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Pottery
and
Whitewares

Enamels

Structural Clay
Products

Glass

Refractories

The Business and
Technical Journal
of the
Ceramic Industries

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SILICOSIS DISCUSSED AT TENTH ANNUAL EASTERN SAFETY CONFERENCE

THE Tenth Annual Eastern Safety Conference was held Jan. 18 at the Robert Treat Hotel, Newark, N. J., with morning and afternoon meetings, divided into a number of individual sessions. These were as follows: Occupational Disease and Compensation Session, General Manufacturing, Chemical, ABC, Commercial Vehicle, Public Utilities, Small Plant, "Asse," Management and Accident Prevention Sessions.

The first noted, Occupational Disease and Compensation Session, had silicosis as the primary topic of discussion, and the industrial hazards of this disease were fully analyzed by different speakers. The Hon. John Roach, Deputy Commissioner of Labor, New Jersey Department of Labor, acted as chairman.

The first subject was "What are the principal toxic substances that menace the health of workers such as fumes, gases, etc?" This was delivered by Dr. Henry H. Kessler, Medical Director, Newark Rehabilitation Clinic, with a discussion following by Dr. Leonard Greenburg, sanitary engineer, United States Public Health Service, Yale School of Medicine, New Haven, Conn., and Dr. Albert S. Gray, chief, division, of occupational disease, Connecticut State Department of Health, Hartford, Conn.

Silicosis was the next topic up for discussion, termed "Dust Diseases that Menace the Lungs of Workers." This was presented by Dr. William J. McConnell, assistant medical director, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., New York, who brought out different points of the disease, the effect of dust inhalation by workers, and resulting reactions. The spread of the disease in late years was

Middle and West Tennessee are promising centers of future expansion of the ceramic industries. Too long, the manufacturing possibilities of these areas have been neglected by ceramic interests. Expansion in both clay-mining and clay-products manufacture is justifiable. Trade conditions will dictate the trend of new operations and the degree of expansion of present industries, but certainly the ceramic horizon in both areas is bright with promise of increased activities.

Erratum

The map printed with first installment of this paper last month carried an erroneous legend. Indication for heavy clay products plants was that for pottery locations, and similarly, pottery indications were those of heavy clay products plants.

noted, and the menace to various lines of industry, including the ceramic field. Following, Henry F. Smyth, M.D., Laboratory of Hygiene, University of Pennsylvania, School of Medicine, led a discussion on the subject, outlining familiar phases which had to do both with workers and plants, as well as the current efforts to eliminate this hazard in every possible way through the installation of modern equipment for dust elimination. The third speaker on the subject was Louis DeBlois, consulting engineer, New York.

The final subject of this session was "Determining the Medico-Legal Aspect of Occupational Diseases," divided into three main considerations, (a) "Shall we have a state board of doctors to pass on them?" (b) "Shall its determination be absolute so far as our compensation courts are concerned?" (c) "Shall compensation courts pass on any questions other than those of a strictly legal nature?" This was discussed quite exhaustively by a number of speakers, including G. H. Gehrman, M.D., medical director, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.; Stephen Lorenz, special counsel, Department of Labor, and F. S. Kellogg, counselor at law, Jersey City.

Th other sessions noted at the beginning of this comment all had to do with safety in industry, and the constant work and efforts that should and must be devoted to this feature of industrial activity. In the different meetings all primary and secondary hazards were discussed, dealing with general plant procedure, material handling, plant lighting and the like.

Exhibitors

A number of manufacturers of safety devices and equipment had exhibits in connection with the meeting. The majority of these covered respirators and other apparatus designed to be worn by workers engaged in hazardous occupations. These included: Pulmosan Safety Equipment Corporation, American Optical Co., B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co., Standard Safety Equipment Co., Walter Kidde & Co., Shepherd Safety Shoe Corporation, Hynson, Westcott & Dunning, Inc., Lehigh Safety Shoe Co., Mine Safety Appliance Co., American LaFrance & Foamite Industries, Inc., Safety First Shoe Co., and International Shoe Co.

