

(j) No employer shall demand from any employe before or at the time of appointment any resignation or agreement to resign.

(k) No employe shall receive any compensation until the Employment Board shall certify that it is for lawful employment.

(l) *Improper Discrimination.* Race or religion or political or labor union affiliation shall not be a qualification of an applicant, nor a just cause for reduction in compensation, suspension, lay-off, demotion or removal.

(m) *Rules.* The Employment Board shall make rules and regulations, not inconsistent herewith, to carry this section into effect.

Section 2505-A. Joint Actions by Department and Employment Board.—The Department of Public Assistance and the Employment Board shall jointly have the following functions and duties—

(1) To classify employment positions according to the duty involved and the qualifications required.

(2) To fix maximum and minimum salaries for each class of employment.

(3) To establish qualifications for applicants for any class of employment.

(4) To make and promulgate rules and regulations establishing the procedure to be followed by an employer in demoting or removing an employe.

Section 4. Constitutional Construction.—The provisions of this act are severable, and if any of its provisions are declared unconstitutional, the decision so holding shall not be construed as impairing any other provision of this act. It is hereby declared as the legislative intent that this act would have been adopted had such unconstitutional provisions not been included therein.

Section 5. The provisions of this act shall become effective on the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven.

APPROVED—The 24th day of June, A. D. 1937.

GEORGE H. EARLE

No. 396

AN ACT

Creating in each county (except of the first class) as a separate corporation, and in each city of the first and second class as a part of the city government, an institution district for the care and maintenance of certain indigent persons and children; prescribing the powers and duties of county commissioners, county treasurers, city departments of public welfare, the State Department of Welfare and the State Department of Public Assistance in respect thereto; abolishing certain poor districts and terminating the terms of directors, overseers, guardians

and managers of the poor and poor district auditors, and providing for the temporary employment of certain of them; providing for the transfer, vesting, sale and disposition of the property of poor districts and the payment of their obligations; imposing certain existing obligations on institution districts and on the Commonwealth; regulating the affairs of poor districts until abolished; revising, amending, changing and consolidating the law relating to the care of the poor; and repealing existing laws.

Be it enacted, &c., That,

ARTICLE I

PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS

Short title.

Section 101. Short Title.—This act shall be known, and may be cited, as the “County Institution District Law.”

Definitions.

Section 102. Definitions.—As used in this act, unless the context otherwise indicates—

“Commissioners” means the county commissioners of the county.

“County” means every county of this Commonwealth, except a county of the first class. The word county shall not be construed to include territory within any city of the second class.

“Institution District” means a county or city institution district managed by the commissioners of the county or the department of public welfare of any city of the first or second class, as the case may be.

“Dependent” means an indigent person requiring public care because of physical or mental infirmity.

“Independent Poor District” means a poor district which is not coterminous with a county, but shall not be construed to apply to a poor district of a county of the second class or a city of the second class.

“Institution” means an infirmary, poorhouse, almshouse, hospital or sanitarium managed by the commissioners of the county or the department of public welfare of a city of the first or second class.

“Poor Auditor” means an elected or specially appointed auditor of independent poor districts.

“Municipality” means any city (except a city of the first and second class), borough, incorporated town or township.

“Local Authorities” means the county commissioners acting as officers of an institution district, or the department of public welfare of any city of the first or second class.

“Poor Director” means a director, overseer, guardian or manager of any poor district or home for the destitute as now constituted.

The masculine pronoun shall include the feminine.

Section 103. Constitutional Construction.—The provisions of this act shall be severable, and if any provi-

sions hereof shall be held to be unconstitutional, the decision so holding shall not be construed to impair any other provisions of this act. It is hereby declared as the legislative intent that this act would have been adopted had such unconstitutional provisions not been included therein.

Section 104. General Construction.—The provisions of this act, so far as they are the same as those of existing laws, are intended as a continuation of such laws and not as new enactments. The repeal by this act of any act of Assembly, or part thereof, shall not revive any act, of part thereof, heretofore repealed or superseded. The provisions of this act shall not affect any act done, liability incurred, or right accrued or vested, or affect any suit pending, or to be instituted, to enforce any right or penalty or punish any offense under the authority of such repealed laws.

Section 105. Functions and Taxes of Existing Poor Districts During the Year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty-Seven.—All poor districts in this Commonwealth shall continue to function and care for the poor during the remainder of the calendar year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven, and, for such purposes, shall have all the powers and authority, and be subject to all the limitations provided by law: Provided, however, That where any poor district shall have in its treasury cash assets sufficient to pay its estimated liabilities and expenditures during the calendar year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven, in whole or in part, then no tax levy or a reduced* tax levy corresponding to its cash assets shall be imposed for said year. It is the intent of this section that, during the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven, no poor district shall levy taxes in excess of the amount actually required for its purposes, taking into consideration the amount of cash assets on hand.

ARTICLE II

INSTITUTION DISTRICTS IN CITIES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND CLASS

Section 201. First Class City Institution Districts; Abolition of Existing Offices of Poor Director and Auditor.—In every city of the first class, the offices of poor director and of poor auditor of each poor district created by local law or remaining in existence as a former borough or township poor district are hereby abolished, except to the extent necessary to liquidate the affairs of the district. Title to the real and personal property of each such district is hereby transferred to and vested in the city, and its powers and obligations are hereby vested in and imposed on the city. Thereafter, the laws as to the

* "reduced" in the original.

care of dependents shall be administered throughout each city of the first class by the department of public welfare of the city, and each such city shall constitute an institution district for the purposes of this act. Such district shall not exist as an entity separate and apart from the city but shall be administered as a department of the city government. The city shall employ each of the present paid poor directors of such districts until his present term of office shall expire, in the liquidation of the affairs of the district and in the administration of this act, paying him his present annual salary, and if he now receives no fixed annual salary, then such salary as may be fixed by the tax levying body of the city. As soon as the affairs of each such district have been liquidated, it shall cease to exist.

Section 202. Second Class City Institution Districts.—In each city of the second class, the laws as to the care of dependents shall continue to be administered by the department of public welfare of the city as provided by this act and the laws relating to such cities. Each such city shall constitute an institution district. Such district shall not exist as an entity separate and apart from the city but shall be administered as a department of the city government.

Section 203. Records.—The department of public welfare of each city of the first and second classes shall keep records of the work of the city as an institution district as prescribed by the State Department of Welfare, and shall, from time to time, make such reports to said department as it shall require.

ARTICLE III

COUNTY INSTITUTION DISTRICTS; GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 301. County Institution Districts.—Each county, as herein defined, is hereby created a district to be known as “..... County Institution District,” which district shall be a body corporate with the capacity to sue and be sued, to take, hold, lease and convey real and personal property, and to make contracts. The property, real and personal, and the obligations of each existing county poor district are hereby transferred to, vested in, and imposed on, the institution district of that county. Any property so transferred or vested shall, if suitable, be used for the purposes of administering this act, or to be disposed of as provided in this act.

