

the almshouse to perform such labor on the land belonging thereto as may be consistent with their health and the public interest.

P. L. L., (1860,) art. 10, sec. 14.

**14.** They shall provide suitable and necessary implements of labor and material therefor, so as to provide for the employment of the inmates of said almshouse not engaged in the cultivation of the farm, but who may be capable of doing effective in-door labor.

Ibid. sec. 15.

**15.** The overseer shall keep a regular list of all poor and all beggars, vagrants, vagabonds and offenders who shall be committed to the almshouse, and also regular accounts of all materials and other things coming to his hands as overseer, and of all expenses and charges attending the maintenance and support of the inmates of the almshouse, and of all monies received by him for the sale of the produce of their labor, and shall render the same, under oath, to be administered by one of the trustees, to the trustees at their regular meetings, or oftener if required.

Ibid. sec. 16.

**16.** He may compel and oblige any of the inmates of the almshouse, if of sufficient ability, to work, and shall account for the produce of their labor.

Ibid. sec. 18.

**17.** Upon complaint and due proof made by the overseer of the almshouse, to any one trustee, that any inmate of the almshouse has behaved himself in a disorderly manner, or has refused and neglected to do and perform his daily labor and task, or has refused and neglected to obey and keep any of the rules and by-laws of the corporation, the said trustee may direct such moderate and proper correction, not exceeding twenty-five lashes for any one offence, to be given to such offender as the nature of the case may require.

1870, ch. 70.

**18.** Any trustee of the poor of the county may in writing, under his hand, appoint what poor shall be received into said almshouse.