

dollars per week at the time of the injury, in which event he shall receive compensation equal to his full wages, but in no case to exceed thirty-seven-hundred and fifty dollars in the aggregate and shall be paid to the employee for the period named in the schedule as follows:

Thumb—For the loss of a thumb, fifty weeks.

First Finger—For the loss of a first finger, commonly called the index finger, thirty weeks.

Second Finger—For the loss of a second finger, twenty-five weeks.

Third Finger—For the loss of a third finger, twenty weeks.

Fourth Finger—For the loss of a fourth finger, commonly called the little finger, fifteen weeks.

The loss of the second or distal phalanx of the thumb shall be considered to be equal to the loss of one-half of the thumb; the loss of more than one-half of such thumb shall be considered to be equal to the loss of the whole thumb; the loss of the third or distal phalanx of any finger shall be considered to be equal to the loss of one-third of such finger. The loss of the middle or second phalanx of any finger shall be considered to be equal to the loss of two-thirds of such finger. The loss of more than the middle and distal phalanx of any finger shall be considered to be equal to the loss of the whole of such finger; provided, however, that in no case shall the amount received for more than one finger exceed the amount provided in this schedule for the loss of a hand.

Great Toe—For the loss of a great toe, twenty-five weeks.

Other Toes—For the loss of one of the toes, other than the great toe, ten weeks.

Hand—For the loss of a hand, one hundred and fifty weeks.

Arm—For the loss of an arm, two hundred weeks.

Foot—For the loss of a foot, one hundred and fifty weeks.

Leg—For the loss of a leg, one hundred and seventy-five weeks.

Eye—For the loss of an eye, one hundred weeks.

Hearing—For the total loss of hearing of one ear, fifty weeks; for the total loss of hearing of both ears, one hundred weeks.

Loss of Use—Permanent loss of 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, and for the loss of the fractional part of the vision of either one or both eyes, the injured employee shall be compensated in like proportion to the compensation for total loss of vision, and in arriving at the fractional part of vision lost regard shall not be had for the effect that correcting lens or lenses may have upon the eye or eyes.

Amputations—Amputation 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.