upon the grounds that the opera-

tions of the company were under admiralty jurisdiction and therefore not within the scope of the Act. Action was commenced against the Puget Sound Navigation Company who pleaded the Compensation Act as a defense and set up the claim that as the Industrial Insurance Commission had not made any demand for premium upon them they were not in default and that Jarvis could not bring any action against them. The Court decided in their favor whereupon an appeal was taken to the State Supreme Court, where it was decided that the operations of the Company were clearly under admiralty jurisdiction and not within the scope of the Act and the Commission was acting within its rights in not making a demand upon the Company for premium.

The amendment was made to avoid a repetition of a case similar to the one just cited.

Delinquent accounts shall bear interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from date of delinquency until paid. Prior to the time this amendment was added a firm who was in financial straits could neglect their payments up to the very day set for suit and then by paying the costs and the small statutory fee allowed the Attorney General, could actually save money should it have been necessary for the employer to have borrowed the money from the bank at the legal rate of interest.

In suits brought by the Attorney General for collection of premiums, the only proof required that an audit of the payroll of an employer has been made is the certificate of the Department to that effect. This amendment was made to assist the Attorney General.

Section 12A was an addition and reads as follows:

"In all hearings, actions or proceedings before the Commission, or before any court on appeal from the Commission, any physician having theretofore examined or treated the claimant may be required to testify fully regarding such examination or treatment, and shall not be exempt from so testifying by reason of the relation of physician to patient."

The reasons for this amendment are obvious. For example a workman may claim a hernia as a result of an accident while

in course of employment. His family physician may be fully cognizant of the fact that the hernia was of years' standing. In case of an appeal it would be necessary to have the physician testify as to the facts in the case.

Section 13 was amended to read as follows:

"Any workman entitled to receive compensation under this act is required, if requested by the department, to submit himself for medical examination, at a time and from time to time at a place reasonably convenient for the workman and as may be provided by the rules of the department. If the workman refuses to submit to any such examination, or obstructs the same, his rights to monthly payments shall be suspended until such examination has taken place, and no compensation shall be payable during or for account of such period; or, if any injured workman shall persist in unsanitary or injurious practices, which tend to imperil or retard his recovery, or shall refuse to submit to such medical or surgical treatment as is reasonably essential to his recovery, the Commission may reduce or suspend the compensation of such workman."

This section gives the Commission the right to suspend a claim if the claimant persists in unsanitary or injurious practices or if the claimants refuse to undergo an operation, although physically able to have one performed, which in the opinion of reputable physicians would effect a cure. The Commission has found it necessary to exercise this power on several occasions, especially in dealing with hernia claims.

Section 14 was amended to read as follows:

"Whenever any accident occurs to any workman it shall be the duty of such workman or some one in his behalf to forthwith report such accident to his employer, superintendent or foreman in charge of the work, and of the employer to at once report such accident and the injury resulting therefrom to the department and also to any local representative of the department."

The importance of promptly reporting accidents to the employer or foreman in charge is recognized. In the first place, proper treatment may be given which may prevent infection, and again, it has a tendency to eliminate the "fake" claims, but assures prompt action if the claim is a legitimate one.

Section 17 was amended by adding the words "or other taxing districts." This amendment was made principally to em-

brace diking districts. Section 21A is an addition and reads as follows:

"The superior court shall have power to enforce by proper proceedings the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production and examination of books, papers and records before the Industrial Insurance Department."

This section needs no explanation.

Section 24A is an addition and reads as follows:

"Every person, firm or corporation who shall violate or fail to obey, observe or comply with any rule of the department promulgated under authority of this act, shall be subject to a penalty of not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250). Such penalty may be recovered in a civil action in the name of the state, and shall be paid into the accident fund."

This section gives the Commission the power to enforce such rules and regulations as they may adopt. Without the penalty the rules and regulations would have but little force.

Section 25 was repealed. This section read as follows:

"Upon the appeal of any workman from any decision of the department affecting the extent of his injuries or the progress of the same, the court may appoint not to exceed three physicians to examine the physical condition of the appellant, who shall make to the court their report thereon, and they may be interrogated before the court by or on behalf of the appellant in relation to the same. The fee of each shall be fixed by the court, but shall not exceed ten dollars per day each."

Under this section the uniformity in the rating of accidents would have been destroyed; although the Court had never appointed any three physicians to rate an injury, the power to do so was there and if put into practice it would have resulted in a different rating of an injury each time a case was reviewed by the Court.

SUMMARY.

Briefly summarizing the four years' operation of the Act, approximately 13,020 firms and individuals employing 175,000 workmen are operating under the Act at the present time. The sum of \$5,521,381.34 is the total receipts from all sources to the accident fund. The sum of \$3,290,773.57 has been paid

out in claims; \$40,272.03 has been refunded to employers who have permanently discontinued business in the State of Washington; \$1,705,502.64 has been set aside in reserve to guarantee the payment of pensions to widows and children. Of this sum, \$390,033.92 has been paid out in pensions, leaving a balance in the reserve fund of \$1,315,468.72. The interest on the reserve fund for the four-year period has amounted to \$122,777.01. This sum is added to the reserve fund, therefore it has cost the reserve fund only \$167,256.91 to carry the pension payments four years. The balance in the accident fund is \$474,833.10. The interest on the average daily balance for the four years has amounted to \$24,280.54, making the total amount of accrued interest on both funds, \$147,057.55. The interest on the reserve fund for the year ending September 30, 1915, was \$63,913.47, an increase of \$5,049.93 over the previous year. The sum of \$113,965.58, account of remarriage of widows, and \$41,407.59, account of deaths of beneficiaries, making a total of \$155,373.17, which has reverted to the accident fund.

CLAIMS.

There have been 56,483 accidents reported to the Commission up to September 30, 1915. Final settlements have been made in 42,510 cases. This number includes 550 cases reopened from the previous year; number of fatal cases reported, 1,189; of this number 605 have required pensions, 528 have not required pensions, and 56 are in process of assembly and adjustment. There have been 37 total permanent disabilities, all of which have required pensions; 2,502 claims have been rejected for cause; 1,482 claims suspended pending receipt of claimant's address; 8,029 claims suspended account claims not filed by workmen—trivial cases; 1,108 claims in process of assembly and adjustment, 210 on continued monthly payments, account disability still existing; 22 claims on partial payments, account of temporary reduced earning power.

APPEAL CASES.

Several interesting cases were decided by the Courts during the past year. Typical cases where certain questions are involved are discussed.

Claim No. 47,571—Workman sustained an injury February 5, 1915, resulting in the amputation of the index finger of the left hand at the proximal joint. He was allowed the sum of \$78.00 to cover two months' time loss and \$200.00 for permanent partial disability. Appeal was taken from the award of the Commission, but upon the showing that the Commission had fully considered all the facts, the case was dismissed.

Claim No. 43,017—The chimney on a hotel where a workman was stopping was in need of repairs. The workman, who was a brickmason, offered to fix it. His average rate of earning was \$6.00 per day while working. The hotel proprietor expected to pay him about \$3.00 for the job. While climbing down from the roof the ladder slipped, throwing the workman to the ground, dislocating his left shoulder. Claim was filed in the usual manner and rejected by the Commission on the grounds that the employer's business of conducting the hotel was non-hazardous,—the work of repairing the chimney was incidental to the operation of the hotel and not under the Act. An appeal was taken and the Court held that as bricklaying was one of the extra hazardous occupations as enumerated in the Act and as the employe was engaged at his regular occupation at time of injury, claim was within the scope of the Act, and ordered it to be referred back to the Commission for rating, which was done and the Commission allowed him the sum of \$250.00 to cover time loss, no permanent partial disability.

Claim No. 47,683—Workman instantly killed while falling a tree, February 3, 1915. Claim was filed by widow, who made affidavit that she was forced to leave the deceased five years previously account of cruelty and mistreatment, that she had never obtained a divorce and that the deceased had not contributed to her support since that time. Claim was rejected by the

Commission by virtue of paragraph i, section 5 of the Act, which reads as follows:

"A husband or wife of an injured workman, living in a state of abandonment for more than one year at the time of the injury or subsequently, shall not be a beneficiary under this Act."

Case was appealed and the Commission was sustained by Judge Irwin, who held that even though the abandonment on the part of the widow was caused by the ill treatment of the deceased, the statute made no exception and that the case came within the provisions of the statute.

Claim No. 3,258—Laundry worker claimed an injury November 20, 1911. Investigation of claim established the fact that she was suffering from tuberculosis of the lungs, that her father had died several years ago of pulmonary tuberculosis and that several brothers and sisters had died in childhood from the same trouble. Time loss allowance was made with no permanent partial disability. Appeal was taken, but claimant died August 10, 1914, before case came to trial, and case was dismissed. The mother then set up the claim that she was dependent upon the daughter's earnings for support and that the death being due to the injury, she should be entitled to a pension. Mother's claim was rejected upon the grounds that death was not the result of an accident in course of employment. Case was appealed. It was proven in Court that the daughter died of tuberculosis of the lungs and not from the injury—case was dismissed.

Claim No. 45,038—Workman injured his right hand in a jointer November 10, 1914, resulting in an amputation of the middle and ring fingers between the distal and second joint and the little finger at the distal joint. Claimant was allowed the sum of \$114.20 to cover 99 days' time loss and \$187.50 for the permanent partial disability. Claimant refused to accept the award and case was appealed. Evidence was introduced in Court to show that at the time of the accident the claimant suffered an injury to his index finger which had not been taken into account by the Commission. Up to this time no mention had been made

of an injury to the index finger, and upon the showing made the Commission at once offered to make the proper allowance for the injury. Claim was settled by stipulation, the Commission awarding claimant an additional sum of \$37.50, which was accepted and the case closed. This case would have been as promptly settled by the Commission without the expense of a trial if the same information had been presented to them as was introduced in Court.

Claim No. 48,136—Workman struck in the eye by a piece of steel while cutting wood, February 5, 1915, resulting in loss of eye. Claim was filed in the usual manner. Upon investigation, it was found that the employer was a farmer engaged in clearing a portion of his farm, it being his custom to do so each winter; that the wood cutting was incidental to his land clearing operations; that the farmer had never gone into the wood business as a commercial proposition nor did he intend doing so. The claim was rejected by the Commission on the grounds that the wood cutting was incidental to farm labor and therefore not within the scope of the Act. Case was appealed and the Court in passing upon the question held that as the work was plainly incidental to farming, it was not under the Act and ordered case dismissed.

COST OF ADMINISTRATION.

The cost of administering the Law for the four years is \$430,380.83, an average ratio of 7.8 per cent. of the total contributions. The reason that there is a slight increase in the expense ratio is not that the administrative expenses have increased to an appreciable extent, but the contributions are less, there being a decrease of \$378,163.69 in the contributions for the past year over the previous year.

The sum of \$10,019.00 was turned back to the general fund at the close of the biennium, April 1, 1915. The appropriation for the biennium ending April 1, 1917, was only \$221,300.00, or \$11,700.00 less than the amount appropriated for the previous biennium. To keep within this appropriation without im-

pairing the efficiency of the force can only be accomplished by employing practical business methods throughout the Department. That this is being done is proven by the fact that the expenses for the first six months of the biennium are well within the average allowable for that period.

AUDIT DIVISION.

During the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915, there have been added to the list of contributors 3,096 new accounts, bringing the grand total of firms now listed on our books to 13,020. Of this number approximately 10,000 accounts are active. In these various establishments there are approximately 175,000 workmen who are reported as afforded protection under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

As provided under the Workmen's Compensation Act an adjustment of the accounts is required to be made as soon after February 1st as can be conveniently accomplished. It has been the policy of this Division to render to each firm a statement of its account with the Accident Fund, and in case of excess payment a credit memorandum is issued. This credit is available for the payment of additional contributions to the Accident Fund or is refunded by State warrant in the event of the firm's discontinuing business. During the past year practically a rechecking of the accounts has been made, and those firms that are inactive or have ceased doing business are carried in a dormant file until such time as they resume operations.

The Legislature of the year 1915 passed several amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act devoted largely to the administration of the Act. These are fully considered in the Secretary's report.

Considering the conditions in the financial world, employers for the most part have promptly paid the various calls as made.

INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON.

Statement of Accident Fund on September 30, 1915, Showing Total Receipts, Disbursements, Reserves, and Present Condition of Each Fund.

DESCRIPTION	Class	No. of Firms Listed	Number of Standard Workmen Estimated	Basic Rate per Annum	Months Called Out of 48 Months	Total Amount Paid In	Claims Paid	Pensions Paid	Refund of Excess Contributions	Balance Reserve to Secure Pensions	Balance in Fund
Sewers	1	325	690	Various	31	\$133,703 76	\$44,704 98	\$5,191 35	\$6,955 76	\$17,534 12	\$59,319 55
Bridge and Towers	2	168	498	Various	31	73,885 24	39,451 46	4,422 07	2,344 25	12,076 47	15,560 99
Pile Driving	3	106	302	Various	38	32,784 14	16,393 23	3,051 80	3,211 53	12,342 89	704 64
General Construction	5	3,833	19,140	Various	29	375,210 85	207,461 24	27,111 89	11,660 93	88,752 15	40,230 94
Electric, Gas and Water Works	6	430	2,359	Various	29	209,139 32	55,852 23	16,339 21	8,692 98	50,853 47	77,443 43
Railroads	7	359	6,706	\$5 00	23	486,460 92	283,079 01	44,675 51	8,008 75	180,444 53	20,252 67
Streets and Road Work	8	911	6,698	Various	29	216,559 92	112,088 43	9,940 63	7,359 38	36,231 59	50,069 89
Ship Building	9	93	1,142	Various	18	49,784 15	18,450 30	1,364 85	8 51	3,959 47	19,101 62
Lumber, Milling, etc.	10	2,387	64,193	\$2 50	36	2,335,941 50	1,611,146 31	154,495 29	2,943 98	548,055 84	13,680 18
Dredging	12	21	382	5 00	13	18,450 41	6,393 55	228 70	62 79	4,459 00	7,542 37
Electric Systems	13	146	1,418	4 00	24	90,329 15	23,359 37	9,476 63	283 84	32,905 88	25,307 43
Street Railway	14	97	3,554	3 00	12	94,376 60	55,831 51	5,601 10	.....	19,643 51	13,890 48
Telephone and Telegraph	15	79	772	3 00	21	30,139 89	9,825 65	2,680 49	.....	8,650 69	8,973 16
Coal Mining	16	61	7,132	3 00	35	457,100 08	252,679 88	47,831 36	47 59	139,131 89	17,479 36
Quarries and Metal Mines	17	288	1,931	3 00	31	103,608 01	54,727 66	10,128 90	388 86	26,458 49	* 95 90
Smelters	18	9	843	3 00	24	44,356 80	33,657 10	2,000 50	.....	3,679 58	1,519 62
Gas Works	19	12	518	3 00	12	12,680 91	4,308 55	2,309 31	.....	.....	5,542 05
Steamboats	20	9	44	3 00	14	3,739 75	1,985 70	703 00	.....	1,059 32	1,079 83
Grain Elevators	21	736	4,814	2 00	16	43,673 37	31,274 42	433 35	96 04	7,517 51	4,421 75
Laundries	22	107	2,450	2 00	9	29,302 90	15,993 70	1,354 00	57 90	2,818 35	2,350 65
Water Works	23	163	483	2 00	24	19,279 53	5,085 53	2,827 96	25 66	4,338 15	3,890 19
Paper Mills	24	4	870	2 00	26	36,600 65	23,747 45	2,366 80	.....	6,068 40	3,628 00
Garage Works	25	8	112	2 00	18	5,181 87	3,736 65	.....	.....	1,445 32	1,445 32
Wood Working	26	336	6,838	2 50	24	149,715 42	129,696 07	9,627 17	135 01	15,606 89	3,680 38
Coast Manufacturing	27	117	1,098	2 50	24	43,338 82	21,439 51	5,769 18	126 70	13,074 82	3,000 67
Fish Canneries	33	17	2,416	2 00	15	53,207 94	19,394 45	3,324 76	8 00	8,312 15	26,468 34
Steel Mill, Foundries	34	804	6,655	2 00	13	131,778 44	69,394 55	5,596 45	273 37	17,331 18	17,177 80
Brick Manufacturing	35	83	1,968	2 00	13	20,047 39	11,378 23	1,657 66	70 35	3,598 61	1,300 63
Breweries	37	84	1,181	2 00	13	32,847 03	15,470 50	1,223 30	112 30	2,547 55	12,757 46

Textile Manufacturing	38	1,597	1 50	15,570 75	7,315 95	\$20 63	9 36	1,772 87	5,641 94
Food Stuffs	39	1,852	1 50	15,101 68	10,443 30	106 00	51 91	3,403 15	1,007 82
Creameries	40	1,873	1 50	6,039 27	4,016 50	.....	46 63	.....	1,976 00
Printing	41	2,967	1 50	13,106 87	7,515 15	.....	88 42	.....	5,508 30
Longshoring	42	2,067	3 00	94,955 77	69,615 61	5,701 81	96 84	18,373 21	1,168 30
Packing Houses	43	99	2 50	20,042 01	13,117 05	664 65	11 16	.....	6,249 15
Ice Manufacturing	44	68	2 50	11,648 98	8,131 53	96 05	57 27	.....	2,784 94
Theatre Employees	45	512	2 00	2,317 58	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,907 98
Powder Works	46	271	1 50	1,409 85	1,500 00	6,882 43	.....	5,620 70	*12,593 38
Creosoting Works	47	116	10 00	9	4,315 40	.....	3 88	.....	1,512 00
Non-Hazardous, Elective	48	.....	2 50	5,831 37	.....	539 07	.....	2,668 85	1,998 08
Non-Hazardous, Elective	48	61	1 35	9,263 85	4,057 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	.....	13,020	.....	\$5,821,381 34	\$3,290,773 57	\$300,063 92	\$50,272 03	\$1,315,468 72	\$487,522 38
									12,089 18
									\$474,833 10

* Overdraft deducted from total cash balance.

† Warrants for pensions in Class 46 were issued but marked "not paid for want of funds in Class 46." Item listed as "balance of reserve in Class 46" is the sum that would be reserve balance if the calls made upon firms in that class had been paid.

The following statement shows receipts and disbursements of the Accident Fund during the fourth fiscal year ending September 30, 1915:

ACCIDENT FUND.

Balance in the Fund October 1, 1914.....		\$487,035 56
Total contributions year ending September 30, 1915	\$1,217,687 67	
Interest on daily balances.....	7,468 91	
Return to Accident Fund from Reserve Fund account remarriages or cessation of dependency	58,639 91	
Total	\$1,283,796 49	
Less refund of excess contribution.....	19,090 66	1,264,705 83
Total receipts		\$1,751,741 39
Claims paid—Year ending Sept. 30, 1915....	\$883,542 46	
Reserve set aside to secure pensions.....	393,365 83	
Total disbursements		1,276,908 29
Balance		\$474,833 10

The Reserve Fund comprises those amounts set aside from the Accident Fund to provide for the payment of pensions to the dependents of injured workmen where the accident results in death or permanent total disability.

Section 5 (e) provides that "The State Treasurer shall invest said sum at interest in the class of securities provided by law for the investment of the permanent school fund * * *."

The statement of the Reserve Fund for the fiscal year and the investment of the fund is as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Balance in Fund October 1, 1914.....		\$1,084,329 49
Total awards—Year ending Sept. 30, 1915..	\$393,365 83	
Interest received	63,913 47	457,279 30
Total		\$1,541,608 79
Pensions paid—Year ending Sept. 30, 1915..	\$167,500 16	
Return to Accident Fund account remarriages or cessation of dependency.....	58,639 91	226,140 07
Balance in Fund September 30, 1915.....		\$1,315,468 72

CASH FUND.

Accident Fund balance.....	\$474,833 10	
Reserve Fund balance.....	1,315,468 72	\$1,790,301 82
Invested in bonds to secure reserve.....		1,336,800 00
Net cash balance.....		\$453,501 82

BOND INVESTMENTS OF RESERVE FUNDS ON SEPT. 30, 1915.

These reserves are held to secure the maintenance of pensions.

School Bonds—

County.	District No.	In-terest.	Term Years.		
King	161	5 %	15	\$10,000 00	
King	49	5½ %	5	4,500 00	
King	1	4½ %	20	200,000 00	
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	30,000 00	
Pacific	32	4½ %	20	75,000 00	
Pierce	105	5½ %	5	2,500 00	
Grays Harbor	28	4½ %	20	90,000 00	
Pend Oreille	2	5 %	20	20,000 00	
Lewis	10	5½ %	5	6,000 00	
Okanogan	17 E	5 %	20	22,000 00	
Okanogan	17 D	5 %	20	2,800 00	
Spokane	40	5 %	20	10,000 00	
Spokane	88	5 %	20	7,500 00	
Yakima	14	5 %	20	11,500 00	
Yakima	96	5 %	20	9,000 00	
Whatcom	82	5 %	15	12,000 00	
Whitman	1 D	5½ %	20	10,000 00	\$672,800 00

Municipal—

Town of Elma (water works)...	6 %	10	\$10,000 00	
City of North Yakima.....	5 %	20	11,000 00	
Town of White Salmon.....	6 %	20	9,000 00	
Town of Oroville (water works)	6 %	20	6,500 00	
Town of Oroville (warrant ind.)	6 %	20	2,000 00	
City of Wenatchee(water bonds)	5½ %	20	27,000 00	
City of Wenatchee(water bonds)	5½ %	20	15,500 00	
City of Centralia.....	5 %	20	75,000 00	156,000 00

Counties—

Clallam	5 %	20		365,000 00
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Port of Seattle—

East Waterway Improvement...	4½ %	20	\$25,000 00	
East Waterway Improvement (No. 2 gold bonds).....	4½ %	20-30	50,000 00	
Lake Washington Improvement.	4½ %	20	14,000 00	
Central Washington Improvem't	4½ %	20	18,000 00	
Smiths Cove	4½ %	20	36,000 00	143,000 00

Total..... \$1,336,800 00

Average rate of interest earned, 4.8177%.

STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES.

From October 1, 1914, to September 30, 1915.

Salaries—Commissioners	\$10,800 00
Salary—Chief Medical Advisor.....	3,000 00
Salaries—All others	59,931 95
Transportation	7,107 90
Hotels, meals, etc.....	7,011 98
Stationery and office supplies.....	2,854 81
Postage	4,717 56
Telephone and telegraph.....	1,244 50
Printing	3,242 95
Court costs	1,420 10
Rents	1,646 00
Office furniture and equipment.....	2,836 86
Physicians and special examiners.....	5,619 90
General expenses	1,918 39
Total.....	\$113,352 90

The law requires the State to pay the entire cost of administration of the Industrial Insurance Department, leaving the whole amount paid in by the employers to be devoted to the payment of awards for injuries.

The expenses incurred are considerably less than the amount allowed under the appropriation, and ratio of expense to total contribution for the past four years has been 7.8 per cent. It is only by practicing the strictest economy in the administration of the law that we can make this showing.

A statement of each class for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915, is given, showing receipts and disbursements of the Accident Fund and also of the Reserve Fund.

There is also given the rates assessed for the full calendar years, 1912, 1913 and 1914, and the calls made during the current year up to October 1, 1915.

CONSTRUCTION.

CLASS 1.

This class comprises sewer and tunnel construction, well drilling, shaft sinking and excavation, with various rates from 2 per cent to 6 per cent.

Statement for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915, is as follows:

Accident Fund.

Balance October 1, 1914.....	\$59,715 50
Contributions	\$17,495 37
Interest on daily balances.....	858 46
Total	\$18,353 83
Less refund of excess contributions.....	2,035 90
Net receipts	16,317 93
Total	\$76,033 43
Accident claims paid.....	\$11,163 33
Reserve required to pay pensions.....	5,550 55
Total awards	16,713 88
Balance September 30, 1915.....	\$59,319 55

Reserve Fund.

Balance October 1, 1914.....	\$13,135 54
Reserve required to pay pensions.....	5,550 55
Interest received on bond investments.....	928 13
Total	\$19,614 22
Less pensions paid.....	2,080 10
Balance September 30, 1915.....	\$17,534 12

There were three fatal accidents in this class during the year, which required the setting aside of \$5,550.55; this amount being necessary to provide for pensions for dependents.

Rates assessed, 1912, 66.67% of basic rate; 1913, 66.67% of basic rate; 1914, 50% of basic rate; 1915, six months at basic rate.

CLASS 2.

This class comprises bridge building, mill wrighting, trestles, towers or grain elevators not metal framed, tanks, water towers,

and windmills not metal framed, with various rates from 3 per cent. to 6½ per cent.

Statement for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915, is as follows:

Accident Fund.

Balance October 1, 1914.....	\$15,353 56
Contributions	\$9,126 00
Interest on daily balances.....	274 65
Return to fund account of remarriages, etc....	2,300 17
Total	\$11,700 82
Less refund of excess contributions.....	440 59
Net receipts	11,260 23
Total	\$26,613 79
Accident claims paid.....	11,052 80
Balance September 30, 1915.....	\$15,560 99

Reserve Fund.