Investigation of Fillers For Brick Roads

The Engineering Experiment Station, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, in cooperation with the Metropolitan Paving Brick Co., Canton, Ohio, is conducting an investigation of fillers for brick in road construction, under the direction of Dr. W. C. Rueckel. While it is proposed to investi-

gate other collateral paving brick problems, the immediate research is for the elimination of exuding of filler from joints in brick roads. Recent tests indicate that removal of excess filler material from the surface of the road is practical. This procedure leaves a flush joint in the paving and produces a road with excellent anti-skid characteristics. The filler in the joint, however, in many cases exudes when exposed to hot weather and becomes spread over a large portion of the road surface by traffic. Thus, as indicated, the investigation has for its main purpose the development of filler materials which will not exude from the joint when exposed to hot weather. A determination of the physical properties of such materials will be made so that specifications may be drawn to include their use in brick road construction.

Porcelain Enamel Parade at 1934 Century of Progress

Plans are under way for the "second edition" of the Porcelain Enamel Parade at the 1934 Century of Progress Exposition, Chicago next summer. The Porcelain Enamel Institute, again sponsoring this cooperative exhibit announces that the response to its solicitation among manufacturers of porcelain enameled products and others interested in the industry's progress was most encouraging. It has not as yet been determined what additions will be made to the new exhibit but an improved and still more effective display is assured. The theme will be the same—the red, white and blue porcelain enameled soldiers and signs again identify each exhibitor's space. It is planned to enlarge the educational exhibit and add new features to make it more pertinent and interesting. It is now proposed to develop a supplementary educational exhibit to show physical tests and other demonstrations of porcelain enameled products. The fact that nearly 60,000 ash trays were made and sold last year indicates the popularity of this feature and it will be continued, possibly with the addition of some other type souvenir.

University of Illinois Adds Administrative Courses

The Department of Ceramic Engineering, University of Illinois, Urbana, has added an Administration Option to its regular ceramic engineering curriculum. This expansion follows a number of requests from the industry and students, indicating the need for men in the industry both with commercial and technical training. The option begins with the third year of University work, and includes such topics as Economics, Industrial Organization and Management, Business Letter Writing, Marketing, Money Credit and Banking, Salesmanship, Accounting, Management in Manufacture, Personnel Administration, Corporation Management and Marketing Policies.

CERAMIC AGE

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The Ceramic Engineer as a Salesman

JUNE is approaching rapidly and with it will come the usual group of graduates from the different ceramic institutions. Some of them, fortunately, have secured positions, while others are giving a little concern regarding immediate future occupation. Laboratories and other similar sources of consumption for the technical graduate are quite well supplied with their quotas, and it is only here and there that a vacancy exists.

Companies employing qualified ceramic graduates, likewise, do not offer much encouragement when it comes to increases in the present staff. It is a case of concerted effort that faces the ceramist or ceramic engineer in the early months to come if he wishes to obtain employment. The road frequently is a hard one and especially so in such times as these.

If the graduate has sufficient ability to sell his own services, as he must do to win a desirable position, he might well go a step further and if in any sense a salesman, seek to apply his technical and selling ability collectively. In other words, start out for a position where such qualifications are much sought and much in demand. A good salesman in any line—a really good one—rarely wants a job. And this can be said with emphasis when it comes to the engineering salesman or the ceramic technical salesman, as the term may be applied. Show a company that he can make good in selling is but another way to say that the '35 graduate not only has a job but a future.

There are a number of outstanding examples of ceramic engineers who have made a high mark in the selling field, either employed by a company or in business for themselves. The foregoing comment is inspired by a recent talk with one of these men, who signalizes the broad and exceptional opportunities that are prevalent for the ceramic graduate to apply his technical knowledge in selling ceramic products. Such a knowledge is rather definitely required and it presents an excellent basis for the beginning of a ceramic career.

Let the June ceramic graduate give serious thought to this; let him bend his efforts in channels that are not quite so competitive as some of the more usual

fields open to the young fellow entering the business world and possibly not quite so easy. Just as every graduate is not fitted for research or the laboratory so all of those securing their degrees are not suited to the selling field. It takes a natural ability or at least definite inclination; if this exists, its advantage should be utilized.

Some of the finest positions in the selling field in ceramics, as well as in other lines of industry, have been created by the men seeking them. Show a concern where technical knowledge plus selling ability can be used to company profit and the way usually is open to one who has real faith in his own ability. If he lacks this, then the fundamental requisite is missing and he is only wasting time.

Ceramic products need ceramic salesmen; the college graduate should use his technical training in a way that will mold his immediate future. The opportunity is his.

