

on his certificate and the order of the county auditor from the county treasury."

In this case the clothing has been otherwise furnished.

If it were possible to have the probate court assume or acquire jurisdiction in this case, a contingency untenable, the language of section 1962 supra makes a charge for clothing against the county a matter of doubt. The juvenile court has acquired jurisdiction. If the commitment it made is temporary it still has control of the case; if permanent the board of administration obtains control over the further disposition of the boy and the probate court by reason of the proceedings had may not now have jurisdiction of the case.

Had this boy's mental condition been made apparent to the juvenile court when he first came under its consideration said court could have turned him over to the probate court for disposition under the law governing the insane.

In the third paragraph of your letter you seem to believe that all cases of insanity must of necessity be for the disposition of the probate court. This case as it has developed is one that may be noted as an exception to your statement, and as it is herein pointed out, this patient is properly in an institution for the insane in compliance with law, where his further treatment and observation may suggest to the board a proper and final disposition of his case to his advantage.

Your question therefore must be answered in the negative.

Respectfully,

JOHN G. PRICE,

Attorney-General.

1476.

APPROVAL, BONDS OF MADISON TOWNSHIP RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT IN AMOUNT OF \$50,000.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, August 4, 1920.

Industrial Commission of Ohio, Columbus, Ohio.

1477.

APPROVAL, FINAL RESOLUTIONS FOR ROAD IMPROVEMENTS IN LUCAS, SANDUSKY, PAULDING AND VAN WERT COUNTIES.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, August 4, 1920.

HON. A. R. TAYLOR, *State Highway Commissioner, Columbus, Ohio.*