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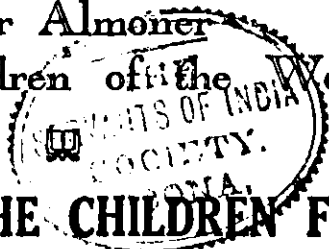
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**THE INTERNATIONAL HANDBOOK
OF CHILD CARE AND PROTECTION**



*' Giant child, on you await
 ' All the hopes and fears of men ;
' In thy fulness is our fate . . . '*

*By GEORGE RUSSELL ('Æ').
Reproduced by courtesy of the
artist and of the owner,
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and Youth," by 'Æ.'*

The International Handbook of Child Care and Protection

Being a Record of State and Voluntary Effort for the Welfare of the Child, including Information on Marriage, Divorce and Illegitimacy, Education, the Care of the Destitute Child, Treatment of Juvenile Delinquents and Conditions of Juvenile Employment throughout the World

Compiled, from Official Sources, by EDWARD FULLER, Editor of 'The World's Children'; with a Foreword by GRACE ABBOTT, PH.M., Chief of the United States Children's Bureau; and SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLES by EGLANTYNE JEBB, Founder and Hon. Secretary of the Save the Children Fund, The Right Hon. NOEL BUXTON, M.P., W. M. FELDMAN, M.D., The Rev. JOHN V. SIMCOX, D.C.L., and Imam ABDUL MAJID



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THIRD EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL
YEAR BOOK OF CHILD CARE AND PROTECTION

LONDON: *Published by* LONGMANS, GREEN AND CO., LIMITED, of 39 Paternoster Row, E.C. 4, and THE WEARDALE PRESS (THE WORLD'S CHILDREN, LIMITED), of 26 Gordon Street, W.C. 1, MCMXXVIII

*The International Handbook of Child Care and Protection is
published on behalf of the Save the Children Fund,
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*First edition (The International Year Book . . .) 1924
Second " " (" " " ") 1925
Third " (The International Handbook . . .) 1928*

Made in Great Britain.

FOREWORD

BY

MISS GRACE ABBOTT, PH.M. (CHICAGO)

CHIEF OF CHILDREN'S BUREAU OF THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
LABOUR, WASHINGTON

THE trial and error method in the care of children is slowly giving way to a scientific determination of their needs by means of careful study of accumulated experience and by research in new fields.

Approached in the scientific spirit, the experience of each country should be a part of the common experience which we should all take into consideration in deciding what is in the interest of children. This *International Handbook*, which supplies basic information about the special measures which have been undertaken in behalf of children in the countries of the world, should be a useful tool to all students of the subject.

GRACE ABBOTT.

INTRODUCTION

THIS *Handbook* is virtually a third edition of *The International Year Book of Child Care and Protection*, published first in 1924 and again in 1925. Experience has proved the impracticability of attempting to produce an annual publication of this character. The information comprised in the book is gathered from more than 300 countries or political units through an even larger number of correspondents, who respond to the compiler's enquiries with varying degrees of expedition. For example, some requests for information sent out early in 1923, in contemplation of the 1924 edition, were replied to more than two years later, after even the 1925 edition had been published, so that the information submitted appears for the first time in the present volume; and while the present edition was passing through the press, one European state sent in its reply to a request issued in September 1926. Nevertheless, the number of states from which no information has been received direct for inclusion in one or other of the three editions of this book is relatively small—twenty-seven, in fact, out of a total of 305.

The title 'Year Book,' though bearing no logical relation to the period covered by the information recorded, might however have been justified by the publication of a new edition every year: from the point of view of utility, this would have been eminently desirable, for new information is constantly being received, but it is impracticable on financial grounds. A work of this character has little hope of commercial success in its early years; indeed, publication of this book has been made possible only by generous grants-in-aid. Even so, the work has been much hampered by financial restrictions. The present edition presents a complete revision of the text of the

book, according to the latest returns from the several countries, and in twenty-one cases countries have been completely rewritten in the light of new information; but the imperative need for keeping down printing costs has made it impossible to carry out as much of this work as was ideally to be desired. To the same cause must be referred the fact that it has been found necessary to reject, or to reduce to an exiguous summary, much valuable and interesting information submitted on behalf of many lands. This is so outstandingly the case of the French colonies, whose Governors almost without exception have been at extraordinary pains to supply the fullest possible information in meticulous detail, that it does not seem invidious to make specific mention of them.

The 'beggarly lack of pence' must be offered not only as excuse for the book's shortcomings, but also for the apparent disregard of a criticism which has been made in influential quarters in Canada and the United States, *viz.* that the book presents an 'undigested mass' of material and that its value is reduced by lack of co-ordination in presentation; both critics would like to see the book so recast as to afford a comparative survey of the various countries, or at least of the constituent states of federal countries. There is much to be said for such a course, and it is regretted that it has not been found possible to pursue it. Nevertheless, the present form of the book may be justified by analogy with such works as *The Statesman's Year Book* and the *Almanach de Gotha*, both very old-established works of international reputation. Were it necessary, indeed, the compiler might rely for justification on such an encomium as that of the Calcutta paper, *The Englishman*, which has compared this work to the dictionary, as a book which 'should always be at hand . . . in our work, in our reading, in our citizenship'; that opinion aptly indicates the purpose which, it is hoped, the present edition will fulfil even more adequately than its predecessors—the purpose, that is, of placing its readers in possession of information which is not available in any other single volume or in any one country (and, in many instances, not at all outside official documents not always published),

leaving each reader to marshal the facts as he will and to make his own comparisons.

Inequalities of presentation are inevitable in a work which is based on information derived from many sources, at different dates, and in a dozen languages, and which records activities carried on and laws promulgated under widely various conditions in all quarters of the globe. Obviously, the compiler can only reproduce the information which is available to him; and, since the conditions under which the book is prepared make it necessary to deal with the incoming information, not at one sitting, but in the intervals of other work, the presentation of that information cannot but be influenced by the form in which it is received. Far greater homogeneity could be attained, but this would involve a recasting of the book, a task for which both staff and funds are lacking. Moreover, there is neither a common sociological vocabulary for the world, nor a uniform system of recording statistics. One of the greatest difficulties for the compiler, as for the reader of the book, arises from the confused thinking of the English-speaking world as to what is Child Welfare. The French 'protection de l'enfance' is comprehensive, universally understood, and subject to no ambiguity; but 'child welfare' means one thing in England, another in some of the British Dominions, and yet others in different parts of the United States. An official in one of the states baldly replied to a question as to 'child welfare' activity, 'We do not know what you mean by child welfare'—yet neither that state nor any other in the Union is destitute of public and private activities for the care and protection of children. From another of the American states, the Director of the Division of Child Hygiene writes describing the maternity and infant welfare work and kindred activities for which her department is responsible, and then remarks that 'this is not definitely child welfare work as it is usually understood'; yet such work as she described is the only work which would rank officially as child welfare work in England. Even an official of the 'Child Welfare' Council of Canada, a highly important national body which comprehends so wide a range of interests

as the health, employment, recreation, migration, and special care of children, has written to point out that not child 'welfare' work, but child 'protection' was instituted in a certain province at a certain date, while in another it was merely child 'health' work.

In deference to such criticisms as these, the terms 'child hygiene,' 'child health,' and 'child protection' have been adopted in this book where the officials concerned have introduced them, but for the rest 'child welfare' has been used in the sense—albeit limited and unsatisfactory—which it carries in Great Britain and in many parts of the British Dominions and the United States, *viz.* that of the care and assistance of mothers and infants, the health supervision of school children, the care of physically and mentally defective children, and kindred activities. There is urgent need for world agreement on a comprehensive phrase descriptive of child welfare activities in the broad sense of the French 'protection de l'enfance,' and possibly the basis for such agreement is adequately indicated by the scope of the Brazilian 'Departamento de Criança' as described in the Presidential Decree of November 18, 1920: 'To keep a register of institutions, both official and private; to study legislation which directly or indirectly affects the child; to undertake social and demographic study and to bring the results before the authorities; to promote education in child hygiene, etc.; to study methods of protecting children in schools, factories, etc.; to study the problems of delinquent and deserted children and those who have drunken or immoral parents; to encourage the foundation of societies for helping poor mothers and children; and to bring to the notice of the competent authorities cases of cruelty to children.'

The formulation of statistics presents less difficulty, but is not wholly free from ambiguity. In this book and the preceding edition an attempt has been made to record the number of children in the several countries, but the figures obtained are of little worth because there is no uniform system of enumeration: some authorities compile their returns by five-year age periods, some give the number of children under 12 or at various other ages, and yet others have

been compelled to rely on their judgment of local conditions, as for example the medical officer in Western Samoa, who after considering native customs in relation to marriage has decided that 'it is reasonable to assume that at least half the native population is under the age of 18.' Birth rates and infantile mortality rates, where recorded, are generally presented on the uniform principle of annual rates per 1000 of the population and per 1000 live births respectively, but complications are apt to arise when no discrimination is made between live births and still-births, and occasionally the return is made in a form which admits of no comparison, as for example that of the Yukon Territory, which quotes only the rate for deaths under five years. Comparisons based on the records offered in this book will be further complicated by the fact that the figures quoted range over some eight years, according to the availability of statistics in the different countries at the date when the returns were sent in. Unhappily for the student, not every administration has felt able to command the sun to stand still like the Governor of Guadeloupe, who has decreed that certain figures are to be deemed authoritative for statistical purposes during the five years beginning January 1, 1927.

As has been indicated, the changes introduced in this volume are mainly in the nature of revision. Economy of space has necessitated the excision of some matter of current importance, but where this has been done reference has been made to the previous edition in which the matter appeared. In response to representations from official quarters interested in the question, the legal ages for marriage in most countries have now been tabulated, and there is thus offered to the reader what is, up to the present time, the most complete conspectus of this information available. The tabular record has also been strengthened in many other particulars, notably in regard to the establishment of juvenile courts; the record now offered is also the most complete yet published, and shows at a glance whether or not juvenile courts have been established in the several countries.

As in previous editions, acknowledgment must be made of the fundamental assistance afforded by correspondents in all parts of the

world—mainly officials of governments or of organisations established for the care and protection of children—who have provided the raw material of the book, to the writers of the specialised articles in the supra-national section, and to all who have in any way collaborated in the work.

EDWARD FULLER.

THE WEARDALE PRESS,
LONDON, *February 1928.*

CONTENTS

| | |
|---|---------------------|
| FRONTISPIECE | <i>facing title</i> |
| FOREWORD BY MISS GRACE ABBOTT, PH.M. (CHICAGO) | PAGE V |
| INTRODUCTION | vii |
| SOVEREIGN STATES, COLONIES, AND DEPENDENCIES OF THE WORLD | I |
| SUPRA-NATIONAL SECTION : | |
| The Declaration of Geneva | 561 |
| The World Policy of the Save the Children Fund, by EGLANTYNE JEBB | 562 |
| The Refugee Problem in Relation to Children, by The Right Hon. NOEL BUXTON, M.P. | 569 |
| Hebrew Law, by W. M. FELDMAN, M.D., B.S. (Lond.), F.R.S.(Edin.) | 573 |
| Roman Catholic Canon Law, by The Rev. JOHN V. SIMCOX, D.C.L. | 576 |
| Mohammedan Law, by Imam ABDUL MAJID | 580 |
| International Organisations | 583 |
| GENERAL TABLES | 592 |
| BIBLIOGRAPHY | 603 |
| INDEX | 622 |

Empire of Abyssinia [*Africa*]

(ETHIOPIA)

Capital—Addis Ababa

THE empire of Abyssinia covers an area of about 350,000 square miles, and has a population estimated at 10,000,000. Roughly, the North is inhabited by the Abyssinians proper, the South by the Gallas, the Eastern desert country by the Danakils and Somalis, and the tropical lowlands of the West and South by the Shankallas.

The Abyssinians proper number about 3,500,000. They are known as Amharas, Gondaris, Tigrians, and Gojamese, etc., and are Coptic Christians. They are on the whole Semitic in feature, but dark in colour. The Christian Shoans are hardly to be distinguished from these, but much of the population of Shoa is Galla. The present dynasty are Christian Shoans. The Gallas, forming fully half the population, are a distinct but heterogeneous race, also showing, but to a lesser extent, Semitic blood. They are mostly mildly Mohammedan, but some are heathens. The greater part of 'Gallaland' was only conquered, or reconquered, by the Emperor Menelik (1844-1913). The Danakils are virtually autonomous, owing to the inhospitable nature of their country. The Shankalla are negroid and heathen, and are rapidly diminishing in numbers. They are widely distributed as slaves, of which status they enjoy a monopoly. The foreign element is principally Arab, Indian, Armenian, and Greek.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

There are two forms of marriage. Church marriage, which is most uncommon, is indissoluble. In Civil marriage, which is the normal practice, the tie is slight, and can be and is frequently dissolved by consent or by division of property. Men and women have equal rights in this respect. The Christian Abyssinian cannot have more than one civil wife at a time. The minimum ages for marriage under the Civil Code are 20 for males and 12 for

females, and the consent of parent or guardian is required in each case. Concubinage is also practised. Child marriage is fairly common, and infibulation is practised.

CHILD WELFARE

Nothing in the nature of child welfare activity exists, excepting the work of a few foreign missions. Domestic arrangements are of a very primitive order, drainage and sanitary conveniences do not exist, and the characteristic mud and thatch huts are filthy and verminous, with the inevitable consequence of a high infantile mortality. No statistics, however, are available. There appears to be little family affection, such as there is subsisting only between children of the same father and mother. There is an Abyssinian tradition that children of the same father, by different mothers, are always enemies to each other. Addis Ababa is comparatively well equipped with hospitals.

EDUCATION

Education is nominally compulsory, under an edict of 1907, on all male children over 12. There are schools at Addis Ababa and Harar, but attendance is very irregular. Education was formerly in the hands of the Coptic clergy, largely illiterate, and seldom went so far as learning to read or write.