Section 302. Officers of County Institution Districts; Abolition of Poor Directors.—The commissioners of each county shall be the executive and administrative officers of the institution district of that county, and the county treasurer shall be its treasurer. The office of county poor director is hereby abolished and the terms of the poor

directors now in office are hereby terminated. The commissioners shall, however, employ each of the present paid county poor directors until his existing term of office shall expire, in the administration of this act, paying him his present annual salary, and if he now receives no fixed annual salary, then such salary as may be fixed by the commissioners.

Section 303. Salaries and Expenses of Officers.—For services as an officer of an institution district, each commissioner of a seventh class county shall receive an additional annual salary of eight hundred dollars, and each commissioner of an eighth class county shall receive an additional annual salary of three hundred dollars. In every other county the commissioners, and in every county the treasurer, shall receive no additional compensation for services to the institution district. In every county the commissioners and treasurer shall be allowed their necessary expenses incurred in services for the institution district.

Section 304. Records.—The commissioners of each county shall keep records of the work of the institution district as prescribed by the State Department of Welfare, and shall, from time to time, make such reports to said department as it shall require.

Section 305. Powers and Duties as to County Institution District Property.—As a function of the institution district and with its funds, the commissioners of each county shall have the power and it shall be their duty:

(a) With the approval of the Department of Welfare to acquire, by purchase or the right of eminent domain, lands and buildings for the care of dependents and for farms, taking title in the name of the county institution district;

(b) To erect, equip, maintain, repair, alter and add to institutions for the care of dependents, and to equip, maintain, cultivate and improve farms, using their produce for the support of dependents. Any plan for the erection or substantial alteration of an institution must be approved by the Department of Welfare;

(c) To sell or lease real and personal property of the institution district;

(d) To pay the other necessary expenses of the institution district.

Section 306. Appointment of Employes.—The commissioners of each county shall have the power to appoint, remove and fix the compensation of all necessary employes of the institution district, and to require of any employe security for faithful performance.

Section 307. Taxation.—For the purposes of the institution district and for the payment of the obligations of the predecessor poor district, the commissioners of each county shall have the power to levy and collect on real

estate, trades, occupations and professions, in the same manner and at the same time as county taxes, an annual tax, to pay the current expense of the institution district, not exceeding ten mills on the dollar of the last adjusted assessed valuation for county purposes. The commissioners may also levy such annual special taxes as may be needed to pay interest and sinking fund charges on bonds issued to pay for the purchase of lands or buildings, or for the erection and equipment of buildings, or for the payment of debts of the institution district. Such taxes shall be levied at the same time as the county tax, and shall be collected in the same manner, and subject to the same discounts and penalties, as the county tax.

Section 308. Borrowing Powers.—The commissioners of each county shall have power, with the approval of the Department of Internal Affairs, in the manner provided by law, to issue and negotiate bonds of the institution district to raise funds for the acquisition of real estate, for the erection and equipment of buildings, for the payment of the obligations of the predecessor poor district, and for the refunding of outstanding bonds issued by it or the predecessor poor district. Such bonds shall be issued and sold in the manner provided by law for county bonds.

The commissioners may also borrow moneys for current expenses, giving notes of the institution district, payable in not over six months, bearing not over six per centum interest, and negotiated for not less than par. Payment of such notes shall be provided for in the next annual tax.

Section 309. Budget and Financial Requirements.—The commissioners of every county institution district shall annually, at least thirty days prior to the adoption of the annual budget, prepare a proposed budget of the amount of funds that will be required by the district in its several departments for the ensuing fiscal year. Such proposed budget shall be prepared on a uniform form, prepared and furnished as provided in this act, and shall be apportioned to the several classes of expenditures of the district as the commissioners may determine. Final action shall not be taken on any proposed budget until after at least ten days' public notice. The proposed budget shall be published or otherwise made available for public inspection at least twenty days prior to the date set for the adoption of the budget. The commissioners, after making such revisions and changes therein as appear advisable, shall adopt the budget and the necessary appropriation measures required to put it into effect. Within fifteen days after the adoption of the budget, the commissioners shall file a copy of the same in the office of the Department of Internal Affairs.

The commissioners shall have power to authorize the transfer within the same fund of any unencumbered balances, or any portion thereof, from one spending agency to another, but such action shall be taken only during the last nine months of the fiscal year.

No work shall be hired to be done, no materials purchased, no contracts made and no order issued for the payment of any moneys by the commissioners in any amount which will cause the sums appropriated to specific purposes to be exceeded.

Section 310. Accounts and Audits.—The commissioners of each county and the county treasurer shall keep accurate accounts of the moneys of the institution district. Such accounts shall be audited by the county controller or county auditors, as the case may be. The commissioners and the treasurer, as officers of the institution district, shall be subject to the same fiscal supervision and control as are provided by law with respect to county funds.

Section 311. Reports to Department of Internal Affairs.—Within sixty days after the close of each fiscal year of any county institution district, the county controller or the county auditors of each county shall report the financial condition of the district to the Department of Internal Affairs, on forms furnished by the department.

Section 312. Budget and Financial Report Forms.—The forms for the annual report to the Department of Internal Affairs, as required by this act, and the forms for the annual budget, shall be prepared by a committee consisting of three persons designated by the president of the Pennsylvania Association of County Commissioners, one representative from the Department of Welfare, and the Secretary of Internal Affairs or his agent who shall be a person trained in the field of municipal finance.

Such representatives of the Association of County Commissioners shall serve without compensation, but they shall be reimbursed by the Commonwealth for all necessary expenses incurred in attending meetings of the committee. The committee shall meet at the call of the Secretary of Internal Affairs or his agent who shall serve as chairman of the committee.

In the preparation of uniform forms for financial reports, the same shall be so arranged that corresponding information required to be reported to the Department of Welfare may be used for the information required to be furnished to the Department of Internal Affairs.

It shall be the duty of the Secretary of Internal Affairs to see to it that the forms required by this act are prepared in cooperation with said committee. In the event that said committee shall for any reason fail to furnish such cooperation, the Secretary of Internal Af-

fairs or his agent shall complete the preparation of the forms. After they are prepared, he shall issue said forms and distribute them annually as needed to the commissioners.

Section 313. Viewers to Inspect New Buildings.—Whenever a new institution shall have been completed in a county, the commissioners shall certify the fact to the court of common pleas of said county, whereupon said court shall appoint three competent and disinterested persons, as viewers, to view and thoroughly examine said buildings, and report to the court whether the said contract or contracts have been faithfully and fully performed and completed, and until such report be so made final payment on said contract or contracts shall not be made. The said viewers shall be entitled to a sum not in excess of ten dollars per day, for each day necessarily engaged in the performance of their duties, as the court shall determine, to be paid from the funds of the institution district.

