

Loss of Use. Permanent loss of the use of a hand, arm, foot, leg or eye shall be considered as the equivalent of the loss of such hand, arm, foot, leg or eye.

Amputations. Amputations between the elbow and the wrist shall be considered as the equivalent of the loss of a hand. Amputation between the knee and the ankle shall be considered as the equivalent of the loss of a foot. Amputation at or above the elbow shall be considered as the loss of an arm. Amputation at or above the knee shall be considered as the loss of the leg.

The compensation for the foregoing specific injuries shall be in lieu of all other compensations, except the benefits provided in Section 36 of this Act.

Other Cases. In all other cases in this class of disability the compensation shall be fifty per centum of the difference between his average weekly wages and his wage-earning capacity thereafter in the same employment or otherwise, if less than before the accident (but not to exceed twelve dollars per week), payable during the continuance of such partial disability, but not to exceed \$3,000.00, and subject to reconsideration of the degree of such impairment by the Commission on its own motion or upon application of any party in interest.

4. Temporary Partial Disability. In case of temporary partial disability, except the particular cases mentioned in sub-division three of this section, an injured employee shall receive fifty per centum of the difference between his average weekly wages and his wage-earning capacity thereafter in the same employment or otherwise, if less than before the accident, during the continuance of such partial disability, but not in excess of three thousand five hundred dollars, except as otherwise provided in this Act.

In case the injury causes death within the period of two years, the benefits shall be in the amount and to the persons following:

If there be no dependents, the disbursements shall be limited to the expenses provided for in Section 36 hereof.

If there are wholly dependent persons at the time of the death, the payment shall be fifty per cent of the average weekly wages, and to continue for the remainder of the period between the date of the death and eight years after the date of the injury, and not to amount to more than a maximum of four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, nor less than a minimum of one thousand dollars.