EMPLOYMENT

Abyssinia became a member of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations in 1923, but no information has yet (January 1928) been received by the Office of any measures adopted or proposed for the ratification or application of the conventions. There appear to be no restrictions as to the employment of children. Domestic slavery is a legal institution, comprehending children as well as adults, and the slave trade flourishes.

DELINQUENCY

There is no law on the subject of juvenile delinquency, but it is assumed that the death sentence would be remitted in the case of young children. In the case of murder by adults, the penalty depends on the demands of the victim's relations among the Abyssinian peoples, whereas blood money is generally accepted among the other native races.

Kingdom of Afghánistán [*Asia*]

Capital—Kábul

THE kingdom¹ of Afghánistán covers an area of 246,000 square miles, divided into five major provinces and four minor provinces. The total population is 12,000,000. Vaccination is compulsory for the children of Mohammedans, but not for Hindus. The prevailing religion is Mohammedan.²

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The legal age for the marriage of males is 17. Monogamy is general, and the practice of marrying four wives is no longer legal. The principal causes for which divorce may be obtained are the husband's neglect to support his wife and the transference of venereal disease by either party; divorce is also granted on the mutual application of both parties.

CHILD WELFARE

Child welfare work has been in progress since 1910, and every large city has a health centre. Orphan children are frequently cared for by relatives or neighbours, who will often bring them up with their own children. There are also several orphanages. Children of poor parents are helped by richer people and by the State.

EDUCATION

Education is free and compulsory between the ages of 6 and 11. From the age of 11 free education is available for all who desire it, and is greatly encouraged. Children whose homes are in villages remote from the schools are fed and clothed, as well as educated, at the expense of the State. There are also many private schools.

EMPLOYMENT

There is no legislation regulating the employment of children,

¹ The title of King superseded that of Emir in 1926.

² The Secretary to the Afghan Legation in London writes: "We always take exception to the word "Mohammedans," which implies "Worshippers of Mohammed," which we are not; we always use "Moslems," which signifies "Lovers of Peace."

but such employment is not usual. Industries and trades are taught at the orphanages.

DELINQUENCY

Children under 15 are dealt with by their teachers or parents, and are not brought before a public court.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

There are no special hospitals for children, but they are admitted to the general hospitals. The sense of individual responsibility inculcated by the Mohammedan religion has given rise to much individual care for needy children, but there are, as yet, no societies with this object.

Republic of Albania [*Europe*]

(SHKËPNIA)

Capital—Tirana

THE republic of Albania has an area of about 18,000 square miles, and a population estimated at (1927) 850,165. Of this number approximately 125,000 are children under 16. Registration of births is obligatory, but statistics are not available. Vaccination is compulsory. Seventy-five per cent. of the population are Mohammedans, the remainder being Christians of the Orthodox (16 per cent.) and Roman Catholic (9 per cent.) Churches.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage is 16, and, generally speaking, the consent of parent or guardian is regarded as essential. Marriage was formerly subject to ecclesiastical law, but legislation was passed in 1927 placing it on a civil basis. (For a note on primitive customs, see *The International Year Book of Child Care and Protection*, 1925, p. 4.) The principal impediment to marriage, other than consanguinity, is insanity. Divorce may be obtained on grounds of infidelity or of lack of harmony between the spouses. Children of divorced parents are in the legal charge of the mother up to the age of 9. Children born out of wedlock are generally

cared for in public institutions; they may be legitimised by the subsequent intermarriage of the parents. There is no civil prohibition of the teaching or practice of contraception.

CHILD WELFARE

Child welfare work is carried on through hospitals, clinics, and orphanages, and is maintained partly by subsidies from the Government and local authorities, and partly by voluntary contributions, largely through the Albanian Red Cross. There are (1927) 4 hospitals and 3 dispensaries, but children under 10 are not admitted as in-patients in either class of institution. Periodical medical examination of children attending the public elementary schools is nominally compulsory, but is not enforced in many places. There are no special hospitals for children, nor is any provision made for the care of mentally-defective children. The Albanian Red Cross and the municipality of Koritza each maintains an orphanage. (For a note on the origin of this work, see *The International Year Book of Child Care and Protection*, 1925, p. 4.)

EDUCATION

Elementary education is nominally compulsory from the age of 6 years, is free, and is maintained by the Government. The usual school-leaving age is 14. There are (1927) 419 elementary schools, 8 high schools, 5 colleges, 2 training schools, and 13 kindergartens, maintained by the Government. There are also 12 private schools of various grades, the American (Mission) Agricultural School at Kavaja, and the American Vocational School (supported by the American Junior Red Cross) at Tirana. The aggregate attendance is 31,562, including 6,243 girls.

EMPLOYMENT

There appear to be no legal restrictions as to employment of children. Albania is a member of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations, but no information has been received (January 1928) by the Office of any measures adopted or proposed for ratification or application of the conventions.

DELINQUENCY

The minimum age for sentence to imprisonment is 16; to death, 18.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

The principal voluntary effort which includes the welfare of children within its scope is the Albanian Red Cross, with its headquarters at Tirana. There is an Albanian Boy Scouts Association with headquarters at Tirana, and a company of Girl Guides has (1927) been formed at Valona.

The Save the Children Fund, of London, has established a model village for refugee families near Libofshë, which has been named Xheba (Jebba) after the founder and hon. secretary of the Fund; and the Save the Children International Union, of Geneva, with the help of subscriptions collected in Switzerland, has established a similar village at Radani, which is known as 'the Swiss village.'

Republic of Andorra [*Europe*]

(VALLÉES ET SUZERAINETÉS D'ANDORRE)

Capital—*Andorra Vella* (*Andorre Ville*)

THE republic of Andorra, a semi-independent, autonomous state under the joint suzerainty of France and Spain, has an area of about 175 square miles, and a population estimated at 5231, all of whom are Roman Catholics. The local industries are agricultural and domestic, and though children bear their part therein, as is common in the Latin countries, no legislation regulating their status has been found necessary. Educational facilities of an elementary character are provided by the communes and by the Church, but the wealthier landowners send their children to be educated in France. Such efforts as exist for the care and protection of children are in the hands of the ecclesiastical authorities.

Arabia [*Asia*]

THE geographical area of Arabia covers about 1,000,000 square miles, and has a population roughly estimated at about 10,000,000. Large portions consist of desert, inhabited only by Bedouin tribes, who pursue a nomadic existence, while other areas

are uninhabitable. There are many tribal communities, settled, half-settled, and nomadic, but the principal organised communities are the native states, which are as follows :—

| States. | Capitals. | Estimated Area. | Estimated Population. |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Kingdom of Hejaz | Mecca | 170,000 | 900,000 |
| Emirate of Nejd and Hasa | ... | ... | 400,000 |
| Emirate of Jebel Shammar | ... | ... | 250,000 |
| Principate of Asir | Sabiyah | ... | 900,000 |
| Imamate of Yemen | Sanaa | 75,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Principate of Kuwait | ... | ... | 50,000 |

The British Protectorate of Aden, the mandated territory of Trans-Jordan (Emirate of Kerak), and the independent Sultanate of Oman are dealt with under their several headings, *pass.*

Information as to conditions of child life is so vague and incomplete that it is not possible to deal with the native states severally from this point of view. Statistics, except rough estimates of populations, are wholly lacking. The rate of child mortality is known, however, to be very high.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

Marriage law and custom depend on the canons of the Moham-medan religion, as to which see page 580. Marriage between Arabs and freed African slaves is not uncommon, and it is a well-established custom that when a slave is enfranchised (on the acceptance of Islam and the completion of seven years' bondage) the master gives him the requisite means for supporting himself and a family. A birth, circumcision, or marriage in a family is often made the occasion for the release of a slave. The marriage tie is very slight, and divorce is virtually a matter of arrangement between the parties.

EDUCATION

There is little education, in the European sense of the word. Among the Bedouins there are no schools, and there are few, even of an elementary character, in the towns and villages. In such schools as exist, little beyond the mechanical reading and learning of the Koran is taught. On the other hand, boys are brought up from their earliest years among the men of the house or tent, and knowledge is thus transmitted. There are, however, elementary

schools in the four chief towns of the Hejaz (Mecca, Medina, Jeddah, and Taif), and there is a secondary school at Mecca. All these schools are supported by the State, there are no fees, and attendance is voluntary. An educational programme for the Hejaz has been published (1926). This includes 20 free infant and primary schools, at Mecca, Jeddah, Taif, Wejh, and Yambo. An official statement published with the programme expresses the intention of encouraging the pupils to become good Moslems and true believers, capable of turning their knowledge to their country's good. The projected school at Jeddah is already open. It is really a revival of an institution dating from Turkish and Hashemite times. Reading, writing, and arithmetic are included in the curriculum, and the highest classes are given three lessons a week in English.

EMPLOYMENT

Boys take part in the occupations of the tribe from their early years. Negro slavery is a recognised institution, and children and young people are not excluded from its operation. No social or political barrier, however, separates the freed African slave from the Arab. The kingdom of Hejaz is a member of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations, but no information has been received by the Office of any measures adopted or proposed for ratification or application of the conventions.

Argentine Republic [*South America*]

(REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA)

Capital—Buenos Aires

THE Argentine Republic has an area of 1,153,119 square miles, with an estimated population of (1926) 9,613,305, and a birth-rate of 31·7 per 1000. The Roman Catholic religion predominates, but all creeds are tolerated. The Salvation Army carries on active social and religious work, with junior departments.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The canons of the Roman Catholic Church, *q.v.*, regulate the marriage relation for the majority of the population, but civil marriage has also obtained since 1888. The minimum ages are 14 for males and 12 for females, subject to consent of parent or guardian in each case. Divorce, in the generally accepted

sense of the term, does not exist, for the legal separation which is so described does not leave either party free to marry another. Under a law of 14th September 1926, the unmarried mother has the same rights in regard to her children as the married mother. Children born out of wedlock may be legitimised by the voluntary act of the father.

CHILD WELFARE

Child welfare work has made considerable progress in recent years. The Argentine Red Cross, which previously had been devoted to relief work in times of disaster and epidemic, extended its programme in 1920, and accepted a new mandate 'to watch over the preservation and improvement of the race.' Under the auspices of the Red Cross, schools of nursing have been established throughout the republic, and nurses are available to give help in the homes of the poor. An open-air school for delicate children has also been opened by the Red Cross, and, through the junior branch, much progress has been made in inculcating ideas of personal hygiene and physical development among children. Under the National Department of Hygiene a child welfare division was established in 1923, which, in addition to conducting educational and propaganda work, has established ante-natal and maternity centres with visiting nurses. The law of 30th September 1924, governing the labour of women and children, sets up a system of maternity insurance, and prohibits the employment of women in any industrial or commercial establishment within 6 weeks before and after confinement. During that time, every woman must be paid her full salary, must be given free medical aid or attendance by a midwife, and her place must be kept open for her, the cost being met by a fund to which the State, the employers, and every employed woman between 15 and 45 years of age must contribute in equal proportions. No woman may be discharged because she is pregnant. Moreover, women are prohibited from street trading when they are in an advanced stage of pregnancy, or have with them nursing infants, or young children. Medical examination of school children is carried out so far as is possible, but there is a shortage of physicians, each of whom is responsible (according to the report of the National Council of Education for 1923-24) for 12,000 children. A recent investigation in Buenos Aires, says the same report, showed that of 20,000 children observed, 9000 were ill, the majority suffering from defects which could easily be remedied

by medical or surgical treatment. A new service of trained school nurses was inaugurated in 1925. In July 1924, municipal lunch rooms for under-nourished school children were first opened in Buenos Aires. A nominal charge is made, and the municipality makes an annual grant, out of a tax on cattle. Vacation colonies are available for children below normal in health. Orphaned and other dependent children are cared for in public and private institutions, many of which are conducted by orders of the Roman Catholic Church. A *Comisión Argentina de Protección a los Niños*, affiliated to the Save the Children International Union, was founded in April 1924.

EDUCATION

Primary education is free and nominally compulsory for children from 6 to 14 years of age, and is subsidised by the central and provincial Governments. There are 7856 primary public schools, and 1153 private schools, with a total of about 1,121,500 pupils. The secondary or preparatory education is controlled by the central Government, which maintains 174 secondary, normal, and special schools, with an enrolment of 73,296. There are also 188 private schools of similar grade, with 9345 pupils. According to the report of the Ministry of Justice and Public Instruction for 1923-24, 'School libraries have not been as widely established as desired, owing to the lack of funds.'

EMPLOYMENT

Under the law of 30th September 1924, the minimum age for employment in industrial and commercial establishments is raised from 12 to 14 years, while 12 is fixed as the minimum in other occupations. Children under 18 may not be employed for more than 6 hours per day and 36 per week, and no woman may be employed for more than 8 hours per day and 48 per week. Night work and employment in dangerous occupations are prohibited for boys under 18, and for girls and women of all ages. Boys under 14 and unmarried girls under 18 may not engage in street trading either on their own behalf or for an employer. For the law which obtained previously, see *The International Year Book of Child Care and Protection*, 1924. The republic is a member of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations, but has not yet (January 1928) ratified the convention with regard to the minimum age for employment of children in agriculture, but proposals are under consideration by the Government.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS.

Among the principal voluntary efforts for the welfare of children, or which include the interests of children within their scope, are the following :—

Argentine Commission for the Protection of Children (Comisión Argentina de Protección a los Niños), 577 Rue Paraguay, Buenos Aires.

Argentine National Boy Scouts Association (Asociación Nacional Boy Scouts Argentinos), 2285 Calle Paraguay, Buenos Aires.

Argentine Patriotic League, Buenos Aires.

Argentine Red Cross (Cruz Roja Argentina), 1379 Revadavia, Buenos Aires.

British Save the Children Fund, c/o Stanley Cutts, Esq., 183 Florida, Buenos Aires.

Child Welfare Dispensary, 3365 Moreno, Buenos Aires.