Section 314. Transfer of Dependents.—In counties where there was no county poor district or where no institution was maintained by a county poor district, the county commissioners shall, as soon as they are prepared to accommodate the dependents of their institution district, provide for their removal to the institution or institutions provided by the institution district, or to such other institution in another institution district with which provision has been made for the care of its dependents.

Section 315. Contracts of Five Hundred Dollars or More to Be in Writing.—It shall be the duty of the commissioners to purchase all supplies for the maintenance of the inmates of the institutions under their supervision by written contract where such contract involves an expenditure of five hundred dollars or more. The commissioners shall by advertisement, inserted in at least one newspaper of the county in which said institution is located, once a week for two weeks, invite sealed proposals for the furnishing of such supplies, and shall award all such contracts to the lowest responsible bidder, and shall take from such bidder a bond with sufficient sureties conditioned for the faithful performance of his contract.

Any commissioner violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both.

Section 316. Commissioners Not to Be Interested in Contracts.—It shall be unlawful for any commissioner to be concerned or personally interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract for furnishing supplies for the maintenance of the dependents of his institution district,

or for the construction or improvement of property under his control. Any violation of the provisions of this act shall constitute a misdemeanor in office, and, upon conviction thereof, the party or parties so offending shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and shall be adjudged by the court to be removed from office.

Section 317. Bond for Protection of Labor and Materialmen.—It shall be the duty of every county institution district to require any person, copartnership, association or corporation entering into a contract with such institution district for the construction, erection, installation, completion, alteration, repair of, or addition to, any public work or improvement of any kind whatsoever, where the amount of such contract is in excess of five hundred dollars, before commencing work under such contract to execute and deliver to such institution district, in addition to any other bond which may now or hereafter be required by law to be given in connection with such contract, an additional bond, for the use of any and every person, copartnership, association or corporation interested, in a sum not less than fifty per centum and not more than one hundred per centum of the contract price, as such institution district may prescribe, having as surety thereon one or more surety companies legally authorized to do business in this Commonwealth, conditioned for prompt payment for all material furnished and labor supplied or performed in the prosecution of the work, whether or not the said material or labor enter into and become component parts of the work or improvement contemplated. Such additional bond shall be deposited with and held by the institution district for the use of any party interested therein. Every such additional bond shall provide that every person, copartnership, association or corporation who, whether as subcontractor or otherwise, has furnished material or supplied or performed labor in the prosecution of the work as above provided, and who has not been paid therefor, may sue in assumpsit on said additional bond in the name of the institution district for his, their or its use, and prosecute the same to final judgment for such sum or sums as may be justly due him, them or it, and have execution thereon: Provided, however, That the institution district shall not be liable for the payment of any costs and expenses of any such suit.

Section 318. Proceedings Where Eminent Domain Exercised.—In all proceedings for the exercise of eminent domain by a county institution district, the proceedings for the ascertainment of damages for property taken, injured or destroyed, shall be the same in all respects as provided by law for the exercise of the power of eminent domain by counties for county purposes.

ARTICLE IV

POWERS AND DUTIES OF INSTITUTION DISTRICTS

Section 401. Powers and Duties as to Care of Dependents and Children.—The local authorities shall have the power, and it shall be their duty with funds of the institution district or of the city, according to rules, regulations, and standards established by the State Department of Welfare—

(a) To care for any dependent, having a settlement in the county or city, who is not otherwise cared for;

(b) To contract with other local authorities for the care of any such dependent;

(c) To contract with any association in Pennsylvania organized to provide a home or employment for deaf and dumb or blind persons having a settlement in the county or city, or to care for any dependent having a settlement in the county or city who is deaf and dumb or blind or to help him through employment;

(d) To contribute moneys to the county to pay all or part of the county cost of maintaining children in foster homes and in institutions and homes for children;

(e) To pay the cost or part of the cost of the care and maintenance of mental and other patients confined in institutions, State mental hospitals, and other State institutions, in the same manner and to the same extent as provided by law in the case of poor districts, and to assume the obligations imposed by law on poor districts in respect to such care and maintenance. In like manner the Commonwealth shall be liable to institution districts, maintaining institutions for mental patients, for payment of part of the cost of the care and maintenance of such mental patients, in the same manner as provided by law in respect to the liability of the Commonwealth to poor districts;

(f) To take any other action authorized or required by law.

Section 402. Care of Persons Referred by Department of Public Assistance.—The local authorities shall have power to care for any dependent or other indigent person in the county or city who is referred to them by the Department of Public Assistance or by a local board under its supervision, pending the determination of such person's legal settlement.

Section 403. Provision for Burial of Dependents and Other Persons.—Except as otherwise provided by law, the local authorities of any institution district shall provide for the burial of any dependent who dies in the county or city, or any person who dies suddenly within the county or city, unless his body is claimed by a relative by blood or marriage, or by a friend, or by his fraternal or veterans' organization, or by a charitable or-

ganization, or by the Anatomical Board of the State of Pennsylvania. No such burial shall cost more than seventy-five dollars.

Section 404. Treatment of Persons in Danger of Hydrophobia.—The local authorities of every institution district shall provide with approved medical care and proper attendance (including the so-called Pasteur treatment, where prescribed) all indigent persons settled within their district who may be assumed to be in danger of suffering from hydrophobia or rabies by reason of having been bitten by an animal believed to have been suffering from said disease, and to order payment of the expenses so incurred out of the funds of the district or city for the care of dependents.

Section 405. Powers and Duties of Local Authorities As to Children.—The local authorities of any institution district shall have the power, and it shall be their duty to place in foster homes or in institutions or homes for children all dependent children who are in, or committed to, their charge, and whose placement and care are not otherwise provided for by law.

No child under the age of sixteen years shall, unless he is mentally or physically handicapped, and no other care is available for him, be admitted to, or maintained in, an institution conducted by the local authorities other than a hospital or sanitarium.

Section 406. Contributions for Medical Care.—The commissioners of each county and the city council of each city of the first and second classes shall have the power to make annual appropriations from the funds of the institution district or of the city for the support of any public institution operated, or to any nonprofit corporation organized, to give medical care to the dependents and children of the county or of the city without discrimination as to membership in any organization or as to race or sect.

Section 407. Inspections by Department of Welfare.—The institutions, and books, accounts, and records of each institution district, shall, at all times, be open to the inspection of the State Department of Welfare and its agents.