Balance October 1, 1914.....	\$15,592 03
Less amounts returned to fund account remarriages, etc...	2,300 17
Net reserve required to pay pensions.....	\$13,291 86
Interest received on bond investments.....	642 76
Total	\$13,934 62
Less pensions paid.....	1,858 15
Balance September 30, 1915.....	\$12,076 47

There were no fatal accidents in this class during the fiscal year. One remarriage of a pensioner occurred during the year by which there was returned to the Accident Fund \$2,300.17.

Rates assessed, 1912, 66.67% of basic rate; 1913, 66.67% of basic rate; 1914, 50% of basic rate; 1915, six months at the basic rate.

CLASS 3.

This class comprises construction of sub-aqueous works, canals, docks, pile driving, jetties, breakwaters and marine railways, with rates varying from 5 per cent. to 6½ per cent.

Statement for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915,
is as follows:

Accident Fund.

Balance October 1, 1914.....		\$2,646 18
Contributions	\$7,557 42	
Interest on daily balances.....	21 97	
Total	\$7,579 39	
Less refund of excess contributions.....	12 89	
Net receipts		7,566 50
Total		\$10,212 68
Accident claims paid.....	\$2,706 55	
Reserve required to pay pensions.....	6,801 49	
Total awards		9,508 04
Balance September 30, 1915.....		\$704 64

Reserve Fund.

Balance October 1, 1914.....		\$6,502 42
Reserve required to pay pensions.....		6,801 49
Interest received on bond investments.....		439 28
Total		\$13,743 19
Less pensions paid.....		1,400 30
Balance September 30, 1915.....		\$12,342 89

During the year three fatal accidents have occurred in this class, requiring the setting aside of \$6,801.49 to provide pensions for dependents.

Rates assessed, 1912, 66.67% of basic rate; 1913, 75% of basic rate; 1914, 100% of basic rate; 1915, seven months at basic rate.

CLASS 4.

No further entries are made in Class 4.

CLASS 5.

This class comprises the general work of building and is the largest class under the Act in number of employers and second only to Class 10 in the number of workmen listed. The rates vary from 2 per cent. to 8 per cent.

Statement for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915,
is as follows:

Accident Fund.

Balance October 1, 1914.....	\$50,885 86
Contributions	\$72,717 16
Interest on daily balances.....	627 76
Return to fund account of remarriages, etc.....	12,275 02
Total	\$85,619 94
Less refund of excess contributions.....	5,318 36
Net receipts	80,301 58
Total	\$131,187 44
Accident claims paid.....	\$62,543 73
Reserve required to pay pensions.....	28,412 77
Total awards	90,956 50
Balance September 30, 1915.....	\$40,230 94

Reserve Fund.

Balance October 1, 1914.....	\$79,195 11
Reserve required to pay pensions.....	\$28,412 77
Less amounts returned to fund account remarriages, etc.	12,275 02
Net reserve required to pay pensions.....	16,137 75
Interest received on bond investments.....	4,742 38
Total	\$100,075 24
Less pensions paid.....	11,323 09
Balance September 30, 1915.....	\$88,752 15

During the year ten fatal accidents and one permanent total disability occurred requiring the setting aside of \$28,412.77 to provide a reserve to secure pensions for dependents. The death of one dependent and the remarriage of five widows occurred in this class requiring the return of \$12,275.02 to the Accident Fund.

Rates assessed, 1912, 66.67% of the basic rate; 1913, 50% of the basic rate; 1914, 50% of the basic rate; 1915 six months at the basic rate.

CLASS 6.

This class comprises the heavy construction work, power plants, electric railways, telegraph and telephone systems, water and gas works, and installation of machinery. The rates vary from 2 per cent. to 5 per cent.

Statement for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915, is as follows:

Accident Fund.

Balance October 1, 1914.....	\$63,082 13
Contributions	\$35,268 06
Interest on daily balances.....	1,009 12
Return to fund account of remarriages, etc.....	3,827 94
Total	\$40,105 12
Less refund of excess contributions.....	1,718 46
Net receipts	38,386 66
Total	\$101,468 79
Accident claims paid.....	\$12,408 62
Reserve required to pay pensions.....	11,616 74
Total awards	24,025 36
Balance September 30, 1915.....	\$77,443 43

Reserve Fund.

Balance October 1, 1914.....	\$48,201 98
Reserve required to pay pensions.....	\$11,616 74
Less amount returned to fund account remarriages, etc.	3,827 94
Net reserve required to pay pensions.....	7,788 80
Interest received on bond investments.....	2,574 92
Total	\$58,565 70
Less pensions paid.....	7,707 23
Balance September 30, 1915.....	\$50,858 47

There were four fatal accidents in this class during the year which required the setting aside of \$11,616.74 as a reserve to secure pensions for dependents. The death of two dependents and the remarriage of one widow caused \$3,827.94 to be returned to the Accident Fund.

Rates assessed, 1912, 66.67% of basic rate; 1913, 50% of basic rate; 1914, 50% of basic rate; 1915, six months at basic rate.

CLASS 7.

In this class is the construction of railroads and is held to include the operations of steam and logging railways not engaged in interstate commerce. The rate specified is 5 per cent.

Statement for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915, is as follows:

Accident Fund.

Balance October 1, 1914.....	\$22 75
Contributions	\$123,710 31
Interest on daily balances.....	134 97
Return to fund account remarriages, etc.....	8,126 96
Total	\$131,972 24
Less refund of excess contributions.....	2,573 71
Net receipts	129,398 53
Total	\$129,421 28
Accident claims paid.....	\$59,566 60
Reserve required to pay pensions.....	49,602 01
Total awards	109,168 61
Balance September 30, 1915.....	\$20,252 67

Reserve Fund.

Balance October 1, 1914.....	\$150,067 84
Reserve required to pay pensions.....	\$49,602 01
Less amount returned to fund account remarriages, etc.	8,126 96
Net reserve required to pay pensions.....	41,475 05
Interest on bond investments.....	8,390 92
Total	\$199,933 81
Less pensions paid.....	19,489 23
Balance September 30, 1915.....	\$180,444 58

During the year fifteen fatal accidents and one permanent total disability occurred in this class, requiring the setting aside of \$49,602.01 to provide pensions for dependents. Three deaths of dependents returned to the Accident Fund \$8,126.96.

Rates assessed, 1912, \$2.50 per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1913, \$1.67 per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1914, \$4.17 per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1915, no calls have been made. Average rate for four years, \$2.29½ per \$100.00 of pay roll.

CLASS 8.

This class comprises road, street and other grading, excluding grades for railway construction listed in Class 7. The rates vary from 2 per cent. to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Statement for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915, is as follows:

Accident Fund.

Balance October 1, 1914.....	\$56,214 22
Contributions	\$49,763 54
Interest on daily balances.....	916 53
Return to fund account of remarriages, etc.....	5,164 22
Total	\$55,844 29
Less refund of excess contribution.....	4,362 07
Net receipts	51,482 22
Total	\$107,696 44
Accident claims paid.....	\$48,180 32
Reserve required to pay pensions.....	9,446 23
Total awards	57,626 55
Balance September 30, 1915.....	\$50,069 89

Reserve Fund.

Balance October 1, 1914.....	\$34,647 78
Reserve required to pay pensions.....	\$9,446 23
Less amounts returned to fund account remarriages, etc.	5,164 22
Net reserve required to pay pensions.....	4,282 01
Interest received on bond investments.....	1,681 02
Total	\$40,610 81
Less pensions paid.....	4,379 22
Balance September 30, 1915.....	\$36,231 59

There were four fatal accidents in this class during the year which required the setting aside of \$9,446.23 as a reserve to secure pensions for dependents. The death of two dependents and the remarriage of one widow returned to the Accident Fund \$5,164.22.

Rates assessed, 1912, 66.67% of the basic rate; 1913, 50% of the basic rate; 1914, 50% of the basic rate; 1915, six months at basic rate.

CLASS 9.

The operations of ship or boat building, ship wrighting, and floating docks, are listed in this class, with rates varying from 3 per cent. to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

This class is designated in the Workmen's Compensation Act as a construction class. Regular calls are made from time to time as the class fund is depleted.

Statement for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915, is as follows:

Accident Fund.

Balance October 1, 1914.....	\$10,133 54
Contributions	\$13,384 99
Interest on daily balances.....	156 94
Net receipts	13,541 93
Total	\$23,675 47
Accident claims paid.....	4,574 45
Balance September 30, 1915.....	\$19,101 02

Reserve Fund.

Balance October 1, 1914.....	\$4,289 32
Interest received on bond investments.....	192 15
Total	\$4,481 47
Less pensions paid.....	522 00
Balance September 30, 1915.....	\$3,959 47

Rates assessed, 1912, 25% of basic rate; 1913, 50% of basic rate; 1914, 25% of basic rate; 1915, no calls have been made in this class to date.

OPERATIONS (INCLUDING REPAIR WORK).

This sub-division of classes under the heading of operations (including repair work), embraces Classes 10 to 25, inclusive.

CLASS 10.

This class includes the operations of logging, saw mills, shingle mills, lath mills, and making of masts and spars with or without machinery. In this class are included the greatest number of workmen. Approximately 35 per cent. of all the workmen in extra hazardous employment in the State of Washington are engaged in the work in this class. For this year 40.20 per cent. of all contributions to the Accident Fund were paid by employers listed in this class.

Statement for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915, is as follows:

Accident Fund.

Balance October 1, 1914.....	\$99,435 85
Contributions	\$489,627 84
Interest on daily balances.....	1,139 48
Return to fund account remarriages, etc.....	8,848 44
Total	\$499,615 76
Less refund of excess contributions.....	1,784 09
Net receipts	497,831 67
Total	\$597,267 52
Accident claims paid.....	\$423,431 12
Reserve required to pay pensions.....	155,156 22
Total awards	578,587 34
Balance September 30, 1915.....	\$18,680 18

Reserve Fund.

Balance October 1, 1914.....	\$437,392 30
Reserve required to pay pensions.....	\$155,156 22
Less amount returned to fund account remarriages, etc.	8,848 44
Net reserve required to pay pensions.....	146,307 78
Interest received on bond investments.....	26,719 34
Total	\$610,419 42
Less pensions paid.....	62,363 58
Balance September 30, 1915.....	\$548,055 84

During the fiscal year there were sixty-one fatal accidents and two permanent total disabilities which required the setting aside of \$155,156.22 as a reserve to secure pensions.

Contributions in this class, in which employers in seven different kinds of work are included, are carried under one heading. Awards on account of all accidents in the class are charged against the common fund without segregation.

Rates assessed, 1912, \$1.67 per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1913, \$2.29 per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1914, \$1.66 per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1915, up to September 30, 2½ per cent. on six months' pay roll has been assessed. Average rate for four year, \$1.87½ per \$100.00 of pay roll.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT CLASS 10.

For the Fiscal Years Ending September 30, 1914 and 1915.

	1914	1915
Balance on hand.....	\$4,660 95	\$99,435 85
Net receipts, 1914.....	762,029 93	1915 497,831 67
Totals	766,690 88	\$597,267 52
Total wards, 1914.....	667,255 03	1915 578,587 34
Balance	\$99,435 85	\$18,680 18
Fatals	79	61
Total permanent disabilities.....	2	2

CLASS 11.

(Omitted in the Act.)

CLASS 12.

In this class are included the operations of dredges and dry or floating docks, at a basic rate of 5 per cent.

Statement for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915, is as follows:

Accident Fund.

Balance October 1, 1914.....		\$6,846 82
Contributions	\$6,500 38	
Interest on daily balances.....	117 71	
Total	\$6,618 09	
Less refund of excess contributions.....	43 40	
Net receipts		6,574 69
Total		\$13,421 51

Accident claims paid.....	\$1,452 65	
Reserve required to pay pensions.....	4,626 49	
		<hr/>
Total awards		6,079 14
		<hr/>
Balance September 30, 1915.....		\$7,342 37

Reserve Fund.

Reserve required to pay pensions.....	\$4,626 49	
Interest received on bond investments.....	61 21	
		<hr/>
Total	\$4,687 70	
Less pensions paid.....	228 70	
		<hr/>
Balance September 30, 1915.....		\$4,459 00

During the fiscal year two fatal accidents have occurred requiring the setting aside of \$4,626.49 as a reserve to secure pensions.

Rates assessed, 1912, \$1.67 per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1913, \$1.25 per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1914, \$1.25 per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1915, no calls have been made in this class to date. Average rate for four years, \$1.35 per \$100.00 of pay roll.

CLASS 13.

This class includes the operation of electric light, steam heat or power plants or systems, and all other electric systems not otherwise specified, with rates varying from 2 per cent. to 4 per cent.

Statement for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915, is as follows:

Accident Fund.

Balance October 1, 1914.....		\$11,226 71
Contributions	\$18,212 29	
Interest on daily balances.....	171 06	
		<hr/>
Total	\$18,383 35	
Less refund of excess contribution.....	27	
		<hr/>
Net receipts		18,383 08
		<hr/>
Total		\$29,609 79
Accident claims paid.....	\$2,954 50	
Reserve required to pay pensions.....	1,347 86	
		<hr/>
Total awards		4,302 36
		<hr/>
Balance September 30, 1915.....		\$25,307 43

Reserve Fund.

Balance October 1, 1914.....	\$33,055 90
Reserve required to pay pensions.....	1,347 86
Interest received on bond investments.....	1,841 27
Total	\$36,245 03
Less pensions paid.....	3,339 15
Balance September 30, 1915.....	\$32,905 88

There was one fatal accident during the year requiring the setting aside of \$1,347.86 as a reserve fund to secure pensions.

Rates assessed, 1912, 50% of basic rate per \$100.00 pay roll; 1913, 75% of basic rate per \$100.00 pay roll; 1914, 50% of basic rate per \$100.00 pay roll; 1915, no calls have been made in this class to date.

CLASS 14.

This class comprises the operation of street railways and interurban railways with rates from 3 per cent. to 5 per cent.

Statement for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915, is as follows:

Accident Fund.

Balance October 1, 1914.....	\$11,947 42
Contributions	\$23,026 16
Interest on daily balances.....	216 62
Total receipts	23,242 78
Total	\$35,190 20
Accident claims paid.....	\$11,965 10
Reserve required to pay pensions.....	9,334 62
Total awards	21,299 72
Balance September 30, 1915.....	\$13,890 48

Reserve Fund.

Balance October 1, 1914.....	\$12,168 40
Reserve required to pay pensions.....	9,334 62
Interest received on bond investments.....	853 79
Total	\$22,356 81
Less pensions paid.....	2,713 30
Balance September 30, 1915.....	\$19,643 51

There were four fatal accidents in this class during the year which required the setting aside of \$9,334.62 as reserve to secure pensions.

Rates assessed, 1912, 25% of basic rate per \$100.00 pay roll; 1913, 25% of basic rate per \$100.00 pay roll; 1914, 25% of basic rate per \$100.00 pay roll; 1915, no calls have been made in this class to date.

CLASS 15.

This class comprises the operation of telegraph and telephone systems with a basic rate of 3 per cent.

Statement for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915, is as follows:

Accident Fund.

Balance October 1, 1914.....	\$6,455 04
Contributions	\$5,094 03
Interest on daily balances.....	87 89
Net receipts	5,181 92
Total	\$11,636 96
Accident claims paid.....	2,663 80
Balance September 30, 1915.....	\$8,973 16

Reserve Fund.

Balance October 1, 1914.....	\$9,194 34
Interest received on bond investments.....	476 25
Total	\$9,670 59
Pensions paid	1,020 00
Balance September 30, 1915.....	\$8,650 59

No fatal accidents have occurred in this class during the year.

Rates assessed, 1912, \$1.50 per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1913, \$1.50 per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1914, \$1.50 per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1915, no calls have been made in this class to date. Average rate for four years, \$1.31 per \$100.00 of pay roll.

CLASS 16.

This class includes the operations of coal mines at a basic rate of 3 per cent. In point of contribution to the Accident Fund during the fiscal year, just closed, this class ranks as third.

Statement for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915, is as follows:

Accident Fund.

Balance October 1, 1914.....	\$13,190 80
Contributions	\$111,749 37
Interest on daily balances.....	169 50
Return to fund account remarriages, etc.....	4,879 88
Net receipts	116,798 75
Total	\$129,989 55
Accident claims paid.....	\$63,512 89
Reserve required to pay pensions.....	48,997 30
Total awards	112,510 19
Balance September 30, 1915.....	\$17,479 36

Reserve Fund.

Balance October 1, 1914.....	\$111,561 57
Reserve required to pay pensions.....	\$48,997 30
Less amount returned to fund account of remarriages, etc.	4,879 88
Net reserve required to pay pensions.....	44,117 42
Interest received on bond investments.....	6,586 93
Total	\$162,265 92
Less pensions paid.....	23,134 03
Balance September 30, 1915.....	\$139,131 89

There were eleven fatal accidents and four permanent total disabilities in this class during the year requiring the setting aside of \$48,997.30 to secure pensions. Four deaths of dependents returned to the Accident Fund \$4,879.88.

Rates assessed, 1912, \$1.50 per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1913, \$2.25 per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1914, \$2.75 per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1915, six calls at the basic rate have been made to date. Average rate for four years, \$2.187 per \$100.00 of pay roll.

CLASS 17.

In this class are listed the operations of mines, other than coal, stone quarries and stone crushing, with rates varying from $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to 4 per cent.

Statement for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915, is as follows:

Accident Fund.

Balance October 1, 1914.....	\$2,347 27
Contributions	\$25,980 18
Interest on daily balances.....	14 12
Return to fund account of remarriages, etc.....	2,905 60
Total	\$28,899 90
Less refund of excess contribution.....	140 51
Net receipts	28,759 39
Total	\$31,106 66
Accident claims paid.....	\$17,523 60
Reserve required to pay pensions.....	13,678 96
Total awards	31,202 56
September 30, 1915, overdrawn.....	\$95 90

Reserve Fund.

Balance October 1, 1914.....	\$29,305 76
Reserve required to pay pensions.....	\$13,678 96
Less amount returned to fund account remarriages, etc.	2,905 60
Net reserve required to pay pensions.....	10,773 36
Interest received on bond investments.....	1,601 52
Total	\$41,680 64
Less pensions paid.....	5,222 15
Balance September 30, 1915.....	\$36,458 49

There were five fatal accidents during the year in this class requiring the setting aside of \$13,678.96 as a reserve to secure pensions. One remarriage of a widow and death of one dependent returned to the Accident Fund \$2,905.60. In addition to the above there are two fatal accidents reported to the Claim Department requiring a reserve which has not yet been charged on the books, and it is probable that demands at the full basic rate on this class will be required in order to produce sufficient funds to take care of this charge to the Accident Fund. The experience for the past two years has demonstrated that the rates in this class, covering quarries and mines other than coal, should be increased.

Rates assessed, 1912, 33 1-3% of the basic rate per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1913, 75% of the basic rate per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1914, 75% of the basic rate per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1915, six calls have been made in this class up to September 30, with the 7, 8 and 9 calls dated October 6 prepared and mailed.

CLASS 18.

In this class are listed the operations of smelters, blast furnaces and rolling mills, with basic rates of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and 3 per cent.

Statement for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915, is as follows:

Accident Fund.

Balance October 1, 1914.....	\$6,153 59
Contributions	\$8,649 08
Interest on daily balances.....	69 05
Net receipts	8,718 13
Total	\$14,871 72
Accident claims paid.....	\$9,352 10
Reserve required to pay pensions.....	4,000 00
Total awards	13,352 10
Balance September 30, 1915.....	\$1,519 62

Reserve Fund.

Reserve required to pay pensions.....	\$4,000 00
Interest received on bond investments.....	180 08
Total	\$4,180 08
Less pensions paid.....	500 50
Balance September 30, 1915.....	\$3,679 58

One fatal accident occurred in this class during the year requiring the setting aside of \$4,000.00 as a reserve to secure pensions.

Rates assessed, 1912, 75 cents per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1913, \$2.25 per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1914, \$1.50 per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1915, calls have been made on three months' pay roll at the basic rate.

CLASS 19.

In this class are listed the operations of gas works at a basic rate of 3 per cent.

Statement for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915, is as follows:

Accident Fund.

Balance October 1, 1914.....	\$3,894 98
Contributions	\$1,931 18
Interest on daily balances.....	62 78
Return to fund account remarriages, etc.....	655 76
Net receipts	2,649 72
Total	\$6,544 70
Accident claims paid.....	1,002 65
Balance September 30, 1915.....	\$5,542 05

Reserve Fund.

Balance October 1, 1914.....	\$2,681 33
Less amount returned to fund account remarriages, etc....	655 76
Net reserve required to pay pensions.....	\$2,025 57
Interest received on bond investments.....	75 73
Total	\$2,101 30
Less pensions paid.....	2,101 30

No fatal accidents have occurred in this class during the fiscal year to require the setting aside of a reserve fund, but during the year a cash settlement was made closing a pension whereby \$655.76 was returned to the Accident Fund.

Rates assessed, 1912, 75 cents per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1913, 75 cents per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1914, 75 cents per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1915, no calls have been made in this class to date.

CLASS 20.

In this class are listed the operations of steam boats, tugs and ferries at a basic rate of 3 per cent.

So few employers are engaged in this industry in the State of Washington, and so few workmen employed who come under the Workmen's Compensation Act, it is recommended that these operations be combined with some other class and Class 20 be eliminated.

Statement for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915,
is as follows:

Accident Fund.

Balance October 1, 1914.....	\$962 27
Contributions	\$283 88
Interest on daily balances.....	12 53
Net receipts	296 41
Total	\$1,258 68
Accident claims paid.....	178 85
Balance September 30, 1915.....	\$1,079 83

Reserve Fund.

Balance October 1, 1914.....	\$1,173 07
Interest on bond investments.....	66 15
Total	\$1,239 22
Less pensions paid.....	180 00
Balance September 30, 1915.....	\$1,059 22

No fatal accidents have occurred in this class during the year.

Rates assessed, 1912, \$1.50 per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1913, \$2.25 per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1914, \$1.50 per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1915, no calls have been made in this class to date.

CLASS 21.

In this class were originally listed the grain elevators, including operations of flour mills, grain warehouses, chop and feed mills, with a basic rate of 2 per cent. On May 3 and May 10, 1915, the following resolutions were adopted bringing within the scope of the Workmen's Compensation Act the operations of retail lumber and fuel yards, mercantile and storage warehouses and occupations of teamsters, truck drivers, auto truck drivers, handlers of freight and helpers.

MERCANTILE AND STORAGE WAREHOUSES AND TEAMSTERS.

"WHEREAS, It is provided by Section 2 of the Workman's Compensation Act of the State of Washington,—

"If there be or arise any extra hazardous occupation or work other than those hereinabove enumerated, it shall come under this act, and its rate of contribution to the accident fund, hereinafter established, shall be, until fixed by legislation, determined by the department herein-

after created, upon the basis of the relation which the risk involved bears to the risks clasified in Section 4; and

"WHEREAS, It has been demonstrated and proven that the operation of mercantile and storage warehouses and the occupations of teamsters, truck drivers, handlers of freight, auto truck drivers and helpers are extra hazardous, therefore,

"Be It Resolved, That after June 30, 1915, every employer in the State of Washington, who is engaged in extra hazardous employment under the Workman's Compensation Act, employing teamsters, truck drivers, handlers of freight, auto truck drivers and helpers, shall make contribution to the Accident Fund upon the wages or earnings of such workmen at the basic rates of his class as provided in Section 4; and

"Be It Further Resolved, That all transfer companies shall hereafter make contribution to the Accident Fund on the wages of all their drivers of freight and drayage vehicles and their helpers, such contribution to be made at the basic rate of 2 per cent. and listed in Class 21. This also includes all operations of transfer companies formerly listed in Class 6.

"Be It Further Resolved, That all firms or individuals operating storage warehouses, or warehouses in connection with mercantile establishments, operated either independently or in connection with other business shall hereafter make contribution to the Accident Fund on the wages of their workmen including teamsters employed in connection with said warehouse at the basic rate of 2 per cent. and listed in Class 21."

RETAIL LUMBER AND FUEL YARDS.

"WHEREAS, It is provided by Section 2 of the Workman's Compensation Act of the State of Washington,—

"If there be or arise any extra hazardous occupation or work other than those hereinabove enumerated, it shall come under this Act, and its rate of contribution to the Accident Fund hereinafter established, shall be, until fixed by legislation, determined by the department hereinafter created, upon the basis of the relation which the risk involved bears to the risks classified in Section 4, and

"WHEREAS, It has been demonstrated and proven that the operations of retail lumber and fuel yards are extra hazardous, therefore,

"Be It Resolved, That after June 30, 1915, every employer in the State of Washington, who is operating a retail lumber yard and retail fuel yard, shall make contribution to the Accident Fund upon the wages or earnings of all his employees in extra hazardous employment at the basic rate of 2 per cent. as provided in Section 4, and shall be listed in Class 21."

