

administrative purposes by virtue of Section 5 of House Bill No. 663, may be paid in cash.

The answer to your second question is to be found by contrasting Section 1 of House Bill No. 627, which was repealed by House Bill No. 663, with Section 1 of House Bill No. 663. In House Bill No. 627, it was provided in Section 1 thereof:

“Subject to the provisions of this act, poor relief may take the form of either work or direct relief or both and may be provided through the furnishing of commodities and services or through cash payments to the persons aided.”

As amended by Section 1 of House Bill No. 663, the phrase “or through cash payments” is omitted. The effect of this omission is clearly set forth by Black in his work on “Interpretation of Laws”, at page 350:

“All those provisions of the original statute which are not repeated in the amending statute are abrogated or repealed thereby and are thereafter of no force or effect whatever.”

The deletion of the words “through cash payments” clearly demonstrates that the General Assembly no longer intended to provide cash relief for either “direct relief” or “work relief”, except under Section 5 with regard to administration work projects. Consequently, in specific answer to your second question, it is my opinion that “work relief” with the exception of that utilized for administrative purposes in accordance with Section 5, may not be paid in cash.

Respectfully,

JOHN W. BRICKER,  
*Attorney General.*

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6004.

APPROVAL—BONDS OF VILLAGE OF BAY, CUYAHOGA  
COUNTY, OHIO, \$14,000.00.

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*Retirement Board, State Teachers Retirement System, Columbus, Ohio.*