Child Welfare Dispensary, Mar de Plata.

Girl Guides, Organising Commissioner, 'Cricklewood,' Quilmes, Buenos Aires.

Junior Red Cross (Cruz Roja Argentina de la Juventud), 650 Viamonte, Buenos Aires.

Salvation Army (El Ejercito de Salvación), 319 Calle Alsina, Buenos Aires.

School of Nursing, Santiago del Estero.

Austrian Republic [*Europe*]

(DIE REPUBLIK OESTERREICH)

Capital—Vienna (Wien)

THE territory of the Austrian republic, as delimited by the Treaty of St. Germain, covers an area of 32,352 square miles, and has a population of (1923) 6,535,759, of whom 1,533,321 are children aged 15 and under. The birth-rate is (1922) 23·8 per 1000 of the population, and the infantile mortality rate is 150·8 per 1000 births. The illegitimate birth-rate is (1921) 164·9 per 1000 births, and has shown a steady decline since 1916, when the rate was 263·3 per 1000 births. Among illegitimates the infantile mortality rate is 303·4 per 1000 births. Registration of births and of still-births is compulsory, but no limit of time is appointed. Vaccination is not compulsory by statute, but on admission to school, children are required to produce a certificate of vaccination. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic (94 per cent.).

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum legal age for marriage is 14 for both boys and girls, and parent's or guardian's consent is necessary in the case of

all persons under 21. The chief impediments to marriage are consanguinity, mental disease, and difference in religion as between Christians and non-Christians. The principal grounds on which divorce may be obtained are adultery, venereal disease, desertion, and an attempt against the petitioner's life. The State permits re-marriage of a divorced person, but such marriage is not recognised by the Church. The court decides as to the custody of the children of divorced parents. Illegitimate children take the mother's name and succeed through her, and are legitimised by the subsequent intermarriage of their parents. A matrimonial consultation bureau has been opened, in Vienna, at which engaged couples may obtain advice before marriage. The bureau is under the direction of a medical specialist, and applicants may, if they wish, be medically examined. The doctor is not empowered to forbid a marriage, but he may advise couples not to marry. There is no statutory prohibition of the teaching or practice of contraception, and a voluntary League for the Protection of Motherhood was established, in Vienna, for the purpose of providing advice as to family limitation, in 1926.

CHILD WELFARE

Child welfare work has been carried on officially through the juvenile boards (*Jugendämter*) since 1910, and comprises ante- and post-natal care of mothers and care of infants, welfare of school children, and after-care of such children. Infant and maternity welfare work is also conducted by various voluntary efforts. Medical examination of school children is not compulsory, but is becoming more and more general. There are 11 children's hospitals (7 in Vienna) maintained by Government and provincial funds. Orphaned and destitute children are maintained by the Government. For further information see *The International Year Book of Child Care and Protection*, 1924, page 10.

EDUCATION

School attendance between the ages of 6 and 14 has been compulsory in Austria since 1774. Elementary education is free, and is maintained by the communes and provinces, with Government assistance. Some of the schools have supplementary classes for children who wish to remain for further education. On the other hand, subject to certain attainments, children may leave school

at 12. There are also numerous kindergartens. Secondary education is provided in the *Gymnasien*, *Realschulen*, and *Mädchenlyzeen*, maintained by the State, the provinces, the communes, and by private individuals. There are 3 universities, and there was formerly liberal provision for children to pass from the elementary schools through the secondary schools and the universities without payment of fees, but the depreciation of the currency has rendered this abortive. School statistics may be summarised as follows:—

| Type of School. | No. | Enrolment. |
|---|------|------------|
| Public Elementary | 4468 | 679,343 |
| Public Burgher (<i>Bürgerschulen</i>) | 438 | 98,826 |
| Private Elementary | 252 | 32,217 |
| Private Burgher | 82 | 8,409 |
| Gymnasia (<i>Gymnasien</i>) | 42 | 11,424 |
| Non-Classical Gymnasia | 41 | 10,871 |
| Non-Classical (<i>Realschulen</i>) | 38 | 12,724 |
| Girls' High (<i>Mädchenlyzeen</i>) | 11 | 1,850 |
| Technical High | 2 | 5,178 |
| Others | 7 | 4,987 |
| | 5381 | 865,829 |

In 1919 the Ministry of Education set up a special education reform department which, in 1923, was amalgamated with the physical education department and the department for experimental schools, as the 'educational science department.' Chambers of teachers were set up under the law of 30th April 1919, for discussing the professional affairs of elementary and commercial schools, training of teachers, etc., and for similar matters in connection with intermediate and commercial schools. Co-operation between school and home was established by the creation of parents' unions to discuss questions of teaching, discipline, holidays, etc. During the school year 1922-3 the parents of the province of Lower Austria gave 768,883,632 Kr. and 1769 books to aid the school reforms. Throughout the republic many of the old textbooks have been abandoned in favour of new ones, published by the reform department of the Ministry of Education. Greater stress is laid on a knowledge of 'home and life' (local history and geography, etc.), more thorough instruction in the German language, and in foreign languages (generally French, but English is also provided for) and handwork, music and art. Any compulsion,

direct or indirect, to participate in religious exercises is illegal since 1919. A State pedagogical institute was formed in Vienna in 1923.

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum age for regular employment is 13, save in the following occupations, in which the minimum is 14: work in mines, factories, hotel bars, and cafés, and in public entertainments and street trading. Casual employment is not subject to any restriction of age. The employment at night of girls and women, irrespective of age, is prohibited, as is such employment of males under 18. Apprentices must attend schools appropriate to their trade or profession, and the hours of instruction must be at a time when the pupils are not exhausted with their day's work. Austria is a member of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations.

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile offenders (under 18) are dealt with in special courts (which also deal with dependent and neglected children). The judges are specially chosen, and psychiatric clinics are attached to the courts. No child under 14 may be sentenced to imprisonment, and the death penalty does not exist.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the principal voluntary efforts for the welfare of children are the following:—

- Allgemeiner Kinderhilfsverein, 71 Gumpendorferstrasse, Wien (Vienna).
- Allgemeiner Verband für Freiwillige Jugendfürsorge, Wien (Vienna).
- Asyl zum hl. Antonius in Larenburg, 33 Rauchgasse, Wien (Vienna).
- British Home for Austrian Children, Ltd., Grafenegg, Styria.
- Bund für Mutterschutz, 12 Mariahilferstrasse, Wien VII (Vienna).
- Bundesleitung der Oesterreichischen Gesellschaft vom Roten Kreuze, 1 Milchgasse, Wien (Vienna).
- Caritasverband, Wien (Vienna).
- Evangelischer Waisen-Versorgungs-Verein, 3 Hamburgerstrasse, Wien (Vienna).
- Humanitas Verein, 10 Zieglergasse, Wien VII (Vienna).
- Jugend-Asyls Verein, Rathaus, Wien (Vienna).
- Jugendhilfswerk, Wien (Vienna).
- Katholischer Waisen-Hilfsverein, 20 Wollzeile, Wien (Vienna).
- Kinderfreunde für Oesterreich, Schönbrunnerstrasse, Wien (Vienna).
- Kinderfreunde, Wiener Humanitäts-Verein, and many branches. Chief office, Mariahilferstrasse, Wien (Vienna).
- Kinderschutzstationen (Charitativer Verein), 10 Bäckerstrasse, Wien (Vienna).

- Oesterreichisches Jugendrotkreuz, Bundesministerium für Heereswesen, Wien I (Vienna).
 Oesterreichisches Komitee für Kinderhilfe, 4, 11/162, Schlesingerplatz, Wien VIII (Vienna).
 Oesterreichischer Pfadfinder Bund (Boy Scouts), 8 Wipplingerstrasse, Wien I (Vienna).
 Stephanie-Stiftung Verein, 24 Ortliebasse, Wien (Vienna).
 Verband der sozialistischen Arbeiterjugend, 95 Rechte Wienzeile, Wien V (Vienna).
 Verein Pfadfinderinnen (Girl Guides), 10 Regnitzstrasse, Graz.
 Verein Stefanie-Stiftung, 28 Paulinengasse, Wien XVIII (Vienna).
 Waldschule Verein, 10 Fichtegasse, Wien (Vienna).
 Zentralkrippenverein, 10 Seilerstätte, Wien I (Vienna).

Kingdom of Belgium

[*Europe, Africa*]

(ROYAUME DE BELGIQUE)

Capital—Brussels (Bruxelles)

THE kingdom of Belgium covers an area of 11,755 square miles, and has a population of (1925) 7,811,876, of whom about 1,953,000 are children aged under 15. With the single exception of England, it is the most densely populated country in Europe. The birth-rate is (1925) 19·80 per 1000 of the population; and the illegitimate birth-rate, 49·8 per 1000 live births. The proportion of still-births (not included in the birth-rate calculation) to live births is (1925) 43·07 per 1000. The rate of infantile mortality has shown a steady decrease during recent years: in 1911, it was 166·5 per 1000 births; in 1913, 130·7 per 1000; in 1921, 115·3 per 1000; in 1922, 107 per 1000; in 1923, 93·1 per 1000; in 1924, 88·9 per 1000. Registration of births within 3 days is compulsory, and in the more important communes a medical officer is attached to the registration department, whose duty it is to verify the declaration and to give any advice he may deem necessary. Still-births (after 180 days' pregnancy) are notifiable, but are registered not as births, but as deaths only. Such 'deaths' are, however, not included in the statistical totals of deaths. The same procedure is followed in the case of children who die within 3 days of birth. Vaccination is not obligatory, but is widely practised and generally encouraged by public authorities. The Roman Catholic religion predominates.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage is 18 for males and 15 for females, subject to parent's or guardian's consent, or 21 in either case without such consent, but in exceptional circumstances marriage may be solemnised where either or both the parties are under the minimum age, under a royal dispensation. Civil marriage alone is recognised by law, and the principal impediment is consanguinity. Adultery, cruelty, and serious injury are the principal grounds for divorce, and judicial separation may be granted by mutual consent. In the case of divorced or separated couples, in theory the children are entrusted to the parent to whom the divorce has been granted, but the court has wide discretion in the matter. In any case both the father and the mother retain the right to supervise the children's education, and are obliged to contribute to the expenses thereof in proportion to their means. *Legitimatío per subsequens matrimonium* obtains, subject to formal recognition of parenthood before the marriage takes place. Alternatively, a child may be 'recognised' by its unmarried father and mother, in which case the law allows a partial claim on the parents' estate. The law takes no cognisance of illegitimate children who are not so recognised, nor of adulterine or incestuous illegitimates. Under a law of 1923, it is a penal offence to expose, sell, or distribute any printed or written matter which has for its object the procuring of abortion; or to make, distribute, import, etc., any drugs or appliances to this end; or to expose, sell, or distribute written or printed matter which gives information as to the prevention of conception. The League of Large Families exists to encourage an increase in the birth-rate.

CHILD WELFARE

Child welfare work in the modern sense was inaugurated under the law of 15th May 1912, and is concentrated under two great national organisations, the *Œuvre Nationale de l'Enfance* and the *Œuvre Nationale des Orphelins de Guerre*, established respectively in June and September 1919. For an account of the origin and constitution of these bodies, see *The International Year Book of Child Care and Protection*, 1924, page 13. The principal activities of the *Œuvre Nationale de l'Enfance* are (1) infant welfare centres, which it is hoped, eventually, to establish in every commune throughout the country; (2) milk centres (*gouttes de lait*); (3) crèches; (4) canteens for prospective and nursing mothers; (5) canteens

for ailing children ; and (6) seaside and country colonies for ailing children. The *Œuvre* is also responsible for the supervision of children boarded out with foster mothers or nurses, and, pending legislation to regulate the qualifications of visiting nurses, has undertaken the organisation of examinations and the publication of lists of approved nurses.

There are (1925) 1076 infant welfare centres, 279 milk centres, 182 mothers' canteens, and 72 canteens for ailing children. There are also ten colonies for ailing and physically defective children, and a medico-pedagogical establishment for abnormal and backward children. In addition, there are many private colonies. (See list of voluntary efforts, *post.*) The infant welfare centres are dealing (February 1927) with 84,617 children of from birth to 3 years of age, of whom 44,850 are under 1 year. 10,514 children are receiving help from the milk centres, and nursing mothers are in attendance at the mothers' canteens. Further, 19,437 children are receiving food at the canteens for ailing children, and about 8000 children per year enjoy a three months' holiday at one of the children's colonies. The costs of the infant welfare centres, milk centres, and mothers' canteens are defrayed from public funds—half by the Government, and one quarter each by the respective provinces and communes. Every commune is obliged to establish a free service of medical inspection of school children, and the medical officer must see that the standard of instruction is adapted to the child's faculties and conditions. There are children's wards in the two civic hospitals at Brussels, and there is a children's hospital at Charleroi. There was a children's surgical ward in the naval hospital at Middelkerke, which was destroyed during the World War. There is a State orphanage for children of soldiers and civil servants, and there are numerous parochial, religious, and private orphanages. A law to provide for the assistance from public funds of widowed and abandoned mothers with children to support has been drafted.