The Gulf Coast—And Its Ceramic Artists

IN the last issue of CERAMIC AGE, and continued in the present number, articles of unusual interest have been presented on potteries of the Gulf Coast by Prof. Paul E. Cox, director, Department of Ceramic Engineering, Iowa State College, Ames. Prof. Cox spent the larger part of last summer in the district of which he writes, and gives an intimate first-hand picture of Gulf Coast ceramics of decided merit.

Here is a territory of which little previously has been divulged of ceramic accomplishments. A perusal of the articles gives a most interesting insight of art pottery developments in the Louisiana and Mississippi areas. The character studies of some of the pioneer ceramic craftsmen of that region point out conclusively that the potter and his art has been existing and thriving here beyond any monetary motives. These men and women have loved the game; they have been and are making original pottery that has characteristics all its own. It is a life's work and they are giving their life to the beautiful through inspiration and affection. In this series of articles, with another installment to appear next month, Prof. Cox is to be commended for his contribution to ceramic literature on a heretofore neglected subject.

ing gas for fuel. The high temperature is 2400 deg. F., with the firing periods ranging from 34 to 40 hours according to formula, atmospheric conditions, etc. The water smoke period, up to 900 deg. F., requires from 12 to 14 hours; the vitrification period, 900 to 2400 deg. F., about 16 hours, and the soaking or finishing period from 4 to 6 hours. The gas burners are then turned off and the kiln allowed to cool for 24 hours. Natural draft only is employed during cooling.

Each kiln holds from 2000 to 2200 saggars, with 90 to 100 nail knobs packed in a sagger. The saggars are not wadded. Firing this kiln charge usually requires about 130,000 cu. ft. of gas. Each kiln unit is 10 ft. inside diameter, and 11½ ft. high to springline of arch.

The firing equipment consists of triple nozzle gas burners operating through six firing holes and flues, equi-spaced about the circumference of the kiln. These fire against bag walls, the height of which together with the size of the flues, is controlled by the varying conditions of draft, atmosphere, kiln design, and associated factors. The hot products of combustion rise up around the sides of the kiln and are deflected down by the crown and through the kiln charge, exhaust is carried out by natural draft through ports in the kiln hearth and out through flues running up the kiln wall to a stack. The crown separates this stack from the rest of the kiln; there are rings of sleet holes as well as a center hole in the crown, kept closed with brick dampers. Some of the ascending hot products of combustion are passed here as part of the heat and atmosphere control schedule of the kiln. A 5-in. gas manifold encircles the kiln. There is a 1-in. take-off for each group of the burners. The kiln wall is composed of 9-in. highgrade fire brick, 4½



Applying Glaze to Insulating Knobs and Placing in Saggars

Saggars Being Placed in Gas-Fired Kiln



in. of insulating refractory, and 9 in. of common brick.

The company also maintains its own

sagger-making department, using mechanical presses for forming service and other modern production equipment.

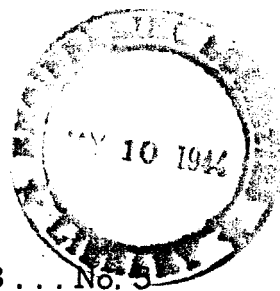
Silicosis Made Compensable Disease in North Carolina

The North Carolina State Legislature recently has passed a new law placing silicosis and asbestosis in the class of occupational diseases, compensable under the Workmen's Compensation Act of the State, adopted in 1929. These two diseases are included in a group of 25 specific occupational hazards to be added to the State Law under an amendment. Industries which are subject to the hazard of silicosis will be designated by the Industrial Commission, and employers in these industries advised accordingly. Medical examination by a competent board will be required of all present and prospective employees in the designated industries.

Compensation will be paid only in case of actual disablement or death. A humane feature is embraced in the new law, providing limited compensation for those found to be afflicted with silicosis but not actually disabled, until they might find work in non-hazardous pursuits. A pertinent and logical feature of the Act is that it applies only to exposures after the effective date of the law, eliminating the troublesome considerations of priority of ailment that have hampered enactment of similar legislation in the past. Compensation insurance premium rates will now be expected to take into account the degree of protection offered by an employer, making for real protection and ultimate elimination of the silicosis hazard.

California State Legislature, Sacramento, is considering a series of three bills to make silicosis a compensable disease in the State, designed to protect industry and insurance from unlimited claims for compensation for this ailment.

