

be delivered by the contractor to the state expert printer at the capitol, or at such other place in St. Paul as he shall name. Until so delivered, all work or material whether paid for or not, shall be at the contractor's risk, and if damaged or destroyed, shall be by him replaced. No contract or order given by the printing commission shall bind the state to pay any sum in excess of the appropriation for printing or binding in the current year.

Sec. 9. Inconsistent acts repealed.—All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Sec. 10. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after May 1, 1919.

Approved April 25, 1919.

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#### CHAPTER 442—H. F. No. 21.

*An act to amend Section 8207, General Statutes 1913, as amended by Chapter 351, General Laws 1917, relating to the liability of employers to compensate employes for personal injury, and fixing a scale of compensation therefor.*

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Schedule of compensation under workmen's compensation act.—That section 8207, General Statutes 1913, as amended by chapter 351, General Laws 1917, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 13. Following is the schedule of compensation: (a) For injury producing temporary total disability, *sixty-six and two-thirds* per centum of the wages received at the time of the injury, subject to a maximum compensation of *fifteen (\$15.00) dollars* per week and a minimum of six and one-half (\$6.50) dollars per week; provided, that if at the time of injury the employe receives wages of less than six and one-half (\$6.50) dollars per week, then he shall receive the full amount of such wages per week. This compensation shall be paid during the period of such disability, not, however, beyond three hundred weeks, payment to be made at the intervals when the wage was payable, as nearly as may be.

(b) In all cases of temporary partial disability the compensation shall be *sixty-six and two-thirds* per cent of the difference between the wage of the workman at the time of the injury, and the wage he is able to earn in his partially disabled condition. This compensation shall be paid during the period of such disability, not, however, beyond three hundred weeks, payment to be made at the intervals when the wage was payable as nearly as may be and subject to the same maximum as stated in clause (a).

(c) For the permanent partial disability, the compensation shall be based upon the extent of such disability. In cases included by the following schedule the compensation shall be that named in the schedule, to-wit:

For the loss of a thumb, *sixty-six and two-thirds* per centum of daily wages during sixty (60) weeks.

For the loss of a first finger, commonly called index finger, *sixty-six and two-thirds* per centum of daily wages during thirty-five (35) weeks.

For the loss of a second finger, *sixty-six and two-thirds* per centum of daily wages during thirty (30) weeks.

For the loss of a third finger, *sixty-six and two-thirds* per centum of daily wages during twenty (20) weeks.

For the loss of a fourth finger, commonly called the little finger, *sixty-six and two-thirds* per centum of daily wages during fifteen (15) weeks.

The loss of the first phalange of the thumb, or of any finger, shall be considered equal to the loss of one-half of such thumb, or finger, and compensation shall be paid at the prescribed rate during one-half the time specified above for such thumb or finger.

The loss of more than one phalange shall be considered as the loss of the entire finger or thumb, 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.

For the loss of a great toe, *sixty-six and two-thirds* per centum of daily wages during thirty (30) weeks.

For the loss of one of the toes other than a great toe, *sixty-six and two-thirds* per centum of daily wages during ten (10) weeks.

The loss of the first phalange of any toe shall be considered to be equal to the loss of one-half of such toe, and compensation shall be paid at the prescribed rate during one-half the time specified above for such toe.

The loss of more than one phalange shall be considered as the loss of the entire toe.

For the loss of a hand, *sixty-six and two-thirds* per centum of daily wages during one hundred and fifty (150) weeks.

For the loss of an arm, *sixty-six and two-thirds* per centum of daily wages during two hundred (200) weeks.

For the loss of an arm below the elbow, *sixty-six and two-thirds* (66 $\frac{2}{3}$ ) per centum of daily wages during one hundred and seventy-five (175) weeks.

For the loss of a foot, *sixty-six and two-thirds* per centum of daily wages during one hundred and twenty-five (125) weeks.

For the loss of a leg, *sixty-six and two-thirds* per centum of daily wages during one hundred and seventy-five (175) weeks.

For the loss of an eye, *sixty-six and two-thirds* per centum of daily wages during one hundred (100) weeks.

For the complete permanent loss of hearing in both ears, *sixty-six and two-thirds* per centum of daily wages during one hundred and fifty-six (156) weeks.

For the loss of an eye and a leg, *sixty-six and two-thirds* per centum of daily wages during three hundred and fifty (350) weeks.

For the loss of an eye and an arm, *sixty-six and two-thirds* per centum of daily wages during three hundred and fifty (350) weeks.

For the loss of an eye and a hand, *sixty-six and two-thirds* per centum of daily wages during three hundred and twenty-five (325) weeks.

For the loss of an eye and a foot, *sixty-six and two-thirds* per centum of daily wages during three hundred (300) weeks.

For the loss of two arms other than at the shoulder, *sixty-six and two-thirds* per centum of daily wages during four hundred (400) weeks.

For the loss of two hands, *sixty-six and two-thirds* per centum of daily wages during four hundred (400) weeks.

For the loss of two legs, *sixty-six and two-thirds* per centum of daily wages during four hundred (400) weeks.

For the loss of two feet, *sixty-six and two-thirds* per centum of daily wages during four hundred (400) weeks.

