

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 employee has a permanent partial disability resulting from the operation. If so, compensation shall be paid in accordance with the provisions of this Act, with reference to permanent partial disability.

In case the injured employee refuses to undergo an operation for the cure of the said hernia, he shall be allowed compensation for a period of seven and one-half (7½) weeks, and if it be shown to the satisfaction of the Commission that because of age or previous physical condition, it is considered unsafe for the employee to undergo such operation, such refusal may be excused by the Commission, in which event the employee shall be allowed compensation for the period of actual disability resulting from such hernia, not to exceed fifty-two (52) weeks, and in either event such payments shall be in lieu of