Large shipments of plain and fancy glass and glassware from Mexico are being made to the United States, principally Texas and California, by factories in Torreon, Coahuila State and Monterey, Nuevo Leon State, according to the Ministry of National Economy of that country.



News of the Industry

Owens-Illinois Projects \$3,500,000 Plant

Owens-Illinois Glass Co., Pacific Coast Division, 135 Stockton Street, San Francisco, Calif., manufacturer of glass bottles and other hollowware, has purchased tract of about 35 acres of land at Longview, Wash., and will use as site for new plant, to be carried out as a postwar project, or when equipment and materials are available. New plant, as now projected, will consist of a group of about 14 buildings of one, two and three-story type, covering all branches of production as well as storage, distribution and other miscellaneous service. A power house is planned, with other mechanical and utility units. New plant will be equipped for large capacity to handle requirements of the Pacific Northwest district, and is reported to cost about \$3,500,000. Austin Co., Ray Building, Oakland, Calif., and 16112 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, is architect and engineer. Main offices of company are in Ohio Building, Toledo, Ohio.

Acme Artware Secures Plant at Wellsville

Acme Artware Corporation, Wellsville, Ohio, Alfred A. VanDyne, president has arranged for acquisition of former local plant of Burgess Refractories Co., idle for about 20 years, and will modernize and equip for new plant for manufacture of art pottery and novelties of various kinds. It is said that equipment and facilities will be provided for an initial working force of about 75 persons. The company has been manufacturing ware on a limited basis for about a year in a building in this vicinity and has now

secured orders, it is said, to insure operation of a larger pottery for a number of months to come.

Atlas Enameling to Build Addition

Atlas Enameling Co., 2020 North Broadway, St. Louis, Mo., operating a porcelain enameling jobbing plant now handling war orders, has approved plans for new two-story addition, about 55 x 75 ft., reported to cost about \$35,000 with equipment. General erection contract has been awarded to Bumiller & Meyersieck, 3047½ South Jefferson Avenue, St. Louis, and work is scheduled to begin at once. Project is said to have a priority rating. Raymond R. Burns, 55 Highgate Road, Clayton, St. Louis, is architect.

General Ceramics and Steatite to Expand

General Ceramics & Steatite Corporation, Keasbey, N. J., affiliated with General Ceramics Co., same address, has contracted with Government for expansion in plant, covering equipment and facilities for increased production. Cost estimated about \$90,000, with financing in that amount to be provided by Defense Plant Corporation, Washington, D. C., Federal agency.

Eljer Company Plans Improvements

Eljer Co., Ford City, Pa., manufacturer of sanitary ware, is considering certain improvements in plant, according to recent statement of R. E. Crane, president. No details have been announced. Improved facilities for clay-handling will form part of program. Company constantly is making betterments in plant for greater efficiency

in production, and now has work in progress for establishment of a department for pitcher grinding equipment for improvement in raw material control and operating practice.

Laurel Potteries Organized

Pottery Division, Nancy Ann Dressed Dolls 1298 Post Street, San Francisco, Calif., has been renamed as Laurel Potteries, to take over and succeed to Joaquin Potteries, Stockton, Calif., now under management of Franklin McCann. Company announces that M. J. Lattie, formerly president and general manager of Joaquin company, is no longer connected with the organization. The plant was taken over by the new owner last November, for the primary purpose of manufacturing dolls. Production has now been increased to include a three-piece set of mixing bowls. Prior to new ownership, plant specialized in manufacture of dinnerware and suspended operations in June 1943.

Mid-West Potteries To Rebuild

Mid-West Potteries, Inc., Morton, Ill., manufacturer of art pottery, is considering early rebuilding of portion of pottery, recently destroyed by fire, with loss reported over \$60,000 including building, equipment and stock. It is understood that application has been made for a priority rating.

Washing Machine Manufacturers Produce War Materials

WPB has announced that plants engaged in the manufacture of wash-

New Jersey Legislature Passes Silicosis Bill

State Legislature, Trenton, N. J., March 31, approved a bill to provide compensation for silicosis and asbestosis in the State. It is scheduled to be signed by Governor Edge and will become a law effective January 1, 1945. The bill, known as N. J. Senate Bill No. 63, was introduced by Senator Armstrong, Mercer County, and has had the backing of all ceramic and allied plants in the State. Such a measure has been advanced for a number of years past, ultimately to be rejected by the Legislature for some cause or other. Particular credit for the passing of the new measure is due to the active efforts of the Ceramic Association of New Jersey, headed by Herrold D. Thropp, Eureka Flint & Spar Co., Trenton, N. J., now chairman of the Executive Committee of the organization, who personally has devoted considerable time to insure its adoption.