Under this new resolution commencing June 30, 1915, there have been added to this class 510 contributors to the Accident Fund.

Statement for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915,
is as follows:

Accident Fund.

Balance October 1, 1914.....	\$3,611 43
Contributions	\$14,167 57
Interest on daily balances.....	43 94
Total	\$14,211 51
Less refund of excess contributions.....	21 37
Net receipts	14,190 14
Total	\$17,801 57
Accident claims paid.....	\$9,619 85
Reserve required to pay pensions.....	3,759 97
Total awards	13,379 82
Balance September 30, 1915.....	\$4,421 75

Reserve Fund.

Balance October 1, 1914.....	\$3,970 00
Reserve required to pay pensions.....	3,759 97
Interest received on bond investments.....	191 19
Total	\$7,921 16
Less pensions paid.....	403 35
Balance September 30, 1915.....	\$7,517 81

There was one fatal accident in this class during the fiscal year, requiring the setting aside of \$3,759.97 as a reserve to pay pensions.

Rates assessed, 1912, 50 cents per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1913, 50 cents per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1914, 67 cents per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1915, three calls have been made at the basic rate of 2 per cent. on three months' pay roll.

CLASS 22.

In this class are listed the operations of laundries, including dye and cleaning works, with a basic rate of 2 per cent.

Statement for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915,
is as follows:

Accident Fund.

Balance October 1, 1914.....	\$1,976 00
Contributions	\$6,898 17
Interest on daily balances.....	34 53
Net receipts	6,932 70
Total	\$8,908 70
Accident claims paid.....	\$2,649 05
Reserve required to pay pensions.....	4,000 00
Total awards	6,649 05
Balance September 30, 1915.....	\$2,259 65

Reserve Fund.

Reserve required to pay pensions.....	\$4,000 00
Interest received on bond investments.....	174 35
Total	\$4,174 35
Less pensions paid.....	1,356 00
Balance September 30, 1915.....	\$2,818 35

One fatal accident has occurred in this class during the past year requiring the setting aside of \$4,000.00 as a reserve to secure pensions. This is the first fatal accident which has occurred in this class since the law went into effect.

Rates assessed, 1912, 16 2-3 cents per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1913, 33 1-3 cents per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1914, 50 cents per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1915, no calls have been made to date.

CLASS 23.

In this class are listed the operations of water works, with a basic rate of 2 per cent.

Statement for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915, is as follows:

Accident Fund.

Balance October 1, 1914.....	\$3,958 27
Contributions	\$2,983 00
Interest on daily balances.....	50 22
Total	\$3,033 22
Less refund of excess contributions.....	25 65
Net receipts	3,007 57
Total	\$6,965 84
Accident claims paid.....	1,164 65
Balance September 30, 1915.....	\$5,801 19

Reserve Fund.

Balance October 1, 1914.....	\$5,123 71
Interest received on bond investments.....	292 24
Total	\$5,415 95
Less pensions paid.....	883 80
Balance September 30, 1915.....	\$4,532 15

No fatal accidents have occurred in this class during the fiscal year.

Rates assessed, 1912, \$1.00 per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1913, \$1.50 per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1914, \$1.00 per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1915, no calls have been made to date.

CLASS 24.

In this class are listed the operations of paper or pulp mills, with a basic rate of 2 per cent.

Statement for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915, is as follows:

Accident Fund.

Overdrawn October 1, 1914.....	\$73 80
Contributions	\$8,552 59
Interest on daily balances.....	32 96
Total	\$8,585 55
Overdraft	73 80
Net receipts	\$8,511 75
Accident claims paid.....	4,883 75
Balance September 30, 1915.....	\$3,628 00

Reserve Fund.

Balance October 1, 1914.....	\$7,388 35
Interest received on bond investments.....	360 05
Total	\$7,748 40
Less pensions paid.....	780 00
Balance September 30, 1915.....	\$6,968 40

This account shows a small overdraft as of October 1, 1914, which was of short duration.

Rates assessed, 1912, \$2.00 per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1913, \$1.50 per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1914, \$1.50 per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1915, calls based upon three months' pay roll have been levied.

CLASS 25.

In this class are listed the garbage works, fertilizer and incinerator plants, with rates of 2 per cent. and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Statement for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915, is as follows:

Accident Fund.

Balance October 1, 1914.....		\$2,366 64
Contributions	\$431 76	
Interest on daily balances.....	37 67	
	<hr/>	
Net receipts		469 43
		<hr/>
Total		\$2,836 07
Accident claims paid.....		1,390 85
		<hr/>
Balance September 30, 1915.....		\$1,445 22

No fatal accidents have ever been reported in this class, consequently no reserve fund has been necessary. So few employers are engaged in these industries that it is recommended when opportunity offers, that this class be eliminated and the operations of these employers be listed in other classes.

Rates assessed, 1912, 50 cents per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1913, 50 cents per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1914, 25 cents per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1915, no calls have been made to date.

FACTORIES (USING POWER DRIVEN MACHINERY).

CLASS 26.

Stamping of tin or metal. No employers are listed in this class, their work being appropriately rated elsewhere.

CLASS 27.

This class comprises the manufacture in factories of bridge work, steam shovels, or dredges, tanks and water towers. So far as such work is done in the State of Washington it has been listed in Class 34, no listings being made in Class 27.

CLASS 28.

This class refers to manufacture and repair in shops of railroad cars and locomotives. As most of this work within the State of Washington is done by employees of companies engaged in interstate commerce no such employers are listed. Any such work done by others is listed in Class 34.

CLASS 29.

This class embraces the lighter forms of wood work, among others, sash and door factories, box factories, woodenware or wood fibre ware, and wood working not otherwise specified, with rates of 2 per cent. and 2½ per cent.

Statement for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915, is as follows:

Accident Fund.

Balance October 1, 1914.....	\$2,028 68
Contributions	\$42,362 16
Interest on daily balances.....	95 73
Return to fund account remarriages, etc.....	2,655 38
Total	\$45,113 27
Less refund of excess contributions.....	131 58
Net receipts	\$44,981 69
Total	\$47,010 37
Accident claims paid.....	\$32,222 15
Reserve required to pay pensions.....	11,107 84
Total awards	43,329 99
Balance September 30, 1915.....	\$3,680 38

Reserve Fund.

Balance October 1, 1914.....	\$8,765 13
Reserve required to pay pensions.....	\$11,107 84
Less amount returned to fund account remarriages, etc.	2,655 38
Net reserve required to pay pensions.....	8,452 46
Interest received on bond investments.....	505 70
Total	\$17,723 29
Less pensions paid.....	2,117 40
Balance September 30, 1915.....	\$15,605 89

There were three fatal accidents in this class during the year which required the setting aside of \$11,107.84 as a reserve

to pay pensions. During the year one remarriage of a widow returned to the Accident Fund \$2,655.38.

Rates assessed, 1912, 41 2-3% of the basic rate per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1913, 50% of the basic rate per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1914, 58½% of the basic rate; 1915, calls based on three months' pay roll at basic rate have been made.

CLASS 30.

In this class is listed asphalt manufacturing at a basic rate of 2½ per cent. No firms are engaged in asphalt manufacturing in the State of Washington.

CLASS 31.

This class includes the manufacture of cement and building materials not otherwise specified, stone work with or without machinery, lime burning, cutting paving blocks, and the manufacture of paints and oils, with a basic rate of 2½ per cent.

Statement for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915, is as follows:

Accident Fund.

Balance October 1, 1914.....		\$2,706 93
Contributions	\$7,739 62	
Interest on daily balances.....	62 78	
Total	\$7,802 40	
Less refund of excess contributions.....	76 86	
Net receipts		7,725 54
Total		\$10,432 47
Accident claims paid.....	\$5,523 40	
Reserve required to pay pensions.....	4,000 00	
Total awards		9,523 40
Balance September 30, 1915.....		\$909 07

Reserve Fund.

Balance October 1, 1914.....		\$12,419 73
Reserve required to pay pensions.....	4,000 00	
Interest received on bond investments.....	678 19	
Total	\$17,097 92	
Less pensions paid.....	2,023 60	
Balance September 30, 1915.....		\$15,074 32

There was one accident during this year causing a permanent total disability, requiring the setting aside of \$4,000.00 as a reserve to secure pensions.

Rates assessed, 1912, \$1.25 per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1913, \$1.87½ per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1914, \$1.25 per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1915, calls based upon six months pay roll at the basic rate have been made.

CLASS 32.

Canning of fruits and vegetables at a basic rate of 2½ per cent. This industry is regarded as working in food stuffs and listed in Class 39.

CLASS 33.

This class comprises canneries of fish or meat products, including the manufacture of dog fish oil at a specified rate of 2½ per cent. Nearly all employers in this class are engaged in several different kinds of work, and owing to the difficulty of accurately segregating the pay rolls, a flat rate of 3 per cent. covering all forms of labor has been agreed upon.

Statement for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915, is as follows:

Accident Fund.

Balance October 1, 1914.....	\$19,803 75
Contributions	\$10,465 64
Interest on daily balances.....	266 80
Total	\$10,732 44
Less refund of excess contributions.....	8 00
Net receipts	10,724 44
Total	\$30,528 19
Accident claims paid.....	4,059 85
Balance September 30, 1915.....	\$26,468 34

Reserve Fund.

Balance October 1, 1914.....	\$9,143 99
Interest received on bond investments.....	525 26
Total	\$9,669 25
Less pensions paid.....	856 80
Balance September 30, 1915.....	\$8,812 45

Rates assessed, 1912, 75 cents per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1913, \$1.50 per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1914, 75 cents per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1915, no calls will be made this year, but new firms will be required to pay preliminary assessments based on three months' pay roll.

CLASS 34.

In this class are listed the operations of boiler works, foundries, machine shops, car shops, stamping of tin or metal, metal manufacturing, and automobile mechanics employed by garage operators at a basic rate of 2 per cent.; it also includes beveling of glass at 2½ per cent.

Statement for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915:

Accident Fund.

Balance October 1, 1914.....	\$1,236 42
Contributions	\$40,994 39
Interest on daily balances.....	92 59
Return to fund account remarriages, etc.....	616 92
Total	\$41,703 90
Less refund of excess contributions.....	91 58
Net receipts	41,612 32
Total	\$42,848 74
Accident claims paid.....	\$26,338 20
Reserve required to pay pensions.....	4,032 65
Total awards	30,370 85
Balance September 30, 1915.....	\$12,477 89

Reserve Fund.

Balance October 1, 1914.....	\$15,643 13
Reserve required to pay pensions.....	\$4,032 65
Less amounts returned to fund account remarriages, etc.	616 92
Net reserve required to pay pensions.....	3,415 73
Interest received on bond investments.....	954 37
Total	\$20,013 23
Less pensions paid.....	2,682 05
Balance September 30, 1915.....	\$17,331 18

There were two fatal accidents during the year in this class, requiring the setting aside of \$4,032.65 as a reserve to secure pensions. Owing to the death of a dependent \$616.92 was returned to the Accident Fund.

Rates assessed, 1912, \$1.00 per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1913, 66 2-3 cents per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1914, 66 2-3 cents per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1915, one call based upon three months' actual pay roll has been made to date.

CLASS 35.

In this class are listed manufacturers of earthenware, briquettes, brick, tile or terra cotta, including glass jars and insulators, with a specified rate of 2 per cent.

Statement for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915, is as follows:

Accident Fund.

Balance October 1, 1914.....		\$3,988 29
Contributions	\$3,868 04	
Interest on daily balances.....	76 90	
Total	\$3,944 94	
Less refund of excess contributions.....	37 35	
Net receipts		3,907 59
Total		\$7,895 88
Accident claims paid.....	\$2,589 35	
Reserve required to pay pensions.....	4,000 00	
Total awards		6,589 35
Balance September 30, 1915.....		\$1,306 53

Reserve Fund.

Balance October 1, 1914.....		\$2,164 35
Reserve required to pay pensions.....	4,000 00	
Interest received on bond investments.....	148 76	
Total		\$6,313 11
Less pensions paid.....		714 50
Balance September 30, 1915.....		\$5,598 61

There was one fatal accident during the year requiring the settling aside of \$4,000.00 as a reserve to secure pensions.

Rates assessed, 1912, 50 cents per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1913, 50 cents per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1914, 50 cents per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1915, one call based upon three months pay roll has been made to date.

CLASS 36.

Manufacturing peat fuel and briquettes. No listings have been made in this class, but such work, if any, has been listed in Class 35.

CLASS 37.

This class comprises breweries, bottling works, manufacture of ammonia and alcohol, with a basic rate of 2 per cent.

Statement for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915, is as follows:

Accident Fund.

Balance October 1, 1914.....	\$6,843 50
Contributions	\$10,133 78
Interest on daily balances.....	106 72
Total	\$10,240 50
Less refund of excess contributions.....	63 04
Net receipts	10,177 46
Total	\$17,020 96
Accident claims paid.....	4,233 50
Balance September 30, 1915.....	\$12,787 46

Reserve Fund.

Balance October 1, 1914.....	\$2,785 25
Interest on bond investments.....	158 60
Total	\$2,943 85
Less pensions paid.....	396 00
Balance September 30, 1915.....	\$2,547 85

Rates assessed, 1912, 50 cents per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1913, \$1.00 per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1914, \$1.00 per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1915, no calls have been levied to date.

CLASS 38.

This class comprises cordage work, working in wool, cloth, leather, paper, brush, rubber or textile not otherwise specified, with a basic rate of 1½ per cent.

Statement for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915, is as follows:

Accident Fund.

Balance October 1, 1914.....	\$4,417 66
Contributions	\$3,945 23
Interest on daily balances.....	89 46
Total	\$4,034 69
Less refund of excess contributions.....	9 36
Net receipts	4,025 33
Total	\$8,442 99
Accident claims paid.....	2,801 05
Balance September 30, 1915.....	\$5,641 94

Reserve Fund.

Balance October 1, 1914.....	\$1,995 96
Interest received on bond investments.....	86 24
Total	\$2,082 20
Less pensions paid.....	309 33
Balance September 30, 1915.....	\$1,772 87

Rates assessed, 1912, 37½ cents per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1913, 37½ cents per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1914, 37½ cents per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1915, no calls will be made this year, but new firms will be required to pay preliminary assessments based on three months' pay roll.

CLASS 39.

In this class is listed the working in food stuffs, including canneries of fruits and vegetables, with a basic rate of 21½ per cent. This class refers exclusively to edibles and includes the manufacture of candies and crackers.

Statement for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915, is as follows:

Accident Fund.

Balance October 1, 1914.....	\$2,738 85
Contributions	\$6,245 29
Interest on daily balances.....	43 94
Total	\$6,289 23
Less refund of excess contributions.....	40 84
Net receipts	6,248 39
Total	\$8,987 24
Accident claims paid.....	\$4,543 75
Reserve required to pay pensions.....	3,436 17
Total awards	7,979 92
Balance September 30, 1915.....	\$1,007 32

Reserve Fund.

Reserve required to pay pensions.....	\$3,436 17
Interest received on bond investments.....	162 98
Total	\$3,599 15
Less pensions paid.....	196 00
Balance September 30, 1915.....	\$3,403 15

During the year there was one fatal accident in this class which required the setting aside of \$3,436.17 as a reserve to secure pensions.

Rates assessed, 1912, 37½ cents per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1913, 37½ cents per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1914, 37½ cents per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1915, one call based on three months' pay roll has been levied.

CLASS 40.

In this class are listed the creameries and condensaries with a basic rate of 11½ per cent.

Statement for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915, is as follows:

Accident Fund.

Balance October 1, 1914.....	\$1,910 55
Contributions	\$1,621 84
Interest on daily balances.....	34 53
Total	\$1,656 37
Less refund of excess contributions.....	37 33
Net receipts	1,619 04
Total	\$3,529 59
Accident claims paid.....	1,553 50
Balance September 30, 1915.....	\$1,976 09

No reserve fund was necessary in this class.

Rates assessed, 1912, 12½ cents per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1913, 25 cents per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1914, 25 cents per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1915, no calls have been made to date.

CLASS 41.

This class includes the operations of printing, electrotyping, photo-engraving, engraving, lithographing, also making of jewelry, with a basic rate of 11½ per cent.

Statement for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915, is as follows:

Accident Fund.

Balance October 1, 1914.....		\$3,860 05
Contributions	\$2,511 34	
Interest on daily balances.....	62 78	
Total	\$2,574 12	
Less refund of excess contributions.....	88 42	
Net receipts		2,485 70
Total		\$6,345 75
Accident claims paid.....		842 45
Balance September 30, 1915.....		\$5,503 30

No reserve was necessary in this class.

Rates assessed, 1912, 12½ cents per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1913, 6¼ cents per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1914, 12½ cents per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1915, no calls have been made to date nor will any be necessary this year.

In the foregoing group of manufacturing establishments a combination of those having a basic rate of 1½ per cent. could be well made, thus creating a large class with a balance sufficiently large to provide for one or more fatal accidents. The hazard of the classes are proportionately the same.

MISCELLANEOUS WORK.**CLASS 42.**

This class includes wharf operations, stevedoring and longshoring, with rates of 2 per cent. and 3 per cent.

Statement for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915, is as follows:

Accident Fund.

Balance October 1, 1914.....		\$2,617 69
Contributions	\$24,796 80	
Interest on daily balances.....	4 71	
Return to fund account remarriages, etc.....	6,365 57	
Net receipts		31,167 08
Total		\$33,784 77
Accident claims paid.....	\$22,825 00	
Reserve required to pay pensions.....	9,791 47	
Total awards		32,616 47
Balance September 30, 1915.....		\$1,168 30

Reserve Fund.

Balance October 1, 1914.....	\$16,745 38
Reserve required to pay pensions.....	\$9,791 47
Less amount returned to fund account remarriages, etc.	6,365 57
Net reserve required to pay pensions.....	3,425 90
Interest received on bond investments.....	1,051 03
Total	\$21,222 31
Less pensions paid.....	2,849 10
Balance September 30, 1915.....	\$18,373 21

In this class there were three fatal accidents during the fiscal year which required the setting aside of \$9,791.47 as a reserve to secure pensions. By the remarriage of two widows \$6,365.57 was returned to the Accident Fund.

Rates assessed, 1912, 75 cents per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1913, \$3.00 per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1914, \$3.00 per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1915, calls based on six months' pay roll at the basic rate have been made.

CLASS 43.

In this class are listed stock yards, packing houses, making of soap, tallow, lard or grease, tanneries, and workmen engaged in slaughtering in connection with packing houses to be included, with basic rates from 1½ per cent. to 2½ per cent.

Statement for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915, is as follows:

Accident Fund.

Balance October 1, 1914.....	\$5,650 24
Contributions	\$3,864 38
Interest on daily balances.....	103 58
Return to fund account remarriages, etc.....	18 05
Net receipts	3,986 01
Total	\$9,636 25
Accident claims paid.....	3,387 10
Balance September 30, 1915.....	\$6,249 15

Reserve Fund.

Balance October 1, 1914.....	\$247 61
Less amount returned to fund account remarriages, etc...	18 05
Interest on bond investments.....	\$229 56
Total	10 44
Less pensions paid.....	\$240 00
	240 00

No fatal accidents have occurred in this class during the year. By the death of a dependent \$18.05 was returned to the Accident Fund, thus closing the pension account.

Rates assessed, 1912, 25 per cent. of the basic rate; 1913, 50 per cent. of the basic rate; 1914, 25 per cent. of the basic rate; 1915, no calls will be made in this class this year but new firms will be required to pay preliminary assessments based on three months' pay roll.

CLASS 44.

This class embraces refrigerating and cold storage plants and the manufacturing of artificial ice, with a basic rate of 2 per cent.

Statement for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915, is as follows:

Accident Fund.

Balance October 1, 1914.....	\$4,696 61
Contributions	\$1,619 39
Interest on daily balances.....	91 03
Total	\$1,710 42
Less refund of excess contributions.....	25 15
Net receipts	1,685 27
Total	\$6,381 88
Accident claims paid.....	\$2,930 45
Reserve required to pay pensions.....	666 49
Total awards	3,596 94
Balance September 30, 1915.....	\$2,784 94

Reserve Fund.

Reserve required to pay pensions.....	\$666 49
Interest received on bond investments.....	8 75
Total	\$675 24
Less pensions paid.....	96 05
Balance September 30, 1915.....	\$579 19

One fatal accident occurred in this class during the year which required the setting aside of \$666.49 as a reserve to secure pensions.

Rates assessed, 1912, \$1.00 per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1913, \$1.50 per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1914, \$1.00 per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1915, no calls have been made to date.

CLASS 45.

In this class are included theatre stage employees, with a specified rate of $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. During the fiscal year by resolution of the Commission there has been included in this class the operation of moving picture theatres.

Statement for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915, is as follows:

Accident Fund.

Balance October 1, 1914.....		\$1,628 34
Contributions	\$409 55	
Interest on daily balances.....	23 54	
	<hr/>	
Net receipts		433 09
		<hr/>
Total		\$2,061 43
Accident claims paid.....		63 45
		<hr/>
Balance September 30, 1915.....		\$1,997 98

No reserve fund was necessary in this class.

Rates assessed, 1912, $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1913, 75 cents per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1914, $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1915, no calls have been made in this class to date.

CLASS 46.

This class includes the operations of powder works manufacturing at a rate of 10 per cent. and the manufacture of fire works at a basic rate of 5 per cent.

Statement for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915, is as follows:

Accident Fund.

Overdrawn October 1, 1914.....	\$12,593 28
Overdrawn September 30, 1915.....	12,593 28

Reserve Fund.

Balance October 1, 1914.....	\$6,965 45
Interest received on bond investments.....	389 40
	<hr/>
Total	\$7,354 85
Less pensions paid.....	1,734 15
	<hr/>
Balance September 30, 1915.....	\$5,620 70

CLASS 47.

In this class are listed the operations of creosoting works and pile treating works, with a basic rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Statement for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915, is as follows:

Accident Fund.

Balance October 1, 1914.....		\$1,758 40
Contributions	\$881 38	
Interest on daily balances.....	31 39	
Total	\$912 77	
Less refund of excess contributions.....	3 88	
Net receipts		908 89
Total		\$2,667 29
Accident claims paid.....		1,155 20
Balance September 30, 1915.....		\$1,512 09

No reserve fund was necessary in this class.

For the reason that the operations in this class are so closely allied with the lumbering business, it is recommended that when opportunity occurs that the listings be assigned to Class 10 and that this class be eliminated.

Rates assessed, 1912, \$1.04 per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1913, \$1.87 per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1914, \$1.25 per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1915, calls on three months' pay roll have been made at the basic rate.

CLASS 48.

Elective adoption agreement for non-extra hazardous industries, specified rate of 1.35 per cent.

Statement for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915, is as follows:

Accident Fund.

Balance October 1, 1914.....		\$1,389 85
Contributions	\$3,118 51	
Interest on daily balances.....	21 97	
Net receipts		3,140 48
Total		\$4,530 33
Accident claims paid.....		2,532 25
Balance September 30, 1915.....		\$1,998 08

Reserve Fund.

Balance October 1, 1914.....	\$2,806 76
Interest received on bond investments.....	162 09
Total	\$2,968 85
Less pensions paid.....	300 00
Balance September 30, 1915.....	\$2,668 85

The small number of firms taking advantage of the privileges extended, makes this a dangerous class, as no adequate balance can be maintained without undue burden on the employers. In our opinion the rate is hardly adequate for the risks assumed.

From correspondence with various contributors we are led to believe that they would much prefer that they be allowed to include in their extra hazardous pay rolls all employees no matter what their employment, rather than to be bothered with the signing of elective adoption agreements.

Rates assessed, 1912, 33¾ cents per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1913, 67½ cents per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1914, 67½ cents per \$100.00 of pay roll; 1915, calls based on three months' pay rolls at the basic rate have been made.

The recommendation is made that the number of classes be reduced by at least one-half. The experience of the past four years goes to show that the larger the membership of the class the greater security there is from being wiped out by a serious disaster. The grouping of our present classes can easily be accomplished, due regard being taken of the past experience as to the occupational hazard, and the proper differential maintained as to rates. By such consolidation the working balance could be reduced fully one-third, and this excess of cash retained by the contributors and used in their business.

ATTENTION OF EMPLOYERS.

INTEREST.

All delinquent payments due to the Accident Fund bear interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from the date of delinquency.

In an opinion to the Department the Attorney General states as follows:

"We are of the opinion that an employer, after default in payment of premium, remains in default until full payment of premium and interest is made, and is subject to all the penalties provided by the Act until such payment is made."

You cannot afford for a small matter of interest to be in default to the Accident Fund.

FAILURE TO REPORT.

A penalty for neglect to report commencement or resumption of operations shall make a firm liable to the Accident Fund in three times the amount of the premium.

This feature was intended to correct the habit of some employers in not reporting their pay rolls until after an accident occurred, thus evading for a time the payment of contribution to the Accident Fund.

