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board may order further medical surgical and hospital services after the end of the six month period, if it is established that further care will result in restoring the disabled employee's earning power to a substantial degree. In each order the board shall specify the maximum period and the maximum costs of the treatment designed for the employee's rehabilitation. The cost of such hospital treatment, service, and supplies, shall not in any case exceed the prevailing charge in the hospital for like services to other individuals. If the employee shall refuse reasonable surgical, medical, and hospital services, medicines, and supplies, tendered to him by his employer, he shall forfeit all rights to compensation for disability or any increase in his disability shown to have resulted from such refusal. Whenever an employee shall have suffered the loss of a limb, part of a limb, or an eye, the employer shall furnish to the employee in addition to the aforementioned surgical and medical services, services rendered by duly licensed practitioners of the healing arts, medicines and supplies, or artificial limb or eye or other prostheses of a type and kind recommended by the doctor attending such employee in connection with such injury as well as such training as may be required in the proper use of such prostheses. The provisions of this section shall apply to occupational diseases where no loss of earning power occurs.

(g) Should the employee die from some other cause than the occupational disease, the liability for compensation shall cease.

*Section 307. In case of death resulting from occupational disease, compensation shall be computed on the following basis and distributed to the following persons, subject to the limitations of section 301:

1. If there be no widow nor widower entitled to compensation, compensation shall be paid to the guardian of the child or children, or if there be no guardian, to such other persons as may be designated by the board as hereinafter provided, as follows:

(a) If there be one child, thirty-two per centum of wages of deceased, but not in excess of nineteen dollars per week.

(b) If there be two children, forty-two per centum of wages of deceased, but not in excess of twenty-five dollars and seventy-five cents per week.

(c) If there be three children, fifty-two per centum of wages of deceased, but not in excess of thirty-two dollars and fifty cents per week.

(d) If there be four children, sixty-two per centum of wages of deceased, but not in excess of thirty-eight dollars per week.

(e) If there be five children, sixty-four per centum of wages of deceased, but not in excess of forty-three dollars per week.

(f) If there be six or more children, sixty-six and two-thirds per centum of wages of deceased, but not in excess of forty-seven dollars and fifty cents per week.

2. To the widow or widower, if there be no children, fifty-one per centum of wages, but not in excess of thirty dollars and fifty cents per week.

* As amended by Act No. 286, Laws of 1945; Act No. 410, Laws of 1949; Act No. 482, Acts of 1951; Act No. 399, Laws of 1953; Act No. 355, Laws of 1955; Act 619, Laws of 1959; and by Act 710, Laws of 1961, effective November 29, 1961.