who should pay the transfer indebtedness and thereafter, the Dublin School should be operated as a part of the Cambridge City-Jackson Township Schools.

It is my opinion, however, that under the facts submitted, there has not been a legal abandonment of the School Town of Dublin and that in order to clear a somewhat complicated situation, the procedure above outlined for rescinding the previous action and after payment of debts, the abandonment of the Dublin School Town under the 1913 act should be followed. This will clear all complications.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF COMM.: Whether chapter 74, Acts of 1931 is valid, since it concerns only a few townships of the state.

August 26, 1933.

William H. Book,
Director, Governor’s Commission on Unemployment Relief,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Dear Sir:

I have before me your letter of the 25th instant reading as follows:

"Some of the township trustees have raised the question whether chapter 74 of the Acts of 1931 is valid in view of the fact that it seems to be legislation concerning township business affecting only a few of the townships of the state.

"May we have an opinion on that question?"

In response to the above question, I call your attention to the case of Strange v. Board, 173 Indiana 640, in which a classification of townships having less than thirty thousand population, as distinguished from townships having more, was held constitutional by the Supreme Court of Indiana. In that case the Supreme Court said:

"A law which applies generally to a particular class of cases is not a local or special law. Whether the statute is applicable to a large or a small class, is a purely legislative question."

In the case of Shidler v. Martin, 192 Indiana 574, it was said by the Supreme Court on page 579:
"Classifications of subjects of legislation that are natural, fair and reasonable are permitted by the Constitution."

Chapter 74 of the Acts of 1931, applies to all townships having wholly or partially within their borders, one or more second class cities which are not county seats, or having wholly or partially within their borders any first class cities. This law is general in that it applies to all townships in the state coming within this classification. It is entirely reasonable, since, it is evident that the necessity for frequent meeting of the advisory board in matters of poor relief is much more extensive in townships having a large population than in such where the population is not so great. The very fact that such township contains within its borders, a city of the first or second class, indicates that the demands for poor relief in such a township would be far more numerous than in a township not falling within the classification.

It is, therefore, my opinion that chapter 74 of the Acts of 1931 is entirely valid and constitutional.

INDUSTRIAL BOARD: Workmen's compensation—what fund to be used for payment of.

Hon. Ira M. Snouffer, Chairman,
Industrial Board of Indiana,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Honorable Sir:
I have before me your request for an official opinion in response to the following inquiry:

"On the 13th day of February, 1933, the above named plaintiff received an injury while leaving the state house and on his way home from his employment with the industrial board.

"On the 22nd day of February, 1933, plaintiff filed his application, being Form No. 9, with the industrial board requesting that he be awarded compensation. That thereafter on the 3rd day of April, 1933, the full industrial board awarded plaintiff compensation at the rate of $16.50 per week, beginning on the 21st day of