

Private counsel.

his office. The collector of taxes may, however, at his own expense, employ private counsel in proceedings for his removal from office or in such other matters as he deems proper.

APPROVED—The 22d day of June, A. D. 1931.

GIFFORD PINCHOT

No. 241

AN ACT

To amend section seven of the act, approved the first day of May, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws, one hundred thirty-eight), entitled "An act defining vocational education; providing for the establishment and regulation of vocational schools; and providing for State aid in the maintenance thereof, and for the payment of tuition by certain school districts, and reimbursement thereof by the State," as amended, providing for the admission of pupils to vocational high schools of other States, and from other States to vocational high schools of this State.

Vocational schools.

Section 7, act of May 1, 1913 (P. L. 138), as amended by act of May 1, 1925 (P. L. 418), further amended.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That section seven of the act, approved the first day of May one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws, one hundred thirty-eight), entitled "An act defining vocational education; providing for the establishment and regulation of vocational schools; and providing for State aid in the maintenance thereof, and for the payment of tuition by certain school districts, and reimbursement thereof by the State," as amended by the act, approved the first day of May, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five (Pamphlet Laws, four hundred eighteen), entitled "An act to amend sections one to eleven, inclusive, and to repeal section twelve of an act, approved the first day of May, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws, one hundred and thirty-eight), entitled 'An act defining vocational education; providing for the establishment and regulation of vocational schools; and providing for State aid in the maintenance thereof, and for the payment of tuition by certain school districts, and reimbursement thereof by the State,' by making changes in the manner of disbursement of State and Federal funds for the furtherance of vocational education," is hereby further amended to read as follows:

Nonresident pupils.

Section 7. Any resident of any school district in Pennsylvania which does not maintain an approved vocational industrial, vocational agricultural, vocational home economics, or vocational commercial education school or department, offering the type of training which he desires, may make application to the school board

Application for admission.

of any other district for admission to such school or department maintained by said board. In case said board refuses him admission, he may apply to the State Council of Education for admission to such school or department. The State Council of Education—decision of which shall be final—may approve or disapprove such application. In making such decision the State Council of Education shall take into consideration the opportunities for free vocational training in the community in which the applicant resides, the financial status of the community, the age, sex, preparation, aptitude, and previous record of the applicant, and all other relevant circumstances.

Where any child of school age in any school district in this Commonwealth resides by the nearest traveled road three miles or more from the nearest vocational high school in any district in this Commonwealth, such child, unless proper free transportation be furnished to a suitable school in this Commonwealth, may, on request of his parents or legal guardian, be assigned by the board of school directors to a more convenient school in another State: Provided, That the consent of the proper school officials in charge of such school in another State to such an arrangement be permitted by the laws of such State, and is agreed to by such officials.

Pupils may be assigned to school in another State.

Proviso.
Consent.

The school district in which the person resides, who has been admitted, as above provided, to an approved vocational industrial, vocational agricultural, vocational home economics, *vocational high* or vocational commercial school or department maintained by another school district, shall pay a tuition fee, to be determined after the same manner provided for the high schools in article seventeen, section one thousand seven hundred and eleven, of the school laws of Pennsylvania, for one thousand nine hundred and eleven, entitled "An act to establish a public school system in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, together with the provisions by which it shall be administered, and prescribing penalties for the violation thereof, providing revenue to establish and maintain the same, and the method of collecting such revenue: and repealing all laws, general, special or local, or any parts thereof, that are or may be inconsistent therewith." If any school district neglects or refuses to pay for such tuition, it shall be liable therefor, in an action of contract, to the school district or school districts maintaining the school which the pupil, with the approval of the board, attended.

Tuition fee.

The board of school directors in any school district in this Commonwealth, situate adjacent to another State, may admit to the vocational high school in such district pupils resident in such other State, and may

Pupils of other States.

Admission.

Tuition.

receive tuition for such pupils as in the case of pupils admitted from other districts in this Commonwealth.

APPROVED—The 22d day of June, A. D. 1931.

GIFFORD PINCHOT

No. 242

AN ACT

Providing for the grading, curbing, draining, paving and/or macadamizing of highways, the center line of which constitutes the dividing line between a city and a borough, or a city and a township of the first class, and for the collection of the whole or part of the cost of such improvements by assessments against property abutting on the line of the improvement.

Highways where center constitutes dividing line between municipalities.

Agreement for grading, paving, etc.

Ordinance not to be adopted for 30 days.

Notice of ordinance.

Cost may be collected from abutting owners.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That whenever the center line of any highway constitutes the dividing line between a city and a borough, or a city and a township of the first class, located in the same county, the council of such city, borough and the board of commissioner of such township may, where such improvement is through built up property or properties duly plotted and laid out in lots for building purposes, and where two-thirds of the combined frontage of the two sides petition for the improvement, enter into a contract providing for the grading, curbing, draining, paving and/or macadamizing of such highway. Such alterations and improvements shall be made under the supervision of the proper authorities of such city, borough or township, or by contract let by such city, borough or township, as may be provided for in the contract between the city and township.

Section 2. No ordinance or ordinances authorizing any such improvement, where the whole or any part of the cost of the improvement is to be assessed against abutting property, shall be finally adopted until the expiration of thirty days from the date of its introduction, and, in the meantime, copies thereof shall be published, once a week for two weeks, in one newspaper circulating in such city, borough and township immediately following the introduction thereof, and at least five copies thereof shall be posted along the line of the proposed improvement.

Section 3. The whole cost of such alterations and improvements, or any part thereof, as may be agreed upon in the contract between the city and township, may be collected from the owners of property within the city, borough, and within the township, abutting along the line of the improvement, by an equal assess-