EDUCATION

Education has been compulsory for all children since 1914, for eight years beginning on 1st October in the year in which the child arrives at the age of 6. It is free in the four grades of the elementary school, covering these eight years, but only poor parents have the right to free school equipment for their children. The communal schools and 'adapted' schools are maintained by the

communes with a Government grant equivalent to the teachers' salaries, the provincial authorities bearing the cost of providing equipment for poor scholars. Each commune must have at least one school. The cost of erecting schools is borne by the communes, but the Government generally contributes one-third, while certain provinces make a subsidy of one-sixth and others one-tenth of the cost. Secondary education falls into two categories: the lower degree, comprising the middle schools (preparatory course, 6-12 years, general course, 12-15 years), and the higher degree, comprising high schools and public schools (6 years' course). The middle schools include private and religious institutions, not subject to Government inspection. In the Government secondary schools, free places are provided for the children of certain officials, for war orphans, and for the children of war invalids. Admission free, or at reduced fees, is also provided, in certain cases, for the children of impoverished parents, preference being given to children of ex-soldiers, and to those who belong to large families. The elementary schools have special classes for physically and intellectually defective children, and deaf, blind, and crippled children are educated in charitable institutions subsidised by the Ministry of Justice. There are also *écoles maternelles*, associated with the elementary schools, for children between the age of 3 and 6 years. The latest available statistics are as follows (31st December 1925):—

| Type of School. | No. | Enrolment. |
|--|------|------------|
| <i>Establishments of Superior Degree :</i> | | |
| Royal <i>athénées</i> | 24 | 8,677 |
| Sections of <i>athénées</i> annexed to Government middle schools | 6 | 338 |
| Provincial <i>athénées</i> | 1 | 464 |
| Communal <i>collèges</i> | 3 | 1,526 |
| Patronage <i>collèges</i> | 9 | 1,358 |
| | 43 | 12,363 |
| <i>Establishments of Second Degree :</i> | | |
| Government middle schools | 132 | 30,408 |
| Communal middle schools | 17 | 5,024 |
| Patronage schools | 7 | 284 |
| | 156 | 35,716 |
| <i>Elementary Schools :</i> | | |
| Communal | 5067 | 418,038 |
| Adopted | 1928 | 241,723 |
| Private, subsidised | 1334 | 135,524 |
| | 8329 | 795,285 |

EMPLOYMENT

No child may be employed industrially under the age of 14 years, and this age limit may be extended for a maximum of nine months if, under the law of compulsory school attendance (see Education, *ante*), the child is still at school. Moreover, no child or young person (under 18) may be employed between 10 P.M. and 5 A.M., and there are certain restrictions as to specific dangerous and unhealthy employments. Under the law of April 1927, no child under 16 may be employed in a theatre, music hall, or similar place. Temporary authorisations for juvenile labour, within a maximum limit of 60 days in any one year, may, however, be granted by provincial governors in case of public emergency such as strikes and the like. Special and severe restrictions apply to employment of juveniles on Sunday, but there are no laws regulating the employment of children in street trading. Institutions for vocational training are generally maintained by the communes, by private committees, or by corporations. The Government co-operates by way of subsidies and supervision. There is not a commune of importance which does not possess its vocational school or classes. Belgium is a member of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations.

DELINQUENCY

Special arrangements for dealing with juvenile delinquents are introduced under the law of 15th May 1912, whereunder children's courts were established, presided over by judges of the lower court. The cognisance of these courts extends to all minors under 16 or, in case of vagrancy, mendicity, or *correction paternelle*, under 18. Delinquents may be dealt with by reprimand, by probation with a private person, or in a charitable institution (public or private), or by committal to a State institution. All sentences are subject to revision every three years. Special institutions have been established by the Government at Moll (for boys) and at Namur (for girls) for the observation and the education of juveniles who have been brought before the courts; they are of a unique character and have attracted widespread interest. The minimum age for sentence to imprisonment is 16, and to death 18 years.

LEGISLATION

Among the principal laws relating to children are the following:—

- Loi du 15 mai 1912, sur la Protection de l'Enfance. (A comprehensive measure, dealing with the guardianship of children whose parents have forfeited their parental rights, the appointment of children's judges, the punishment of children, etc.)
- Loi du 19 mai 1914, sur l'Obligation Scolaire. (Makes school attendance compulsory on all children during a period of eight years from the 1st October of the year in which the child completes his sixth year.)
- Loi du 15 juin 1919, instituant l'Œuvre Nationale des Orphelins de Guerre. (Creates the *Œuvre Nationale des Orphelins de Guerre*.)
- Loi du 5 septembre 1919, instituant l'Œuvre Nationale de l'Enfance. (Creates the *Œuvre Nationale de l'Enfance*, as to which see under Child Welfare, *ante*.)
- Loi du 1 septembre 1920, interdisant l'entrée des Salles de Spectacle Cinématographique aux mineurs âgés de moins de seize ans. (Prohibits attendance of children under 16 at public cinematograph exhibitions.)
- Loi du 14 juin 1921, modifiant les lois des 13 décembre 1889, 10 août 1911, et 26 mai 1914, sur le travail des femmes et des enfants. (Regulates hours of work for women and children.)
- Loi du 20 juin 1923, modifiant les articles 383 et 384 du Code Pénal et Réprimant la Provocation à l'avortement et à la Propagande Anticonceptionnelle. (*Inter alia*, this law makes propaganda for contraception a penal offence.)
- Loi du 27 avril 1927, sur le travail des femmes et des enfants. (Prohibits employment of children in theatres, music halls, etc.)

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

The existence of the important national organisations mentioned above, which can hardly be described as voluntary societies, renders unnecessary the multiplicity of voluntary efforts which is to be found in many other countries, but the following may be mentioned:—

- Comité Etudiantin d'aide aux Enfants (affiliated to the Save the Children Fund International Union), 149 Chaussée de Boendael, Bruxelles (Brussels).
- Croix-Rouge de Belgique (affiliated with the Save the Children Fund International Union), 80 Rue de Livourne, Bruxelles (Brussels).
- Éclaireurs Baden-Powell Belges, 41 Avenue de Belgique, Anvers (Antwerp).
- Œuvre de Préservation de l'Enfance contre la Tuberculose, 25 Rue Léon-Bernus, Charleroi, and 22 Rue du Ponçay, Liège.
- Œuvres des Colonies Scolaires, Courte Rue Neuve, Anvers (Antwerp).
- Œuvre du Mont-Thabor, 28 Rue de l'Ourthe, Bruxelles (Brussels). (Maintains several children's colonies.)
- Société Clinique de l'Espérance, 5 Rue Coppensol, Anvers (Antwerp).
- Société Coopérative Colonies Scolaires, 305 Route de Turnhout, Borgerhout.

Belgian Congo [*Africa*]

(CONGO BELGE)

Capital—Boma

Belgian Congo has an area estimated at 909,654 square miles. The native population, which is of Bantu stock, is estimated at (1924) 7,938,228, of whom about 2,550,000 are children under 16. The white population numbers (1924) 12,795, of whom 7770 are Belgians. By the Anglo-Belgian Agreement of July 1919, the districts of Ruanda and Urundi and portions of the former German East Africa, adjacent to Belgian Congo, were ceded to Belgium as mandatory under the League of Nations. The area is approximately 15,000 square miles, and the population is estimated at 3,000,000. Exact statistics are lacking, but recent reports indicate that in some areas 50 per cent. of the children of the Congo die before they reach the age of 2. The native religion is fetichism. There are many Christian missions at work, both Roman Catholic and Protestant.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage is 14 with parent's consent, and 16 without such consent. A dowry generally goes with the bride, and among certain tribes there obtains a custom of placing marriageable girls, with their skins stained red, in small bowers, for the purpose of attracting husbands. Polygamy is practised, but principally by the native chiefs. The principal impediments to marriage are consanguinity (either legitimate or natural), recent widowhood, and divorce for adultery. Divorce may be secured on grounds of adultery, cruelty, or by mutual consent; any children of the marriage are generally left with the successful petitioner. Children born out of wedlock are legitimised by the subsequent intermarriage of their parents. Legislation is in preparation (December 1926) to make the dissemination of information as to the prevention of conception illegal.

CHILD WELFARE

The campaign against infantile mortality inaugurated in 1924 by the Belgian *Cæuvre Nationale de l'Enfance* is receiving the support of the Colonial Government, the missionary societies and

schools. Under the Governor-General's decree of 28th April 1925, a bounty of 50 frs. is granted to native members of the public guard in respect of each child; this is payable in two halves—at birth and after a maximum of six months if the child is suitably cared for. The Governor-General has also issued instructions (5th February 1925) to colonial officials with regard to the protection of native children who lose their mothers at birth or shortly afterwards. There are crèches and infant welfare centres, maintained by the Government at Léopoldville and Elisabethville. The Society for the Protection of Native Children (founded in 1912) receives a subsidy from the Government. All told, there are approximately 150 welfare centres, supported by the Government, or by voluntary organisations, distributed over the colony. Orphaned and abandoned children are cared for in the Government institutions.

EDUCATION

Education is not compulsory, but free schools, both elementary and secondary, are provided for native children by the Government, which also subsidises the missionary schools. Parents of European children pay fees for their tuition. Complete statistics are not available, but about 265,000 children in the schools have been enumerated (December 1926). Many of the missionary schools teach only religion, writing, spelling, and reckoning.

The Government maintains or subsidises agricultural and technical colonies for lads up to the age of 14. These colonies train and educate boys rescued from slavery, and orphans and abandoned children.

DELINQUENCY

Special arrangements for dealing with juvenile delinquents are (December 1926) under consideration.

Kingdom of Bhután [*Asia*]

Summer Capital—Tásichozong (Tashichödzong)

Winter Capital—Punakká

THE independent kingdom of Bhután has an area of about 20,000 square miles, and a population of about 250,000. Little is known of social conditions. The people are oppressed and

poor, dirty in their habits and persons, and the condition of the children is correspondingly unsatisfactory. The nominal religion is Buddhism.

EDUCATION

A beginning has recently been made to provide technical training for a number of boys, under the direction of the new Maharaja, who succeeded to the throne in August 1926.

Bolivian Republic [*South America*]

(REPÚBLICA BOLIVIANA)

Capital—Chuquisaca (Sucre)

Seat of Government—La Paz

THE republic of Bolivia has an area of 597,460 square miles, and a population estimated at 2,990,220. Since 1921, it has been incumbent on all parish priests to register births and marriages without reference to religious creed, while in thickly populated districts this duty devolves upon the civil officials. No vital statistics are, however, available, but the death-rate is known to be high. The native (Indian) tribes are said to be diminishing in number, partly because of insanitary habits and the practice, among some tribes of the La Plata region, of avoiding the rearing of children. Roman Catholicism is the State religion. The Salvation Army is actively engaged among the Indians.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The marriage relation is largely governed by the canons of the Roman Catholic Church, *q.v.* Civil marriage was introduced in 1911. The minimum age is 14 for males and 12 for females, subject to parent's or guardian's consent, and 25 and 23 respectively without such consent.

CHILD WELFARE

Child welfare work is in an elementary stage. As a member of the first Pan-American Red Cross Conference, held in 1923, the Bolivian Red Cross (*Cruz Roja Boliviana*, 504 Casilla de Correo, La Paz) has accepted the recommendation that Red Cross Societies should expand their activities in the sphere of child welfare work by organising popular child welfare campaigns, etc., and a Junior

Red Cross (*Cruz Roja de la Juventud*) has been formed. The Society for Child Protection (520 Avenida 20 de octubre, La Paz) has been affiliated to the Save the Children International Union since May 1924. One of the principal factors in the high death-rate is the malnutrition of the native population, throughout every year of life, all the nutritive qualities useful in developing a high order of disease-resistance being more or less wanting in a dietary consisting mostly of bananas, frozen potatoes, and sun-dried beef. Gross ignorance prevails in matters of maternal care. Bolivia is a member of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations, but has not yet registered ratification of the convention against the employment of women immediately before and after childbirth. The Government has erected a hospital with accommodation for children, in the city of Potosí.

EDUCATION

Primary education is free and compulsory, and is controlled by the municipalities and the State. There are (1926) 1598 elementary schools, with 79,973 pupils. For secondary instruction there are 27 colleges, 5 clerical institutions, and 5 private *lycees* with, in all, about 4200 pupils.

EMPLOYMENT

Bolivia is a member of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations, and legislation is (January 1928) in progress to regulate the employment of children and young persons as provided by the Washington conventions, *q.v.*

United States of Brazil

[*South America*]

(ESTADOS UNIDOS DO BRASIL)

Seat of Government—Rio de Janeiro

Site for Federal Capital—State of Goyaz

THE United States of Brazil, comprising 20 states, a federal district, and a territory, covers an area of 3,275,510 square miles, and has a population (census of 1920) of 30,635,605. The

racial character of the people is not uniform throughout the republic, white races predominating in the southern states, Indians in the north-west, and mixed races in the central and northern coast states. The Indian population numbers about 600,000. All but about 100,000 of the aggregate population are Roman Catholics, but the Government recognise the complete equality of all religions. Registration of births has been compulsory since 1917.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

Since the separation of Church and State in 1889, marriage has been a civil contract. The minimum age for marriage is 14 for males and 12 for females, subject to parent's or guardian's consent, and 21 in either case without such consent. The principal grounds for divorce are adultery (on the wife's part), attempts against the life of either party by the other, and desertion. Beginning in December 1924, a free course of study in gonococcic infection and the general hygiene of the marriage relation, for physicians and medical students, has been inaugurated in Rio de Janeiro under the auspices of the Brazilian Red Cross.

CHILD WELFARE

Government control and supervision of child welfare work is vested in the Bureau of Child Hygiene of the Department of Health. The Child Welfare Department of Brazil (*Departamento de Criança*) was established in 1919, for the purpose of co-ordinating all work for children. The department is unofficial in character, but receives support from the public authorities, and it enjoys the patronage of the President of the Republic. Under a Decree of 18th November 1920, the department is officially recognised as a work of public utility. Its objects may be summarised as follows: To keep a register of institutions, both official and private; to study legislation which directly or indirectly affects the child; to undertake social and demographic study, and to bring the results before the authorities; to promote education in child hygiene, etc.; to study methods of protecting groups of children in schools, factories, etc.; to study the problems of delinquent and deserted children, and those who have drunken or immoral parents; to encourage the foundation of societies for helping poor mothers and children; and to bring to the notice of the competent authorities cases of cruelty to children. The department is thus in touch with not only maternity institutions, milk and infant welfare centres, mothercraft schools, children's hospitals, etc., but also vaccination centres,

orphanages, institutions for foundlings, reformatories and other institutions for the protection and institution of children, to a total of (1926) 3090. The principal executive organisation for the care of children is the Institution for the Protection and Assistance of Children (*Instituto de Protecção e Assistência à Infância*), founded in Rio de Janeiro in 1889, by the private initiative of Dr. Moncorvo Filho. The Institution has received a Government subsidy annually since 1904 and, since 1906, a further annual grant from the municipality of Rio de Janeiro. It has established dispensaries, crèches, milk centres, hospitals, homes, etc. Employed women are entitled to leave 30 days before and 40 days after childbirth, and factories and workshops in which more than ten women are employed must provide nurseries for the workers' babies, the cost of maintenance being borne by contributions from the women and from unmarried male workers who do not support mother or sisters. Wet nursing is subject to certain restrictions. No woman whose own child is less than four months old may be employed as a wet nurse, and if her child has died she may not be so employed without first producing the death certificate to the appropriate authority. The Roman Catholic Church, through its lay orders, carries on much charitable work. Under a decree of 5th November 1924, 12th October is to be observed annually as 'Children's Day' throughout the republic.

