give bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, conditioned upon the faithful compliance with and performance of all the conditions, duties and requirements imposed upon said applicant, as a dealer, by this act, and amendments thereto, and regulations adopted pursuant thereto, and the payment to the state of Indiana of all money becoming due from said applicant under the provisions of this act, and amendments thereto, together with all interest, penalties and costs accruing thereon.”

There are no exceptions whatever provided for by this act. Therefore, I am answering your question to the effect that this trustee must file a bond as any other dealer is required to do.

BARBER EXAMINERS, STATE BOARD OF: Barber examinations—Qualifications of those eligible to take.

April 14, 1936.

Frank McKamey, Secretary,
Indiana State Board of Barber Examiners,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your request of March 31, 1936, with reference to the last grammatical paragraph of Section 9, Chapter 48 of the Acts of the General Assembly of 1933, which paragraph reads as follows:

“As any person who, prior to the passage of this Act, graduated from or who was a student in a school of barbering, is qualified upon graduation from such school to take the examination for a certificate of registration to practice as an apprentice without regard to whether such school complied with the standards for approval specified in Section 3 of this Act.”

The plain meaning of this paragraph is that any person who graduated from a barber college before this law became effective or any person who had enrolled and was a regular student in a barber school before this law became effective,
and thereafter graduated from that school, is qualified to take
the examination provided by the Board for a certificate of
registration to practice as an apprentice. The law specifically
states that each of the above persons is entitled to take the
examination to practice as an apprentice without regard to
the standing of the school as set out in Section 3 of the Act.

HIGHWAY COMMISSION, STATE: Pole and pipe lines,
right of utility to construct in state highways.

April 14, 1936.

Hon. James D. Adams,
Chairman, State Highway
Commission of Indiana,
State House Annex,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Dear Sir:

This is in response to your letter of April 7th requesting
an opinion on the following questions:

"1. Does a public service corporation have the right
to construct a pole line or install a pipe line, or under-
ground conduits within the right of way limits of any
state highway without permission from the State High-
way Commission of Indiana?

"2. Assuming that a public service corporation has
acquired the grant of an easement from the owner of
the servient estate as to real estate for use of real es-
tate within the limits of a state highway, has such
utility corporation a right to construct pole lines, pipe
lines or underground conduits within the said right
of way without the consent of the State Highway Com-
mision of Indiana, assuming that the State of Indi-
ana had a lawful easement for highway purposes
therein?

"3. Assuming that said public service corporation
had the right or privilege to construct such pole lines
within the right of way limits of a state highway, does the State Highway Commission of Indiana have
the right to designate the location thereof?