

to exceed twenty-four hundred dollars, by paying a sum equal to three-fourths of the then value of such payments.

Non-resident alien dependents may be officially represented by the Consular officers of the nation of which such alien or aliens may be citizens or subjects, and in such cases the Consular officers shall have the right to receive, for distribution to such non-resident alien dependents, all compensation awarded hereunder, and the receipt of such Consular officers shall be a full discharge of all sums paid to and received by them.*

Except as to those relatives presumed to be wholly dependent, the question of dependency in whole or in part and the portion of the period of eight years after the injury during which fifty per cent. of the weekly wages is to be paid to those partly dependent, is to be determined by the commission. When so determined the obligation to pay and the right of the beneficiaries to receive the compensation becomes definite and certain. The question of whether, where a dependent dies before the completion of the weekly payments a right to a continuation of such payments devolves upon his personal representative, not passed on. The question of dependency is determined in accordance with the facts existing at the time of the injury. This section referred to in construing section 54—see notes thereto. *Adleman v. Ocean Acci. & Guar. Cor.*, 130 Md. 577.

1914, ch. 800, sec. 36. 1916, ch. 597, sec. 37

37. In addition to the compensation provided for herein the employer shall promptly provide for an injured employee, such medical, surgical or other attendance or treatment, nurse and hospital services, medicines, crutches, and apparatus as may be required by the Commission in an amount not to exceed one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150.00). If the employer fail to provide the same the injured employee may do so at the expense of the employer. All fees and other charges for such treatment and services shall be subject to regulations by the Commission, and shall be limited to such charges as prevail in the same community for similar treatment of injured persons of a like standard of living, and in case death ensues from the injury within two years, reasonable funeral expenses shall be allowed not to exceed the sum of seventy-five dollars (\$75.00). Provided, however, that if there are no dependents and the deceased employee leaves sufficient estate to pay same, all expenses of last sickness and burial shall be paid by said estate and not by the employer or insurance company, or commission out of the State Accident Fund, as the case may be. The Commission shall have full power to adopt rules and regulations with respect

*The act of 1916, chapter 368, repealed and re-enacted section 36 and the act of 1916, chapter 597, repealed and re-enacted sub-section 3 thereof; both acts were approved on the same day. It is assumed that the intention was that sub-section 3 as re-enacted by chapter 597 and the remainder of the section as re-enacted by chapter 368, should prevail. Those interested should examine the two acts.

Section 2 of the act of 1916, chapter 368, provides that said act shall take effect from and after June 1, 1916, but that its application as between employers and employees shall date only from and after November 1, 1916.