Section 408. Reports of Persons Applying for Treatment of Disease.—Each institution district shall make a record of all of the personal and statistical particulars relative to the inmates in their institutions, as directed by the State Department of Health, for statistical purposes, and thereafter such record shall be by them made for all future inmates at the time of their admission. In case of dependents admitted or committed for medical treatment of disease, the physician in charge shall specify for entry in the record the nature of the disease and where, in his opinion, it was contracted. The personal

particulars and information required by this section shall be obtained from the individual dependent himself, if it is practicable to do so, and when they cannot be so obtained, they shall be secured in as complete a manner as possible from the relatives, friends or other persons acquainted with the facts.

Section 409. Rules and Regulations.—The local authorities of each institution district shall have power to make such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with this act and not inconsistent with the rules and regulations of the State Department of Welfare, as may be deemed proper, convenient, and necessary for the government of its institutions and to properly care for dependents.

ARTICLE V

SETTLEMENT AND REMOVAL

Section 501. Settlement.—(a) A legitimate person is first settled in the institution district of birth, unless the father shall then have a known settlement elsewhere, in which case the first settlement of such person is in the institution district where the father was then settled.

(b) An illegitimate person is first settled in the institution district of birth, unless the mother shall then have a known settlement elsewhere, in which case the first settlement of such person is in the institution district where the mother was then settled.

(c) The settlement of a person in an institution district continues until a new one is acquired in this Commonwealth or elsewhere. A settlement is lost only by acquiring a new one.

(d) Except as hereinafter otherwise provided, every adult and every emancipated minor, whether married or single, legitimate or illegitimate, may acquire a new settlement in any institution district of this Commonwealth or in the Commonwealth by coming bona fide to establish a permanent abode therein and continuing to reside therein for one whole year, if such person or minor is of sufficient mental ability to make a bargain, and is not or does not become a public charge during said year.

(e) The settlement of a married woman during coverture follows that of her husband and continues after his death in the institution district or place where he was last settled, but she may thereafter acquire a new settlement for herself. If the husband has no known settlement, then she is settled, whether he be living or dead, in the district or place where she was last settled. The settlement of a woman after divorce absolute or from bed and board, or desertion by the husband, or withdrawal by the wife from cohabitation with the husband on account of his cruelty, inebriety or lack of support,

continues in the district or place where the husband was last settled, but she may acquire a new settlement for herself.

(f) A minor, whether legitimate or illegitimate, cannot be emancipated before age sixteen, and becomes emancipated absolutely at age twenty-one, if then of sufficient mental ability to make a bargain. After age sixteen and before age twenty-one, a minor of sufficient mental ability to make a bargain may become emancipated by his own acts or the acts of the parent, stepfather or stepmother having had the custody. When a person is emancipated, he or she is capable of establishing a new settlement.

(g) A minor, whether legitimate or illegitimate, who is so mentally deficient as to be unable to make a bargain cannot be emancipated after age sixteen, and such a person does not become emancipated at age twenty-one and so long thereafter, as said mental condition continues. The settlement of such a person shall at all times during mental disability be ascertained as provided in clauses (h) and (i) of this section for the settlement of minors not emancipated.

(h) Before emancipation, the settlement of a legitimate minor is and remains that of the father, unless—

(1) The father is dead and the mother acquires a new settlement, in which case it follows that of the mother; or

(2) The father deserts his family, in which case it follows that of the mother; or

(3) The mother withdraws from cohabitation with the husband on account of his cruelty, inebriety or lack of support, in which case it follows that of the parent having the custody; or

(4) The parents are divorced, either absolutely or from bed and board, in which case it follows that of the parent having the exclusive custody, but where custody is divided between the parents the settlement remains that of the father; or

(5) Both parents are dead and the minor is in the custody of a stepfather or stepmother, in which case it follows that of the stepfather or stepmother having the custody.

(i) Before emancipation, the settlement of an illegitimate minor at all times follows that of the mother, and in case of her death before emancipation of such minor, continues in the institution district or place in which she was last settled, until such person establishes a new settlement after emancipation.

(j) If a person has no known settlement in this Commonwealth and cannot for any reason whatever be removed into the state or country where settled, he shall have a quasi-settlement in the institution district where

he or she becomes a public charge, which district shall, if he be a dependent, be liable for his or her support, otherwise such liability shall be upon the Commonwealth.

(k) If a person becomes a public charge in an institution district other than the one in which settled, such institution district, if he be a dependent, otherwise the Commonwealth, shall be liable for support until the institution district, state or country of settlement is discovered, and removal to such institution district, state or country takes place. Any institution district of settlement shall be liable to the institution district in which the person became a dependent for the cost of care advanced and the expenses of removal.

Section 502. Removal to District of Settlement.—In case any person does not have a settlement in the institution district wherein he has become, or is likely to become, a dependent, it shall be the duty of the local authorities to notify the local authorities of the district of his settlement of the facts. If the local authorities, so notified, refuse or neglect to receive him or to make arrangements for his proper care and to pay the amount advanced, the local authorities furnishing such care may apply to the court of quarter sessions of their county, or to any judge thereof, by petition, asking for a citation to the local authorities, so refusing or neglecting, requiring them to appear before such court at a time specified therein, and to show cause why an order should not issue for the removal of such dependent into their institution district. The said court shall proceed to hear and determine the cause upon its merits, and their decree shall be final, unless an appeal therefrom be taken within thirty days.

The citation accompanied by a copy of the petition shall be served by the sheriff of the county, who may, for that purpose, depute the sheriff of the county of the cited institution district, upon one or more of the local authorities named therein, or, with the approval of the court, service may be had by sending such copy by registered mail. The service or mailing shall be at least ten days before the day fixed for such hearing. Upon the hearing and argument before said court, it shall be lawful for either of the parties to the issue to except to any decision of the court upon any point of evidence or law, which exception shall be noted by the court and filed of record as in civil cases. An appeal to an appellate court may be taken by either party from the judgment or decree of the court.

Section 503. Liability for Costs.—In case an order of removal is granted by any court of quarter sessions, the court, in the same order, shall require the institution district of settlement to pay the petitioners the cost of the proceedings, the expense of removal, and the proper

charges for the care of the dependent, from the date of the notice first above provided for, all of which expense, cost, and charges shall be ascertained and allowed by the court. If an order of removal is refused, the cost of the proceeding shall be paid by the institution district petitioning therefor.

The court of quarter sessions shall have full and complete authority and jurisdiction to enforce by appropriate methods its orders or directions made in such proceeding.

ARTICLE VI

DISSOLUTION OF INDEPENDENT POOR DISTRICTS

Section 601. Officers of Independent Poor Districts.—Every independent poor district, lying wholly or partly within any county, is hereby abolished, except to the extent necessary to liquidate its affairs as hereinafter provided. Each of the present poor directors of every such independent poor district is hereby removed from office. Each such poor director, who is now paid for his services, shall be employed by the commissioners of the county in which he resides, until his present term of office shall expire, in the administration of this act and in the liquidation of the affairs of the independent poor district, receiving his present annual salary. The office of poor auditor of every independent poor district is hereby abolished. The commissioners are hereby constituted the poor directors of every district lying in only one county for the purpose of paying its obligations. The commissioners of both counties are hereby constituted the poor directors of any poor district lying in two counties for the purpose of paying its obligations.

