

Duty of person to deposit into fund from sale of burial lots.

Section 6. Every natural person, partnership or unincorporated association now or hereafter establishing, conducting or maintaining a public or private burial grounds or cemetery, as burial lots are from time to time sold therein, shall pay, into a permanent lot care fund established and maintained as herein provided, at least 15% of the gross sale price of each lot sold or 40 cents per square foot of each such lot sold, whichever is greater, which sum shall thereafter become an asset of the permanent lot care fund for the perpetual care, maintenance and preservation of the burial lots and grounds and the repair and renewal of the buildings and property connected with and forming a part of the burial ground or cemetery.

Penalty.

Section 7. Any person or officer of an unincorporated association conducting or maintaining a public or private burial grounds or cemetery, or permitting the same to be conducted or maintained, in violation of the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) or undergo imprisonment for not more than *one year, or both.

Applicability

Section 8. This act shall not apply to any corporation subject to the act of May 5, 1933 (P. L. 289), known as the "Nonprofit Corporation Law," and the act of May 5, 1933 (P. L. 364), known as the "Business Corporation Law," nor to any private family burial ground or cemetery or any burial ground or cemetery owned by any church organization or association created by any church organization.

APPROVED—The 2nd day of October, A. D. 1959.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

No. 421

AN ACT

Amending the act of May 3, 1933 (P. L. 242), entitled "An act to promote the public health and safety by providing for examination and registration of those who desire to engage in the occupation of beauty culture; defining beauty culture, and regulating beauty culture shops, schools, students, apprentices,

* "one" omitted in original.

teachers, managers and operators; conferring powers and duties upon the Department of Public Instruction; providing for appeals to certain courts by applicants and licensees; and providing penalties," permitting reciprocal licensure of foreign applicants.

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows:

Beauty culture law.

Section 1. Section 9, act of May 3, 1933 (P. L. 242), entitled "An act to promote the public health and safety by providing for examination and registration of those who desire to engage in the occupation of beauty culture; defining beauty culture, and regulating beauty culture shops, schools, students, apprentices, teachers, managers and operators; conferring powers and duties upon the Department of Public Instruction; providing for appeals to certain courts by applicants and licensees; and providing penalties," is amended to read:

Section 9, act of May 3, 1933. P. L. 242. amended.

Section 9. Exceptions to Examination Requirements; Present Students and Apprentices.—Any person who has practiced or taught beauty culture or acted as manager of a beauty shop or school of beauty culture, under a certificate, license or permit, for not less than two years in another state, territory, or District of Columbia, [or any person who has done so in this Commonwealth for at least six months next preceding the effective date of this act and is thus engaged in this Commonwealth at the time this act goes into effect,] may secure the certificate of registration required by this act without an examination or compliance with other requirements as to age or education: Provided, [such person shall make application to the department for registration within ninety days after the effective date of this act.] *That the Board shall be satisfied that the standards provided for licensure under the laws of the place wherein the applicant's license was issued are the same or substantially the same as those provided for hereunder, that similar privileges are accorded persons licensed under the laws of the Commonwealth, that the applicant holds a valid license from the place wherein he is entitled to practice, and that all the terms and conditions prescribed by the Board are complied with by the applicant.* Such application shall be accompanied by an affidavit of a practicing physician that the applicant was examined and is free from all contagious and infectious diseases, and the registration fee required by this act. Any person studying beauty culture in a school

of beauty culture or as an apprentice in a beauty shop in this Commonwealth at the time this act goes into effect shall receive credit for such time and studies without complying with the requirements of this act as to age and preliminary education, provided such person shall make application to the department for registration as a student or apprentice within three months after this act goes into effect. Students, upon graduating from registered schools of beauty culture, may apply for, and receive from the department, a temporary permit to practice as an operator until the next regular examination held by the department under the provisions of this act.

Act effective immediately.

Section 2. This act shall take effect immediately

APPROVED—The 2nd day of October, A. D. 1959.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

No. 422

AN ACT

Amending the act of May 15, 1933 (P. L. 624), entitled, as amended, "An act relating to the business of banking, and to the exercise of fiduciary powers by corporations; providing for the organization of corporations with fiduciary powers, and of banking corporations, with or without fiduciary powers, including the conversion of National banks into State banks, and for the licensing of private bankers and employes' mutual banking associations; defining the rights, powers, duties, liabilities, and immunities of such corporations, of existent corporations authorized to engage in a banking business, with or without fiduciary powers, of private bankers and employes' mutual banking associations, and of the officers, directors, trustees, shareholders, attorneys, and other employes of all such corporations, employes' mutual banking associations or private bankers, or of affiliated corporations, associations, or persons; restricting the exercise of banking powers by any other corporation, association, or person, and of fiduciary powers by any other corporation; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the courts, prothonotaries, recorders of deeds, and certain State departments, commissions, and officers; imposing penalties; and repealing certain acts and parts of acts," further providing for the making of loans on the security of real property by savings banks and authorizing savings banks to invest to a limited extent in banker's acceptance and bills of exchange.