REDUCTION OF COST.

Practice "SAFETY FIRST." Prevent accidents as much as possible by first properly safeguarding all machinery and second, by educating your employees to properly take care of themselves in connection with their work and in observing care as to their fellow workmen. This is the only method by which you can reduce the cost of Workmen's Compensation.

MEDICAL DIVISION.

FRACTURES: In this year, we completed 11,190 claims. Of this number there were 1,319 fracture cases. By turning to table No. 22, you will see the complete list by which you will note as usual the lower extremity has the greatest number; the forearm coming second. The average time loss award was \$94.36 or \$124,462.16 for all fracture cases. The number of cases having permanent partial disability were 289. The awards for same were \$79,375.00 making a total of \$204,200.91 for fractures.

AMPUTATIONS: There were 403 amputations. By referring to table No. 24, you will find the entire number of amputations. You will note that the index finger comes first, as usual, but the per cent. is considerably higher this year than it was last year, being 86 cases out of 403, while last year there were only 72 cases in 461. The total cost of amputation in time loss and permanent partial disability was \$141,776.35.

INFECTIONS: There were 740 cases of infection. By referring to table No. 26, you will see that of all members, the hand comes first. Practically three-fourths of all the infections enter through the hand, including the fingers. There were 39 cases of disability resulting from infection, which cost \$11,037.50, with an average time loss of 21.8 days, costing \$21,237.85, or a total of \$32,275.35 for infections alone, not counting the death claims which were five.

SCALDS AND BURNS: There were 190 cases resulting in 14 disabilities, making a total cost of \$14,058.10. I will refer you to table No. 25 for complete list of same.

CUTS: There were 2,348 cuts of different parts of the body with 169 disability cases resulting. The total cost was \$89,306.67. You will note that 90 of these occurred in the eye. By referring to table No. 19, you will find complete list of same.

SPRAINS: There were 1,218 sprains resulting in 20 disabilities. Will call attention to the high list of "sprained backs," which is reported as 360. The total cost of sprains was \$42,275.25. For complete list of same I will refer you to table No. 21.

PUNCTURE WOUNDS: There were 424 puncture wounds with 4 disabilities at a total cost of \$7,299.65. For complete list of same, I will refer you to table No. 20.

BRUISES: There were 3,636 bruises with 144 disability cases resulting at a total cost of \$131,764.37. For complete list of same, I refer you to table No. 18.

DISLOCATIONS: There were 139 dislocations with 22 disabilities resulting. You will note that the shoulder comes first with 37, and knee second with 19, the ankle third with 16, and the thumb fourth with 14. The total cost of dislocations was \$15,541.45. For complete list of same I will refer you to table No. 23.

UNCLASSIFIED INJURIES: We have 331 unclassified injuries with 120 permanent partial disability claims. In this list, you will find 85 cases of single inguinal hernia, 11 cases of double inguinal hernia, 4 cases of strangulated hernia, 4 cases of umbilical hernia, 5 cases of rupture of urethra from falls. The total cost of unclassified injuries was \$81,232.20. For complete list of same, I will refer you to table No. 27.

SUMMARY: For summary of injuries, I will refer you to table No. 28. This will show you the number of claims under each heading, average number of days lost, average amount per claim, number of disabilities, per cent. of number of claims resulting in permanent partial disability, with the per cent. of all injuries resulting in permanent partial disability.

SYPHILIS: Workman working in planing mill claimed that flames from the burning sawdust burned his eyes; upon which he was sent to a specialist. Upon examination, he was found to have mucus patches in the throat and he refused to have a

Wassermann or any specific treatment. Upon examination of eyes he was discovered to have a papillitis with cloudy vitreous. This eye condition was considered due to his secondary specific condition and not result of accident as he claimed; upon which the claim was rejected.

Workman who was as off-bearer of lumber in saw mill, filed claim for injury to prepuce; claimed same pinched between two boards. His employer certified to the accident also. He was treated by a physician for 24 days, after which time he returned to work. Four weeks following this, he came to me with a papular syphilid that covered his entire body.

A second injury results in giving a man of sixty-six years of age more money than he would get on a pension basis under the law. First he lost an arm for which he was paid \$1,400.00 permanent partial disability in addition to time loss. After returning to work, he received an injury that took off all of his fingers except thumb on the remaining hand. Had we pensioned this man minus his advance on the loss of arm, he would have had no money coming to him as his reserve as figured under the Compensation Act would only have been \$1,193.00, and this is all the money that he could have received under a pension, provided the Commission would have paid the pension in full. However, by rating the fingers as a permanent partial instead of a permanent total, he received in all \$1,750.00 plus his time loss, which is more money than he could have received under the pension system.

This shows that the law does not work out well when we take the young man and compare him with the man who is well up in years.

Workman had an injury to forearm on which he was paid time loss for eight months. At that time he claimed disability to arm; claimed he was unable to move same only to a limited extent. After being examined by several examiners, it was decided that this condition was not a true one. The man was given an anesthetic to the exciting stage in which he demonstrated to those present that he had complete use of the arm.

Workman in logging camp had brier off a "Devil Club" stuck in finger. He did not have it removed for some time; the hand became infected, running up the arm. Later the other arm became infected and finally he developed infection of the left leg which kept this man laid up for about fourteen months before he was finally able to return to some kind of work.

Claim was filed by workman claiming that he had a severe strain in right side, from pulling on a four-foot slab. Ten days after he passed a stone from the urethra, following which all of his pain subsided and he returned to work.

Workman claimed to receive a hernia while wheeling a wheelbarrow, following which he refused to either be operated or wear a truss. The claim was not paid.

SARCOMA: Workman had thigh injured just above knee while blasting to build a road in August, 1912. Within a couple of months following this, there was noticed a swelling of thigh. On January 30, 1913, this swelling was examined and found to be sarcoma, and at that time his leg was amputated at hip joint. He, however, developed metastasis within the abdomen and died July 24, 1915. This claim was paid; also the death claim.

DEATH FROM SHOCK: Workman received a fractured thigh on Nov. 12, 1913. The first couple of months he was under treatment, he would not follow the doctor's instructions and was continually complaining and finally refused to have the doctor do anything more for him. From that time, he had no medical attention until the Commission told him he must put himself under the care of some physician in whom he had confidence, which he did. There being non-union at the time, the physician cut down and wired the bone. Following this, there was non-union, and up to June 17, 1915, he was still disabled and on crutches. He changed physicians again; was given an anesthetic and the leg re-operated, but he died from the surgical shock, which is the first case of death from surgical shock that has happened since the law went into effect. The claim was paid as result of the fracture.

TETANUS: Workman attempted to stick picaroon in slab. It struck a knot, slipped off and struck him in the foot. This accident happened Dec. 3, 1914, and he developed tetanus and died, Dec. 19th. This is the second case of tetanus we have had following accident in this State. Claim was paid.

SEPTICEMIA: Yard man in a logging camp was struck on hand by timber hook on Aug. 26, 1913. He did not apply for treatment until Sept. 12th. He died from general septicemia on Sept. 17th. Compensation was paid.

Workman working in a cooperage factory, while driving hoop struck thumb. Went for first treatment on July 18th, following which he developed septic infection and died.

Workman had compound fracture of right leg, scalp wound, and injury to fingers of both hands. His leg became infected and he had to have the same amputated. When this man was able to be discharged, he was not a total disability case but he had lost one leg and had other injuries to his hands. On paying the maximum permanent partial disability on the leg, the Commission could not consider his other injuries as he was not a permanent total disability case.

FRACTURES OF LONG BONES: In publishing our statistics last year, the number of days in time loss was computed seven days to the week. This year we changed, computing the actual days or six days to the week, so that in future this will be handled counting six working days to the week. In order that our statistics will compare with last year, we give a table showing comparison of 1914 with 1915. The table for 1915, however, is for that year alone, while the comparison of results in the 1914 report was for all fractures coming under the Act at that time, including the years 1912 and 1913.

By referring to this table, you will be able to determine the average time loss in the non-operative cases, the average disability and the average award, and will need no further comment.

OUR STATISTICS FOR OPERATIVE TREATMENT IN FRACTURES OF LONG BONES ARE VERY STRIKING, SO WE APPEND THEM HERE IN ORDER THAT THE PROFESSION MAY KNOW WHAT IS BEING DONE IN THE STATE ALONG THIS LINE.

(See Table Number 16, Page 98.)

In the years 1912 and 1913, there were 776 fractures of long bones. Of this number, there were 109 treated by the operative method, or 12.8 per cent. For the year 1914, there were 510 cases. Of this number, there were 37 treated by operation, or 7 per cent. For the year 1915, there were 464 cases reported and of this number there were 18 treated by operation, or 3.9 per cent. This would make one think that the profession of the State has come to the conclusion that the open method is not the way to treat fractures. Of this entire list, there was one case died from surgical shock following operation for ununited fracture of the femur.

CLAIM DIVISION.

TABLE INDEX.

- (1) *Accidents reported and disposition of claims monthly during the fourth fiscal year, with total to September 30, 1915.*
- (2) *Total accidents reported and disposition of claims during the four fiscal years of the operation of the Compensation Act.*
- (3) *Comparative statement of all accidents reported monthly during the four fiscal years of the operation of the Compensation Act.*
- (4) *Fatal accidents reported monthly during the four fiscal years.*
- (5) *Fatal accidents reported and disposition of claims during the present fiscal year.*
- (6) *Fatal accidents by industrial classes during the present fiscal year.*
- (7) *Nationalities of workmen fatally injured during the current fiscal year.*
- (8) *Fatal accidents reported during the current fiscal year, showing remote cause of death.*

There were 13,162 accidents reported during the present fiscal year, a decrease of 1,927 as compared with the previous year. Table 3 shows the number reported monthly during each of the four years of the operation of the Law. Table 1 gives the disposition of claims during the current year, and Table 2 shows the same data for the four years. Table 4 shows the number of fatal accidents reported each month during the four years ending September 30, 1915. There was a corresponding decrease in fatalities this year against last year, the total for 1914 being 324 and for 1915, 215, a decrease this year of 109.

Table 5 gives the disposition made of fatal cases and is self-explanatory. Table 6 shows the number of fatal injuries in the

various industrial classes and it will be noted that in Class 10, the logging and lumber industry, there were 124 fatalities, or a little over 57 per cent. of the total.

Table 7 gives the nationalities of the workmen fatally injured, and shows that Americans, as in previous years, were in the majority with Austrians and Swedish following. Table 8 outlines the remote cause of death, the immediate cause being included in the Chief Medical Advisor's report.

Falling trees and rolling logs are the main causes; this, owing to the large number of fatalities in the logging and lumber industry, Class 10. There were two suicide cases reported, one by drowning, and one by the man throwing himself in front of a logging train, while evidently in a state of delirium tremens.

Of the 210 fatal cases passed upon, pensions were awarded to 105 claimants, 20 claims rejected for various causes and 85 cases suspended on account there being no known dependents. During the current year there were 23 pensions discontinued, 15 account of the remarriage, and 5 account of the death of widows, and 3 account of the death of dependents (parents). This enabled us to return to the Accident Fund from the Reserve Fund the sum of \$44,186.80. Three cases were adjusted by lump sum settlement in proportion to the reserve set aside. This is the first time lump sum settlements have been made in the history of the Commission, the circumstances surrounding each case warranting the action as beneficial to the interests of the widows and the Accident Fund.

Cash advances were made to 31 pensioners in sums ranging from \$20.00 to \$1,000.00, each case having first been given a personal investigation to determine the actual necessity of the petitioner and the benefit that would accrue by making the award. In each instance the monthly pension was reduced in proportion to the amount of cash advanced according to amount held in reserve. The total amount of cash advanced was \$11,815.00.

It will be noted that there were five fatalities through crime, three workmen having been shot by a discharged fellow workman, while in the course of their duties, while two others were watchmen who were murdered by unknown parties, while in the performance of their duties. One was struck on the head with a piece of scantling, the other by some unknown object. The claims of the beneficiaries of the three men who were shot were rejected by the Commission, on the grounds that "Death was not result of accident within the meaning of the Compensation Act." Two of the cases were appealed to the Superior Courts of Thurston and Chehalis Counties, and the Commission was sustained in their action by the Courts' decisions.

This is an example of how the Commissioners must waive all sympathetic feeling and render decisions strictly in accordance with the Law and their interpretation of it according to their best judgment. However, before rendering a decision, an opinion from the Attorney General was requested, who ruled in accordance with the action taken by the Commission, as mentioned in the foregoing. It is regrettable that the widows of these workmen should be deprived of compensation, but the Commission had no other alternative than to reject the claims according to the principle of law involved.

The claims of the widows of the two watchmen were paid, for the reason that these employes being watchmen, guarding the property and premises of their respective employers, their duties being such as to subject them to felonious assault, etc., it is considered that this is one of the hazards of their occupation, therefore, the claims were allowed.

I still find a gross amount of carelessness on the part of some employers in rendering to the Commission their reports of accidents to employes, not only in trivial cases, but where serious injuries occur. There is a tendency to cut down to the smallest degree the data as to how the accident occurred, also as to the nature of the work in which the man was engaged at the time of the accident. The latter information is necessary in order to make an intelligent charge against the proper class

fund from which payments may be made. Full information as to the occurrence is vital, so as to enable us to properly pass upon the claims and avoid payment of fraudulent ones. Without the hearty co-operation of the employer we are put to extra trouble and additional work and it causes delay in making payment when the cases are finally found to be legitimate. If we make an incorrect charge as to class, based on the information (or lack of it) furnished by the employer, that employer is the one that is only too ready to criticise us.

When claims are approved for either monthly payment or final settlement, a postal card advice is sent to the employer, showing the amount of the award and whether it is partial payment or final settlement. The class from which the award is paid is also shown, and if employers find any apparent error in the class, or take exception to the award or desire further information in regard to it, they should communicate with the Commission immediately, as all warrants of any great amount are held for a reasonable time, but we cannot hold them indefinitely and deprive the workman of his money which is justly due him and which he sorely needs during the period of his disability or immediately after his recovery.

Another word in regard to rendering employer's reports: I am sure that there is not any business man who employs a clerical force of any extent that permits his various clerks to issue his checks; the duty is always delegated to some one in a position of trust and it is confined to that particular employee; then why should he allow every one or any one to make out these reports when they practically constitute an order on the Commission to pay money out of the Accident Fund to which he, as well as his fellow business men, is a contributor. Is this carelessness, or not? Is it good business? We have had very few complaints or criticisms from employers as to awards, and in every instance we hope we made a satisfactory explanation. The layman at times thinks the workman is not disabled as seriously as he really is; it requires the professional surgeon to determine this.

I feel that the main reason for such satisfactory results, particularly during the administration of the present Commission, is due to the system of getting in personal touch with the injured workmen who have met with serious or semi-serious accidents, this being done at the man's home, the hospital, at our branch offices, or at main office, Olympia. You can explain to the man more clearly by personal interview the operation of the Law, its schedules of awards and the Commission's powers under the Act. This leaves a feeling of satisfaction and the workman knows he is receiving what is due him and no more. The Commissioners have to be strictly neutral, impartial, equitable and just to all, both workman and employer, in dealing with each case. We may err, as it is human, but cases are always open for reconsideration on application and presentation of additional facts.

Another important phase of employers' duty in reporting accidents relates to so-called trivial injuries. Invariably, some employers, when requested for their report, will deny any knowledge of such or assert that the injury practically amounted to nothing, hence no report. Upon investigating the case, it is commonly found that an accident did occur and that there were several witnesses to it. Production of proof on the part of claimant is requested and furnished and then upon reference back to the employer for confirmation, we are advised that the case is legitimate. Why not look into the matter when first brought to their attention and advise us?

Some accidents are reported as trivial and not worthy of notice. This is the wrong idea. All claims when presented are worthy of and entitled to our consideration. What we want is facts from both parties concerned, and we can then judge as to the merits of the case.

It must not be thought that anything in this article is meant as a criticism of the employer, but four years' experience has brought these facts out so clearly that the subject cannot be passed over and it is solely for the benefit of all concerned that I mention them. The workman is just as open to criticism for

his own negligence in delay in filing claim, for not reporting accidents to his employer and not reporting his condition or return to work, to the Commission, as should be done. Hundreds of communications are received making inquiry for their compensation and asking why they have not received their money, when the claims have been promptly passed, vouchers or warrants issued, and returned—undelivered for the reason that the man has departed for parts unknown and has not advised us of his change of address. Whose is the cause of delay?

Before closing, I am submitting a partial list of claims of peculiar nature upon which we have had to pass during the past year, and following that, a list of claims rejected during the past year for various causes. Some of these are individual cases, while there are many others of a similar nature.

TABLE 1.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE EXHIBITS THE TOTAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED AND TOTAL NUMBER OF CLAIMS DISPOSED OF MONTHLY (WITH DISPOSITION THEREOF) DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1915; ALSO, THE TOTAL FROM OCTOBER 1, 1911, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1915.

RECEIVED	Total to September 30, 1914	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	Total for Year Ending September 30, 1915	Grand Total to September 30, 1915
Accidents reported	43,321	1,276	922	922	882	824	1,059	1,041	1,112	1,289	1,100	1,423	1,262	13,162	56,483
Accidents reported (files incomplete)* ..	660	609	451	444	471	422	519	455	478	616	536	686	612	.....	612
Accidents reported (files complete)	42,661	1,327	1,080	969	852	886	962	1,105	1,091	1,149	1,180	1,273	1,360	.....	55,871
DISPOSED OF															
Claims allowed (total temporary disability; full and final award)	31,820	1,086	1,018	908	792	573	960	928	875	928	1,024	1,140	938	11,190	42,510
Fatal accidents	923	32	22	12	20	7	24	9	20	1	34	19	10	210	1,133
Total permanent disability (pensions) ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	2	1	1	1	1	.....	9	37
Claims rejected (for cause)	1,352	53	64	48	40	31	53	28	70	44	43	49	47	570	2,562
Claims suspended:															
(A) Claims not made by workmen;	6,805	132	132	94	95	67	85	72	91	125	105	127	99	1,224	8,029
(B) Unable to locate claimants, etc.	1,223	22	51	30	26	13	15	15	11	14	29	11	22	259	1,482
Total disposed of	42,231	1,325	1,287	1,092	975	691	1,153	1,064	1,068	1,113	1,236	1,347	1,116	13,462	55,693
Monthly payments (continued monthly account of temporary disability still existing)														12,912	55,143
Partial payments (continued account of reduced earning power existing as a result of the injury)														210	210
In process of adjustment (tracing claimants; completing files; under investigation, etc.)														22	22
														495	495
															55,871

* This refers to accidents reported during each month, the files of which remain incomplete at the end of the month, the completed files necessarily include hold-overs from previous months; therefore, the net amount of completed files cannot appear as the exact difference between the cases completed and those incomplete, but the total of incomplete files at the end of the year is shown.

† Includes such cases where permanent partial disability existed. ‡ Less reopened during previous year.

TABLE 2.

The following table exhibits the total accidents reported and the disposition made of claims during the four fiscal years of the operation of the Compensation Act; also, the total from the first day of operation, October 1, 1911, to September 30, 1915.

RECEIVED	FISCAL YEAR ENDING				Total to Sept. 30, 1915
	Sept. 30, 1915	Sept. 30, 1914	Sept. 30, 1913	Sept. 30, 1912	
Accidents reported	13,162	15,089	16,336	11,896	56,483
Accidents reported (files incomplete) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	612
Accidents reported (files complete)	13,210	15,322	17,146	10,193	55,871
DISPOSED OF					
Claims allowed (total temporary disability; full and final award)*	11,190	12,584	12,380	6,356	42,510
Claims rejected (for cause)	570	807	747	378	2,502
Claims suspended:					
(A) Claims not made by workmen; in- juries trivial	1,224	1,914	3,339	1,552	8,029
(B) Unable to locate claimants, etc.	259	356	519	348	1,482
Total permanent disability (pensions)	9	13	13	2	37
Fatal accidents	210	347	319	257	1,133
Less reopened during previous year	13,462 † 550	16,021 † 550	.....	.....	55,693 † 550
Total disposed of	12,912	15,471	17,317	8,893	55,143
Monthly payments (continued monthly ac- count of temporary disability existing). ..	210	422	471	314	210
Partial payments (continued account of re- duced earning power existing as a result of the injury)	22	80	196	33	22
In process of adjustment (tracing claim- ants; completing files; under investiga- tion, etc.)	496	469	462	953	496

* Includes such cases where permanent partial disability existed.

† Less reopened during previous year.

TABLE 3.

Comparative statement showing the number of all accidents reported monthly during the present fiscal year ending September 30, 1915, and also those reported monthly during the three previous fiscal years of the operation of the Act.

MONTH.	FISCAL YEAR ENDING			
	Sept. 30, 1915.	Sept. 30, 1914.	Sept. 30, 1913.	Sept. 30, 1912.
October	1,276	1,489	1,242	547
November	922	1,258	1,173	689
December	962	1,146	1,198	769
January	882	1,031	1,110	841
February	834	1,039	1,206	836
March	1,059	1,282	1,401	894
April	1,041	1,367	1,428	965
May	1,112	1,363	1,619	1,137
June	1,289	1,404	1,488	1,396
July	1,100	1,217	1,347	1,285
August	1,423	1,366	1,550	1,455
September	1,262	1,127	1,574	1,082
Total.....	13,162	15,089	16,336	11,896

	FISCAL YEAR ENDING			
	Sept. 30, 1915.	Sept. 30, 1914.	Sept. 30, 1913.	Sept. 30, 1912.
Average per month.....	1,096	1,257	1,361	991

TABLE 4.

Showing the number of fatal accidents reported monthly during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915; also, during the three preceding years of the operation of the Act.

Fiscal Year of	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Total
1915	20	13	11	11	16	16	16	15	26	18	31	22	215
1914	41	24	26	14	15	42	43	32	21	15	18	33	324
1913	24	12	11	33	42	42	41	37	24	44	46	15	371
1912	28	45	22	18	15	19	27	33	22	22	16	12	279
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,189

The above shows a decrease of 109 fatal accidents during this year as compared with the year ending September 30, 1914. The average per month this year is 18.

TABLE 5.

The following table shows the number of fatal accidents reported and claims disposed of, during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915:

Unadjusted from previous year.....	51
Reported this year.....	215
Total.....	266
Disposed of:	
Pensions awarded	105
Rejected for cause.....	20
Suspended (account no dependents, or dependents if any, unknown).....	85
Total disposed of.....	210
Under investigation (dependency not yet es- tablished)	29
Files incomplete September 30, 1915.....	27
Total.....	266

In addition to the above there were 23 cases that had been acted upon during the previous year and reopened this year, and also 10 cases that had been previously acted upon during the current year that were reopened; total cases reopened, 33.

TABLE 6.

The following table shows, by industrial classes, the number of fatal accidents reported during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915.

Class.	Number.	Class.	Number.
1.....	4	27.....	0
2.....	1	28.....	0
3.....	2	29.....	2
5.....	8	30.....	0
6.....	4	31.....	0
7.....	13	32.....	0
8.....	6	33.....	0
9.....	2	34.....	0
10.....	124	35.....	2
12.....	1	36.....	0
13.....	1	37.....	0
14.....	2	38.....	0
15.....	0	39.....	1
16.....	11	40.....	0
17.....	7	41.....	0
18.....	0	42.....	4
19.....	0	43.....	0
20.....	0	44.....	0
21.....	1	45.....	0
22.....	0	46.....	0
23.....	0	47.....	0
24.....	0	48.....	0
25.....	0	Not under Act. 19	
26.....	0		
Total.....	215		

TABLE 7.

The following table shows the nationality of workmen fatally injured during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915.

NATIONALITY.	Number.	Per Cent.
American	95	44.18
Unknown	27	12.56
Austrian (includes Hungary and Austrian Provinces)....	20	9.30
Swedish	16	7.44
Finnish	8	3.86
Norwegian	5	2.33
Polish	5	2.33
Canadian	5	2.33
Japanese	4	1.87
Russian	4	1.87
Montenegrin	4	1.87
Italian	3	1.40
German	3	1.40
Greek	3	1.40
Irish	2	0.94
French	2	0.94
Danish	2	0.94
Scotch	2	0.94
Bulgarian	1	0.42
Lithuanian	1	0.42
Macedonian	1	0.42
Spanish	1	0.42
South Wales	1	0.42
Total.....	215	100.00

TABLE 8.

The following table shows the number of fatal accidents reported during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915, with the remote cause of death.