The bill provides for the establishment of an elective system of compensation for occupational diseases known as silicosis and asbestosis, and regulates procedure for the determination of liability and compensation thereunder, supplementing Chapter 15 of Title 34 of the Revised Statutes. The provisions are as follows:

(1) Employer and employee may elect to accept or not to accept the provisions of this act. When accepted, every such employee who, in the regular course of his employment, suffers total disability or death as the result of silicosis or asbestosis, as hereinafter defined, shall be entitled to workmen's compensation, as provided.

(2) Definitions: (a) "Silicosis" means a disease of the lungs, due to breathing air containing silicon dioxide (SiO_2) dust, characterized anatomically by generalized fibrotic changes in the lungs, with a development of milary nodulation, demonstrable by X-ray examination or by autopsy, resulting from any process or occupation involving the inhalation of silicon dioxide (SiO_2) dust. (b) "Asbestosis" means a disease of the lungs, due to breathing air containing asbestos dust, characterized anatomically by generalized fibrotic changes in the lungs, demonstrable by X-ray examination or by autopsy, resulting from any process or occupation involving the inhalation of asbestos dust. (c) the word "disability" means the state of an employee's being actually incapacitated, because of silicosis or asbestosis, from performing his work in the last occupation in which he was injuriously exposed to the hazards of such disease. The word "disablement" means the event of being so incapacitated.

(3) Where an employee suffers from silicosis or asbestosis as defined in Section 2 of this act, and is thereby totally disabled, or dies as a result of such disease, and the disease was due to the nature of said last occupation, the employee, or in case of death, his dependents shall, except as otherwise provided, be entitled to compensation in the amount and payable in the manner provided in article two of Chapter 15 of Title 34 of the Revised Statutes.

No compensation shall be payable for silicosis or asbestosis if the employee, at the time of entering into the employment of the employer by whom the compensation would otherwise be payable, falsely represented himself in writing as not having previously been disabled, laid off, or compensated in damages or otherwise, because of either of such diseases.

Where silicosis or asbestosis is aggravated by any other disease or injury, not itself compensable, or where disability from any other cause, not itself compensable, is aggravated, prolonged, accelerated or in anywise contributed to by silicosis or asbestosis, or where death from any other cause, not itself compensable, is accelerated or in anywise contributed to by silicosis or asbestosis, the compensation payable shall be reduced and limited to such proportion only of the compensation that would be payable if silicosis or asbestosis were the sole cause of the disability or death. Such reduction in compensation to be effected by reducing the number of weekly or monthly payments or the amount of such payments, as indicated by the circumstances of the particular case.

(4) No compensation for death from silicosis or asbestosis shall be payable to any person whose relationship to the deceased which, under the provisions of this act would give a right to compensation, arose subsequent to the beginning of the first compensable disability, as herein defined, save only to afterborn children.

Where compensation is payable for silicosis or asbestosis under this act, the employer in whose employment the employee was last injuriously exposed to the hazards of such disease for 60 days or more, and the insurance carrier, if any, on the risk when such employee was last so exposed under such employer, shall alone be liable therefor; the amount of the compensation shall be based upon the wages as defined in Section 34:15-37 of the Revised Statutes.

An employer shall not be liable for any compensation for silicosis or asbestosis unless such disease shall be due to the nature of an employment in which the hazards of such disease actually exist and are characteristic of and peculiar to the trade, occupation, process or employment, and was actually incurred in his employment, and unless total disability or death results within three years after the last injurious exposure to such disease in such employment; or, in case of death, unless death follows continuous total disability, as herein defined, from such disease, commencing within the period above limited, for which compensation has been paid or awarded or claim filed as provided in this act, and results within seven years after such last exposure.