EDUCATION

Education is free but not compulsory, except in several municipalities in the state of São Paulo. Primary schools are maintained either by the states or by the municipalities. There are 21,748 primary schools in the republic, with approximately 1,250,000 pupils. There are 327 secondary schools (mostly private) with about 30,000 pupils, and 151 professional schools with about 20,000 pupils. There is also a school for the blind and one for the deaf and dumb. There are 28 industrial schools, 11 agricultural and 9 commercial institutions. The Federal Government makes grants to the state Governments to aid vocational education. A federal university was founded at Rio de Janeiro in 1920.

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum age for employment in a factory is 14, except in the case of tobacco factories, where the minimum age is 18.

No child or young person may be employed for more than 6 hours out of the 24, or at night, and all employment is subject to a medical certificate of fitness. Brazil is a member of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations, and legislation following the lines of the Washington conventions with regard to the employment of children is (January 1928) in progress.

DELINQUENCY

A presidential decree of 30th December 1923 (not yet enforced owing to lack of appropriations) provides for the establishment in the federal district of a juvenile court to deal with offences of children under the age of 18. The decree provides that the judge shall have the assistance of a physician who is also a psychiatrist, and of several probation officers, and establishes a council of assistance and protection for minors to help to enforce the laws relating to minors and to work for the prevention of juvenile delinquency.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the principal voluntary efforts directed wholly or in part to the care and protection of children are the following:—

- Brazilian Red Cross (*Crus Vermelha Brasileira*), 75 Rua Ubaldino do Amaral, Rio de Janeiro.
- Brazilian Save the Children Fund, 75 Rua Ubaldino do Amaral, Rio de Janeiro.
- Catholic Scouts Association (*Associação de Escoteiros Catholicos do Brasil*), 40-1º Av. Rio Branco, Rio de Janeiro.
- Child Welfare Department of Brazil (*Departamento de Creação do Brasil*), Rio de Janeiro.
- Girl Guides Federation (*Federação das Bandeirantes*), 64 Marquez d'Olanda, Botafogo, Rio de Janeiro.
- Institution for the Protection and Assistance of Children (*Instituto de Protecção e Assistencia á Infancia*), 22 Rua Visconde do Rio Branco, Rio de Janeiro, and branches in twenty other towns.
- League of Friends of Childhood, Rio de Janeiro.
- Salvation Army (*O Exercito da Salvação*), 174 Rua General Canara, Rio de Janeiro.
- Sunlight Treatment Institution (*Helioterapium*), 61 Rua Haddock Lobo, Rio de Janeiro.

The British Commonwealth of Nations

[*Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australasia*]

(THE BRITISH EMPIRE)

Seat of Imperial Government—London

THE British Commonwealth of Nations comprises the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,¹ the Indian Empire, the Dominions of Canada and Newfoundland, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, and the Irish Free State, with colonies, protectorates, and dependencies. The total area is 13,909,782 square miles, and the total population is estimated at 460,094,000. The component parts of the Commonwealth are dealt with, below, in the following order:—

- (1) The United Kingdom, with the adjacent islands.
- (2) The Indian Empire.
- (3) The co-equal, self-governing Dominions, arranged in alphabetical order, subdivided into their several provinces or states (also arranged in alphabetical order), followed by their protectorates and territories, in similar arrangement.
- (4) The colonies and crown colonies, and such protectorates and dependencies as are not attached to any of the self-governing Dominions (3), arranged in alphabetical order.

The United Kingdom [*Europe*]

** Capital—London*

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, with an area of 94,269 square miles and an aggregate population of about 45,055,500, is composed of the following states:—

¹ The word 'Northern' was inserted in the official style of the United Kingdom under the Royal Titles, etc., Act, 1927.

| Kingdoms, etc. | Capital. | Area (sq. miles). | Population. |
|--|---------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Great Britain { England (including the out- lying Scilly Isles) Wales | } London { | 50,874 | } 39,290,000 (estimated 1927) |
| | | 7,466 | |
| Scotland (including the out- lying islands) | Edinburgh | 30,405 | 4,896,638 (estimated 1926). |
| Northern Ireland | Belfast | 5,237 | 1,256,322 (census 1926) |
| Isle of Man | Douglas | 227 | 60,238 (census 1921). |
| Channel Islands— Jersey Guernsey and dependencies (Alderney, Brechou, Great Sark, Little Sark, Herm, Jethou and Lithou) | St. Helier St. Pierre- Port | 44·8 30·2 | } 89,614 (census 1921) |

England and Wales are usually regarded as a single entity for legislative and statistical purposes, but considered alone England is the most densely populated country in Europe. Of the total population of the United Kingdom, 4,835,000 are children under 5, 4,662,000 are between 5 and 10, and 4,431,000 are between 10 and 15. The proportion of children under 15 to total population is 30·63 per cent. in England and Wales, 32·83 per cent. in Scotland, and 29·00 per cent. in Northern Ireland. The birth-rates, illegitimate birth-rates, and infantile mortality rates for the three kingdoms are as follows :—

| Kingdoms, etc. | Total Births (per 1000 of population). | Illegitimate Births (per 1000 births). | Infantile Mortality (per 1000 births). |
|-----------------------------|--|--|--|
| England and Wales | 16·7 (1927) | 43 (1927) | 69 (1927) |
| Scotland | 30·92 (1926) | 68·8 (1926) | 83·1 (1926) |
| Northern Ireland | 22 (1925) | 41·4 (1925) | 86·4 (1925) |
| Isle of Man | 15·3 (1926) | 67 (1926) | 71 (1926) |
| Channel Islands | 19·1 (1923) | ... | ... |

The question of registration and notification of births is dealt with under Child Welfare, *post*. Vaccination is obligatory, in England and Wales and in Scotland, within six months of birth, unless the parent or other person having custody of the child makes a statutory declaration, within four months, that he conscientiously believes that vaccination will be prejudicial to the health of the child. In Northern Ireland vaccination is compulsory within three months of birth, and it is also compulsory in the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.

The inhabitants of the United Kingdom are nominally almost entirely Christian, the principal exceptions being about 300,000 Jews. In England, the Church of England (with an episcopal form of government), and in Scotland, the Church of Scotland (with a presbyterian form of government), are the religions 'by law established.' The Church of Ireland was disestablished in 1869, and the Church of England was disestablished in Wales and the adjacent English county of Monmouth in 1920. The Church of England has about 2,300,000 communicants in England and Wales, the Episcopal Church in Scotland has about 59,000, and the Church of Ireland about 524,000. The Church of Scotland has about 746,000 communicants. The Roman Catholic Church numbers about 2,530,000 adherents in the United Kingdom, and the principal 'nonconformist' or 'free' churches are as follows: Wesleyan Methodist (496,000), Congregational (451,000), Baptist (380,000), Calvinistic Methodist (220,000), Primitive Methodist (208,000), United Methodist (139,000).

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum legal age for marriage throughout the United Kingdom is the age of puberty as defined by Roman law, viz. 14 for males and 12 for females. A marriage in which either of the parties is below the legal age is not, however, absolutely void, and if the parties agree to continue together on arrival at that age, no new marriage is necessary. Either of them may, however, disagree, and so void the marriage. Absence of consent of parents may prevent the solemnisation of a marriage of minors, but does not invalidate a marriage already solemnised. Scots law differs from the law of England (which also obtains in Wales and Northern Ireland) in some important particulars, chief among which is the recognition of 'irregular' marriage, *i.e.* marriage by declaration between the parties, either orally or in writing, and without the

presence of witnesses. Such a marriage is as effectual to all intents and purposes as a public marriage, and the children of such marriage are legitimate. Marriage within certain degrees of relationship is prohibited throughout the United Kingdom.

The law of divorce, in England, was originally based on the canon law of Rome, but has undergone much modification. The principal grounds on which divorce may be obtained are cruelty, adultery, unnatural offences, incestuous adultery, rape, and desertion. If a husband seeks divorce, it is sufficient for him to prove his wife's adultery. A wife, seeking divorce, had formerly to prove cruelty on the part of her husband, as well as adultery, but an Act of 1923 gives a woman the right to divorce on the grounds of misconduct alone on the husband's part. The court may make an order for the custody, maintenance, and education of any children of the marriage, and either spouse may make application for access to them. In the case of separation by agreement, a clause which binds the husband to give up the custody of the children is usually enforced, unless the court is of opinion that it is not for their benefit. Scots law allows dissolution of marriage, at the instance of either party, by judicial sentence, on the grounds of adultery or desertion ('non-adherence'), and either party may contract a fresh marriage, but not with the person who was party to the adultery. There is no divorce in the Channel Islands, but judicial separation may be obtained for cruelty and desertion. In Northern Ireland divorce can only be obtained by Act of Parliament.

With regard to the question of legitimacy, English law takes account solely of the fact that marriage precedes the birth of the child, at whatever period after the marriage the birth may take place. The mother of an illegitimate child is entitled to its custody in preference to the father. Legitimation by the subsequent intermarriage of the parents of the illegitimate child, technically known as *legitatio per subsequens matrimonium*, has long been recognised by Scots law, and by the laws of the Isle of Man, of Guernsey, and of Jersey. The Legitimacy Act, 1926, extends this principle to England and Wales, but it is not recognised in the laws of Northern Ireland.

Much public interest and controversy centre on the question of family limitation by means of contraception, on which, however, the law is silent. Dissemination of instruction in contraception depends entirely upon voluntary effort, and there are (February 1928) 13 voluntary centres for this purpose in England and 2 in Scotland, these

being the only such institutions in the British Commonwealth. The first was opened, by the private enterprise of Dr. Marie C. Stopes and her husband, at Holloway, North London, in March 1921, under the auspices of the Society for Constructive Birth Control. In November of the same year, a second centre was opened at Walworth, South London, by the Malthusian League (later the New Generation League), and this was subsequently transferred to the control of an independent committee which, as the Society for the Provision of Birth Control Clinics, has been instrumental in opening other centres in London, the provinces, and Scotland. The Ministry of Health takes the view that maternity and infant welfare centres receiving grants from public funds in accordance with the provisions of the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918, should deal only with the expectant or nursing mother and the infant, and not with the married or unmarried woman contemplating the application of contraceptive methods; it is not the function of the ante-natal centre to give advice in regard to birth control, and exceptional cases where the avoidance of pregnancy seems desirable on medical grounds should be referred for particular advice, the Ministry maintains, to a private practitioner attached to, or recommended by, the centre, or to a suitable hospital or clinic. The desirability of 'bringing all matters pertaining to parenthood under the domination of eugenic ideals' is advocated by the Eugenics Education Society.

CHILD WELFARE

While registration of live births within 42 days has been compulsory since 1837, the registration of still-births was not made obligatory until the passing of the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1926. In 1907 a Notification of Births Act (based on the Notification of Births, Huddersfield, Private Act, 1906, which had been in satisfactory operation for a year) was passed, which permitted local authorities to adopt a system of compulsory notification, within 36 hours, to the district medical officer of health. This Act was largely adopted, and its provisions were extended to the whole population of Great Britain and the urban population of Ireland, by the Notification of Births Extension Act, 1915. This Act also gave local authorities power to levy rates for infant welfare work. The infant welfare movement had, however, then been developing for nearly ten years, on a voluntary basis, assisted by Exchequer grants. The first infant consultation centre in the United Kingdom was

opened in Finsbury in 1904, which was followed in 1906 by one in the borough of St. Marylebone. Six months later a more elaborate experiment was made in the neighbouring borough of St. Pancras, and this may be regarded as the first complete welfare centre in this country. The difference between these pioneer centres was that the one at St. Marylebone was then entirely devoted to medical work, and as it was held at a dispensary, mothers were tempted to bring ailing children rather than those who were well and needed advice as to how to keep well. The Finsbury and the St. Pancras 'schools for mothers,' as they were called, laid stress on the educational value of the work, and beginning with classes in infant care, in addition to the medical consultations, gradually introduced such other subjects as sewing, knitting, and cooking. It took about three years for the welfare centre idea to begin to become popular, but by 1910 there were 90 centres in existence—practically all run by voluntary funds and workers. State recognition had, indeed, been secured by the St. Pancras school for mothers, which had been successful in 1908 in securing a small grant from the Board of Education, but it was not until 1912 that tangible evidence of State and municipal interest in the work began to develop. From 1912 to 1914, *i.e.* up to the beginning of the World War, the movement progressed; those centres which were primarily educational were aided by the Board of Education, and those primarily 'infant welfare' were under the Local Government Board. By 1914, the number of centres had grown to about 400, with about 50,000 babies under their care. In 1918, the Maternity and Child Welfare Act was passed, giving power to the county and local authorities to make such arrangements as might be sanctioned by the Ministry of Health for helping expectant and nursing mothers, and children under 5. At the same time provision was made for a grant of 50 per cent. of approved expenditure, whether the centres were voluntary or municipal. This Act, however, does not apply to Scotland, where only the local authorities are competent to earn the grant, and as a consequence the work in that country is practically all on a municipal basis, though the local authority co-operates, when possible, with voluntary agencies in the provision of services for expectant and nursing mothers, and for children under 5.