Burns	1
Caught in saw.....	4
Caught by shafting.....	10
Crimes:	
Shot	3
Struck with piece of scantling.....	1
Struck by unknown object.....	1
Crushed by cars (mine, logging, construction)	4
Disease	1
Drowning (includes 1 suicide).....	16
Electrocution, by power wires.....	7
Explosions:	
Of boilers	2
Of powder and dynamite.....	5
Falling coal	1
Falling earth, sand or gravel.....	2
Falling rock	3
Falling timbers	6
Falling trees	34
Falling objects (other).....	2
Falls from buildings.....	1
Falls from cars (mine, construction and logging)	8
Falls from scaffolds.....	4
Falls from trains.....	8
Falls from wagons.....	5
Falls (other)	10
Kicked by horse.....	1
Nail puncture	1
Natural causes	2
Struck by cable.....	2
Struck by falling or rolling logs.....	40
Struck by railroad trains (includes logging trains)	7
Struck by other objects.....	18
Suicide	1
Train wrecks	1
Unknown (found dead).....	3
Total.....	215

PECULIAR CASES.

Numerous claims are presented covering cases of infection resulting from blisters. They are the result of occupational duties in the main and as such claims are not allowed, while others show that the blisters are caused by bruises, later resulting in infection. In such instances, compensation is paid.

There are many cases of cedar poisoning, which generally follow small cuts received on the hands. Claims are paid when it is clearly shown that the cuts were received by workmen while at work.

Claim was presented by workman engaged by an electric power company, as line patrolman. He was hired by the month and required to be on duty and subject to call at any time during the twenty-four hours. Was injured by running a nail in his foot in his own home, which was provided by the employer. Claim was allowed under these conditions of employment.

Claim presented account of fingers being frozen, while packing meat in refrigerator of packing plant. Considered an accident and paid.

Sawyer injured while repairing his machine, during temporary shut-down of mill; was on his own time, without pay; required by employer to keep machinery in good order. Claim was allowed.

Workman overcome by gas in railroad tunnel; fell and caught electric wire to support himself; received shock. Claim paid as it was an accident, outside of any condition resulting from the gas poisoning.

Workman overcome by gas from fumes of galvanizing plant next to work-shop. Claim was allowed.

Workman employed on State Highway, infected by poison oak. Claim allowed, as it was one of the hazards of his duties.

Workman, while engaged in lifting heavy piece of iron, strained himself and ruptured small blood vessel in rear of left eye. There was no permanent disability as a result of the accident and claimant was allowed compensation for fifteen days' time loss.

Street railway conductor, stooping over reading fare register, was struck on head from behind by fellow employe. Case considered as felonious assault. Claim rejected.

Co-partner in firm, clearing land, was injured by breaking of cable. Claim rejected, as he did not elect to accept the protection of the Act until after the accident happened.

Workman claimed that he was overcome by gas in railroad tunnel under construction. He subsequently became demented and claim was rejected, as there was no proof of an accident, or that the disability was the result of an accident.

CLAIMS REJECTED.

There were 570 claims rejected during the year, for various reasons, a large number of them having been account of the workman having lost no time, or that the time loss sustained was less than one and one-half days. Many claims were presented by waiters and cooks in logging camps, account of burns and cuts received in the course of their employment. These occupations are not considered extra-hazardous and do not come within the scope of the Compensation Act.

Back sprains are common. Numerous claims were rejected account of workmen unable to make any showing of an accident. The disability is mainly lumbago or rheumatism.

Another common disability, for which many claims have been rejected is tenosynovitis (inflammation of tendon and its sheath).

Infections from occupational duties appear to be in the majority. These infections follow from receiving blisters from the use of picks, shovels, hammers, etc. The disability is considered occupational and no compensation is paid.

Concrete burns to feet and hands are very common. This is also considered occupational.

Numerous claims received from employees of ranchers. These cases do not come under the Act.

Many claims filed by workmen alleging accidents in the course of employment, of which the employer knows nothing, and claimants unable to furnish satisfactory proof of an injury while at work.

Numerous claims are presented account of disability resulting from working on knees, laying tiles, etc. This is considered occupational.

A great many claims are received from workmen for injuries sustained in going to and from work, away from the employer's plant and premises. These are rejected.

Claims of men working on United States government buildings and reserves are rejected, as the cases do not come within the scope of the Act. It also applies to sailors of sea-going vessels. These cases are under admiralty jurisdiction.

Employers working in hazardous employment, part or all of time, but expressly excluded from payroll as co-partners.

Workmen not disabled from the accident, but lay off and claim time loss. Such claims are rejected.

Following is a list of some of the individual claims rejected during the year:

Workman claimed he had poison in face from working in concrete. His disability was erysipelas. There was no accident shown.

Workman sharpening his own tools on his own time in an outside blacksmith shop. Piece of steel flew in eye, causing loss of sight of eye. Rejected on grounds that he was not in the course of employment.

A woman filed claim account of spraining her thumb lifting bread tray. No accident proven.

Workman fell from horse driving home from work. Was not in course of employment.

Workman claimed that rock fell on toe, causing infection. Had ingrowing toe nail; no accident.

Workman claimed he bruised his hand on loading drum, whereas his disability was numerous boils.

Claim account of lame forearm from lifting heavy timber. There was no specific accident, disability being result of occupational duties.

Claim for partial loss of vision, account of being struck in eye with piece of timber. No accident proven and examination showed that he was suffering from photophobia and supra-orbital neuralgia.

Workman fell from motorcycle, while riding on his own time.

Workman drenched by water from hydraulic giant. Claimed disability to ear. Was suffering from otitis media, which had been of long standing.

Workman claimed that employer furnished pair of defective boots. While working in concrete, burned his feet. This is occupational.

Claim for disability to eye, account of paper dust. Claimant unable to establish any specific time.

Claim for strained back and testicle from lifting. This was a pure case of gonorrhea.

Claim account of felon, alleged from jar of pick. These claims are numerous and the infection is from occupational duties, rather than from an accident.

Claim account of inhaling dust from type, causing lead poisoning. No accident; occupational.

Workman caught cold while digging drainage ditch. No accident.

Workman claimed he strained back and stomach, hauling cable. The disability was dysentery. No accident.

Claim presented by justice of the peace, account of falling from a chair while posting election notices on telegraph pole. Occupation non-hazardous; not under the law.

Claim for injury to leg while sawing log. Investigation developed the fact that the injury was received while returning to camp at night, while intoxicated. Was struck by handcar while laying on company's logging track.

Claim account of muscles and back strained, while pulling chains. Workman had acute tuberculosis of kidney.

Claim account of acute tenosynovitis, supposed to have been caused by heavy lifting. Tenosynovitis is occupational and not an accident. There are many claims of this nature presented to the Commission and are rejected.

Workman claimed was struck on side by box, causing internal injury. His disability was "Bubo" which does not result from injury.

Workman filed claim alleging blood clot on brain. Did not know cause; investigation developed the fact that he suddenly became demented while discussing the prohibition question. (He was employed in a brewery.)

Workman opened pimple on leg, which caused infection. No accident.

Claim account of getting saw dust in eye. Examination showed that both eyes had been diseased for years.

Workman filed claim for bad case of hemorrhoids, alleging that they resulted while pulling timber. Disability was not result of accident.

Claim for rupture of left ear drum, alleged to have been sustained by concussion from powder blast. Examination proved that his hearing was perfect. There was no disability.

Claim for sore heel, caused from jar while using foot for tamping. Not an accident; occupational.

Claimant alleged that his back was injured while handling oil barrel. The disability was pelvic abscess. Not result of accident.

Claim presented by street car conductor, who, while on his way home from work, was assaulted by two men, one of whom he had an altercation with the week previous over street car fare. Claim was

rejected on the grounds that it was a felonious assault while the workman was not in the course of employment.

Claim presented by young boy, account of being accidentally shot by stray bullet on public street. Was not working for anyone at the time. Claim was rejected account of applicant not in course of employment when injured.

Claim for poison from the effects of working in dust while wrecking old building. No accident; occupational.

Workman, while going to town from lumber camp, was struck by a motorcycle. Was on his own time, and not in the course of employment.

Claim for burns on body by lime. Man was carrying lime and the day being hot, the lime dust penetrated the skin. Not an accident; occupational.

Claim presented by workman for serious injury received while pleasure riding in an auto, the car running over an embankment. Rejected account not in the course of employment when injured.

Load dispatcher in the employ of a public service corporation burned forearm on electric heater; then brought arm in contact with carbon copying paper, which resulted in blood poison. Claim rejected account occupation being non-hazardous; not under the law.

Pump man got legs and feet wet, developing rheumatism and abscesses; was previously tubercular. No accident.

Claim filed by teamster, account of getting wet and cold through exposure to the weather. Disability not result of accident.

Claim filed by workman alleging bruise on foot from moving a log. Investigation developed the fact that he had a blister, caused by ill-fitting work boot.

Workman pushed by foreman (maliciously) on to rollers of conveyor in sawmill. Claim was rejected on the grounds that it was not an accident within the meaning of the Act, as pertaining to the workman's duties or the hazard of his occupation, but was malicious assault, and as the workman brought civil suit against the foreman and recovered damages, he was compensated thereby.

Claim filed by workman alleging that he pinched his leg between two timbers. Investigation developed the fact that he was rheumatic and had previously acquired phlegmasis dolens (milk leg).

Claimant had ischiorectal abscess, and alleged that same was caused by lifting heavy timbers. This is tubercular and not result of accident.

Laborer, working outdoors while raining, developed cold and rheumatism. No accident.

Workman, after leaving company's premises on way home, knocked down by four-horse team. Not in course of employment.

Motorcycle upon which workman was riding skidded and threw him to the pavement. Was not in course of employment at the time, therefore, claim was rejected.

Claim filed by workman alleging injury to knee cap from timber falling on knee. Had prepatellar bursa. This disability is not a result of accident.

Workman was riding on railroad speeder, which went off the track. Was not in course of employment at the time, therefore, claim was rejected.

Cook in logging camp opened oven door of range and alleged that his eyes were burned. His occupation being non-hazardous, claim was rejected.

Claimant alleged abrasion on hand, which caused blood poison, as a result of being struck by power bolter. Investigation developed the fact that the injury was sustained while scuffling with a fellow workman.

Flunkey, assisting cook in killing a pig, cut himself with knife. Occupation non-hazardous.

Claim filed account of being poisoned by inhaling fumes from distillate, while working over a vat. No accident; occupational.

Claim filed by workman account of shoe having pinched his foot which became infected. Not an accident under the Act.

Claim filed by workman for compensation, account of having cut his thumb and palm of hand with pen knife, while making a toothpick from a piece of lath, during lunch hour.

Claim filed by fisherman alleging that his body being cold and making a quick jump, he strained his shoulder. The man was troubled with herpes zoster (shingles). Not due to accident.

Workman filed claim alleging severe cramps and soreness in abdomen, account of over-lifting and straining himself in closing and tightening doors to the chambers of coke ovens. Disability was not result of accident, the man having been troubled with cramps in abdomen for a whole year previous.

Workman riding bicycle to work was struck by automobile. Not in course of employment.

Young lady filed claim, alleging that she was looking at time clock and got her finger in an electric fan. She was in fact feeling the air near the fan and was struck by it. Was not attending to her regular duties when injured.

Claim filed by telephone lineman employed by company operating in the State of Washington, but his injury occurred in the State of Idaho. Same was rejected.

Claim filed by workman account of heavy lifting, and as he states, "All around too hard work." Disability consisted of tuberculosis of right testicle and removal of same. Not result of accident.

Claim filed by workman account of abrasion of finger from glove he was wearing while working. Not an accident.

Claim filed by workman account of scratching his finger on pin or buckle in overalls. Claimed it was done while at work, whereas investigation showed that it occurred at home while dressing.

Claim filed by workman account of sore knee. This was caused by continuous pressure of knee on lever of machine. No accident.

Claim filed by workman, stating that his eyesight was not good when he commenced work and while continuing his duties the work aggravated his eyes, and that he was losing his vision. No accident.

Workman filed claim for compensation account of sore on toe caused by his shoe.

Claim filed by workman account of ulcerated gums, swollen lips and affected nostrils, caused by arsenic fumes in smelter. Claim rejected on the grounds that this is not an accident within the meaning of the law, but occupational.

Claim filed by dog catcher of municipality, account of having hands and arms bitten by vicious dog. Occupation not covered by the Act.

Claim filed by picture agent, who was injured while carrying his samples and goods. Sidewalk covered with ice was slippery and he fell, injuring knee. Occupation non-hazardous; not under the Act.

Town marshal shoveling snow and ice from off the sidewalk, struck his ankle with a pick and filed claim for compensation. Same was rejected account of occupation being non-hazardous.

Claim filed by miner alleging that he strained the muscles of his abdomen while lifting a loaded car onto track. No objective symptoms and investigation developed the fact that there had been no cars off the track on the date of the alleged injury.

Claim filed by workman alleging that lumber fell on his shoulder, while he and his partner were working together. The fact is he and his partner were scuffling, which resulted in the injury.

Workman filed claim alleging dislocation of elbow joint, account of falling out of car. The facts are that he was scuffling with a fellow laborer in the car and fell from it. Not in performance of his duties when injured.

Claim filed by workman account of inflamed hand. Did not know when it happened, or how. No proof of accident.

Workman filed claim alleging that the toes of his right foot were bruised by truckload of lumber falling on them. Employer made same report; claimant made same statement to physician, who found no bruise; X-ray revealed no fracture and he diagnosed the case as rheumatism. The next day, the other foot was in the same condition and rheumatism had extended to both knees.

Claim filed by workman, who stated that while pulling pickaroon out of decayed log, he strained himself, causing varicocele and hernia. Examination showed that there was no hernia and the facts developed to the effect that the varicocele was not a result of the alleged accident.

Claim filed by workman for compensation account of running nail in right foot, in back yard of his own home at night. Not in course of employment.

Claim filed by workman account of burning his face. He was lighting a cigar when celluloid eye shade, which he was wearing, caught fire. Not a hazard of employer's business.

Claim filed by workman account of face and eyes scalded, caused by explosion of coffee bottle, which was being warmed during lunch hour. Not in course of employment.

NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES.

Employees should always remember the three essential forms necessary to be filed with the Commission before payment of claim can be made,—

First, The Workman's Report of Accident;

Second, The Employer's Report of Accident;

Third, The Report of the Attending Physician.

The injured workman's compensation is oftentimes delayed weeks and even months for the lack of one of the above forms while the Commission is making every effort to complete the files.

It is to the workman's benefit to see that all accidents are reported **PROMPTLY** to his employer and if the injury requires more than first aid treatment to **SEE A PHYSICIAN AT ONCE** and at the same time urge both the employer and physician to mail their reports to Olympia.

Section 14 of the Workmen's Compensation Act provides:

"Whenever any accident occurs to any workman it shall be the duty of such workman or someone in his behalf to forthwith report such accident to his employer, superintendent or foreman in charge of the work, and of the employer to at once report such accident and the injury resulting therefrom to the department and also to any local representative of the department."

The Commission must administer the law as found on the statute books. Failure on the part of the employee to report promptly to his employer all accidents or to see a physician will subject the claim to serious delay and perhaps rejection. If **ANYTHING HAPPENS** it's easy to tell about it.

Workmen, endeavor to practice "Safety First"; do nothing which will endanger either yourself or your fellow workman.

Address all communications to the

INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE COMMISSION,
Olympia, Washington.

DIVISION OF STATISTICS

- (1) *Summary—Injuries and Awards.*
- (2) *Statement of Final Awards. (Insert)*
- (3) *Cost of Accidents in Years Labor.*
- (4) *Wages of Injured Workmen.*
- (5) *Accident Benefits and Other Income.*
- (6) *Temporary Total Disabilities (Weeks Duration).*
- (7) *Permanent Partial Disability, Rated per Amount of
\$100.00 Each.*
- (8) *Permanent Partial Disabilities, Percentages per
Class.*
- (9) *Nativity Table.*
- (10) *Foreign, Naturalization, English Speaking.*
- (11) *Personal Fault.*
- (12) *Conjugal Condition.*
- (13) *Medical Treatment.*
- (14) *Mechanical Injuries.*
- (15) *Non-Mechanical Injuries.*

INJURY TABLES.

- (16) *Long Bone Fractures.*
- (17) *Summary of Long Bone Fractures.*
- (18) *Bruises.*
- (19) *Cuts.*
- (20) *Punctures.*
- (21) *Sprains.*
- (22) *Fractures.*
- (23) *Dislocations.*
- (24) *Amputations.*
- (25) *Scalds and Burns.*
- (26) *Infections.*
- (27) *Unclassified.*
- (28) *Summary of Injury Tables.*
- (29) *Averages of Disability Awards.*

INTRODUCTION.

We present the following tables and explanations this year to the public, with a great deal of satisfaction because of what they show in the experience of the department from many points of interest, and we have tried to show only tables that have some actual bearing upon conditions that exist.

It may be hard for each person to look at these results from their own view point and see the value in detail of reports of this kind, but when the whole public is to be considered we must not fail to be generous in our conclusions and deductions.

We are doing the best we can to bring out the special features under the operation of the law, but we need the co-operation of both employer and employee in filling out blanks for claims to see that all questions are properly answered. It must be remembered that a standard of questions must be drawn for definite purposes and they must be so general that they will apply to the whole state, and while they may seem foolish or unimportant, many times the answers have their value to our department in getting statistics, hence we desire to urge our patrons to give us all the detailed information possible, thus we will co-operate with each other in a definite purpose and get the result desired.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED.

Temporary Total Disability (T. T. D.) refers to injuries where full time loss occurs and compensation is paid until recovery.

Temporary Partial Disability (T. P. D.) or Loss of Earning Power (L. E. P.) refers to cases where injured suffers partial disability, and being compelled to work at reduced wages, receives the same percentage of compensation that his loss in wages bears to the original wage, until recovery, for instance; a man having earned \$3.00 per day but being compelled to return to work at \$2.00 per day because of the injury, suffers one-third loss in wages and would receive one-third the original amount of compensation.

Permanent Partial Disability (P. P. D.) refers to cases that are permanent in their nature, and result in loss of member or function of member, and are awarded according to the percentage they bear to the maximum amount which is \$1,500.00, based on the loss of the major arm.

INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

Table No. 2—Statement of Final Awards on Account of All Injuries, Fiscal Year 1914-15

OCCUPATION	Class	NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS										FATAL ACCIDENTS										ALL AWARDS		
		TEMPORARY TOTAL AND TEMPORARY PARTIAL DISABILITIES					PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABILITY AWARDS			AWARDS TO PAR-ENTS OF MINORS (10% of Perm. Par-tial Disabilities)		PERMANENT TOTAL DISABILITIES ON PENSION ROLL		NUMBER OF FATALS		MONTHLY PENSIONS		RESERVES FOR PENSIONS		BURIAL AWARDS				
		No. Injured	Total Duration (Work Days)	Average Duration (Work Days)	Total Amount of Awards	Average Amount of Awards	No.	Total Amount	Average Amount	No.	Total Amount	No.	Total Amount of Monthly Pensions	Total Amount of Reserve	Requir-ing no Pen-sion	Requir-ing Pen-sion	Total Amount	Average Amount	Total Amount of Reserve	Average Amount	No.	Total Amount	No.	Grand Total of All Awards Per Class
Sewers and Tunnels.....	1	127	4,941	39	\$7,448 60	\$58 65	17	\$4,350 00	\$255 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	\$47 90	\$15 97	\$5,550 55	\$1,850 18	3	\$225 00	150	\$17,574 15
Bridge and Tower.....	2	85	3,611	42	4,953 25	58 27	14	6,025 00	430 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99	10,978 25
Pile Driving	3	37	1,205	33	1,722 90	46 56	6	725 00	120 83	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	35 00	35 00	4,000 00	4,000 00	2	150 00	46	6,597 90
General Construction	5	632	26,350	42	38,288 10	60 58	67	22,912 50	341 97	2	\$38 75	1	\$30 00	\$3,268 24	1	10	209 58	20 95	25,144 53	2,514 45	12	885 00	724	90,537 12
Power Line Installation.....	6	126	4,690	37	6,014 90	47 73	12	6,262 50	521 88	2	250 00	.....	.....	.....	4	80 00	20 00	11,616 74	2,904 18	4	300 00	148	24,444 14
Railroads	7	621	22,635	36	26,752 24	43 07	82	26,712 50	325 76	1	20 00	4,000 00	12	14	270 20	19 28	37,992 15	2,555 15	16	1,200 00	734	96,656 89
Street Grading	8	437	15,023	34	19,345 08	44 26	48	21,200 00	441 66	1	7 50	3	5	100 00	20 00	12,352 51	2,470 50	8	600 00	499	53,505 09
Ship Building	9	89	2,516	28	3,306 90	37 15	6	912 50	152 08	1	1	75 00	96	4,294 40
Lumbering, Milling, etc.....	10	5,439	162,471	30	213,877 10	39 32	672	193,537 50	288 00	24	936 25	2	50 00	6,682 09	47	61	1,284 60	21 06	149,059 96	2,443 61	98	7,350 00	6,296	571,442 90
Dredging	12	40	683	17	895 05	22 37	3	425 00	141 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	35 50	17 75	4,626 49	2,313 24	2	150 00	47	6,066 54
Electric Systems	13	51	1,754	34	2,521 00	49 44	6	975 00	162 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10 00	10 00	1,347 86	1,347 86	1	75 00	59	4,919 46
Street Railways	14	161	4,815	30	6,182 50	38 40	17	5,087 50	296 32	1	4	71 25	17 80	9,334 62	2,333 65	7	525 00	189	21,079 62
Telephone and Telegraph.....	15	30	786	26	1,158 45	38 61	3	850 00	283 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	2,008 45
Coal Mines	16	820	27,902	34	40,959 75	49 95	67	20,275 00	302 61	3	162 50	4	100 00	14,778 37	3	11	238 15	23 55	33,990 44	3,090 04	14	1,050 00	919	111,216 06
Quarries	17	193	6,454	33	8,106 75	42 00	19	6,612 50	348 02	1	10 00	2	7	185 00	26 43	21,138 90	3,019 84	7	525 00	227	36,393 15
Smelters	18	105	3,285	31	4,452 20	42 40	15	4,062 50	270 83	1	1	35 00	35 00	4,000 00	4,000 00	2	150 00	123	12,664 70
Gas Works	19	38	540	14	718 35	18 90	2	300 00	150 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	1,018 35
Steamboats	20	5	119	24	178 85	35 77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	178 85
Grain Elevators	21	113	3,713	33	5,441 00	48 15	11	4,350 00	395 45	1	12 50	1	20 00	20 00	3,759 97	3,759 97	1	75 00	127	13,638 47
Laundries	22	36	659	18	788 75	21 90	6	1,062 50	177 08	1	10 00	1	30 00	30 00	4,000 00	4,000 00	1	75 00	45	5,986 25
Water Works	23	10	412	41	580 10	41 20	3	500 00	166 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	1,080 10
Paper Mills	24	130	2,423	19	2,874 75	22 10	8	1,937 50	282 19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	138	4,812 25
Garbage Works	25	8	290	36	526 50	65 81	2	975 00	487 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1,501 50
Wood Working	29	426	10,767	25	13,128 90	30 82	91	18,175 00	199 72	12	235 00	3	80 00	26 67	11,107 84	3,702 61	3	225 00	535	42,871 83
Cement Manufacturing	31	54	1,916	36	2,394 45	44 34	6	3,162 50	527 08	.....	.....	1	35 00	4,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	9,556 95
Fish Canneries	33	86	1,981	23	2,653 30	30 83	11	1,300 00	118 18	1	8 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98	3,962 05
Steel Mfg. and Foundries.....	34	425	9,430	22	12,816 75	30 15	59	12,350 00	209 32	7	67 50	2	55 00	27 50	4,082 65	2,016 16	2	150 00	495	29,416 90
Brick Manufacturing	35	58	1,801	31	2,255 50	38 85	3	137 50	45 83	1	3 75	2	40 00	20 00	5,388 06	2,694 03	2	150 00	60	7,934 81
Breweries	37	57	1,628	29	2,631 00	46 15	7	1,025 00	146 43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	3,656 00
Textile Manufacturing	38	53	856	16	946 10	17 85	9	1,800 00	200 00	2	33 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	2,779 85
Food Stuffs	39	65	1,826	28	1,952 40	30 03	11	2,487 50	226 13	2	167 50	1	20 00	20 00	3,436 17	3,436 17	1	75 00	80	8,118 57
Creameries	40	42	803	19	1,036 95	24 68	5	1,487 50	297 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	2,524 45
Printing	41	26	407	16	528 80	20 33	2	37 50	18 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	566 30
Longshoring	42	386	13,876	36	18,841 15	48 81	23	4,337 50	188 58	3	60 00	20 00	9,970 00	3,323 33	3	225 00	415	33,873 65
Packing Houses	43	114	1,881	16	2,524 50	21 95	5	437 50	87 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	119	2,962 00
Ice Manufacturing	44	44	1,474	34	2,022 30	45 96	4	787 50	196 87	1	8 35	8 35	666 49	666 49	1	75 00	50	3,551 29
Theater Stage	45	3	39	13	63 45	21 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	63 45
Croosoting	47	5	90	18	127 60	25 52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	127 60
Non-Hazardous Elective	48	13	677	52	908 90	69 90	5	2,025 00	406 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	2,933 90
Totals.....	11,190	346,729	30.9	\$461,925 81	\$41 28	1,327	\$379,550 00	\$286 02	60	\$1,943 75	9	\$235 00	\$32,728 70	73	138	\$2,915 53	\$21 12	\$362,515 93	\$2,735 67	191	\$14,310 00	12,915	\$1,232,974 19

NOTE: The above statement of awards shows in detail how final settlements were made for the number of claims per class, and the cost for each kind of award as well as the amount per class, and grand totals of all awards. There were 33 of the above fatalities reopened, 10 of which were reopened from the current year and 23 from the previous year. In addition to the above fatalities there were 22 not under the Act. Temporary Partial Disabilities, or in other words (Loss of Earning Power), which heretofore has been carried under separate head, has this year been reduced to whole days lost and the amount added to the Temporary Total Disability.