Section 602. Independent Poor Districts in One County.—(a) Where an independent poor district lies in only one county, the real and personal property of any such district coterminous with a municipality is hereby transferred to and vested in such municipality. Title to the real and personal property of any district lying in two or more municipalities is hereby transferred to and vested in such municipalities, in proportion to the last assessed valuations of real estate for county purposes in each of them, for which purpose, after all the obligations of the poor district have been paid, a decree of distribution shall be made by the court of common pleas, on petition of any municipality interested or of the county commissioners. Any such decree affecting the title to real estate shall be recorded in the office for the recording of deeds of the county: Provided, however, That the transfer and vesting of such property in municipalities shall be subject to the following conditions: The commissioners, as officers of an institution district, are hereby given possession of any real estate so trans-

ferred and vested, and of all tangible personal property used in connection with it. The commissioners shall remain in possession of such real and tangible personal property so long as they decide that the purposes of the institution district require it, or until they shall acquire the property by purchase or by right of eminent domain. During this period of possession, the institution district shall pay a fair rental, to be fixed and apportioned by the court of common pleas on petition of the commissioners or of any municipality interested, and this possession shall be good against any purchaser from the municipality. If the municipality shall receive a bona fide offer to buy any of the property so transferred and vested, the court shall, on petition by any municipality interested, require the commissioners, within a reasonable time, to be fixed by the court, to match the offer or to make a better offer, or to institute proceedings to take such property by eminent domain, and, if they do not do so, shall permit the municipality or municipalities to sell in compliance with such offer, free of the commissioners' right of possession.

(b) If an independent poor district has any outstanding obligations, the commissioners, as poor directors of the district, shall receive from the municipality or municipalities, and they shall pay to the commissioners, any moneys transferred or any money realized by the municipality or municipalities from any property transferred and vested by this section, not, however, exceeding the amount of such obligations, and the commissioners shall apply such sums to meet the obligations of the independent poor district. The commissioners, as poor directors of the independent poor district, shall have the power to levy and collect, annually, a special tax within the former independent poor district for the payment of such obligations not otherwise paid for.

Section 603. Independent Poor Districts in Two Counties.—(a) If an independent poor district lies in two or more municipalities and in more than one county, the property, real and personal, of the independent poor district is hereby transferred to and vested in such municipalities, in proportion to the last assessed valuations of their real estate for county purposes, after all the obligations of the poor district have been paid. For this purpose, the court of common pleas of the county, in which the real estate of the district is situate, shall have power to make a decree of distribution on petition of any municipality interested or of the commissioners of either county. Any such decree, affecting the title to real estate, shall be recorded in the office for the recording of deeds of the county in which such real estate lies: Provided, however, That the transfer and vesting of such property in municipalities shall be subject to the

following conditions: The commissioners of both counties as officers of the institution districts are hereby given possession of any real estate so transferred and vested, and of all tangible personal property used in connection with it, and shall remain in possession of such real and tangible personal property so long as a majority of the commissioners of each county shall decide that the purposes of the two institution districts require it, or until one or both of the institution districts shall acquire the property by purchase or by right of eminent domain. If a majority of the commissioners of either county shall decide that they no longer require such property for the purposes of their institution district, the commissioners of the other county may remain in possession of the property so long as they shall decide that the purposes of their institution district require it. During this period of possession, the institution district or districts in possession shall pay a fair rental, to be fixed and apportioned by the court of common pleas having jurisdiction, on petition of the commissioners of either county or of any municipality interested. Such possession shall be good against any purchaser from the municipalities. If the municipalities shall receive a bona fide offer to buy any of the property so transferred and vested, the court of common pleas having jurisdiction shall, on petition by any municipality interested, require the commissioners of each county, within a reasonable time, to be fixed by the court, to match the offer or to make a better offer, or to take the property by right of eminent domain, and, if they do not do so, the court shall permit the municipalities to sell in compliance with such offer, free of the commissioners' right of possession. The right of eminent domain shall be exercised only by the commissioners of the county in which the property to be taken is situated.

(b) If the independent poor district has any outstanding obligations, the commissioners of both counties, as poor directors of the independent poor district, shall receive from the municipalities, and they shall pay to the commissioners, any money transferred or any moneys realized by the municipalities from any property transferred and vested by this section, not, however, exceeding the amount of such obligations, and the commissioners shall apply such sums to meet the obligations of the independent poor district. The commissioners of both counties, as poor directors of the independent poor district, shall have the power to levy and collect, annually, a special tax within the former independent poor district for the payment of such obligations not otherwise paid for.

(c) If a majority of the commissioners of each county cannot agree as to the exercise of any power or the per-

formance of any duty imposed on them by this section, the dispute shall be settled by an order of the court of common pleas having jurisdiction on petition of any party in interest.

(d) The court of common pleas of the county, in which the real estate of the independent poor district is situate, shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all proceedings brought in accordance with this section.

(e) On petition of any party in interest, the Supreme Court shall designate a judge to sit specially to decide any matter arising under the provisions of this section.

Section 604. Appointment of Auditors.—In any proceeding in any court of common pleas under the provisions of this article, the court shall have power, on its own motion, to appoint an auditor to take testimony in such proceeding and make report thereof, together with his recommendations to the court. The compensation of such auditor shall be fixed by the court and paid as the court may direct.

Section 605. Final Dissolution of Independent Poor Districts.—When the property of a district has been distributed as above provided and all of its obligations have been paid, it shall cease to exist.

ARTICLE VII

EFFECTIVE DATE AND REPEALS

When
effective.

Section 701. Effective Date.—This act, except section one hundred five, shall become effective on the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight. Section one hundred and five of this act shall become effective immediately upon final enactment.

Repeals.

Section 702. Repealer.—The following acts and parts of acts are hereby repealed absolutely, except where otherwise indicated. The repeal of an act or of part of an act repeals all amendments thereto.

The act approved the ninth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-one (1 Smith Laws, three hundred thirty-two), entitled “An act for the relief of the poor.”

The act approved the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four (Pamphlet Laws, one hundred sixty-three), entitled “An act to provide for the incorporation of boroughs,” insofar as it relates to overseers of the poor.

The act approved the thirteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six (Pamphlet Laws, five hundred thirty-nine), entitled “An act relating to the support and employment of the poor.”

The act approved the seventeenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (Pamphlet Laws, one hundred ten), entitled “An act relating to poor houses and lands.”

The act approved the fifteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (Pamphlet Laws, eighty-four), entitled "An act to provide for the payment of costs in the removal of paupers in certain cases."

