

*interests and the interests of the Commonwealth would be better served through their colonization in a colony outside of such an institution, and if such a colony can be established without damage to private property or detriment to the public welfare, these facts may be brought to the attention of the Department of Welfare. If the department shall approve, it may authorize the superintendent, with the approval of the board of trustees of such institution, to establish such a colony by the rental or purchase of suitable property. The patients of such colony may be employed on and about the premises of said colony, or under supervision by residents of the community. Strict account shall be kept by the treasurer of the institution of the cost of administration thereof, of the wages of the patients, and any other direct compensation paid to them, and of all financial transactions of such colony. The superintendent and the trustees of the institution shall, with the approval of the Department of Welfare, determine the wages of the patients, the portion of the wages to be paid the Commonwealth as maintenance reimbursement, the portion to be set aside for the benefit of the patients of the institution or colony, and the portion to be paid to the patient.*

*Section 626. Upon discharge from the institution the superintendent shall determine whether any balance to the credit of a patient shall be immediately paid over to such discharged patient or his guardian, or shall be held in trust by the treasurer of the institution until such time as, in the judgment of the Department of Welfare, it would serve the best interests of such patient to pay to him or to his guardian the balance or any part thereof.*

Rental or purchase of property.

Employment of patients.

Accounts.

Wages of patients.

Balance to credit of patient.

APPROVED—The 27th day of April, A. D. 1927.

JOHN S. FISHER

No. 282

AN ACT

To amend section twenty-eight of the act, approved the fifth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine (Pamphlet Laws, one hundred ninety-three), entitled "An act to create a Bureau of Building Inspection, and to regulate the construction, maintenance, and inspection of buildings and party walls in cities of the first class."

Cities of first class.

Section 28 of act of May 5, 1899 (P. L. 193), amended.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That section twenty-eight of the act, approved the fifth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine (Pamphlet Laws, one hundred and ninety-three), entitled "An act to create a Bureau of Building Inspection, and to regulate the construction, maintenance, and inspection of buildings and party walls in cities of the first class," is hereby amended to read as follows:

Dwellings to be not less than 14 feet in width.

Proviso.

Section 28. No dwelling house shall be erected on a lot of a less average width than fourteen (14) feet: Provided, That this limitation shall not apply to lots

of less than fourteen (14) feet in width having buildings erected thereon: Provided further, That a dwelling house may be erected on a lot of less width than fourteen (14) feet, and a lot of less width than forty-two (42) feet may be subdivided into lots of equal width, upon which dwelling houses may be erected, but no such lot shall be decreased in width to a greater extent than five per centum of fourteen (14) feet. This provision shall only apply when the aforesaid lots are bounded by ground having buildings erected thereon at the time of the approval of this act, or when bounded on each side by ground belonging to other owners at the time of the approval of this act, and every such dwelling shall have an open space attached to it in the rear or at the side equal to at least one hundred and forty-four (144) square feet of clear space, unobstructed by any overhanging structure. In all dwellings hereafter erected the cellars shall extend underneath the whole house and be ventilated from both ends; *or, in lieu of such cellar, it shall have a free air space of not less than eighteen (18) inches between the surface of the ground and the underside of the floor joists, except that where the floor is of waterproofed masonry construction, not less than four (4) inches thick, such free air space may be omitted. In case a free air space is provided in lieu of a cellar, it shall be drained and there shall be openings in the exterior walls for cross ventilation. Such openings shall be screened by heavy galvanized wire mesh screen, or closely fitted iron bars, or other acceptable substitute, so as to prevent the ingress of small animals. When cellars are omitted, dwellings may be set upon piers or foundation walls which shall extend below the front line and to a depth required by law, and shall have footing to keep load distribution within carrying capacity of the soil. In low, damp, or made ground the bottom of all cellars shall be covered with concrete or asphalt at least three (3) inches thick, or such material as shall be approved by the Bureau of Building Inspection.*

Proviso.

Application of provision.

Extent and ventilation of cellars.

Free air space.

Openings to be screened.

When cellars omitted.

APPROVED—The 27th day of April, A. D. 1927.

JOHN S. FISHER

No. 283

AN ACT

For the protection of the public health by regulating the conduct and operation of public eating and drinking places within this Commonwealth; imposing certain duties on the Department of Health of this Commonwealth and on the local health authorities; and providing penalties.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the words "public eating or drinking place" shall mean any place within this Commonwealth where food or drink is served to, or provided for, the public, with or without charge, including, among others, hotels, restau-

Health.

Public eating and drinking places.