Permanent Total Disabilities (P. T. D.) are those cases where injured is permanently disabled for life and is allowed a pension for which reserve is set aside to secure.

TABLE 1.

SUMMARY—INJURIES AND AWARDS.

KIND OF INJURY.	Number of.	Total Awards.
1. Non-Fatals:		
Temporary total disabilities.....	11,190	\$461,925 81
Permanent partial disabilities.....	1,327	379,550 00
Awards to parents of minors.....	60	1,943 75
Permanent total disabilities.....	9	* 32,728 70
Total for Non-Fatal Accidents.....	12,586	\$876,148 26
2. Fatals:		
Fatals not requiring pensions.....	73	
Fatals requiring pension.....	138	
Amount of reserves for pensions.....	....	\$362,515 93
Number of burial awards.....	191	
Amount of burial awards.....	....	14,310 00
Total Awards for Fatals.....	329	\$376,825 93
Grand Total All Awards.....	12,915	\$1,252,974 19

* Reserve.

TABLE 3.

COST OF ACCIDENTS IN YEARS' LABOR.

Kinds of Injuries.	Fiscal Year 1913 Work Years.	Fiscal Year 1914 Work Years.	Fiscal Year 1915 Work Years.
For Fatal Cases.....	8,225	11,333	5,934
For Temporary Total Disabilities..	1,135	1,193	1,156
For Permanent Total Disabilities..	325	386	269
Total for all injuries.....	9,685	12,912	7,359

We figure the time lost for fatal and permanent total disabilities on the basis of the "AMERICAN MORTALITY TABLE" and use the expectancy of life as lost years for a regular means of comparison. The years lost for temporary total disability are based upon 300 days for each year.

We do not attempt to reduce the amount paid for permanent partial disabilities into years lost to industry, for many cases do not effect, to any noticable degree, the earning power of the man after his total temporary disability has ended.

TABLE 4.
WAGES OF INJURED WORKMEN.

Wages.	Number Injured.	Per Cent. of Total.
\$1.25	86	.77
1.50	248	2.22
1.75	471	4.21
2.00	1,232	11.
2.25	1,273	11.38
2.50	1,867	16.68
2.75	1,105	9.87
3.00	1,346	12.
3.25	628	5.6
3.50	724	6.47
3.75	406	3.62
4.00	585	5.23
4.25	83	.74
4.50	448	4.
4.75	35	.31
5.00	383	3.42
5.25	17	.15
5.50	78	.69
5.75	19	.19
6.00	104	.93
6.25	52	.46
Total.....	11,190	100.00
Average daily wage, \$2.93.		

TABLE 5.

ACCIDENT BENEFITS AND OTHER INCOME.

Number Sources of Benefit.	Number Injured.	Percentage.	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	81.8	14.5%
Not determined	551	4.4	
Total.....	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	14.4%
Not determined	813	6.4	
Total.....	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	13.8%
Not determined	499	4.46	
Total.....	11,190	100%	

Our records, as has been expected, show a gradual decrease in the number of those injured receiving benefits from sources other than compensation, and it is generally expected that more reliance will be placed in the law as a protection.

The showing is very gratifying in this respect. The percentages run from 14.5%, 14.4% and 13.8% for the years 1913, 1914 and 1915, respectively, of those having from one to three sources of benefits.

TABLE 6.
TEMPORARY TOTAL DISABILITIES.
Classification According to Weeks' Duration.

Duration of Disability. (Weeks)	FISCAL YEAR.					
	1913		1914		1915	
	No. of Claims.	Per Cent.	No. of Claims.	Per Cent.	No. of Claims.	Per Cent.
Less than 1....	1,681	13.6	1,816	14.8	1,865	16.6
1 to 2.....	3,157	25.5	3,138	24.9	2,805	25.
2 to 3.....	2,113	17.1	2,175	17.4	1,742	15.6
3 to 4.....	1,365	11.	1,262	10.	1,067	9.5
4 to 5.....	1,139	9.2	1,164	9.2	867	7.7
5 to 6.....	658	5.3	555	4.4	470	4.2
6 to 7.....	439	3.5	469	3.7	456	4.1
7 to 8.....	281	2.3	277	2.2	243	2.2
8 to 9.....	330	2.7	349	2.7	370	3.3
9 to 10.....	160	1.3	150	1.1	131	1.2
10 to 11.....	138	1.1	157	1.1	179	1.6
11 to 12.....	100	.8	91	.7	89	.8
12 to 13.....	131	1.1	225	1.8	184	1.64
13 to 14.....	54	.4	47	.4	36	.32
14 to 15.....	65	.5	51	.4	25	.22
15 to 16.....	43	.3	41	.4	50	.44
16 to 17.....	21	.2	27	.2	15	.33
17 to 18.....	93	.8	118	.9	108	.9
18 to 19.....	15	.1	26	.2	21	.2
19 to 20.....	36	.3	29	.2	30	.27
20 to 21.....	28	.2	10	.1	13	.12
21 to 22.....	71	.6	77	.6	85	.75
22 to 23.....	23	.2	23	.2	8	.07
23 to 24.....	13	.1	19	.1	11	.09
24 to 25.....	10	.1	15	.1	8	.07
25 to 26.....	44	.3	74	.6	74	.7
Over 26.....	172	1.4	201	1.6	238	2.12

TABLE 7.
PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABILITY.

				FISCAL YEAR.			
				1914		1915	
				No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.
½ to 4 degrees....	\$12.50	\$100		630	42.6	504	38.
4 to 8 degrees....	100	200		342	23.1	321	24.2
8 to 12 degrees....	200	300		132	8.9	141	10.6
12 to 16 degrees....	300	400		81	5.5	78	6.
16 to 20 degrees....	400	500		67	4.5	69	5.2
20 to 24 degrees....	500	600		26	1.8	38	3.
24 to 28 degrees....	600	700		18	1.2	21	1.6
28 to 32 degrees....	700	800		34	2.3	30	2.3
32 to 36 degrees....	800	900		45	3.	23	1.7
36 to 40 degrees....	900	1,000		51	3.5	41	3.
40 to 44 degrees....	1,000	1,100		2	.1	4	.3
44 to 48 degrees....	1,100	1,200		8	.6	7	.5
48 to 52 degrees....	1,200	1,300		15	1.	16	1.2
52 to 56 degrees....	1,300	1,400		4	.3	9	.7
56 to 60 degrees....	1,400	1,500		23	1.6	25	1.8
Total.....				1,487	100.0	1,327	100.0

Each degree represents \$25.00 and all Permanent Partial Disabilities are rated according to the relation the injury bears to the maximum amount, which is 60 degrees or \$1,500.00 for the loss of the major arm.

TABLE 8.
PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABILITIES SHOWING PERCENTAGES
OF NUMBER AND AMOUNT PER CLASS.

CLASS	1 Number P. P. D.	2 Per Cent. of Total Number P. P. D.'s	3 Per Cent. of Injured in Class	4 Total Award for P. P. D.	5 Average Amount of Award for P. P. D.	6 Per Cent. of P. P. D. Awards
1.....	17	1.3	13.4	\$4,350 00	\$255 88	1.15
2.....	14	1.05	16	6,025 00	430 35	1.58
3.....	6	.45	16	725 00	120 83	.2
5.....	67	5.05	10.6	22,912 50	341 97	6.03
6.....	12	.9	10	6,262 50	521 88	1.6
7.....	82	6.29	13.2	26,712 50	325 76	7.03
8.....	48	3.6	11	21,200 00	441 66	5.6
9.....	6	.45	67	912 50	152 08	.23
10.....	672	50.7	12.3	198,537 50	288 00	51.0
12.....	3	.22	7.3	425 00	141 67	.11
13.....	6	.45	12	975 00	162 50	.25
14.....	17	1.28	10.5	5,037 50	296 32	1.3
15.....	3	.22	10	850 00	283 33	.22
16.....	67	5.05	8.1	20,275 00	302 61	5.34
17.....	19	1.4	10	6,612 50	348 02	1.74
18.....	15	1.13	7	4,062 50	270 83	1.06
19.....	2	.15	5.2	300 00	150 00	.07
21.....	11	.82	10	4,350 00	395 45	1.15
22.....	6	.45	16.7	1,062 50	177 08	.27
23.....	3	.22	3.3	500 00	166 66	.13
24.....	8	.6	6.1	1,937 50	282 19	.5
25.....	2	.15	25	975 00	487 50	.25
29.....	91	6.86	21.4	18,175 00	199 72	4.8
31.....	6	.45	11	3,162 50	527 08	.83
33.....	11	.82	12	1,300 00	118 18	.34
34.....	59	4.44	13.8	12,350 00	209 32	3.4

TABLE 8—Concluded.

CLASS	1 Number P. P. D.	2 Per Cent. of Total Number P. P. D.'s	3 Per Cent. of Injured in Class	4 Total Award for P. P. D.	5 Average Amount of Award for P. P. D.	6 Per Cent. of P. P. D. Awards
35.....	3	.22	5.2	137 50	45 83	.08
37.....	7	.52	1.2	1,025 00	146 43	.27
38.....	9	.7	16	1,800 00	200 00	.47
39.....	11	.82	16	2,487 50	226 13	.65
40.....	5	.4	11.9	1,487 50	297 50	.4
41.....	2	.15	7.6	37 50	18 75	.01
42.....	23	1.73	5.9	4,337 50	188 58	1.14
43.....	5	.4	4.4	437 50	87 50	.11
44.....	4	.3	9	787 50	196 87	.2
48.....	5	.4	38.4	2,025 00	406 25	.54
Totals.....	1,327	100.00	11.8	\$379,550 00	\$286 02	100.00

- (1) Number P. P. D's per Class and Total.
- (2) Per Cent. of Total Number of Disabilities in Each Class.
- (3) Per Cent. of All Injuries per Class Which Resulted in P. P. D.
- (4) Total Award for P. P. D.
- (5) Average Amount of P. P. D. Award.
- (6) Per Cent. of the Total Awards for P. P. D. Paid by Each Class.

TABLE 9.
NATIVITY TABLE.

STATE OR COUNTRY	1913		1914		1915	
	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.
Washington	726	5.9	720	5.7	720	6.4
Other Pacific States.....	486	3.9	563	4.5	449	4.
West Central States.....	1,657	13.4	1,741	13.8	1,589	14.
South Central States.....	183	1.5	172	1.4	119	1.1
East Central States.....	1,959	15.8	2,001	15.8	1,740	15.6
South Atlantic States.....	422	3.4	437	3.5	404	3.6
North Atlantic States.....	585	4.7	586	4.7	480	4.3
New England States.....	218	1.8	231	1.9	155	1.4
United States(state not given)	70	.6	106	.8	55	.5
Canada	449	3.6	487	3.9	466	4.2
England	271	2.2	284	2.3	254	2.3
Scotland	111	.9	99	.8	100	.9
Ireland	158	1.3	187	1.5	155	1.4
Sweden	681	5.5	746	5.9	816	7.3
Norway	588	4.8	589	4.7	559	5.
Finland	413	3.3	443	3.5	426	3.8
Germany	369	3.	381	3.3	306	2.7
Austria-Hungary	881	7.1	840	6.6	680	6.1
Russia	220	1.8	368	2.9	336	3.
Italy	488	3.9	593	4.7	500	4.5
Greece	226	1.8	213	1.7	195	1.8
Japan	154	1.2	163	1.4	129	1.2
All other countries.....	507	4.1	526	3.8	461	4.
Nativity not stated.....	558	4.5	111	.9	96	.9
Totals, all countries....	12,380	100.00	2,586	100.00	11,190	100.00

TABLE 10.

SHOWING PER CLASS, TOTAL NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS, FOREIGN BIRTH, NATURALIZATION, AND ENGLISH SPEAKING.

CLASS	Total Injuries	Foreign Born	Per Cent. of Injured That Are Foreign Born	Naturalized	Not Naturalized	Not Stated	Do Not Speak English	Speaks English Imperfectly
1.....	127	78	61.4	13	26	39	10	14
2.....	85	34	40	14	10	10	1	1
3.....	37	15	40.6	7	3	5	1	.....
5.....	632	259	41	92	50	117	8	8
6.....	126	43	34	17	10	16	3	3
7.....	621	364	58.6	66	96	202	19	29
8.....	437	214	49	49	61	104	15	16
9.....	89	54	60.6	19	12	23	1	1
10.....	2,125	1,013	47.7	161	334	518	27	37
10.....	2,460	1,220	50	299	413	508	91	109
10.....	784	198	25.3	75	53	70	6	9
10.....	70	25	35.7	6	7	12	1	2
12.....	40	22	55	3	10	9	.....	2
13.....	51	11	20	5	3	3	1	2
14.....	161	65	43.7	20	24	21	2	2
15.....	30	2	6.6	1	.....	1	.....	.....
16.....	820	681	83	171	256	254	61	29
17.....	193	143	74	18	74	51	24	20
18.....	105	68	65	13	34	21	3	8
19.....	38	22	58	3	12	7	.....	.....
20.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21.....	113	24	21	9	2	13	.....	1
22.....	36	14	38	4	6	4	.....	.....
23.....	10	5	50	2	1	2	.....	.....
24.....	130	35	26	13	7	15	3	2
25.....	8	4	50	1	1	2	1	.....
29.....	426	179	42	46	66	67	15	13
31.....	54	32	59	4	10	18	.....	5
33.....	96	42	50	15	14	13	1	2
34.....	425	154	36	56	42	56	6	6
35.....	58	42	74	12	20	10	1	6
37.....	57	27	50	9	2	16	.....	.....
38.....	53	9	16	1	5	3	1	1
39.....	65	14	21	4	4	6	1	1
40.....	42	15	36	6	5	4	1	.....
41.....	26	3	11.5	2	1	.....	.....	.....
42.....	386	213	55	66	52	95	2	2
43.....	114	59	51.7	15	29	15	3	2
44.....	44	11	25	2	2	7	1	.....
45.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47.....	5	1	20	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
48.....	13	3	23	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Totals..	11,190	5,417	48.4	1,320	1,759	2,338	310	333

The table of foreign born gives a clear statement in itself per class of the foreign element and the condition from naturalization and English speaking standpoints, as compared with other classes.

When we think that 48.4% of all those injured are foreign born and less than 25% of foreigners injured were naturalized, and about 6% of these foreign born that could not speak English, we at once commence to study the table to see where the principal part of these percentages are made up, and we find class 15 the lowest and class 16 the highest percentages of foreign born.

TABLE 11.
PERSONAL FAULT.

FAULT.	1914		1915	
	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
Risk of trade.....	10,279	81.7	9,956	89.
Workman's fault	906	7.2	589	5.3
Fellow servant's fault.....	399	3.2	163	1.5
Employer's fault	31	.2	13	.1
Foreman's fault	18	.1	6	.05
Third person's fault.....	25	.2	17	.15
Facts not ascertainable....	928	7.4	446	3.9
Total.....	12,586	100.0	11,190	100.00

TABLE 12.
CONJUGAL CONDITION OF INJURED WORKMEN.

	Number.
Single	5,704
Married, no dependents.....	1,684
Married, one child.....	1,278
Married, two children.....	1,125
Married, three children.....	737
Married, four children.....	378
Married, five children.....	178
Married, six children.....	71
Married, seven children.....	25
Married, eight children.....	7
Married, nine children.....	3
Total.....	11,190

SUMMARY.

	1913		1914		1915	
	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
Single	6,778	54.7	6,698	53.2	5,704	51.
Married	5,602	45.3	5,888	46.8	5,486	49.
Total...	12,380	100%	12,586	100%	11,190	100%

TABLE 13.
WAGE LOSS AND MEDICAL TREATMENT VS. COMPENSATION.

Number cases reporting medical treatment.....	1,907
Total amount of wages lost.....	\$143,695 72
Total cost of medical treatment.....	32,808 01
Amount of immediate loss to employee....	\$176,503 73
Awards for temporary disability or immediate loss borne by employer.....	63,328 55
Net amount borne by employee.....	\$113,175 18
Percentage of loss borne by employer.....	36%
Percentage borne by employee.....	64%

The above claims represent 62,828 days lost and 147 showed P. P. D's amounting to \$35,512.50 which have not been included in the above amount for the reason that it is generally considered that the compensation merely offsets the disability.

TABLE 14.
MECHANICAL INJURIES.

AGENCY	Fatal Acci- dents	Per- manent Total Disabil- ities	Tem- porary Total Disabil- ities	All In- juries	Work Days Lost	Safe G'dred	Not Safe G'dred	Other
1. Motors (engines, dynamos, flywheels, etc.)	3	.....	115	118	4,244	27	6	85
2. Air fans, steam pumps, etc. ....	.....	.....	4	4	55	.....	1	3
3. Gearing (cogs, etc.)	1	1	97	99	3,449	26	18	55
4. Set screws .....	.....	.....	12	12	290	4	4	4
5. Shafting	3	.....	15	18	894	4	3	11
6. Belts and pulleys	1	.....	85	86	2,817	22	9	55
7. Cables	1	.....	380	381	13,994	25	14	342
8. Conveying and hoisting machinery .....	.....	.....	19	19	697	.....	1	18
9. Elevators and lifts .....	.....	.....	24	24	1,360	8	1	15
10. Cranes and derricks (steam, electric, portable, etc.) .....	.....	.....	71	71	2,533	12	5	54
11. Slab and spalt conveyors .....	.....	.....	55	55	1,617	9	3	43
12. Hoisting and conveying ap- paratus, n. e. s. ....	.....	.....	15	15	1,133	2	1	12
13. Steam shovels .....	.....	.....	5	5	506	.....	1	4
15. Coupling cars, etc.	2	.....	61	61	1,842	7	2	54
16. Falls from trains .....	.....	.....	5	5	160	.....	1	4
17. Struck by trains	6	.....	71	71	3,114	11	3	63
18. Collisions and derailments	1	.....	53	53	3,079	3	2	49
19. Hand cars, push cars, speeders .....	.....	.....	11	11	234	1	.....	10
20. Coal cars, dump cars, tram cars .....	.....	.....	110	110	3,811	17	4	89
21. Other railway causes	8	.....	3	3	51	1	.....	10
22. Hand brakes .....	.....	.....	13	13	236	3	.....	10
23. Saws (power driven)	1	.....	696	697	18,767	423	37	237
24. Planers .....	.....	.....	57	57	1,813	29	8	20
25. Jointers .....	.....	.....	32	32	1,010	21	4	7
26. Shapers .....	.....	.....	31	31	783	15	.....	16
27. Lathes .....	.....	.....	5	5	35	3	.....	2
28. Log carriages .....	.....	.....	79	79	2,004	25	2	52
29. Live rolls, cables, chains and blocks	1	.....	88	89	2,455	37	3	49
30. Heading machines (cooper- age, etc.) .....	.....	.....	3	3	148	3	.....	.....
31. Other wood working ma- chines .....	.....	.....	7	7	84	1	2	4
32. Paper making machinery .....	.....	.....	24	24	387	6	.....	18
33. Printing presses, paper cut- ters, stitchers, etc. ....	.....	.....	25	25	379	6	1	18
34. Textile machinery (sewing machines, etc.) .....	.....	.....	5	5	50	2	.....	3
35. Laundry machines .....	.....	.....	10	10	142	5	1	4
37. Automobiles and motorcycles .....	.....	.....	53	53	1,722	5	2	46
38. Drilling and milling machines .....	.....	.....	38	38	758	5	.....	33
39. Lathes .....	.....	.....	8	8	85	3	.....	5
40. Drop and other power ham- mers .....	.....	.....	16	16	299	5	.....	11
41. Shears .....	.....	.....	8	8	185	2	.....	6
42. Cement mixers	2	.....	21	21	679	3	1	19
43. Polishing machines .....	.....	.....	2	2	48	.....	1	1
44. Contact with grindstones, emery wheels, etc. ....	.....	.....	18	18	414	5	.....	13
45. Struck by fragments of polishing wheels .....	.....	.....	1	1	4	.....	.....	1
46. Others .....	.....	.....	18	18	453	3	3	12
47. Machines used in bakeries, confectionery establishm'ts .....	.....	.....	13	13	396	4	.....	9
48. Machines not elsewhere specified .....	.....	.....	19	19	559	6	1	12
Totals	30	1	2,501	2,532	79,775	799	145	1,588

In presenting the table of mechanical injuries, we have this year included the permanent total disabilities and the fatals showing what

class of machinery is responsible for the serious injuries as well as the greatest number.

We find that in addition to 11,190 total temporary disabilities, nine permanent total disabilities and 188 fatals, making a total of 11,387—2,501 or 22.8% were mechanical and 8,855 were non-mechanical, or 77.8%. Out of the mechanical 799 or 31.7% were on machines safe guarded, while 145 or 5.7% of all mechanical accidents were upon machines not safe guarded, or 1.27% of all accidents were due to the lack of safe guarded machines.

TABLE 15.
NON-MECHANICAL INJURIES.

CAUSES	Fatal Acci- dents	Per- manent Total Disabil- ities	Tem- porary Total Disabil- ities	All Non- Mechan- ical Injuries	Work Days Lost
1. Explosives (powder, dynamite, etc.).....	5	1	23	29	1,622
2. Explosion and ignition gases, dust, etc.....	5	.....	51	56	2,009
3. Explosion of boilers, steam pipes and other machines	4	.....	9	13	247
4. Other injuries from steam and hot liquids...	1	.....	39	40	777
5. Caustics .....	.....	.....	7	7	73
6. Explosion of molten metals.....	.....	.....	12	12	379
7. Other accidents from molten metals.....	.....	.....	16	16	218
8. Vats, pans, etc. (containing hot liquids or caustics) .....	.....	.....	16	16	238
9. Electricity	6	.....	24	30	521
10. Fire and heat, n. e. s.....	2	.....	20	22	750
11. Fall from ladder, scaffold, platform, etc...	9	2	286	297	14,748
12. Fall from machinery, trucks, engines, etc...	8	.....	126	134	5,565
13. Fall caused by collapse of support.....	.....	.....	154	154	8,662
14. Fall through opening in floor, etc.....	1	.....	83	84	2,134
15. Fall in hoistway, shaft, etc.....	.....	.....	4	4	371
16. Fall on stairs, steps, etc.....	.....	.....	10	10	181
17. Fall on level by slipping.....	1	.....	742	743	20,900
18. Fall on level by tripping.....	.....	.....	195	195	4,737
19. Fall by jumping.....	.....	.....	47	47	1,341
20. Other falls	3	.....	105	108	3,094
21. Falling overhead coal, rock and earth (mining, quarrying, excavating, etc.)....	10	2	472	484	15,136
22. Slide or cave-in (earth, rock, etc.).....	6	.....	63	69	5,227
23. Falling pile of material (grain sacks, coal, cement, etc.) .....	.....	.....	59	59	2,455
24. Falling timbers, lumber, etc.....	3	.....	656	659	17,585
25. Falling trees	24	.....	229	253	11,087
26. Rolling or moving logs.....	35	.....	447	482	23,608
27. Other falling objects(walls, doors, lds, etc.)	4	.....	549	553	14,169
28. Tools or weights dropped by persons injured	.....	.....	122	122	2,818
29. Falling objects dropped by other persons...	.....	2	43	45	1,479
30. Fall of material from trucks, cars or trams in transit.....	2	.....	82	84	2,261
31. Handling trucks, wheelbarrows, scrapers...	.....	.....	296	296	7,568
32. Handling or moving heavy machinery, stone, or other materials.....	.....	.....	245	245	6,003
33. Handling of lumber, timbers, etc.....	.....	1	291	292	5,810
34. Cause insufficiently described for classificat'n	.....	.....	1	1	25
35. Lifting .....	.....	.....	368	368	8,603
36. Struck in eye by piece of metal, glass, emery dust, etc.....	.....	.....	315	315	5,442
37. Other injuries from flying objects.....	9	.....	311	320	6,545
38. Vehicles and accidents caused by animals...	3	.....	198	201	8,379
39. Hand tools (hammers, knives, wrenches, files, etc.)	1	.....	309	310	5,363
40. Tools in hands of fellow workmen.....	.....	.....	9	9	102
41. Caught on nail, sharp projection, etc.....	1	.....	291	292	5,137
42. Cut on glass.....	.....	.....	27	27	401
43. Cut by ax or adz.....	.....	.....	538	538	10,454
44. Injured by stepping on nail, etc.....	1	.....	123	124	2,251
45. Injured by cross-cut saw.....	1	.....	102	103	1,735
46. Injured by peavy, pick, pickaroon.....	1	.....	143	144	2,425
47. Injured by hand brakes (street car, etc.)....	.....	.....	10	10	160
48. Puncture by splinter, cable strand, etc.....	.....	.....	348	348	6,119
49. Inhalation of poisonous gases.....	.....	.....	15	15	277
50. Drowning not otherwise explainable.....	10	.....	.....	10	.....
51. All other	2	.....	44	46	1,108
	.....	.....	14	14	189
Totals.....	158	8	8,689	8,855	248,547

TABLE 16.—LONG BONE FRACTURES.