The act approved the sixteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (Pamphlet Laws, forty-six), entitled "An act to authorize writs of error to the judgment of the courts of quarter sessions on appeals from the orders of removal of paupers."

The act approved the fifteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four (Pamphlet Laws, one hundred eighty), entitled "An act defining the duties of directors of the poor where such office exists in several counties of this Commonwealth."

The act approved the eighth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six (Pamphlet Laws, one hundred forty-nine), entitled "An act to provide for the erection of a poorhouse and for the support of the poor in the several counties of the Commonwealth."

The act approved the tenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine (Pamphlet Laws, nineteen), entitled "An act to authorize the directors of the poor and poor houses, in the several counties of this Commonwealth, to rebuild any poor houses in the respective counties, where said poor houses have been or may hereafter be burnt down by fire, and to authorize the county commissioners in such counties to levy and collect the taxes necessary to pay the expenses of such re-building."

The act approved the thirteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine (Pamphlet Laws, fifty-nine), entitled "An act providing for the more speedy relief of poor and indigent persons in poor districts, where directors of the poor are appointed by the courts of quarter sessions."

The act approved the fourth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine (Pamphlet Laws, seventy-eight), entitled "An act to create poor districts, and to authorize purchase of lands and erection of buildings to furnish relief and give employment to the destitute, poor and paupers in this Commonwealth."

The act approved the eighth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one (Pamphlet Laws, seventy-five), entitled "An act defining what is taxable for poor purposes and providing for the assessing and apportioning the same."

The act approved the eighth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one (Pamphlet Laws, eighty-five), entitled "An act to better provide for the auditing of the accounts of poor districts composed of

one or more townships and boroughs of this Commonwealth."

The act approved the twenty-seventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one (Pamphlet Laws, one hundred twenty), entitled "An act regulating the election of overseers of the poor."

The act approved the twenty-fourth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five (Pamphlet Laws, one hundred sixty-three), entitled "An act to provide for filling vacancies in the office of director of the poor."

The act approved the twenty-fifth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five (Pamphlet Laws, one hundred eighty-four), entitled "An act for the relief and benefit of injured indigent persons, whether resulting in death or not, and to make provisions for the expenses incurred in taking charge of the same, where such parties are not residents of the county wherein said accidents, or injuries, or deaths may have occurred."

The act approved the twenty-eighth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven (Pamphlet Laws, seventy-five), entitled "An act to authorize the courts of common pleas to decree the sale of real estate, held for poor purposes in the several counties, boroughs, townships and poor districts in this Commonwealth, and the reinvestment of the proceeds thereof."

The act approved the twenty-third day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three (Pamphlet Laws, one hundred sixteen), entitled "An act limiting the liability of poor districts."

The act approved the sixth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three (Pamphlet Laws, three hundred thirty-five), entitled "An act to provide for the consolidation of boroughs and the government and regulation thereof," insofar as it relates to overseers of the poor.

The act approved the twenty-fourth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five (Pamphlet Laws, two hundred forty), entitled "An act providing that territory annexed to any city of the third class shall constitute a part of the poor district of such city of the third class, or of the poor district of which said city is a part."

The act approved the twenty-fifth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five (Pamphlet Laws, two hundred ninety-nine), entitled "An act authorizing and empowering the directors of the poor in counties having farm lands in connection with county almshouses, to lease the lands for oil and gas purposes."

The act approved the twelfth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven (Pamphlet Laws,

sixty-three), entitled "An act in relation to the removal of poor persons from one district to another."

The act approved the ninth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven (Pamphlet Laws, two hundred twenty-two), entitled "An act authorizing contracts to be entered into between the overseers of the poor of any borough or township in counties not having county poor houses, and the authorities in charge of the poor in adjoining counties having county poor houses, for the maintenance of the poor of such boroughs and townships, fixing the rate of compensation therefor, and the method of collecting the same."

The act approved the fourteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and one (Pamphlet Laws, five hundred sixty-one), entitled "An act authorizing the overseers of the poor, director or directors of the poor, and all other officers or boards having the charge or control of the poor, in the several cities of the third class of this Commonwealth, to furnish relief, without first obtaining an order of relief, in all cases where any such officers or authorities are satisfied that such relief is necessary."

The act approved the fifth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and three (Pamphlet Laws, nine), entitled "An act relating to the settlement of existing claims and demands, the disposition of surplus money in the hands of the overseers of the poor, and of uncollected taxes levied for the support of the poor in the several poor-districts of any county of this Commonwealth, in which a county poorhouse hitherto has been or hereafter may be erected, and the paupers, chargeable to the several poor-districts of such county, hitherto have been or hereafter may be taken in charge by the commissioners or directors of the poor of such county, under the provisions of any general law of the Commonwealth now in force."

The act approved the sixth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and three (Pamphlet Laws, eighteen), entitled "An act providing for the relief of needy, sick, injured, and, in case of death, burial of, indigent persons, whose legal place of settlement is unknown, or not within the State of Pennsylvania, at the expense of the county where relief is required, and with notice to the county commissioners thereof."

The act approved the twenty-third day of April, one thousand nine hundred and three (Pamphlet Laws, two hundred ninety), entitled "An act to regulate the compensation of directors of the poor of poor-districts, composed of several boroughs and townships, situated in more than one county, having a population of over seventy thousand."

The act approved the thirty-first day of March, one

thousand nine hundred and five (Pamphlet Laws, ninety-two), entitled "An act providing for necessary medical attention to needy persons who may be in danger of suffering from hydrophobia."

Sections one, two, three, and five of the act, approved the sixth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and five (Pamphlet Laws, one hundred twelve), entitled "An act providing for the relief of poor persons; regulating their settlements in poor-districts; providing a means of enforcing the removal of a poor person to the district of his settlement, the payment for relief furnished to him and the payment of costs thereto, and authorizing courts of quarter sessions to compel certain relations to contribute to the relief of poor persons."

The act approved the twenty-eighth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and seven (Pamphlet Laws, two hundred eighty-five), entitled "An act providing that whenever any head of a family, or a person, shall be quarantined by any authority, because of any infectious or contagious disease, and by reason of such quarantine such person becomes unable to pay the expense of maintenance and treatment of his family or himself during the period of quarantine, he shall be considered a 'poor person' or a 'needy and indigent poor' person, within the meaning of the poor laws of this Commonwealth."

The act approved the eighth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and seven (Pamphlet Laws, four hundred eighty-seven), entitled "An act fixing the salaries of county poor-directors, in counties of over one hundred and fifty thousand population."

The act approved the eighth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and seven (Pamphlet Laws, four hundred eighty-seven), entitled "An act fixing the salaries and providing for the expenses of the Directors of the Poor, in the several counties of this Commonwealth."