In the next year, 1919, the Ministry of Health was established, and co-ordinated the work formerly done by the Board of Education with that done under the auspices of the Local Government

Board. At the present time (1927) there are in England alone over 2300 centres caring annually for approximately 350,000 mothers and babies; the cost of this work is some £1,500,000 a year, towards which the Ministry of Health contributes 50 per cent. Child welfare work continues to derive great support from voluntary effort, both national and local, and reference should be made to the list of voluntary societies and institutions on page 43. There is a growing system of institutional treatment for delicate, expectant, and lying-in mothers. Rather more than half the number of the homes are still voluntary, but local authorities are establishing an increasing number of these institutions. The Midwives Acts of 1902 (England and Wales), 1915 (Scotland), and 1919 (Ireland), caused the establishment of a Central Midwives Board for each country, and did much to raise the status and to increase the efficiency of midwives. Maternity benefit is provided under the National Health Insurance Act, 1924. There are a considerable number of small convalescent and other homes for ailing children who would not be admitted to hospital, and many homes for physically defective children. There are few infants' hospitals, but a fair number of children's hospitals, most of which are developing on lines of open-air treatment. Day nurseries, to the number of about 100, are maintained mostly by voluntary societies. Maternity homes must be registered under the Midwives and Maternity Homes Act, 1926.

Medical inspection of school children has been in operation since 1907, and there are upwards of 1200 clinics for the treatment of special diseases, such as those of the ear, nose and throat, eyes, and teeth, the majority of these clinics being associated with the public elementary schools. Dental clinics have been established in most areas for the treatment of school children, and dental treatment is available in many areas (under 'maternity and child welfare' arrangements) for mothers and for children under school age. Moreover, facilities are given for obtaining ophthalmic treatment, and suitable spectacles are provided where needed. Special arrangements are made for the removal of enlarged tonsils and adenoids. Most of the larger education authorities have special schools for the training of blind, deaf and dumb, and mentally-defective children, and, where necessary, resident institutions as well. Medical inspection is followed up, in many districts, by voluntary care committees associated with the schools, and these committees also keep in touch with children leaving school.

Dependent children are maintained by local rates administered by local Boards of Guardians under the Poor Law, and by voluntary philanthropy (as to which, see the list of Societies and Institutions, pages 43 *sqq.*). Under the Poor Law, children must be classified apart from adult paupers, and are maintained (*a*) in workhouse schools (which are detached from the buildings allocated to adults), (*b*) in 'scattered homes,' *i.e.* separate lodging homes, under the care of an official of the Board of Guardians, and (*c*) by being boarded out with selected foster parents. In the case of (*b*) and (*c*) the children generally attend the public elementary schools. Large numbers of children who come under the Poor Law are also assisted in their own homes through out-relief grants to their parents or surviving parent. Under the Widows', Orphans', and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1925, which applies to England and Wales and to Scotland, and the corresponding Act which applies to Northern Ireland, a pension of 10s. per week, plus 5s. for the eldest child and 3s. each for any other children, is payable to the widow of a man insured under the Act; and 7s. 6d. in respect of the orphan child of an insured man or an insured widow. In each case the beneficiary age limit for a child is 14, or if the child continues in full time attendance at school, 16. Under the Scottish Poor Law there are no workhouse schools, and most dependent orphan and deserted and separated children are boarded out, reared like other children, and attend public schools. Under the Adoption of Children Act, 1926, adoption was legalised in England and Wales. The Act does not apply to Scotland or to Northern Ireland.

Northern Ireland. Infant welfare work has been carried on by voluntary agencies in some areas for some years, and, since 1919, such work has been assisted both by the Government and by local authorities. There are (1926) 45 maternity and child welfare schemes in operation, and during the last recorded year approximately 15,400 children were dealt with thereunder, while approximately 45,500 were attended by visiting nurses. Periodical medical examination of school children is obligatory. Orphans and other dependent children are maintained under the Poor Law, either in workhouse institutions or by being boarded out, and there are also voluntary homes and orphanages. The Belfast Corporation maintains a hospital and open-air school for tuberculous children, and there is also a voluntary children's hospital.

Channel Islands. Infant Health Associations, maintained by

voluntary effort, are carrying on child welfare work. Medical inspection of school children has not been introduced. Orphans and other dependent children are generally cared for in charitable institutions.

EDUCATION

The educational systems of England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, show considerable divergencies, and must be considered separately.

England and Wales. Elementary education is free, and school attendance is compulsory on all children between the ages of 5 and 14, subject to optional byelaws extending the minimum and maximum ages by one year. The Board of Education, a Government department, is the supreme authority, but local administration is in the hands of the elected councils of administrative counties, county boroughs, municipal boroughs which had a population of over 10,000 and urban districts which had a population of over 20,000 at the census of 1901. Elementary schools fall into two categories: 'council' or 'provided' schools, which are provided and maintained completely by the local education authorities, and 'voluntary' or 'non-provided' schools, which were formerly conducted on a voluntary basis, and were known as 'National' or 'British' schools, or as 'Church of England' schools, or by other terms denoting specific religious denominations. No religious catechism or religious formulary, which is distinctive of any particular denomination may be taught in any elementary school provided by a local education authority, but in non-provided schools religious instruction is given in accordance with the particular denomination of the trust deed. The local education authorities maintain all public elementary schools, but the managers of 'non-provided' schools are responsible for the buildings. Elementary education is financed by the State (by means of grants to the extent of at least half the net expenditure recognised by the Board of Education) and by local rates. Local education authorities for elementary education must make provision for the advanced instruction of the older and more intelligent pupils, and for instruction in cookery, laundry work, housewifery, gardening, handicrafts, etc., and must also make arrangements for the education of physically and mentally defective children in their area. Local education authorities may also provide or assist nursery schools for children of between 2 and 5 years of age, provision may be made

for open-air schools, holiday camps, school baths, etc., and meals may be provided for school children. It is the duty of the local education authority to provide for the medical inspection and treatment of the children in the schools (see *ante*, 'Child Welfare').

The nursery school movement was initiated through voluntary effort, and is still in an early stage of development. There are, however, 26 nursery schools in existence (10 of them in London), with accommodation for 1367 children. Most of these schools have waiting lists. In addition to these schools, which are in receipt of grant from the Board of Education, there are numerous other efforts for infant training, under private control.

There are 20,831 public elementary schools, with an average attendance of 5,141,461 pupils; and 530 schools for blind, deaf and dumb, and physically and mentally defective children, with 39,151 children on the registers. Of a total enrolment of 5,820,424 pupils in public elementary schools, 158,285 are under the minimum age for compulsory school attendance, and 152,589 over the maximum age, and 5,509,550 fall between those ages. The total accommodation available in public elementary schools is for 7,096,120.

The local councils above mentioned for counties and county boroughs are also authorities for secondary and technical education. In addition to maintaining or aiding secondary and technical schools, they have power to provide holiday or school camps, centres and equipment for physical training, playing fields, school baths, and swimming baths, to provide facilities for the training and supply of teachers, and to provide scholarships, including maintenance, and to pay fees. The net expenditure approved by the Board of Education of local education authorities is met to the extent of not less than 50 per cent. by grant from the Exchequer, the remainder falling upon the local rates. There are 1264 secondary schools regarded as eligible for Government grant, with 363,717 pupils. In addition, 336 schools are recognised by the Board of Education as efficient, with 55,956 pupils. Besides secondary schools proper, *i.e.* schools providing a general education up to the age of 17 or over, 82 preparatory schools, with 7164 pupils, are recognised as efficient by the Board. (These figures are included in the totals for secondary schools, *ante*.) It is a condition of grant-earning that, normally, free places must be provided equivalent to 25 per cent. of the number of entrants in the previous year. During recent years there has been a steady decrease in the average age of admission to secondary schools, and

11 to 12 is increasingly becoming the predominant age of entry. The number of pupils remaining at school beyond the age of 16 is also increasing. The Board of Education also recognise a number of institutions providing technical instruction courses, schools of art, and other full-time or part-time schools. The Education Act of 1921 provides for the establishment of compulsory continuation schools for persons under 16, and ultimately for persons under 18, with compulsory part-time attendance (subject to certain exemptions) and free tuition, but these provisions are not in operation. The powers of a local education authority for higher education include power to make arrangements for giving to boys and girls under the age of 18 assistance with respect to the choice of suitable employment by means of the collecting and communication of information and advice (see *post*, "Employment").

In addition to the schools referred to above, there are also many private schools of various grades. There are also the great 'public schools,' a term which has a specialised application in England, implying, not schools maintained by public funds (cf. 'public elementary schools'), but schools—many of them of ancient foundation, like those of Eton, Harrow, and Winchester—which, at very high fees, prepare pupils for the universities and the professions. Beyond these are the ancient universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and 9 others, of which the two senior are Durham and London.

Scotland. Education in Scotland is compulsory between the ages of 5 and 14, with exemption, on certain conditions, for children over 12. Section 14 of the Education (Scotland) Act, which extends the age to 15, has not yet (April 1927) been brought into operation. The supreme authority is the Scottish Education Department, and under the Education (Scotland) Act, 1918, local elected education authorities are appointed for the four principal burghs and for the counties, including the remaining burghs. These authorities function through school management committees, representing the authority, the parents, and the teachers, and they are responsible for making adequate provision for all forms of primary, intermediate, and secondary education in day schools, without payment of fees. These authorities may also grant assistance, by payment of fees (in cases where fees are payable), travelling expenses, maintenance allowance, etc., to suitable persons, to facilitate their attendance at intermediate or secondary schools, or at universities or other educational institutions. There are 3113 elementary

schools in receipt of grants, with accommodation for 957,000 pupils, and an average enrolment of 769,000. Of these schools, 104 are intermediate, with accommodation for 16,400 pupils and an average enrolment of 13,200. There are also special schools for blind, deaf and dumb, and defective children, and nursery schools for children over 2 and under 5 years of age. Grant-aided secondary schools number 148, with an average enrolment of 47,516, and in addition there are 126 preparatory departments of secondary schools, with an average of 45,704 pupils enrolled. There are 4 Scottish universities.

Northern Ireland. Under the Education Act (Northern Ireland), 1923, which came into force in the county boroughs of Belfast and Londonderry on 1st April 1924, and in the rest of the country on 1st April 1925, all previous Education Acts are superseded and their provisions consolidated. This Act makes school attendance obligatory on all children between the ages of 6 and 14, and an education authority may fix the lower age at 5, but up to the present time this option has not been exercised. Public elementary schools are generally free, but in a small percentage of such schools small fees are charged in accordance with a scale approved by the Ministry of Education. The Act empowers education authorities to provide scholarships to enable promising pupils in elementary schools to continue their education at secondary or technical schools at which fees are ordinarily payable, and generally throughout Northern Ireland these powers are being exercised. The Act also makes provision for the education (up to the age of 16) of afflicted children, formerly almost entirely carried on by voluntary agencies (with Government aid in the case of three schools), and the Ministry has certified a number of institutions to which afflicted children may be sent by the local education authorities. These authorities have not yet availed themselves of their powers to establish nursery schools for children between the ages of 2 and 5. There are (1926) 1970 public elementary schools, with an enrolment of 202,498 pupils; 70 secondary, with an enrolment of 9012; and 122 technical, with an enrolment of 22,456. No statistics are available with regard to private schools.

Channel Islands. Elementary education is free in all the islands, but school attendance is compulsory only in Guernsey and (since the beginning of 1925) in Alderney, between the ages of 5 and 14. Further education is provided in intermediate schools and in colleges, some of which are maintained by private enter-

prise, and some by public funds and endowments. The public educational system is maintained by the States, *i.e.* the Government of the islands.

Isle of Man. Elementary education has been compulsory for children up to 14 years of age since 1872, and free since 1892. The schools are managed by school boards, subject to the control of a local council of education, appointed by the Tynwald Court (the insular legislature), but they are examined by English inspectors. There are about 50 elementary schools in the island. In 1907, the Tynwald Court passed an Act establishing a system of secondary education, and in addition to King William's College, which provides similar education to that obtainable at the English public schools, there are several grammar schools.

EMPLOYMENT

England and Wales. Employment of children under the age of 12 is prohibited, and employment of children between 12 and 14 is strictly regulated as regards hours. No child under 14 may be employed in street trading, in heavy or dangerous work, or in any industrial undertaking, and children under 16 may only be employed subject to a medical certificate of fitness and to other restrictions as to hours of work, character of occupation, etc. Moreover, no child under 16 may be trained as an acrobat or contortionist, or for any dangerous performance, and no male under 16 nor female under 18 may take part in a dangerous public performance. No child (under 14) may be sent out of the United Kingdom for the purpose of performing or being exhibited for profit, nor may any young person (under 16) be so sent abroad without a police magistrate's licence. Moreover, no child may be employed on a vessel, other than a vessel on which only members of the same family are employed, or a school ship or training ship where the work is approved or supervised by public authority. Under the Education (Choice of Employment) Act, 1920, which has been embodied in the Education Act, 1921, local education authorities have the power to set up committees to give advice and assistance to boys and girls between 14 and 18 who are entering employment. If an authority decide not to exercise this power, the duty of giving advice and assistance rests with the Ministry of Labour, who can appoint an advisory committee for juvenile employment under the Labour Exchange Act, 1909, to carry out this work. Committees, whether appointed by local education

authorities or by the Ministry of Labour, are composed of representatives of education authorities and school teachers, of employers and workpeople, with the addition of other persons with special knowledge of social and industrial conditions. In practically every place of industrial importance committees have been set up either by the local education authorities or by the Ministry of Labour.