NAME OF BONE	1914				1915			
	Number	Average Weeks Duration of Disability	Number P. P. D. Awards	Amount of P. P. D. Awards	Number	Average Weeks Duration of Disability	Number P. P. D. Awards	Amount of P. P. D. Awards
FEMUR—								
Plated (plate removed).....	4	59	4	\$653 12	1	61	1	\$800 00
Plated (not removed).....	8	36	7	435 70	2	41	2	250 00
Wired (not removed).....	1	45	1	500 00				
Murphy's bone splint.....	2	35	1	550 00				
Ivory peg.....	1	36	1	250 00				
All other.....	28	29	18	332 64	31	40	26	392 30
Total Thigh.....	44	34	32	\$373 43	34	41	29	\$579 30
TIBIA—								
Potts.....	14	18	5	\$260 00				
Malleolus.....	5	16						
Murphy's bone splint.....	1	19						
Plated (not removed).....	3	29	1	500 00				
Plated (removed).....	3	35	2	225 00	1	13	1	\$150 00
All others.....	146	17	38	252 00	44	18	15	232 50
Total Tibia.....	172	17	46	\$247 29	45	18	16	\$227 50
FIBULA—								
Plated (plate removed).....	1	8			1	39		
Green stick.....	3	8						
Malleolus.....					4	13		
All others.....	37	15	2	\$312 50	68	13	12	\$300 00
Total Fibula.....	41	14	2	\$312 50	73	14	12	\$300 00

TIBIA AND FIBULA—									
Non-union	1	56	1	\$500 00	6	8	.....	.....	.....
Malleolus	1	21	1	150 00	4	34	4	\$412 50	.....
Wired (not removed)	1	21	1	500 00	4	52	2	275 00	.....
Plate (not removed)	1	47	1	400 00	2	20	6	131 00	.....
Potts fracture	4	12	1	175 00	19	35	1	175 00	.....
Murphy's bone splint .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	78	1	200 00	.....
Wired (not removed) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	49	3	833 00	.....
Plated (not removed) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	31	58	295 00	.....
All others	65	20	33	233 00	114	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Tibia and Fibula—	73	27	38	\$265 15	150	30	75	\$322 50	.....
All fractures of leg									
.....	286	19	86	\$256 70	208	24	103	\$192 50	.....
ARM									
HUMERUS—									
Wired (not removed)	1	26	1	\$375 00	1	12	1	\$1,000 00	.....
Plated (not removed)	3	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plated (removed)	1	48	1	1,250 00	1	15	.....	.....	.....
Murphy's bone splint	1	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wired (removed) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	19	.....	.....	.....
All others	24	14	11	352 27	23	16	11	570 00	.....
Total Arm	30	16	13	\$423 00	26	15	12	\$906 00	.....
FOREARM									
ULNA—									
Plated (not removed)	1	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All others	24	10	4	\$506 00	24	8	4	\$162 50	.....
Total Ulna	25	10	4	\$506 00	24	8	4	\$162 50	.....
RADIUS—									
Green stick	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Golles	7	11	1	\$25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Styloid	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other	61	8	5	275 00	57	9	7	\$395 00	.....
Total Radius	72	8	6	\$233 30	57	9	7	\$395 00	.....

Table 16.—LONG BONE FRACTURES.—Concluded.

NAME OF BONE	1914				1915			
	Number	Average Weeks Duration of Disability	Number P. P. D. Awards	Amount of P. P. D. Awards	Number	Average Weeks Duration of Disability	Number P. P. D. Awards	Amount of P. P. D. Awards
ULNA AND RADIUS—								
Colles	13	15	2	\$87 50	43	11	9	\$175 00
Wired (removed)	1	20	1	700 00				
Wired (not removed)	1	30						
Plated (not removed)	2	23						
Plated (removed)	1	30	1	150 00				
All other	35	14	11	343 18		19	8	209 00
Total Ulna and Radius	53	15	15	\$273 30	55	13	17	\$194 10
All fractures of the forearm	150	11	25	\$301 00	136	11	23	\$215 00

TABLE 17.
SUMMARY—LONG BONE FRACTURES.

NAME OF BONE	Number	Average Weeks Duration of Dis- ability	Number of P. P. D. Awards	Per- centage Resulting in P. P. D.	Average Award P. P. D.
Tibia	45	18	16	33	\$227 50
Fibula	73	14	12	17	300 00
Tibia and Fibula.....	150	30	75	50	292 50
Total Leg	268	24	103	38.5	\$192 50
Femur	34	41	29	85	\$379 30
Ulna	24	8	4	16	\$162 50
Radius	57	9	7	12.5	305 00
Ulna and Radius	55	13	17	31	194 10
Total Forearm	136	11	28	20	\$215 00
Arm	26	15	12	46.1	\$606 00

TABLE 18.—BRUISES.

MEMBER	Number of Injuries	Duration of Dis-abilities (Work Days)	Average Duration of Dis-abilities	Amount of Time Lost Awards	Average Time Lost Award	Awards to Parents 10% of P. P. D.	Number P. P. D. Awards	Amount of P. P. D. Awards	Total Awards for Members
Foot	415	8,914	21.4	\$11,518.40	\$27.75	.....	7	\$1,950.00	\$13,468.40
First toe	200	2,591	12.9	3,530.12	17.65	.....	3	475.00	4,005.12
One other toe	89	1,605	15.2	883.50	21.85	.....	3	75.00	958.50
Two toes	34	480	14.3	607.66	17.87	.....	.....	.....	607.66
Three toes	20	312	15.6	387.55	19.87	.....	.....	.....	387.55
Four toes	18	322	21.7	557.85	30.99	.....	.....	.....	557.85
Five toes	2	38	14	32.85	16.42	.....	.....	.....	32.85
Leg	349	9,435	27	12,542.90	35.94	.....	4	1,050.00	13,592.90
Thigh	89	1,547	17.3	2,041.80	22.94	.....	1	25.00	2,066.80
Ankle	58	1,906	32.8	2,835.00	48.87	.....	2	450.00	3,285.00
Knee	162	4,917	30.3	6,607.05	40.78	.....	12	3,400.00	10,007.05
Hip	69	1,860	26.9	2,513.40	36.42	.....	3	1,050.00	3,563.40
Hand	211	3,986	18.8	5,508.80	26.10	\$10.00	13	2,887.50	8,406.30
Thumb	136	2,466	18.1	3,376.15	24.81	.....	10	1,225.00	4,601.15
First finger	138	2,175	15.7	2,869.95	20.79	.....	13	800.00	3,669.95
Second finger	124	1,943	15.6	2,566.75	20.69	.....	7	350.00	2,916.75
Third finger	131	2,229	17	2,765.00	21.00	.....	6	300.00	3,065.00
Fourth finger	73	1,211	16.6	1,688.50	23.05	.....	5	212.50	1,896.00
First and second fingers	35	659	18.8	819.95	23.42	.....	5	875.00	1,694.95
Second and third fingers	40	781	19.3	1,062.05	23.30	.....	6	475.00	1,537.05
Third and fourth fingers	24	376	15.6	529.70	22.08	.....	2	87.50	617.20
Three fingers	21	382	18.1	515.55	24.55	.....	5	362.50	878.05
Four fingers	6	204	34	327.25	54.54	.....	2	557.50	914.75
Thumb and two fingers	1	9	9	15.70	15.70	.....	.....	.....	15.70
Thumb and three fingers	1	52	52	75.00	75.00	.....	.....	.....	75.00
Thumb and four fingers	1	69	69	79.60	79.60	90.00	1	900.00	1,069.60
Wrist	24	295	12.2	379.70	15.79	.....	.....	.....	379.70
Forearm	42	775	18.4	1,012.80	24.11	.....	3	675.00	1,687.80
Elbow	23	383	16.6	533.75	23.08	.....	.....	.....	533.75
Arm	51	714	14	921.30	18.06	.....	.....	.....	921.30
Shoulder	105	3,341	31.8	4,675.65	44.53	.....	5	1,050.00	5,725.65
Neck	6	255	42.5	268.90	44.81	.....	.....	.....	268.90
Spine	2	144	72	231.65	115.82	.....	.....	.....	231.65
Back	196	4,811	24.5	6,906.86	35.25	.....	5	1,050.00	7,956.86

Table 18.—BRUISES.—Concluded.

MEMBER	Number of Injuries	Duration of Disabilities (Work Days)	Average Duration of Disabilities	Amount of Time Loss Awards	Average Time Loss Award	Awards to Parents 10% of P. P. D.	Number of P. P. D. Awards	Amount of P. P. D. Awards	Total Awards for Members
Chest	119	2,160	18.1	\$2,945 90	\$24 75	.....	.....	.....	\$2,945 90
Side	90	1,784	19.8	2,427 80	26 97	.....	.....	.....	3,352 80
One rib	3	30	10	44 15	14 71	.....	2	\$25 00	44 15
Two ribs	8	132	16.5	161 85	20 23	.....	.....	.....	161 85
Three ribs	1	43	43	62 00	62 00	.....	.....	.....	62 00
Scrotum	3	84	28	114 80	38 26	.....	.....	.....	114 80
Pelvis	2	38	19	44 40	22 20	.....	.....	.....	44 40
Abdomen	22	531	21.4	775 15	35 23	.....	.....	.....	775 15
Groin	5	70	14	105 60	21 12	.....	.....	.....	105 60
Testicles	26	524	20.1	624 40	24 01	.....	.....	.....	624 40
Head	54	1,150	21.2	1,525 75	28 24	.....	.....	625 00	2,150 75
Skull	1	14	14	11 15	11 15	.....	1	.....	11 15
Scalp	3	57	19	62 95	20 98	.....	.....	.....	62 95
Face	26	301	11.5	420 75	15 18	.....	.....	.....	420 75
Nose	8	92	7.3	25 55	8 55	.....	.....	.....	25 55
Jaw	3	27	9	37 05	12 35	.....	.....	.....	37 05
Brain (concussion)	1	16	16	32 30	32 30	.....	.....	.....	32 30
Eye	162	2,169	13	8,088 45	19 06	.....	14	5,762 50	8,850 95
Ear	1	9	9	10 40	10 40	.....	.....	.....	10 40
Multiple members	257	6,954	27	9,554 85	37 29	.....	4	700 00	10,254 85
Totals	3,626	76,311	20.9	\$103,288 87	\$28 40	\$150 50	144	\$28,325 00	\$131,764 37

TABLE 19.—CUTS.

MEMBER	Number of Injuries	Duration of Disabilities (Work Days)	Average Duration of Disabilities	Amount of Time Loss Awards	Average Time Award	Awards to Parents 10% of P. P. D.	Number of P. P. D. Awards	Amount of P. P. D. Awards	Total Awards for Members
Foot	132	4,162	21.6	\$5,181 10	\$26 98	.....	5	\$1,087 50	\$6,268 60
First toe	67	1,115	16.6	1,334 95	19 92	.....	2	62 50	1,397 45
One other toe	21	273	13.2	338 45	16 10	.....	.....	.....	338 45
Two toes	15	313	20.8	391 50	26 10	.....	1	50 00	441 50
Three toes	1	33	33	38 05	38 05	.....	.....	.....	38 05
Four toes	2	71	35.5	102 25	51 15	.....	.....	.....	102 25
Leg	118	2,509	21.2	3,382 85	28 65	\$17 30	2	550 00	3,930 15
Thigh	18	427	23.7	597 60	33 20	.....	.....	.....	597 60
Ankle	28	593	21.1	801 65	30 77	.....	.....	.....	801 65
Knee	103	2,190	21.2	2,867 70	27 84	.....	1	825 00	3,692 70
Hip	67	1,088	16.2	1,452 30	21 67	.....	17	2,900 00	4,352 30
Hand	276	4,682	16.9	6,447 45	23 72	12 50	12	962 50	7,432 45
Thumb	141	2,555	18.1	3,654 22	25 91	.....	.....	.....	3,654 22
First finger	187	3,366	18.1	4,408 20	23 57	.....	17	1,987 50	6,345 70
Second finger	118	2,018	17.1	2,801 30	23 73	8 75	14	650 00	3,450 05
Third finger	122	2,177	17.8	2,876 65	23 57	16 25	12	762 50	3,655 40
Fourth finger	82	1,343	16.3	1,836 05	22 39	.....	13	412 50	2,248 55
First and second fingers	62	1,391	22.4	1,907 60	30 76	.....	11	1,375 00	3,282 60
Second and third fingers	52	1,048	19.3	1,482 30	28 50	.....	6	500 00	1,982 20
Third and fourth fingers	27	632	22.3	836 35	30 60	8 75	5	337 50	1,167 60
Three fingers	39	997	23.2	1,277 15	32 74	.....	8	825 00	2,102 15
Four fingers	10	194	19.4	252 45	25 24	10 00	2	900 00	1,152 45
Thumb and one finger	9	291	22.3	365 45	29 49	.....	1	87 50	352 95
Thumb and two fingers	1	26	26	30 00	30 00	.....	.....	.....	30 00
Wrist	76	1,214	15.9	1,748 70	23 00	.....	3	500 00	2,248 70
Forearm	51	967	19.5	1,381 50	26 10	.....	3	312 50	1,694 00
Elbow	18	235	13	310 50	17 25	.....	.....	.....	310 50
Arm	33	498	15	649 15	19 67	.....	2	550 00	1,199 15
Shoulder	7	116	16.5	147 70	21 10	.....	.....	.....	147 70
Neck	3	25	8.3	27 90	9 30	.....	.....	.....	27 90
Back	7	115	16.4	143 35	20 47	.....	.....	.....	143 35
Chest	3	74	24.6	121 10	40 35	.....	.....	.....	121 10
Side	4	66	16.5	87 80	21 82	.....	.....	.....	87 80
Abdomen	1	18	18	20 75	20 75	.....	.....	.....	20 75

Table 19.—CUTS.—Concluded.

MEMBER	Number of Injuries	Duration of Disabilities (Work Days)	Average Duration of Disabilities	Amount of Time Loss Awards	Average Time Loss Award	Awards to Parents 10% of P. P. D.	Number of P. P. D. Awards	Amount of P. P. D. Awards	Total Awards for Members
Scrotum	7	193	27.5	\$241 35	\$24 77	.....	.....	.....	\$241 35
Head	85	1,473	17.3	2,051 30	24 13	.....	1	\$400 00	2,451 30
Scalp	48	686	14.4	2,051 35	19 27	.....	.....	.....	2,025 25
Face	82	804	9.7	1,058 65	12 61	.....	.....	.....	1,058 65
Nose	15	130	8.6	186 80	12 45	.....	.....	.....	186 80
Forehead	26	573	22	177 00	29 91	.....	1	1,500 00	2,277 70
Jaw	1	13	13	15 00	15 00	.....	.....	.....	15 00
Eye	90	1,336	14.8	2,106 45	23 33	.....	17	7,700 00	9,806 45
Ear	6	47	7.8	62 35	10 39	.....	.....	.....	62 35
Tongue	1	2	2	2 90	2 90	.....	.....	.....	2 90
Multiple members	62	2,194	35.3	3,207 45	51 73	\$70 00	13	4,150 00	7,427 45
Totals	2,334	44,067	18.5	\$59,830 62	\$25 09	\$128 55	169	\$29,337 50	\$89,306 67

TABLE 20.—PUNCTURES.

MEMBER	Number of Injuries	Duration of Disabilities (Work Days)	Average Duration of Disabilities	Amount of Time Loss Awards	Average Time Loss Award	Awards to Parents 10% of P. P. D.	Number of P. P. D. Awards	Amount of P. P. D. Awards	Total Awards for Members
Foot	168	1,985	11.5	\$2,640 85	\$15 72	.....	1	\$100 00	\$2,740 85
First toe	10	96	9.6	120 95	12 09	.....	.....	.....	120 95
Leg	13	213	16.3	309 05	23 71	.....	.....	.....	309 05
Thigh	8	140	17.4	160 70	20 08	.....	.....	.....	160 70
Ankle	6	69	11.5	91 00	15 16	.....	.....	.....	91 00
Knee	11	162	14.7	189 25	17 20	.....	.....	.....	189 25
Hip	12	171	14.2	244 50	20 37	.....	.....	.....	244 50
Hand	78	875	11.2	1,168 30	14 97	.....	2	200 00	1,368 30
Thumb	18	186	10.3	245 70	13 65	.....	.....	.....	245 70
First finger	17	145	8.5	168 20	11 68	.....	.....	.....	168 20
Second finger	11	101	9	151 60	13 78	.....	.....	.....	151 60
Third finger	9	130	14	174 15	19 35	.....	1	50 00	224 15
Fourth finger	5	126	25.2	211 50	42 30	.....	.....	.....	211 50
Second and third fingers	1	5	5	4 35	4 35	.....	.....	.....	4 35
Four fingers	1	46	46	53 05	53 05	.....	.....	.....	53 05
Thumb and one finger	1	4	4	6 90	6 90	.....	.....	.....	6 90
Wrist	15	156	10.5	213 10	14 20	.....	.....	.....	213 10
Forearm	8	86	10.7	98 40	12 30	.....	.....	.....	98 40
Elbow	2	22	11	27 95	13 97	.....	.....	.....	27 95
Arm	7	78	11	114 75	16 39	.....	.....	.....	114 75
Shoulder	3	124	41.3	152 70	50 90	.....	.....	.....	152 70
Back	2	33	16.5	38 05	19 02	.....	.....	.....	38 05
Abdomen	2	76	38	88 20	44 10	.....	.....	.....	88 20
Penis	1	14	14	16 15	16 15	.....	.....	.....	16 15
Scrotum	1	5	5	5 75	5 75	.....	.....	.....	5 75
Face	3	30	10	32 60	10 86	.....	.....	.....	32 60
Nose	1	8	8	16 15	16 15	.....	.....	.....	16 15
Jaw	1	12	12	13 85	13 85	.....	.....	.....	13 85
Eye	8	97	12.1	137 95	17 24	.....	.....	.....	137 95
Multiple members	1	16	16	24 00	24 00	.....	.....	.....	24 00
Totals	424	5,161	12	\$6,949 65	\$16 39	.....	4	\$850 00	\$7,299 65

TABLE 21.—SPRAINS.

MEMBER	Number of Injuries	Duration of Disabilities (Work Days)	Average Duration of Disabilities	Amount of Time Lost Awards	Average Time Award	Awards to 10% of P. F. D.	Number of P. F. D. Awards	Amount of P. F. D. Awards	Total Awards for Members
Foot	43	846	19	\$1,179 90	\$27 40	.....	.....	.....	\$1,179 90
First toe	1	12	12	20 75	20 75	.....	.....	.....	20 75
One other toe.....	3	39	13	43 25	12 60	.....	.....	.....	43 25
Leg	34	882	26	1,221 10	32 98	.....	.....	.....	1,221 10
Thigh	6	119	19.8	154 90	25 75	.....	.....	.....	154 90
Ankle	291	7,189	24.7	9,828 55	33 78	.....	4	\$300 00	10,428 55
Knee	120	3,932	32.7	5,960 30	49 92	.....	5	900 00	6,860 30
Hip	18	408	23	636 50	35 37	.....	1	50 00	686 50
Hand	38	717	18.9	1,198 15	31 53	.....	1	100 00	1,298 15
Thumb	19	192	10	272 15	14 32	.....	.....	.....	272 15
Second finger	1	13	13	15 00	15 00	.....	.....	.....	15 00
Third finger	2	15	7.5	25 40	12 70	.....	.....	.....	25 40
First and second fingers.....	3	42	14	49 70	16 56	.....	.....	.....	49 70
Wrist	112	2,053	18.3	2,788 90	28 46	.....	3	425 00	3,213 90
Forearm	10	239	23.9	394 35	39 43	.....	.....	.....	394 35
Elbow	14	339	27.8	600 95	42 90	.....	.....	.....	600 95
Arm	12	210	17.5	272 25	22 69	.....	1	25 00	297 25
Shoulder	52	928	18	1,350 25	25 00	.....	1	200 00	1,550 25
Neck	6	317	53	333 90	55 65	.....	1	150 00	483 90
Back	360	7,106	19.8	10,494 95	29 15	.....	3	475 00	10,969 95
Chest	17	210	30	236 55	41 95	.....	.....	.....	236 55
Side	27	469	17	648 75	24 03	.....	.....	.....	648 75
One rib	1	5	5	8 25	8 25	.....	.....	.....	8 25
Abdomen	5	60	18	117 80	23 56	.....	.....	.....	117 80
Groin	3	60	20	70 65	23 55	.....	.....	.....	70 65
Multiple members	30	916	30.5	1,340 45	44 68	.....	.....	.....	1,340 45
Totals.....	1,218	27,378	22.5	\$89,350 25	\$32 32	.....	20	\$2,925 00	\$42,275 25

TABLE 22.—FRACTURES.

MEMBER	Number of Injuries	Duration of Disabilities (Work Days)	Average Duration of Disabilities	Amount of Time Lost Awards	Average Time Lost Award	Awards to Parents 10% of P. P. D.	Number of P. P. D. Awards	Amount of P. P. D. Awards	Total Awards for Members
Foot	75	4,505	60	\$5,798 35	\$77 31	.....	15	\$3,375 00	\$9,173 35
First toe	41	1,170	28.5	1,599 55	38 28	.....	1	50 00	1,619 55
One other toe	31	864	28	1,271 00	39 09	.....	1	75 00	1,296 00
Two toes	9	469	52	538 00	70 88	.....	1	75 00	713 90
Three toes	2	109	54.5	230 00	110 05	.....	.....	.....	230 10
Four toes	2	142	71	163 85	81 92	\$30 00	2	350 00	543 85
Leg	208	38,005	142	47,246 53	178 29	86 25	103	30,237 50	77,509 98
Thigh	34	8,396	247	9,883 70	293 64	42 50	29	11,000 00	21,096 30
Ankle	10	972	97.2	1,208 55	123 85	5 00	1	235 00	1,498 55
Knee	11	973	88.5	1,467 30	133 39	.....	7	1,775 00	3,242 30
Hip	2	23	12	26 50	13 25	.....	1	300 00	326 50
Hand	42	1,512	38	2,078 10	49 46	.....	8	1,012 50	3,090 60
Thumb	25	1,048	42	1,548 55	61 94	.....	7	637 50	2,186 05
First finger	34	978	28.8	1,259 00	37 03	.....	10	637 50	1,896 50
Second finger	25	824	33	975 90	39 03	.....	5	275 00	1,250 90
Third finger	22	530	24	772 00	35 09	.....	3	125 00	897 00
Fourth finger	31	813	26	1,016 75	32 79	.....	3	87 50	1,104 25
First and second fingers	6	238	39.5	313 50	52 25	.....	4	575 00	888 50
Second and third fingers	4	163	40.7	248 10	62 02	.....	1	50 00	298 10
Third and fourth fingers	5	229	45.8	329 90	65 98	.....	1	200 00	529 90
Three fingers	3	173	57.6	209 90	69 96	.....	1	200 00	409 90
Thumb and one finger	1	31	31	41 85	41 85	.....	.....	.....	41 85
Wrist	9	505	55	637 40	70 82	.....	.....	.....	637 40
Forearm	136	8,661	63.7	11,731 08	86 25	.....	28	6,037 50	17,768 58
Arm	26	2,569	98.8	3,264 39	125 55	150 00	12	7,275 00	10,639 39
Clavicle	35	2,869	82	3,415 15	97 57	.....	9	2,175 00	5,590 15
Shoulder	17	1,308	77	2,006 80	118 05	.....	4	1,000 00	3,006 80
Spine	5	1,146	229.2	1,667 90	333 58	.....	2	200 00	1,867 90
Sternum	2	53	26.5	62 85	31 42	.....	.....	.....	62 85
One rib	189	4,444	23.5	6,237 30	33 00	.....	1	250 00	6,487 30
Two ribs	113	4,356	38.5	6,082 95	53 83	.....	1	500 00	6,582 95
Three ribs	26	1,149	44	1,516 35	58 32	.....	1	150 00	1,666 35
Four or more ribs	6	522	87	787 65	131 27	.....	3	1,150 00	1,937 65

Table 22.—FRACTURES.—Concluded.

