

“* * * * * * * * *”

2. The city of Virginia, authority therefor being given in its charter, may require a license for conducting or carrying on any trade, business, or profession within its corporate limits, although an act of the legislature also requires a license to be taken out for conducting or carrying on the same trade, business, or profession within the county, and can enforce a penalty in case of a refusal to take out such license. * * *

In the case of the *City of Duluth v. Evans*, 197 N. W. 737, the following appears in the third branch of the syllabus:

“A city ordinance, covering a subject also covered by state law, is valid if it is consistent with a state law and preserves the standard of regulation as molded by such general law.”

In the case of *Schmidt v. City of Indianapolis*, 168 Indiana, 631, the court held, as disclosed by the fifth branch of the syllabus:

“5. An ordinance licensing breweries, distilleries and depots of same, is not invalid because there is a statute regulating same, where the ordinance provides for inspection by the health and fire departments and for the general control of same.”

It is, therefore, my opinion, without prolonging this discussion and in specific answer to your inquiry, that the city of Youngstown may enact an ordinance similar to the one upheld in the case of *Wilson v. City of Zanesville* (130 O. S., 286) and may require all barbers in Youngstown to pay a license fee to defray the costs of administering and enforcing the provisions of such ordinance.

Respectfully,

JOHN W. BRICKER,
Attorney General.

5635.

APPROVAL—BONDS OF CITY OF AKRON, SUMMIT COUNTY,
OHIO, \$15,000.00.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, May 28, 1936.

Industrial Commission of Ohio, Columbus, Ohio.