Scotland. Casual employment of children under the age of 10 is prohibited, and children or young persons under 17 cannot competently be employed in street trading. No person can lawfully take into his employment a child under 12, or a child under 14 who has not been exempted from school attendance, but this prohibition is subject to certain exceptions. No such child may be employed after 9 P.M. in summer and after 7 P.M. in winter. Moreover, no child under 13 may be employed before 8 A.M. or after 6 P.M. or during school hours, on a school day, and no child who has attained the age of 13 shall be so employed unless he has been exempted from the obligation to attend school. Local authorities may by byelaw vary these last-mentioned restrictions, but not so as to affect the statutory prohibitions referred to above. No child (under 14) may be employed in any industrial undertaking, and the law with regard to employment on ship-board (see *England and Wales, ante*) also applies. Local authorities are competent to impose further restrictions and regulations with regard to employment of children.

Great Britain is a member of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations.

Northern Ireland. Under the Education Act of 1923, no child under 12 may be employed; between 12 and 14 the employment may not exceed three hours on a school day or Sunday, nor five hours on any other day, nor may it begin before 7 A.M., continue after 8 P.M., nor coincide with school hours. A child under 14 may not engage in street trading, or be employed in any manner likely to injure him or impair his health or education. Education authorities have power to regulate by byelaws street trading by children between the ages of 14 and 16, and they are to have special regard to the desirability of preventing the employment of girls under 16 in streets or public places.

Channel Islands. Children may be employed from any age, outside school hours. They may not, however, be regularly employed, in Guernsey, until the age of 14.

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile courts, following the precedent of the United States and some of the British Dominions, were introduced into the United Kingdom under the Children Act of 1908, which provided that the hearing of charges against juveniles must take place either in a separate building or room from that in which the ordinary sittings of the court are held, or on different days, or at different times. In London, under the Juvenile Courts (Metropolis) Act, 1920, and certain Orders in Council made thereunder, the stipendiary magistrate, who presides, is assisted by two justices, one of whom must be a woman, and the Secretary of State has expressed the view (in a circular dated April 1921) that 'the principle of associating one or more women in the hearing of juvenile cases should be adopted outside London wherever it is possible.' Moreover, as a general rule, not more than one police officer is in uniform, and the public are not admitted except by leave of the court. There are nine courts in the Metropolitan area, and special courts have also been established in most of the large towns. The first building specially constructed for the purposes of a juvenile court was opened at Liverpool on 4th May 1925 and special buildings for the Birmingham court are (1928) in course of erection, but such courts in other parts of the country are held in town halls or other public buildings. So far as possible, juvenile offenders are placed on probation under the surveillance of carefully chosen men and women probation officers; other methods (Children Act, 1908, Sec. 107) include commitment to a reformatory or to an industrial school, whipping (boys only), and fines. Young persons between 14 and 16 may be committed to prison if they are so unruly that they cannot be safely sent to a place of detention, but no person under 16 may be sentenced to death or to penal servitude. In March 1927, the Departmental Committee on the Treatment of Young Offenders, which had been appointed by the Home Secretary in January 1925, issued its report. The principal recommendations of the committee may be summarised as follows: Further development of the juvenile court; magistrates to be specially selected; procedure of the court to be simplified; age of a 'young person' to be raised to 17; closer co-operation to be established between the juvenile court and education authorities; new central remand homes to be set up for the better observation and examination of young offenders;

powers of guardianship to be given to local education authorities; the abolition of imprisonment for offenders under 17 save in cases of 'unruliness' or 'depravity,' and of capital punishment under 18.

LEGISLATION

The principal current Acts of Parliament, relating wholly or in part to children, are as follows :—

- Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834.
- Poor Law (Scotland) Act, 1845.
- Vaccination Acts, 1867, 1871, 1898, 1907.
- Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1874.
- Poor Law Act, 1889.
- Custody of Children Act, 1891.
- Midwives Act, 1902.
- Employment of Children (Scotland and Ireland) Act, 1903.
- Notification of Births Act, 1907.
- Children Act, 1908.
- Mental Deficiency Act, 1913.
- Notification of Births (Extension) Act, 1915.
- Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1917.
- Education Act, 1918.
- Maternity and Child Welfare (England and Wales) Act, 1918.
- Midwives Act, 1918.
- Midwives (Ireland) Act, 1919.
- Blind Persons Act, 1920.
- Employment of Women, Young Persons, and Children Act, 1920.
- Women and Young Persons (Employment in Lead Processes) Act, 1920.
- Education Act, 1921. (Consolidates previous statutes with regard to education in England and Wales.)
- Education Act, 1923 (Parliament of Northern Ireland).
- Bastardy Act, 1923.
- Widows', Orphans', and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1925.
- Adoption of Children Act, 1926.
- Legitimacy Act, 1926.
- Midwives and Maternity Homes Act, 1926.
- Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1926.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the more important voluntary institutions and organisations, dealing with various aspects of the problem of the care and protection of children, in the United Kingdom, are the following :—

National Child Welfare Organisations :

- Association of Infant Welfare and Maternity Centres, 117 Piccadilly, London, W. 1.
- Central Council for Infant and Child Welfare, 117 Piccadilly, London, W. 1.
- Invalide Children's Aid Association, 117 Piccadilly, London, W. 1.

- National Association for the Prevention of Infant Mortality and for the Welfare of Infancy, 117 Piccadilly, London, W. 1.
 National Adoption Society, 2 Baker Street, London, W. 1.
 National Baby Week Council, 117 Piccadilly, London, W. 1.
 National Children's Adoption Association, 19 Sloane Street, London, S.W. 3.
 National Council for the Unmarried Mother and her Child, 117 Piccadilly, London, W. 1.
 National League for Health, Maternity, and Child Welfare, 117 Piccadilly, London, W. 1.
 National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Victory House, Leicester Square, London, W.C. 2.
 National Society of Day Nurseries, 117 Piccadilly, London, W. 1.
 Save the Children Fund, an international effort to preserve child life, wherever it is menaced by conditions of economic hardship and distress, without political or sectarian bias. Head office: 26 Gordon Street, London, W.C. 2, and branches throughout the country and Empire.
 State Children's Association, 117 Piccadilly, London, W. 1.

Educational Societies and Organisations :

- Apprenticeship and Skilled Employment Association, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W. 1.
 Art for Schools Association, Mary Ward Settlement, Tavistock Place, London, W.C. 1.
 Boys' Brigade, 34 Paternoster Row, London, E.C. 4.
 Boy Scouts Association, 25 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W. 1.
 Boys' Life Brigade, 56 Old Bailey, London, E.C. 4.
 British and Foreign School Society, Temple Chambers, Victoria Embankment, London, E.C. 4.
 Catholic Boys' Brigade, 131 High Street, Deptford, London, S.E. 8.
 Catholic Education Council, 2 King's Bench Walk, Temple, London, E.C. 1.
 Church Lads' Brigade, Aldwych House, Catherine Street, London, W.C. 2.
 Froebel Society and Junior Schools Association, 4 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C. 1.
 Girl Guides Association, 25 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W. 1.
 Girls' Life Brigade, 56 Old Bailey, London, E.C. 4.
 Jewish Lads' Brigade, Half-Moon Passage, Aldgate, London, E. 1.
 National Education Association, Carton House, Westminster, London, S.W. 1.
 National Sunday School Union, 56 Old Bailey, London, E.C. 4.
 Parents' Association, 35 Cornwall Gardens, London, S.W. 7.
 Parents' National Educational Union, 26 Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1.
- Societies and Institutions for the Care of the Physically and Mentally Defective :*
- Aberdeen Asylum for the Blind, Huntley Street, Aberdeen.
 After-Care Association for Blind, Deaf, and Crippled Children, 2-4 Old Queen Street, London, S.W. 1.
 Birmingham Royal Institution for the Blind, Edgbaston.
 Brighton Institution for the Instruction of Deaf and Dumb Children, 134 Eastern Road, Brighton.
 Catholic Blind Asylum, 59 Brunswick Road, Liverpool.
 Central Committee for the Care of Cripples, 117 Piccadilly, London, W. 1.

- Cripples' Home, Halliwick, Bush Hill Road, Winchmore Hill, London, N. For the reception and training of poor crippled girls.
- East London Home and School for Blind Children, Warwick Road, Upper Clapton, E. 5.
- Edinburgh Royal Institution for the Education of Deaf and Dumb Children, Henderson Row, Edinburgh.
- Groom's (John) Crippleage, 8 Sekforde Street, London, E.C. 1. For the industrial training of blind and crippled girls.
- Hampshire and Isle of Wight School and Home for the Blind, St. Edward's Road, Southsea.
- London Society for Teaching and Training the Blind, Swiss Cottage, N.W. 3.
- Lord Mayor, Treloar's Cripples' Hospital and College, 25 Ely Place, London, E.C. 1.
- Manchester Royal Residential Schools for the Deaf, Old Trafford, Manchester.
- Midland Counties Institution (for feeble-minded boys), Knowle, Birmingham.
- National Association for Promoting the Welfare of the Feeble-minded, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W. 1.
- National Institute for the Blind (maintains, *inter alia*, the Home for Blind Babies, at Chorley Wood and Southport), 224-228 Great Portland Street, London, W. 1. *
- National Society for Epileptics (The Chalfont Colony) (maintains a children's branch), Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W. 1.
- Northern Counties Institute for the Blind, Inverness.
- Royal Albert Institution (for feeble-minded boys and girls), Lancaster.
- Royal Blind Asylum School, West Craigmillar, Edinburgh.
- Royal Cambrian Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Heathfield, Swansea.
- Royal Glasgow Asylum for the Blind, 100 Castle Street, Glasgow.
- Royal Institution for the Instruction of Deaf and Dumb Children, Edgbaston.
- School for the Indigent Blind (Children's Branch), Church Road, Wavertree, Lances.
- Scottish National Institution for the Education of Imbecile Children, Larbert, Stirlingshire.
- Ulster Society for Promoting the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, Belfast.
- Societies and Institutions for the Care of Orphans and the Destitute :*
- All Saints' Boys' Orphanage, Lewisham, London, S.E. 13.
- Associated Societies for the Care and Maintenance of Infants, 117 Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1.
- Barnardo's (Dr.) Homes : National Incorporated Association. Cares for destitute children through homes, crèches, etc., in London, Girls' and Boys' Garden Villages in the country, special country homes for infants, boys, girls, cripples, and convalescents, and training schools for the Navy and Mercantile Marine. Head offices : 18-26 Stepney Causeway, London, E. 1.
- British Legion (Women's Section). Looks after the welfare of soldiers' orphans. 26 Eccleston Square, London, S.W. 1.

- Children's Aid Society, 117 Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1.
 Church of England Incorporated Society for Providing Homes for Waifs
 and Strays, Old Town Hall, Kennington, London, S.E. 11.
 Foundling Hospital (for illegitimate children), Redhill, Surrey.
 Gordon Boys' Home, Woking, Surrey.
 Homes for Little Boys, South Darenth and Swanley, Kent.
 Incorporated Society of the Crusade of Rescue and Homes for Destitute
 Roman Catholic Children, 48 Compton Street, London, W.C. 1.
 Jews' Hospital and Orphan Home, West Norwood, London, S.E. 27.
 London Orphan Asylum, Watford, Herts.
 National Children's Home and Orphanage, 104-122 City Road, London,
 E.C. 1, and many branches throughout the country.
 New Orphan Houses (George Miller's Home), Ashley Down, Bristol.
 Poor Children's Society, Shaftesbury Hall, Trinity Street, London, S.E. 1.
 Holidays and meals for poor children.
 Railway Servants' Orphanage, Ashbourne Road, Derby.
 Reedham Orphanage, Purley, Surrey.
 Royal Albert Orphanage, Bagshot, Surrey.
 Royal Infant Orphanage, Wanstead, London, E. 11.
 Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, Bushey, Herts.
 Royal Merchant Seamen's Orphanage, Bear Wood, Wokingham.
 Royal Orphanage, Wolverhampton.
 Salvation Army, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 4, and branches.
 St. Mary's School for Boys (R.C.), North Hyde, Middlesex.
 Shaftesbury Society and Ragged School Union, John Kirk House, 32 John
 Street, Theobald's Road, London, W.C. 1, and branches throughout
 London and the provinces.
 Sir Josiah Mason's Orphanage, Erdington, Birmingham.
 Spurgeon's Orphan Homes, Clapham Road, London, S.W. 9.
 Strathspey Orphanage, Aberlour, Strathspey, Scotland.
- Children's Hospitals and Convalescent Homes :*
 Alexandra Hospital for Children with Hip Disease, Queen Square,
 London, W.C. 1.
 Belgrave Hospital for Children, Clapham Road, London, S.W. 9.
 Cheyne Hospital, Cheyne Walk, London, S.W. 3.
 Children's Convalescent Home, West Kirby, Cheshire.
 Downs Sanatorium, Sutton, Surrey.
 East London Hospital for Children, Shadwell, London, E. 1.
 Evelina Hospital for Sick Children, Southwark Bridge Road, London, S.E. 1.
 Hospital for Children of the Poor, Kingaholm, Gloucester.
 Hospital for Children with Hip Disease, Eardley Road, Sevenoaks, Kent.
 Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, London, W.C. 1.
 Infants' Hospital, Vincent Square, London, S.W. 1.
 Ministering Children's League Homes, Radden Stile Lane, Exmouth, and
 Otterahaw, Chertsey, Surrey.
 National Sunday School Union Children's Convalescent Home, 56 Old
 Bailey, London, E.C. 4.
 Nazareth House, Hammersmith, London, W. 6. Has departments for
 incurable girls, and for orphans.
 Ogilvie Children's Home, Clacton-on-Sea.
 Paddington Green Children's Hospital, Paddington, London, W. 2.