MEMBER	Number of Injuries	Duration of Disabilities (Work Days)	Average Duration of Disabilities	Amount of Time Loss Awards	Average Time Loss Award	Awards to Parents 10% of P. P. D.	Number of P. P. D. Awards	Amount of P. P. D. Awards	Total Awards for Members
Sacrum	1	234	234	\$414 90	\$414 90	.....	.....	.....	\$414 90
Pelvis	6	883	143.8	1,180 55	196 76	\$50 00	2	\$800 00	2,030 55
Coccyx	4	56	14	1,67 25	16 81	.....	.....	.....	67 25
Skull	13	989	70.6	1,249 75	96 13	.....	4	1,450 00	2,699 75
Face	1	12	12	19 60	19 60	.....	.....	.....	19 60
Nose	14	154	11	202 35	14 45	.....	.....	.....	202 35
Jaw	16	987	61.7	1,233 20	77 08	.....	4	975 00	2,208 20
Multiple members	17	3,450	203	4,303 45	253 14	.....	14	6,050 00	10,353 45
Totals	1,319	96,574	73.2	\$124,462 16	\$94 36	\$363 75	289	\$79,375 00	\$204,200 91

TABLE 23.—DISLOCATIONS.

MEMBER	Number of Injuries	Duration of Disabilities (Work Days)	Average Duration of Disabilities	Amount of Time Lost Awards	Average Time Lost Award	Awards to Parents 10% of P. F. D.	Number of P. F. D. Awards	Amount of P. F. D. Awards	Total Awards for Members
Foot	5	139	37.8	\$289 80	\$7 96	.....	.....	.....	\$289 80
First toe	3	84	28	108 70	36 23	.....	.....	.....	108 70
Two toes	1	4	4	5 20	5 20	.....	.....	.....	5 20
Leg	1	11	11	12 70	12 70	.....	.....	.....	12 70
Ankle	16	982	61.4	1,203 35	85 21	.....	3	\$400 00	1,603 35
Knee	19	2,191	115.3	2,850 95	150 05	.....	7	2,350 00	5,250 95
Hip	6	188	31.3	254 35	42 39	\$50 00	.....	.....	254 35
Hand	1	14	14	29 25	29 25	.....	.....	.....	29 25
Thumb	14	332	24	496 30	35 45	.....	2	100 00	596 30
First finger	3	64	21.3	100 45	33 48	.....	.....	.....	100 45
Second finger	2	48	24	71 50	35 75	.....	.....	.....	71 50
Third finger	3	58	19.3	91 95	30 65	.....	1	25 00	116 95
Fourth finger	4	140	35	167 10	41 77	.....	1	25 00	192 10
First and second fingers	1	6	6	6 90	6 90	.....	.....	.....	6 90
Second and third fingers	1	18	18	23 30	23 30	.....	.....	.....	23 30
Third and fourth fingers	1	17	17	19 60	19 60	.....	.....	.....	19 60
Three fingers	1	31	31	45 00	45 00	.....	1	125 00	170 00
Four fingers	1	130	130	262 70	262 70	.....	1	550 00	812 70
Wrist	6	280	46.6	367 00	61 16	.....	1	125 00	492 00
Elbow	10	441	44.1	636 65	63 66	.....	1	500 00	1,136 65
Clavicle	3	66	22	83 65	27 88	.....	4	1,437 50	1,886 65
Shoulder	37	1,808	49	2,727 55	73 72	.....	.....	.....	4,165 05
Totals	139	7,102	51	\$9,853 95	\$70 81	\$50 00	22	\$5,637 50	\$15,541 45

TABLE 24.—AMPUTATIONS.

MEMBER	Number of Injuries	Duration of Disabilities (Work Days)	Average Duration of Disabilities	Amount of Time Loss Awards	Average Time Award	Awards to Parents 10% P. P. D.	Number of P. P. D. Awards	Amount of P. P. D. Awards	Total Awards for Members
Foot	6	715	112.5	\$733 40	\$122 23	.....	6	\$4,825 00	\$5,558 40
First toe	8	541	67.5	821 70	102 71	.....	8	762 50	1,584 20
One other toe.....	6	336	56	423 15	70 52	.....	6	287 50	710 65
Two toes	4	169	42.2	263 85	65 96	.....	4	362 50	626 35
Three toes	3	153	51	231 80	77 23	.....	3	392 50	594 30
Leg	7	1,334	130.5	1,728 35	246 90	.....	7	8,750 00	10,478 35
Thigh	3	912	304	1,163 45	397 82	.....	3	4,500 00	5,668 45
Ankle	1	62	62	71 55	71 55	.....	1	1,000 00	1,071 55
Hand	13	753	58	900 40	69 26	.....	13	16,100 00	17,000 40
Thumb	38	1,673	44	2,250 25	59 22	\$41 25	39	6,350 00	8,641 50
First finger	86	3,388	39	4,122 30	47 93	115 0	88	12,325 00	16,562 30
Second finger	33	1,280	39	1,760 10	53 33	13 75	33	3,300 00	5,073 35
Third finger	47	1,615	34.4	2,420 00	51 49	23 25	48	3,975 00	6,421 25
Fourth finger	33	1,068	32.4	1,411 95	42 79	3 75	34	1,337 50	2,753 20
First and second finger.....	21	1,227	58.5	1,585 55	75 50	25 00	22	5,750 00	7,390 55
Second and third finger.....	15	614	41	803 20	53 54	41 25	15	2,275 00	3,119 45
Third and fourth finger.....	11	496	38.7	535 75	48 70	46 25	10	1,587 50	2,169 50
Three fingers	20	1,207	60.3	1,531 40	76 57	40 00	20	6,625 00	8,166 40
Four fingers	11	735	67	988 40	85 31	.....	11	875 00	1,813 40
Thumb and one finger.....	13	807	62	1,151 65	88 58	50 00	15	6,392 50	7,564 15
Thumb and two fingers.....	3	154	51	218 90	72 77	.....	3	1,475 00	1,593 90
Thumb and three fingers.....	2	132	66	129 85	64 92	.....	2	1,675 00	1,804 85
Thumb and four fingers.....	1	52	52	60 00	60 00	.....	1	750 00	810 00
Forearm	7	537	77	833 20	119 03	132 50	7	9,200 00	10,165 70
Arm	7	780	101.4	793 70	113 40	150 00	7	10,175 00	11,118 70
Multiple members	4	299	74.7	427 50	106 87	.....	4	2,882 50	3,290 00
Totals.....	403	20,919	51.4	\$27,341 35	\$67 85	\$885 00	410	\$113,750 00	\$141,776 35

TABLE 25.—SCALDS AND BURNS.

MEMBER	Number of Injuries	Duration of Disabilities (Work Days)	Average Duration of Disabilities	Amount of Time Loss Awards	Average Time Loss Award	Awards to Parents 10% of P. P. D.	Number of P. P. D. Awards	Amount of P. P. D. Awards	Total Awards for Members
Foot	12	201	17	\$276 95	\$23 08	.....	.....	.....	\$276 95
Leg	7	206	29.4	237 60	33 94	.....	.....	.....	237 60
Thigh	2	34	17	40 05	20 02	.....	.....	.....	40 05
Ankle	3	112	37	140 15	46 72	.....	.....	.....	140 15
Hand	19	380	20	498 20	26 22	.....	2	\$782 50	1,280 70
Thumb	1	7	7	12 60	12 60	.....	.....	.....	12 60
First finger	3	46	15	53 05	17 68	.....	.....	.....	53 05
Second finger	1	39	39	45 00	45 00	.....	.....	.....	45 00
Third finger	1	12	12	13 85	13 85	.....	.....	.....	13 85
First and second fingers	3	42	14	61 95	20 65	.....	1	150 00	211 95
Three fingers	2	30	26	30 00	15 25	.....	.....	.....	30 00
Thumb and four fingers	1	26	26	30 00	30 00	.....	.....	.....	30 00
Wrist	1	22	22	25 35	25 35	.....	.....	.....	25 35
Forearm	7	131	19	171 75	24 53	.....	.....	.....	171 75
Arm	3	27	9	45 15	15 05	.....	.....	.....	45 15
Shoulder	3	31	10	36 30	12 10	.....	.....	.....	36 30
Neck	1	12	12	13 85	13 85	.....	.....	.....	13 85
Back	1	12	12	13 85	13 85	.....	.....	.....	13 85
Abdomen	1	12	12	13 85	13 85	.....	.....	.....	13 85
Head	2	13	6.5	22 95	11 48	.....	.....	.....	22 95
Face	10	206	20.6	321 85	32 18	.....	1	500 00	821 85
Eye	32	317	10	496 60	15 56	.....	2	725 00	1,221 60
Ear	1	6	6	10 40	10 40	.....	.....	.....	10 40
Multiple members	73	2,971	40.7	4,080 30	56 90	.....	8	5,212 50	9,292 80
Totals	190	4,895	25.7	\$9,688 10	\$35 20	.....	14	\$7,370 00	\$14,058 10

TABLE 26.—INFECTIONS.

MEMBER	Number of Injuries	Duration of Dis-abilities (Work Days)	Average Duration of Dis-abilities	Amount of Time Loss Awards	Average Time Award	Awards to Parents 10% of P. P. D.	Number of P. P. D. Awards	Amount of P. P. D. Awards	Total Awards for Members
Foot	41	1,546	37.6	\$2,213 55	\$55 98	.....	2	\$1,200 00	\$3,413 55
First toe	4	46	11.5	59 50	14 87	.....	.....	.....	59 50
One other toe	1	24	24	24 20	24 20	.....	.....	.....	24 20
Leg	39	969	25.6	1,221 05	31 30	.....	1	100 00	1,321 05
Thigh	5	124	24.8	165 65	33 13	.....	.....	.....	165 65
Ankle	5	128	25.6	147 65	29 53	.....	.....	.....	147 65
Knee	42	653	15.5	882 10	21 00	.....	.....	.....	882 10
Hip	1	14	14	16 15	16 15	.....	.....	.....	16 15
Hand	209	4,187	20	5,414 95	25 00	.....	10	2,762 50	8,177 45
Thumb	64	1,761	27.5	2,417 45	37 77	.....	6	1,887 50	4,304 95
First finger	72	1,139	15.7	1,544 45	21 45	.....	5	737 50	2,281 95
Second finger	52	875	16.7	1,142 30	21 96	.....	4	637 50	1,779 80
Third finger	65	1,231	18.9	1,738 75	26 75	.....	2	200 00	1,938 75
Fourth finger	34	1,546	16	1,770 05	22 64	.....	3	362 50	2,132 55
First and second fingers	6	108	18	156 35	26 05	.....	.....	.....	156 35
Second and third fingers	4	124	33.5	220 00	57 95	.....	1	100 00	320 00
Three fingers	12	272	27.3	402 85	33 82	.....	1	62 50	465 35
Four fingers	2	61	45.5	172 50	86 25	.....	1	900 00	1,072 50
Thumb and one finger	3	30	12	37 60	12 53	.....	.....	.....	37 60
Thumb and four fingers	1	7	7	5 40	5 40	.....	.....	.....	5 40
Wrist	18	208	11.6	288 20	16 01	.....	.....	.....	288 20
Forearm	7	424	60.5	520 65	75 23	.....	.....	.....	520 65
Elbow	6	128	21.3	153 30	26 38	.....	.....	.....	153 30
Arm	9	133	14.7	174 45	19 33	.....	.....	.....	174 45
Shoulder	1	11	11	13 25	13 25	.....	.....	.....	13 25
Chest	1	29	29	33 45	33 45	.....	.....	.....	33 45
Side	1	182	91	228 00	114 00	.....	1	1,000 00	1,228 00
Penis	2	24	24	28 80	28 80	.....	.....	.....	28 80
Scalp	2	47	23.5	59 95	29 97	.....	.....	.....	59 95
Face	2	14	7	17 55	8 77	.....	.....	.....	17 55
Eye	21	438	20.8	703 80	33 51	.....	2	1,087 50	1,791 30
Ear	2	25	12.5	51 50	25 75	.....	.....	.....	51 50
Multiple members	6	145	24.1	189 45	31 57	.....	.....	.....	189 45
Totals	740	15,729	21.8	\$21,237 85	\$28 69	.....	39	\$11,037 50	\$32,275 35

TABLE 27.—UNCLASSIFIED.

MEMBER	Number of Injuries	Duration of Disabilities (Work Days)	Average Duration of Disabilities	Amount of Time Loss Awards	Average Time Loss Award	Awards to Parents 10% of P. P. D.	Number of P. P. D. Awards	Amount of P. P. D. Awards	Total Awards for Members
Foot	1	130	130	\$244 00	\$244 00	.....	1	\$250 00	\$494 00
Leg	1	78	78	117 00	117 00	.....	.....	.....	117 00
Ankle	3	520	173.3	925 00	308 33	.....	3	2,600 00	3,525 00
Knee	3	408	136	593 25	197 75	.....	2	925 00	1,518 25
Hand	2	197	98.5	227 30	113 65	.....	2	1,700 00	1,927 30
Thumb	1	78	78	147 45	147 45	.....	1	500 00	647 45
First finger	2	154	77	181 50	90 75	.....	3	200 00	381 50
Second finger	1	41	41	82 40	82 40	.....	1	87 50	169 90
Third finger	5	207	41.4	963 10	192 62	.....	5	450 00	1,413 10
Fourth finger	2	148	74	208 75	104 37	.....	1	50 00	258 75
First and second fingers	3	106	35.3	128 85	42 95	.....	1	150 00	278 85
Third and fourth fingers	2	55	27.5	89 45	44 75	.....	2	100 00	189 45
Three fingers	2	166	83	191 55	95 77	.....	1	100 00	291 55
Thumb and one finger	1	40	40	46 15	46 15	.....	1	50 00	96 15
Thumb and two fingers	2	206	103	214 60	107 30	.....	2	850 00	1,064 60
Thumb and four fingers	1	52	52	60 00	60 00	.....	1	225 00	285 00
Wrist	3	130	65	255 75	127 87	.....	1	250 00	505 75
Forearm	3	702	234	789 00	263 00	.....	3	3,325 00	4,114 00
Arm	6	1,006	167.6	1,232 80	205 46	.....	5	2,675 00	3,907 80
Shoulder	1	307	307	384 80	384 80	.....	1	250 00	634 80
Spine	1	193	193	305 45	305 45	.....	.....	.....	305 45
Back	1	162	162	186 90	93 45	.....	.....	.....	186 90
Side	1	29	29	49 15	49 15	.....	.....	.....	49 15
Buttock	1	104	104	150 00	150 00	.....	.....	.....	150 00
Pelvis	3	209	69.6	241 70	80 56	.....	1	500 00	741 70
Abdomen	3	71	23.6	96 95	32 32	.....	.....	.....	96 95
Groin	1	36	36	62 30	62 30	.....	.....	.....	62 30
Testicles	3	268	89.3	406 40	135 46	.....	.....	.....	406 40
Head	1	65	65	93 30	93 30	.....	.....	.....	93 30
Internal injuries	4	456	114	570 40	142 60	.....	2	900 00	1,470 40
Face	1	20	20	24 00	24 00	.....	.....	.....	24 00
Jaw	1	184	184	171 50	171 50	.....	1	950 00	1,121 50
Brain (concussion)	19	381	49	1,224 65	64 45	.....	1	375 00	1,599 65

Table 27.—UNCLASSIFIED.—Concluded.

MEMBER	Number of Injuries	Duration of Disabilities (Work Days)	Average Duration of Disabilities	Amount of Time Loss Awards	Average Time Loss Award	Awards to Parents 10% of P. P. D.	Number of P. P. D. Awards	Amount of P. P. D. Awards	Total Awards for Members
Eye	57	2,141	38	\$8,216 55	\$56 41	.....	39	\$22,575 00	\$25,791 55
Ear	5	301	60	423 45	84 69	.....	4	812 50	1,235 95
Other members	51	3,393	66.5	4,404 15	86 35	\$87 50	12	7,062 50	11,504 15
Multiple members	18	1,573	87.4	2,001 55	111 19	.....	7	1,887 50	3,839 05
Hernia (single), inguinal	85	4,278	50.3	5,868 85	69 04	.....	7	1,400 00	7,268 85
Hernia (double), inguinal	11	497	45.1	621 35	56 48	.....	6	50 00	688 85
Hernia (strangulated)	4	239	597	328 95	82 23	.....	.....	.....	328 95
Hernia (scrotal)	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	275 00	275 00
Hernia (umbilical)	3	431	143	625 85	208 61	.....	.....	.....	625 85
Naval rupture	1	34	34	35 70	35 70	.....	.....	.....	35 70
Perineum	1	39	39	45 00	45 00	.....	.....	.....	45 00
Aggravated acute appendicitis	1	46	46	53 05	53 05	.....	.....	.....	53 05
Traumatic orchitis	1	12	12	17 30	17 30	.....	.....	.....	17 30
Ruptured urethra	5	728	145.6	961 25	192 25	.....	1	1,000 00	1,961 25
Scrotum	2	16	8	31 80	15 90	.....	.....	.....	31 80
Total	331	22,187	67	\$28,652 20	\$86 56	\$55 00	120	\$52,525 00	\$81,232 20

TABLE 28.—SUMMARY OF INJURY TABLES.

KIND OF INJURY	Number of Injuries	Average Duration of Dis- ability (Work Days)	Average Amount of Time Loss Award	Number of P. P. D. Awards	Average Amount P. P. D. Award	Per Cent. Resulting in P. P. D.	Per Cent. of Total Number P. P. D. Awards
Bruises	3,636	20.9	\$28 40	144	\$196 70	4.	10.9
Cuts	2,384	18.5	25 09	169	173 60	7.	12.8
Punctures	424	12	16 39	4	87 50	1.	.3
Sprains	1,218	22.5	32 32	20	146 25	1.6	1.5
Fractures	1,319	73.2	94 36	289	275 00	21.9	21.8
Dislocations	139	51	70 81	22	251 25	16.	1.7
Amputations	403	51.4	67 85	410	277 45	100.	30.9
Scalds and Burns...	190	25.7	35 20	14	526 45	7.	1.0
Infections	740	21.8	28 69	39	283 00	5.	2.9
Unclassified	331	67	86 56	120	437 70	36.	9.0
Multiples	406	.....	.....	96	.....	.....	7.2
Totals.....	11,190	.....	.....	1,327	.....	11.85%	100.0%

There were 403 amputations during the past year and awards were made for 410. This is accounted for from the fact that seven were originally bruises, cuts or punctures and the cases re-opened and final awards were made for P. P. D. after amputation.

TABLE 29.
SHOWING AVERAGE DURATION AND AWARDS FOR DISABILITY
FOR THREE YEARS.

CLASS	TEMPORARY TOTAL DISABILITY						PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABILITY		
	Average Days Duration			Average Amount of Award			Average Amount of Award		
	1913	1914	1915	1913	1914	1915	1913	1914	1915
1.....	31.2	33.1	39	\$42 00	\$51 42	\$58 65	\$207 81	\$241 25	\$255 88
2.....	33.4	29.9	42	54 80	43 09	58 27	326 70	422 50	430 85
3.....	38.	26.5	33	49 69	38 52	46 56	333 00	150 00	120 83
5.....	32.4	32.3	42	46 07	34 97	60 58	341 35	278 85	341 97
6.....	29.9	25.1	37	37 99	33 18	47 73	213 82	271 00	521 88
7.....	28.3	35.8	36	35 81	45 92	43 07	310 00	341 62	325 76
8.....	31.2	36.1	34	43 24	48 88	44 26	284 00	295 20	441 66
9.....	30.9	23.9	28	40 08	33 76	37 15	281 94	242 18	152 08
10.....	28.1	27.9	30	37 49	39 15	39 32	287 18	272 20	288 00
12.....	28.5	33.1	17	36 07	35 37	22 37	.....	96 70	141 67
13.....	35.	42.1	34	52 19	58 87	49 44	400 00	450 00	162 50
14.....	21.9	24.6	30	30 78	33 58	38 40	362 50	412 50	296 32
15.....	39.1	37.4	26	53 88	54 38	58 61	331 25	300 00	283 33
16.....	23.3	27.7	34	35 19	42 20	49 95	373 11	333 40	302 61
17.....	30.6	36.7	33	41 64	51 67	42 00	359 71	440 21	348 02
18.....	28.	33.2	31	36 91	43 20	42 40	255 83	167 76	270 83
19.....	19.1	13.3	14	25 94	17 89	18 90	168 75	.....	150 00
20.....	39.	.....	24	36 23	.....	35 77	118 75	.....	.....
21.....	32.2	34.0	33	48 85	47 89	48 15	432 14	473 86	395 45
22.....	40.3	25.9	18	41 16	29 73	21 90	404 17	225 00	177 08
23.....	48.2	25.0	47	63 94	33 25	41 20	100 00	750 00	166 66
24.....	14.1	15.3	19	19 32	20 40	22 10	210 00	202 08	282 19
25.....	24.6	45.0	36	40 34	87 10	65 81	87 50	262 50	487 50
29.....	23.	21.3	25	30 24	29 06	30 82	213 59	226 96	199 72
30.....	41.8	23.0	.....	73 06	26 92	.....	100 00	.....	.....
31.....	21.5	26.9	36	28 46	37 25	44 34	382 95	219 45	527 08
33.....	26.3	39.4	23	36 38	50 59	30 83	146 68	173 89	118 18
34.....	19.8	21.0	22	26 27	28 52	30 15	287 23	235 07	209 32
35.....	29.6	17.5	31	38 16	23 33	38 85	228 59	104 16	45 83
37.....	26.6	23.6	29	43 34	33 80	46 15	475 00	189 28	146 43
38.....	23.2	15.7	16	26 20	15 85	17 85	117 86	115 00	200 00
39.....	18.7	31.6	28	17 80	34 87	30 03	341 67	88 85	226 15
40.....	15.3	18.4	19	17 61	22 88	24 68	75 00	64 37	297 50
41.....	22.7	21.5	16	28 67	29 62	20 33	203 13	329 17	18 75
42.....	39.4	33.4	36	53 54	46 73	48 81	325 00	161 10	188 58
43.....	19.5	16.8	16	25 27	21 52	21 95	380 00	62 50	87 50
44.....	24.9	24.7	34	37 18	32 45	45 96	.....	259 37	196 87
45.....	50.1	29.0	13	75 43	43 35	21 15	191 67	.....	.....
46.....	65.3	22.0	.....	110 77	25 35	.....	500 00	.....	.....
47.....	21.	23.4	18	29 55	33 59	25 52	62 50	500 00	.....
48.....	42.2	42.7	52	57 93	60 35	69 90	.....	100 00	406 25
Totals.	27.5	28.3	31	\$37 20	\$38 83	\$41 23	\$287 49	\$275 00	\$286 02

SAFETY FIRST.

The Commission in conjunction with the Labor Commissioner last year took up a campaign of "Safety First," in which they sent out signs, placards, etc., to be placed where they would call the attention of the workmen to danger, and in our last year's report, we published some rules and some minor points of treatment, which if followed, would tend to lessen the results of accidents and would probably result in an occasional saving of life. This year, we took up a more active campaign in which we secured the services of the Red Cross Society and one of their representatives taught "First Aid" throughout the State. Meetings were held and were supported by a good attendance, and the value of suggestions offered in taking first care of the injured is admitted by all as being very instructive and great benefit would be derived from same if systematically carried out in all places where men are employed.

In at least one logging camp, there have been two teams formed which have been keeping up instructions and it is their intent to enter the contest with the miners next summer, and probably there will be at least a dozen of these teams from west of the mountains enter in competition.

The coal miners of the State have been taught this work for some time and employers in coal mines have taken it up in real earnest; they having set aside one day each year to be devoted to competition among first aid teams, which is open to all coal mines of the State with a number of prizes donated to the winners. One of the benefits to be derived from this teaching is in having someone in each mill, or logging camp, or wherever men are employed who knows what to do in case of injury, to have sufficient knowledge that teaches them, when they are in doubt as to what to do, to do nothing, because it is a fact that the very first handling and treatment that an injured man receives will most likely influence the entire treatment that the physician will have to give him after arrival. There are as many cases infected by the first treatment as there is by the injury itself.

If the Red Cross first aid work was taught in every place that employs men and studied sufficiently so that it could be followed, it would result in the lowering of time loss and disability to injured workmen in such a marked degree that from a monetary standpoint, alone, the employers could afford to pay for the teaching of these teams. They may offer as an excuse that their men do not stay sufficiently long enough in their particular employ, but this would not matter, because if it was taught in all plants, the men whom they employ might be as efficient or more so than their own.

To have fewer accidents is desired by every employer, and to bring this about, there must be co-operation between the employer and employee and we think the initiative must come from the employer because there are very few men working who want to be injured intentionally.

If it is possible to continue the Red Cross work among the mills for an indefinite period, it would certainly result in a great deal of good, both to the men themselves and the employer; and would be a great saving to the employers' accident fund.

We recommend that a First Aid Course be taught in the Public Schools. If this were done the boys and girls going out as men and women to take their places in the industrial world would know how to minister First Aid treatment to the injured, a most desirable knowledge in any walk of life.

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