

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 eighteen dollars per week), payable during the continuance of such partial disability, but not to exceed three thousand dollars, 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.

In all cases where there has been an amputation of a part of any member of the body herein specified, or the loss of the use of any part thereof, for which compensation is not specially provided, herein the Commission shall allow compensation for such proportion of the total number of weeks allowed for the amputation or the loss of the use of the entire member, as the affected or amputated portion thereof bears to the whole.

Disfigurements—For other mutilations and disfigurements, not hereinbefore provided for, compensation shall be allowed in the discretion of the Commission, for not less than ten weeks nor more than one hundred weeks, as the Commission may fix, in each case having due regard to the character of the mutilation and disfigurement as compared with mutilation and injury hereinbefore specifically provided for.

The compensation for the foregoing specific injuries shall be paid in addition to, and consecutively with, the compensation hereinbefore provided in sub-section 2 of this section.

If any employee dies, the right to any compensation payable under this sub-section, unpaid at the date of his death, shall survive to and vest in his personal representatives.

In all claims for compensation for hernia, compensation may be allowed only upon definite proof to the satisfaction of the Commission:

First. That there was an accidental injury causing hernia, arising out of and in the course of the employee's employment.

Second. That the hernia did not exist prior to the injury for which compensation is claimed; provided that if as the result of an accidental injury arising out of and in the course of the employee's employment a pre-existing hernia becomes so strangulated that an immediate operation is necessary, the provision of this sub-paragraph requiring proof that the hernia did not exist prior to the injury for which compensation is claimed shall not apply.

Third. That, anything in this Act respecting notice to the contrary notwithstanding, such injury was reported to the employer within ten days next following its occurrence.

All hernia, inguinal, femoral or otherwise, so proven to be the result of such injury, shall be treated in a surgical manner by operation whenever practicable. If death results from such operation, the death shall be considered as a result of the injury, and compensation paid in accordance with the provisions of this section. In non-fatal cases, time loss only shall be compensated, unless it is shown by special examination that the injured