The act approved the twenty-second day of April, one thousand nine hundred and nine (Pamphlet Laws, one hundred thirteen), entitled "An act concerning incorporated poor-districts, auditors other than county and township auditors, and to provide for the audit of the accounts of said poor-districts, the duties of said auditors, and to provide for appeals from such audits."

The act approved the first day of May, one thousand nine hundred and nine (Pamphlet Laws, three hundred seven), entitled "An act to provide for the recovery by bureaus of health, boards of health, and boards of school directors, of cities, boroughs, and townships of this Commonwealth, of money expended to care for and maintain persons sick of contagious or infectious diseases, when the person so sick has a settlement in some other city, borough, or township of this Commonwealth, and providing for the payment of all expense by the party

falling sick, except poor persons, and defining a settlement for the purposes of this act."

The act approved the third day of May, one thousand nine hundred and nine (Pamphlet Laws, three hundred ninety-two), entitled "An act relating to the settlements and audits of the accounts of all officers of boroughs, townships, poor districts, and school districts, and appeals therefrom to the common pleas and thence to the supreme and superior courts, and providing a penalty for violations thereof," insofar as it relates to poor districts.

The act approved the third day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eleven (Pamphlet Laws, six hundred forty-nine), entitled "An act empowering the proper officers of the several poor districts of the Commonwealth, in their discretion, to appropriate money to corporations organized for the purpose of assisting, relieving, and giving medical care and attention to the pauper injured or sick."

The act approved the ninth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eleven (Pamphlet Laws, eight hundred sixty-five), entitled "An act relating to the settlement and audit of the accounts of all officers, elected or appointed, of boroughs, townships, poor districts, and school districts; prescribing the time for such settlement and audits, for the matters to be contained in the report of settlement and audit, for the filing of said report in the office of the clerk of quarter sessions, and for appeals to the court of common pleas and superior and supreme courts," insofar as it relates to poor districts.

The act approved the fifteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eleven (Pamphlet Laws, nine hundred eighty-six), entitled "An act to fix and regulate the compensation of directors of the poor, of poor districts composed of several townships, boroughs and cities, situate wholly within counties of this Commonwealth, not exceeding five hundred thousand population."

The act approved the nineteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eleven (Pamphlet Laws, ten hundred fifty-two), entitled "An act fixing the time for the election of directors or overseers of the poor, of the several poor districts of the Commonwealth, and their terms of office; and extending the terms of office of the directors and overseers of the poor now in office, where such term will expire upon any day after the first Monday of January in even-numbered years."

The act approved the nineteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eleven (Pamphlet Laws, one thousand seventy-one), entitled "An act providing for the appointment, by the court of common pleas of any

county, of auditors to audit, settle and adjust the accounts of the directors, treasurer and tax collectors of any poor district composed of more than one municipality or municipal district, wholly within but less extensive than said county, the population of which poor district shall be not less than one hundred and fifty thousand and not more than three hundred thousand; prescribing their powers, duties and compensation; the form, contents, filing, and publishing of their report; and providing for appeals to the court of common pleas of such county and the superior and supreme courts."

The act approved the twenty-first day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eleven (Pamphlet Laws, one thousand one hundred eleven), entitled "An act enlarging the powers of overseers of the poor, in townships of the second class which constitute a separate poor-district, by requiring such overseers, upon petition, to care for and maintain cemeteries not kept for profit, and the expense thereof to be paid from the poor-fund of said townships."

The act approved the twenty-first day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eleven (Pamphlet Laws, one thousand one hundred eleven), entitled "An act authorizing poor districts to acquire lands, supply, erect and equip hospitals, for the care and treatment of indigent persons afflicted with tuberculosis."

The act approved the twenty-second day of April, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws, one hundred eleven), entitled "An act to provide for necessary medical attention to indigent persons who may be assumed to be in danger of suffering from hydrophobia, or rabies, after having been bitten by any animal believed to be suffering therefrom; repealing all prior acts relating hereunto; and providing for the payment of expenses for such treatment heretofore incurred in good faith."

The act approved the first day of May, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws, one hundred fifty-four), entitled "An act to change and fix the terms of directors of the poor, and auditors authorized to audit, settle, and adjust accounts of said directors of the poor, in incorporated poor districts where the number of said directors is eight, and said directors are required to be elected in blocks of four each year; fixing the time when the terms of such directors and auditors shall expire, their successors be elected, and assume office."

The act approved the eighth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws, one hundred seventy-four), entitled "An act authorizing and empowering the overseers of the poor of any two or more poor districts, in any county not having a county poor-

house, with approval of the court, to unite in the leasing or purchase of real estate and erection of buildings for the care and employment of the poor of such districts; authorizing the overseers of such districts to issue bonds therefor, and providing for the equipment, maintenance, and regulation of such poorhouse."

The act approved the twenty-third day of May, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws, two hundred ninety-seven), entitled "An act regulating certain contracts for the maintenance of inmates in county poorhouses, and hospitals for the insane, in counties containing less than one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants."

The act approved the twenty-third day of May, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws, three hundred forty-three), entitled "An act to change and fix the terms of managers of the poor, and auditors authorized to audit, settle, and adjust accounts of said managers of the poor in incorporated poor districts, where the number of said managers and auditors, respectively, is nine, and said managers and auditors are required to be elected in blocks of three; fixing the times when the terms of present managers and auditors shall expire; their successors be elected, and assume office."

The act approved the thirty-first day of May, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws, three hundred ninety-four), entitled "An act relating to the reports of auditors of boroughs, townships, and poor districts, and appeals therefrom; giving certain powers to taxpayers in connection therewith; and prescribing the practice to be pursued in all appeals from such auditor's reports," insofar as it relates to poor districts.

The act approved the twenty-second day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws, nine hundred nine), entitled "An act to change and fix the terms of guardians of the poor, and auditors authorized to audit, settle and adjust accounts of said guardians of the poor, in incorporated poor districts, where the number of said guardians and auditors, respectively, is four and two, and said guardians and auditors are required to be elected in blocks of three; fixing the times when the terms of present guardians and auditors shall expire, their successors be elected and assume office.

The act approved the twenty-first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen (Pamphlet Laws, one hundred sixty-two), entitled "An act relating to appeals from the reports of auditors of boroughs, townships, and poor districts," in so far as it relates to poor districts.

The act approved the fifth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (Pamphlet Laws, fifty-one),

entitled "An act fixing the salaries of county poor directors, in counties of over one million population and less than one million three hundred thousand population."

The act approved the seventeenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (Pamphlet Laws, two hundred twenty-three), entitled "An act authorizing overseers and directors of the poor to enter into contracts with certain associations for the care and maintenance of indigent deaf and dumb persons; and conferring certain powers on the Board of Public Charities, its officers, and agents."