For the loss of one arm and the other hand, *sixty-six and two-thirds* per centum of the daily wages during four hundred (400) weeks.

For the loss of one hand and one foot, *sixty-six and two-thirds* per centum of the daily wages during four hundred (400) weeks.

For the loss of one leg and the other foot, *sixty-six and two-thirds* per centum of the daily wages during four hundred (400) weeks.

For the loss of one leg and one hand, *sixty-six and two-thirds* per centum of the daily wages during four hundred (400) weeks.

For the loss of one arm and one foot, *sixty-six and two-thirds* per centum of the daily wages during four hundred (400) weeks.

For the loss of one arm and one leg, *sixty-six and two-thirds* per centum of the daily wages during four hundred (400) weeks.

Where an employe sustains concurrent injuries resulting in concurrent disabilities, he shall receive compensation only for the injury which produced the longest period of disability; but this section shall not affect liability for the concurrent loss of more than one member, for which members compensations are provided in the specific schedule and in subsection (e) below.

In all cases of permanent partial disability it shall be considered that the permanent loss of the use of member shall be equivalent to and draw the same compensation as the loss of that member; but the compensation in and by said schedule provided, shall be in lieu of all other compensation in such cases.

In cases of permanent partial disability due to injury to a member; resulting in less than total loss of such member not otherwise compensated in this schedule, compensation shall be paid at the pre-

scribed rate during that part of the time specified in the schedule for the total loss of the respective member, which the extent of injury to the member bears to its total loss.

All compensations provided in clause (c) of this section for loss of members, or loss of use of members are subject to the same limitations as to maximum and minimum as are stated in clause (a).

In all other cases of permanent partial disability not above enumerated the compensation shall be *sixty-six and two-thirds* per centum of the difference between the wage of the workman at the time of the injury and the wage he is able to earn in his partially disabled condition, subject to a maximum of *fifteen* (\$15.00) dollars per week. Compensation shall continue during disability, not, however, beyond three hundred (300) weeks.

For permanent total disability as defined in subsection (e) below, *sixty-six and two-thirds* per centum of the wages received at the time of the injury, subject to a maximum compensation of *fifteen* (\$15.00) dollars per week and a minimum compensation of six and one-half (\$6.50) dollars per week, provided, that if at the time of injury the employe was receiving wages of less than six and one-half (\$6.50) dollars per week, then he shall receive the full amount of his wages per week. This compensation shall be paid during such permanent total disability not exceeding five hundred and fifty (550) weeks; but in all such cases drawing more compensation than six and one-half (\$6.50) dollars per week, the payments after the first four hundred (400) weeks shall be reduced to six and one-half (\$6.50) dollars per week for the remainder of the five hundred and fifty (550) weeks, while the permanent total disability continues; payments to be made at the intervals when the wage was payable as nearly as may be. The total amount of compensation payable under this subsection shall not exceed five thousand (\$5,000.00) dollars in any case. Provided, however, that in case an employe who is permanently and totally disabled, becomes an inmate of a public institution, then no compensation shall be payable unless he has wholly dependent on him for support a person or persons named in subsections (1), (2) and (3), of section 14 (whose dependency shall be determined as if the employe were deceased); in which case the compensation provided for in this subsection shall be paid for the benefit of said persons so dependent, during dependency, in such institution.

(e) The total and permanent loss of the sight of both eyes or the loss of both arms at the shoulder, or complete and permanent paralysis, or total and permanent loss of mental faculties, or any other injury which totally incapacitates the employe from working at an occupation which brings him an income, shall constitute total disability.

(f) In case a workman sustains an injury due to accident arising out of and in the course of his employment, and during the

period of disability caused thereby, death results proximately therefrom, all payments previously made as compensation for such injury shall be deducted from the compensation, if any, due on account of death.

Approved April 25, 1919.

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CHAPTER 443—H. F. No. 435:

*An act to amend Chapter 238, Section 11, Session Laws 1915; relating to state aid to certain schools.*

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. **Aid for various schools.**—That chapter 238, section 11, Session Laws of Minnesota 1915, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 11. Schools under class A in consolidated districts shall receive annually aid of *three hundred dollars (\$300)*; those under class B shall receive annually aid of *one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150)*.

In addition to such annual aid, schools shall receive annually the amount reasonably expended for the transportation of pupils, not to exceed two thousand dollars (\$2,000). *Provided, however, that consolidated school districts that expend more than two thousand dollars (\$2,000) during one school year for the transportation or board of pupils shall receive in addition to the two thousand dollars (\$2,000) three-fourths of the sum reasonably spent in excess of two thousand dollars (\$2,000), but the total annual aid to a school shall not exceed four thousand dollars (\$4,000) for the transportation and board of pupils.*

In addition to other annual aid consolidated schools of either of the above classes shall receive an amount to aid in the construction of buildings, equal to twenty-five (25) per cent of the cost of such buildings, but no school shall receive more than a total of two thousand dollars (\$2,000) for aid in construction of buildings. The annual aid and the aid for buildings shall be paid in the same manner as now provided by law for the payment of other state aid to public schools.

Whenever any school in a consolidated district attains the rank of a state high or graded school it shall possess the rights and privileges of such school.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 25, 1919.