(5) In the absence of conclusive evidence in favor of the claim, disability or death shall be presumed in fact not to be due to the nature of any occupation within the provisions of Section 2 of this act, unless during the 10 years immediately preceding the date of disablement the employee has been exposed to the inhalation of silicon dioxide (SiO_2) dust or asbestos dust, as the case may be, over a period of not less than five years, one year of which shall have been in this State, under a contract of employment existing in this State; provided, however, that if the employee shall have been employed by the

same employer during the whole of such five-year period, his right to compensation against such employer shall not be affected by the fact that he had been employed during any part of such period outside of this State.

Neither compensation nor damages shall be payable for partial disability due to silicosis or asbestosis in respect to any employee subject to the provisions of this act, nor shall there be any liability in tort for damages for total disability or for death from silicosis or asbestosis. In the event of total disability or death from uncomplicated silicosis or asbestosis, compensation shall, except as otherwise provided in this act, be payable to employees and their dependents as follows:

(a) Compensation for total disability, as herein defined, or death shall be paid as specified in paragraph b of Section 34:15-12 of the Revised Statutes; except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) If disablement occurs, or, in the case of no claim for prior disablement, if death occurs, in the calendar month in which this act becomes effective, the total com-

(Turn to page 201)

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(See under Mills)

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(Continued from page 198)

pensation payable, whether for disability, as herein defined, or death or both, shall not exceed the sum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00). If disablement occurs, or, in the case of no claim for prior disablement, if death occurs, during the next calendar month, the total compensation payable shall not exceed one thousand and fifty dollars (\$1,050.00). Thereafter the total amount of compensation for death and total disability, as herein defined, shall increase at the rate of fifty dollars (\$50.) per month; the aggregate amount payable to be limited according to the foregoing formula for the month in which total disability, as herein defined, occurs, or, in case of no claim for prior disability, in which death occurs. Such progressive increase in the limitation of the total amount in any event payable for total disability, and death due to silicosis or asbestosis shall continue only until such total amount equals but does not exceed the sums which would be payable to the particular employee or his dependents had such total disability and death been due to an injury by accident.

(6) Unless the employer during the continuance of the employment shall have actual knowledge that the employee has contracted silicosis or asbestosis, or unless the employee or someone on his behalf, or some of his dependents, or someone on their behalf, shall give the employer written notice that the employee has contracted a compensable disease, which notice to be effective must be given within three years and 90 days after his last injurious exposure to

such disease in such employment, and also in case of death from silicosis or asbestosis unless written notice of such death shall be given to the employer within 90 days thereafter, no compensation shall be payable on account of the death or disability of the employee caused by silicosis or asbestosis.

All claims for compensation for silicosis or asbestosis shall be forever barred unless a petition is filed in duplicate with the secretary of the workmen's compensation bureau, at the State House in Trenton, within one year from the date of disablement or death, as the case may be, or in case an agreement of compensation for silicosis or asbestosis has been made between such employer and such claimant, then within one year after the failure of the employer to make payment pursuant to the terms of such agreement; or in case a part of the compensation has been paid by such employer, then within one year after the last payment of compensation.

Whenever total disability from silicosis or asbestosis occurs to any employee it shall be the duty of the employer promptly upon obtaining knowledge or notice thereof to at once report such disability in the manner specified in Article 6 of Chapter 15 of Title 34 of the Revised Statutes; but nothing in such report shall be construed to amount to an admission of fact on the part of the employer of anything therein reported.

This act shall not apply to cases of silicosis or asbestosis in which the last injurious exposure to the hazards of such dis-

eases occurred before the effective date of this act.

(7) Any employer, employee, beneficiary or person feeling aggrieved by any decision of the Workmen's Compensation Bureau affecting his interests under this act may appeal the same in the manner provided in Sections 34:15-66, 34:15-66.1

(8) Except as otherwise provided in and 34:15-67 of the Revised Statutes, this act, the provisions of articles two to six, both inclusive, of Chapter 15 of Title 34 of the Revised Statutes applicable to workmen's compensation for injury or death by accident, including compulsory insurance, insurance carriers and insurance rates, shall apply to employers, employees and insurance carriers subject to this act.

Earthenware Decision

The U. S. Customs Court, in upholding a claim for duty refund filed at the Port of New York, by Copeland & Thompson, Inc., same city, has ruled that oatmeal dishes are within the tariff meaning of saucers and entitled to the concession of 30 per cent assessment under the trade agreement with the United Kingdom. Customs officials had assessed the regular tariff rate of 50 per cent in addition to the 10 cents per doz. pieces usually applied.

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