The act approved the twenty-eighth day of June, one thousand nine hundred seventeen (Pamphlet Laws, six hundred fifty-one), entitled "An act conferring upon poor districts the power to take land for the erection of buildings or for farming purposes, and providing a method for the ascertainment of damages in connection therewith."

The act approved the sixth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (Pamphlet Laws, seven hundred thirty-four), entitled "An act authorizing the directors and overseers of the poor or other officers having charge of the poor in the poor districts of this Commonwealth, together with their solicitor, steward, or superintendent, and such other executive officer as may be designated by said directors and overseers or other officers, to attend the annual meeting of the association of directors of the poor and charities and corrections of Pennsylvania, as part of their official duties, and providing for the payment of the expenses thereof."

The act approved the eighteenth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (Pamphlet Laws, one thousand eighty-three), entitled "An act to empower certain county poor districts to purchase poor-farms, providing the manner in which such purchases shall be made, and providing for the mortgaging of such poor-farms to secure any part of the purchase price thereof."

The act approved the twenty-seventh day of May, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamphlet Laws, three hundred three), entitled "An act authorizing the transfer by township poor districts to the township school districts of certain poor funds."

The act approved the thirtieth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one (Pamphlet Laws, sixty-two), entitled "An act declaring the directors of the poor in poor districts coextensive with a county to be county officers."

The act approved the fifth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one (Pamphlet Laws, three hundred eighty-one), entitled "An act providing for

the burial of the bodies of indigent persons by certain poor districts."

The act approved the fifth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one (Pamphlet Laws, three hundred eighty-six), entitled "An act relating to poor districts coextensive with counties of the fourth class; authorizing the directors of such district to sell real estate no longer suitable for the support, maintenance, and employment of the poor of their respective districts, and to purchase such real estate as may be necessary for such support, maintenance, and employment, and to construct thereon such buildings as may be necessary, and to equip and furnish the same; validating the title to real estate heretofore purchased by such directors; and providing for the borrowing of money and the issue of bonds by the county commissioners to accomplish the purposes of this act."

The act approved the twelfth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one (Pamphlet Laws, five hundred thirty-eight), entitled "An act providing for county poor districts in counties of the sixth class; providing for their management, direction, and control by the county commissioners; defining their powers and duties; imposing certain duties upon the county treasurer and county controller or county auditors; abolishing the present poor districts, and transferring their property."

The act approved the twenty-fourth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one (Pamphlet Laws, one thousand eighty-one), entitled "An act providing for county poor districts in counties of the seventh class; providing for their management, direction, and control by the county commissioners; defining their powers and duties; imposing certain duties upon the county treasurer and county controller or county auditors; abolishing the present poor districts, and transferring their property."

The act approved the seventh day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws, six hundred seventy-eight), entitled "An act to provide for the erection of new or additional buildings for the maintenance, care, and treatment of the poor, indigent insane and indigent persons afflicted with tuberculosis in poor districts in counties of the second class which now maintain, or which shall hereafter maintain, a poorhouse or a hospital or sanitarium for such purposes; authorizing the county commissioners to borrow moneys, issue and negotiate the sale of bonds, and to levy taxes for the payment of the same."

The act approved the twenty-eighth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws, eight hundred eighty-five), entitled "An act au-

thorizing poor directors of county poor districts to provide for the payment for the preparation of plans and specifications heretofore made for public buildings for such poor districts where no legal or valid contract was entered into as required by law."

The act approved the fourteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five (Pamphlet Laws, seven hundred sixty-two), entitled "An act concerning poor relief and the creation and government of poor districts and the administration of the same in all counties of the Commonwealth, except in counties of the first and second class; and revising, amending, consolidating, and changing the law relating thereto."

The act approved the first day of May, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine (Pamphlet Laws, one thousand two hundred twelve), entitled "An act authorizing directors of the poor of counties of the second class to expend moneys of the district for the care of persons suffering from communicable disease, and for their burial in case of death therefrom."

The act approved the eighth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine (Pamphlet Laws, one thousand six hundred sixty-seven), entitled "An act fixing the compensation of directors of the poor in poor districts in counties of the first class."

The act approved the twenty-first day of May, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one (Pamphlet Laws, one hundred eighty-one), entitled "An act creating borough and township poor districts in the counties of Union, Snyder, and Juniata, to be administered by overseers of the poor; and abolishing the county poor district."

The act approved the twenty-second day of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one (Pamphlet Laws, eight hundred eighty), entitled "An act making it the duty of counties of the first class, cities, incorporated towns, and poor districts, herein defined as municipalities, to require persons, co-partnerships, associations, and corporations, entering into contracts with such municipalities for the construction, erection, installation, completion, alteration, repair of, or addition to, any public work or improvement, to give (in addition to any other bond which may now or hereafter be required by law) an additional bond conditioned for the payment of material and labor furnished, supplied, or performed in the prosecution of such work or improvement, and providing for suits and recovery on such bonds; and repealing existing laws," so far as it relates to poor districts.

The act approved the eighteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three (Pamphlet Laws, eight hundred fifteen), entitled "An act to require county commissioners, poor boards, public officers, trus-

tees, and others having jurisdiction of funds available for poor or unemployment relief, or to tax or borrow for such purposes, to furnish information and exhibit their records to the State Emergency Relief Board; and providing penalties," so far as it relates to poor districts.

The act approved the twenty-third day of May, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three (Pamphlet Laws, nine hundred sixty-five), entitled "An act fixing the salaries of directors of the poor in counties of the second class."

The act approved the third day of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three (Pamphlet Laws, one thousand five hundred seventeen), entitled "An act providing for the appointment by the court of quarter sessions of the directors of the poor of the Erie County Poor District, and abolishing the elected directors; providing for the appointment and compensation of a director of welfare, investigators, assistants, experts, and employes, and for the employment and compensation of elected directors whose terms have not expired; and repealing existing laws."

The act approved the twelfth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-five (Pamphlet Laws, seven hundred twenty-five), entitled "An act relating to the consolidation of poor districts having territories not coextensive with counties."

All other acts, general, local, and special, and parts of acts inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed.

APPROVED—The 24th day of June, A. D. 1937.

GEORGE H. EARLE

No. 397

AN ACT

Relating to the support of indigent persons publicly cared for or assisted; providing for the support of such persons by certain relatives, and for the recovery of public moneys expended for care and assistance from the property and estates of such persons; providing for guardians of the person and property of such persons; providing for the arrest and seizure and sale of the property of deserters; and providing procedure.

Be it enacted, &c., That,

Section 1. Short Title.—This act shall be known and may be cited, as "The Support Law." "The Support Law."

Section 2. Definitions. — The masculine pronoun when used in this act shall be construed to include the feminine. Definitions.

The word court, as used in this act, shall be construed to mean the court of quarter sessions of the peace of any county, the family court of Philadelphia, and the county court of Allegheny County. Court.