

Your attention is further directed to an opinion of the Attorney General found in the Opinions of the Attorney General for 1920, at page 1009, wherein it was held:

"Dependent girls committed by the juvenile court to the temporary care and custody of the board of state charities, remain under the legal control and guardianship of the court until they attain the age of twenty-one years, should such commitment for temporary care endure that length of time."

In view of the provisions of Section 1643, General Code, when a child under eighteen years of age comes into the custody of the juvenile court it becomes a ward of the court, and the power of the court over such child is a continuing one. However, said section provides that in case the child is committed to the permanent care and guardianship of the Ohio Board of Administration or the Board of State Charities, or of an institution or association certified by the Board of State Charities, etc., the jurisdiction of the court shall cease at the time of commitment. In view of the fact that the juvenile court, in the case you present, has taken jurisdiction, it is of course assumed that said children were found to be dependent in the county of Fayette. Having taken such jurisdiction and placed said children in a county institution as said court had authority to do, they were then in the custody and control of said juvenile court. It is believed that the parents of said children changing their residence could not effect a different status for said children, in so far as their commitment is concerned. While the jurisdiction of the juvenile court is continuing, it may of course modify or change its order from time to time as the circumstances seem to require. Until some action has been taken by the court with reference to the modification or changing of its order, it is believed that such children must be maintained in the institution to which they were committed.

In view of the foregoing, you are specifically advised that it is my opinion that when a juvenile court takes jurisdiction of dependent children, and commits them to the county childrens' home, their status therein will not be affected by change of the residence of their parents. Under such circumstances, they should be supported at the institution to which they are committed, notwithstanding the fact that their parents may become residents of another county.

Respectfully,
EDWARD C. TURNER,
Attorney General.

2942.

BOND ISSUE—BOND TO SHOW NAME OF DISTRICT ON FACE—
VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT DEFINED.

SYLLABUS:

1. *A school district of a county school district, with a total tax valuation of more than \$500,000.00, and containing within the boundaries an incorporated village, is a village school district.*

2. *Bonds issued by a school district should show on their face the legal name of the district issuing the bonds.*

COLUMBUS, OHIO, November 30, 1928.

HON. ELMER L. GODWIN, *Prosecuting Attorney, Bellefontaine, Ohio.*

DEAR SIR:—This will acknowledge receipt of your communication requesting my opinion as follows:

“A board of education in this county has always gone by the name of The Rushcreek Township Rural School District of Logan County, Ohio, and maintained and used this name until about a year ago, when an inspector decided that the board was wrongfully named, that it should be The Rushsylvania Village School District instead of The Rushcreek Township Rural School District. Since the inspector's report, the County Auditor has been carrying this district on the duplicate as The Rushsylvania Village School District.

On November 6th of this year at the general election the Board of Education of this district voted upon the question of issuing bonds for the purpose of purchasing a site and erecting and equipping a new school house thereon. The question that I want answered is,—what name to use in the issuing of these bonds, ‘The Rushsylvania Village School District’ or ‘The Rushcreek Township Rural School District?’”

I am advised that in April, 1926, the Board of Education of the Logan County School District created, by authority of Section 4736, General Code, a new school district within the county school district, from territory which had formerly composed the Rushsylvania Village School District, containing the incorporated village of Rushsylvania and Rushcreek Township Rural School District. The new district, thus formed, had a total tax valuation of considerably more than \$500,000.

By reason of the provisions of Section 4681, General Code, this new district, thus created, is a village school district, and should be so designated by name. Section 4681, General Code, provides as follows:

“Each village, together with the territory attached to it for school purposes, and excluding the territory within its corporate limits detached for school purposes, and having in the district thus formed a total tax valuation of not less than five hundred thousand dollars, shall constitute a village school district.”

Inasmuch as the new district created by the act of the county board of education in 1926 is properly called a village school district and is carried on the records of the county auditor as the Rushsylvania Village School District, any bonds now issued by the district should show on their face to have been issued by the Rushsylvania Village School District.

Respectfully,
EDWARD C. TURNER,
Attorney General.

2943.

APPROVAL, BONDS OF THE VILLAGE OF SYLVANIA, LUCAS COUNTY,
OHIO—\$28,305.92.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, November 30, 1928.

Industrial Commission of Ohio, Columbus, Ohio.