- Queen's Hospital for Children, Bethnal Green, London, E. 2. *
- Royal Alexandra Children's Hospital and Convalescent Home, Rhyl.
- St. Monica's Home for Sick Children, Brondesbury Park, London, N.W. 2.
- Santa Claus Home, Cholmeley Park, Highgate, London, N. 6.
- Sisters of St. Mary at the Cross (hospital for poor sick children), Leonard's Square, Finsbury, London, E.C. 1.
- Sunday School Union Children's Convalescent Home, 11 Derby Road, Bournemouth.
- Surgical Home for Boys, Banstead, Surrey.
- Victoria Hospital for Children, Tite Street, Chelsea, London, S.W. 3.
- Societies for Providing Country Holidays for Poor Children :*
- Children's Country Holidays Fund, 18 Buckingham Street, London, W.C. 2.
- Children's Fresh Air Mission, 75 Lamb's Conduit Street, London, W.C. 1.
- Societies and Institutions for Promoting Birth Control and Eugenics :*
- Eugenics Education Society, 20 Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W. 1.
- New Generation League, 17-19 Finsbury Street, London, E.C. 2.
- Society for Constructive Birth Control and Racial Progress, 108 Whitfield Street, London, W. 1.
- Society for the Provision of Birth Control Clinics, Walworth Women's Welfare Centre, 153A East Street, Walworth Road, London, S.E. 17.
- Miscellaneous Organisations :*
- Child Guidance Council, 24 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W. 1.
- Child Study Society, 90 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W. 1.
- Church of England Temperance Society, 27 Gordon Square, London, W.C. 1 (Juvenile Branch).
- Committee on Wage-Earning Children, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W. 1.
- Evening Play Centres Committee, Mary Ward Settlement, Tavistock Place, London, W.C. 1.
- Health and Cleanliness Council, 5 Tavistock Square, London, W.C. 1.
- Mothers' Union, Church House, Westminster, London, S.W. 1.
- National Health Society, 53 Berners Street, London, W. 1.
- National Vigilance Association and International Bureau for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children, 76 Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1.
- New Health Society, 39 Bedford Square, London, W.C. 1.
- Women's and Children's Protection Society, 60 Haymarket, London, S.W. 1.

Indian Empire [Asia]

(BHARATA-VARSHA—HINDUSTÁN)

Imperial Capital—Delhi

The Indian Empire covers an area of 1,805,332 square miles, and has a population (census of 1921) of 318,942,480. Of the total area, 1,094,300 square miles are in 'British India,' comprising the following provinces: Ajmer-Merwara, Andamans

and Nicobars, Assam, the districts and administered territories of Baluchistan, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Bombay Presidency, Burma, Central Provinces and Berar, Coorg, Delhi, Madras, the districts and administered territories of the North-West Frontier Province, Punjab, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. The population of the British territory is 247,003,293, of whom approximately 123,145,650 are children aged 15 and under. The remaining territory, covering 711,032 square miles, and having a population of 71,939,187, comprises the following Indian states, groups of states, and agencies, which are in political relation with the Indian Government: Assam State, Baluchistan States, Baroda State, Bengal States, Bihar and Orissa States, Bombay States, Central India Agency, Central Provinces States, Gwalior State, Hyderabad State, Kashmir State, Madras States, Mysore State, the agencies and tribal areas of the North-West Province, Punjab States, Rajputana Agency, Sikkim State, United Provinces States. All told, there are about 700 native states. The birth-rate in British India (as defined above) is about 34 per 1000 of the population. Throughout the whole of India, the rate of infantile mortality is very high, representing about one-quarter of the deaths among the whole population, or about 175 per 1000 births, while practically half the children born do not survive the fifth year of life. The Births, Deaths, and Marriages Registration Act, 1886, with subsequent amendments, provides for the voluntary registration of certain births and deaths. It applies to the whole of British India and to British subjects resident in Indian states, but does not preclude the adoption of local registration measures where such have been instituted or desired. Registration obtains only in the larger cities and towns, and is incomplete. Still-births are recorded in a very small area. Vaccination is compulsory only in certain municipalities and cantonments. Classified by religions, the majority of the population are Hindus (216,734,586), the next largest sects being the Mohammedans (68,735,233) and the Buddhists (11,571,268). Christian missionary work is actively engaged in by several English societies, prominent among which are the Church (of England) Missionary Society, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the London Missionary Society, and the Salvation Army.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

Among the Hindus, marriage is regulated by the sacred, tradi-

tional Laws of Manu. It appears that, originally, marriage was conceived as consisting in nothing more than the mere possession of the woman by the man. In the Manu Code, eight kinds of marriages are enumerated. The first four are different forms of gift of the bride by her father; the other four kinds comprise obtaining possession by purchase, by fraud, by ravishment, or by the woman's own consent. As a general rule, the marriage is arranged between the father of the girl and the future husband, but if a girl is not married by the time she arrives at puberty she may choose a husband for herself. Under Act XXIX. of 1925, the minimum age for marriage is advanced to 13. Girls are frequently married before puberty, but the marriage is legally binding without cohabitation, which in such cases is generally deferred. Sir Hari Singh Gour's Children's Protection Bill (1927) would protect married girls from compulsory cohabitation up to the age of 14, and raise the age of consent outside marriage to 16. [The Social Reforms Act, 1926, of Bharatpur State provides that marriages or re-marriages contracted between persons who have not attained the age of 14 in the case of females, and 16 in the case of males, may be declared void, and that persons knowingly abetting marriages in contravention of these age limits shall be liable to imprisonment or fine.] A child widow may re-marry, but the social prejudice against re-marriage is very strong. The caste system imposes the almost invariable rule that a member of the large circle denoted by a common name (*i.e.* the caste) may not marry outside that circle, while within that large circle there is usually a number of smaller circles each of which is also endogamous. Members of the three higher castes are, however, forbidden to marry a woman descended from the same male ancestor through an uninterrupted line of males. Divorce, in the Western sense, is unknown to Hindu law, but marriage may be terminated at any time at the will of the husband, though not of the wife. Unchastity deprives a wife of all her rights except that of a bare subsistence. If, however, one of the parties to a Hindu marriage becomes a Christian and, after deliberation for a prescribed time, refuses to cohabit any longer with the other party, the marriage may be dissolved by a Civil Court. There is no legal restraint as to the number of wives a Hindu may have, but polygamy is not general.

As to Mohammedan marriages, see page 580. Among the Parses, no man who has a wife living may marry again, unless

the living wife is sterile or is guilty of immoral conduct. The minimum age for marriage among Indian Christians is 16 for males and 13 for females.

CHILD WELFARE

Increased attention has been given, in recent years, to the problem of caring for child life, and welfare centres have been established in some of the larger towns. From time immemorial, midwifery has been practised, among the general population, by women of the lowest castes, known as *dais*, who are without education or training of any kind and rely entirely on traditional methods. When a maternity and child welfare centre is opened, steps are taken to get into touch with the local *dais*, who are encouraged, by payment of a small fee, to report births, whereupon a health visitor visits the case and gives necessary advice regarding mother and child. For necessitous cases, milk and other articles of diet, and medicine, are provided. Mothers are encouraged to bring babies, who have outgrown the period of health visiting, to an infant clinic, where they are weighed, washed, and treated for minor ailments. Classes for training *dais* have been held for several years past in some centres. In January 1924, a 'National Baby Week' was held in India for the first time.

The following specific information as to maternity and infant welfare services has been received (1927) :—

Bengal—There are 5 maternity centres in Calcutta, and in 1924 one-fourth of the babies born were delivered by the corporation midwives. A maternity home was opened in the city in 1924. *Bombay Presidency*—There are 10 sanitary associations which provide midwives and train the indigenous *dais*. *Burma*—The Burma Branch of the Indian Red Cross administers a child welfare endowment fund. *Madras Presidency*—There are 2 infant welfare centres in Nagpur city. Bhandara and Ghondia have whole-time midwives, and in other towns confinements are conducted by assistant medical officers, hospital midwives, or by *dais* qualified at the hospitals. *United Provinces*—The U.P. Branch of the All-India Maternity and Child Welfare League is actively engaged in training indigenous *dais*, or in promoting the establishment of maternity and child welfare centres.

India has not ratified the convention of the Washington Conference with regard to employment of women before and after childbirth. An enquiry has, however, been made, but no legis-

lation has yet been introduced. The central Government grants maternity leave to women in its employ, and many employers have started voluntary benefit schemes.

EDUCATION

Educational institutions in British India fall into two classes—recognised and unrecognised. The 'recognised' institutions may be under either public or private control, but their distinguishing characteristic is conformity to the standards prescribed by the department of public instruction, or by the universities, while the 'unrecognised' institutions do not fulfil these conditions. The 'recognised' educational system operates through the elementary (vernacular) schools, the secondary schools (which are subdivided into English and vernacular schools, and also into high and middle schools), the intermediate colleges and the universities. There are also various institutions of a special character, such as agricultural, technical, art, and industrial schools, and so forth. There are (1925) 193,627 'recognised' institutions with over 9,000,000 pupils, and 34,602 'unrecognised' institutions with over 600,000 pupils. A system of scholarships enables certain boys to pass from the village school to the university, and there are also scholarships, awarded by the Government, which enable the holders to study in the United Kingdom or in some other country abroad. Primary Education Acts, authorising the introduction of compulsory and free education by local option, have been passed by 7 provincial legislatures:—Bombay (1918), Bihar and Orissa (1919), Bengal (1919), United Provinces (1919), Punjab (1919), Central Provinces (1919), Madras (1920). In Burma and Bengal there has been a decrease in the number of schools and attendants, due in part to financial stringency, and in part to the policy of improvement rather than expansion. There are now (1927) only 8 municipal elementary schools in Bengal. In Burma, the majority of the schools are monastic. In Madras there has been an increase due to natural expansion. In the United Provinces and the Punjab, the local governments have adopted definite programmes of expansion; programmes have also been prepared for Bihar and Orissa and for Bombay, but execution has been postponed for financial reasons. Since compulsion was introduced in 1920 in a number of wards in the city of Bombay, however, there has been a 50 per cent. increase in the number of schools, and the total expenditure on education has increased 350 per cent. The proportion of the

population under instruction varies widely, as indicated in the following table for the year 1925 :—

| British Provinces. | No. of Recognised Institutions. | No. of Unrecognised Institutions. | Scholars in Recognised Institutions. | Scholars in Unrecognised Institutions. | Percentage of total Scholars to population. |
|--|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| Aden ¹ | 37 | 19 | 2,169 | 643 | 5.0 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 189 | 116 | 11,162 | 4,737 | 3.2 |
| Assam | 5,082 | 273 | 244,413 | 10,605 | 3.2 |
| Baluchistan | 87 | 251 | 5,207 | 3,241 | 2.0 |
| Bangalore | 99 | 20 | 12,355 | 712 | 11.0 |
| Bengal | 55,888 | 1,283 | 2,107,127 | 43,815 | 4.6 |
| Bihar and Orissa | 30,566 | 1,539 | 962,423 | 37,264 | 2.93 |
| Bombay | 13,814 | 1,486 | 972,916 | 45,856 | 5.28 |
| Burma | 6,378 | 18,619 | 364,029 | 205,360 | 4.3 |
| Central Provinces and Berar | 4,926 | 347 | 350,811 | 11,342 | 2.6 |
| Coorg | 110 | 3 | 8,337 | 76 | 5.13 |
| Delhi | 234 | 98 | 20,175 | 6,310 | 5.4 |
| Madras | 44,426 | 3,052 | 2,110,269 | 82,915 | 5.2 |
| North-West Frontier Province | 667 | 259 | 54,568 | 6,443 | 2.7 |
| Punjab | 10,835 | 4,376 | 835,267 | 84,382 | 4.44 |
| United Provinces | 20,289 | 2,861 | 1,125,183 | 67,232 | 2.62 |
| British India | 193,627 | 34,602 | 9,186,411 | 610,933 | 3.96 |

The majority of children attending elementary schools learn to read and write for no more than three years, and on returning to agricultural pursuits soon forget these attainments. 'The only radical cure,' says the official report, 'India in 1921-22,' 'is the introduction of a compulsory system under which children can be retained in school until the primary course has been completed.' With regard to secondary education, 'the demand is at present,' says the report above quoted, 'almost inexhaustible, and all efforts at improvement [in the conditions] seem to be swamped by an overwhelming supply of cheap and bad institutions.' The Seva Sadan Society, of Poona—'an institution which has no counterpart in any other part of India' (*Progress of Education in India*, official publication, 1923)—maintains classes in the vernacular and in English, workroom classes, music classes, a college for primary teachers, classes for nurses and midwives, etc.

¹ For purposes of internal administration Aden is treated as part of India. See, however, also page 141.

It has branches in Bombay and Satara. There are 12 special institutions for the blind and 14 for deaf-mutes, most of them being conducted by foreign missions or by charitable societies. Although the provision appears to be inadequate, actually few of these schools are full. The official report, *Education in India in 1924-5*, states that 'the money which a defective child can earn after training (in these schools) is generally much less than he can earn by mendicancy.'

So far as regards the Indian states, the following observations may be made :—

Baluchistan. There are 76 Government schools, 7 of which are for girls, while 1 is a European school for both boys and girls. The aggregate enrolment is 3606, of whom 622 are girls. Nearly half the pupils are Hindus. There are also 202 private schools with 2651 pupils.

Baroda. A progressive educational policy has been adopted, and education is largely free and compulsory.

Central India Agency. Educational work is making progress, but varies greatly in the 50 different States.

Mysore. Elementary education is free (since 1908), and a high educational level is maintained.

North-West Frontier Province. Free elementary education was introduced in 1912.

Rajputana Agency. Education is generally in a backward state.

EMPLOYMENT

Under the Indian Factories (Amendment) Act, 1922, which applies to the whole of British India, the minimum age for employment in factories, workshops, etc., is 12, and employment is subject to a medical certificate. No child may be employed for more than 6 hours per day, nor before 5.30 A.M. or after 7 P.M. Children may not be employed in certain dangerous occupations, nor may young people under 18 be employed in certain processes in connection with lead, zinc, and chemical works. The minimum age for employment in mines is 13, and children below that age are prohibited from entering underground workings. The minimum age for work in ports, quays, docks, etc., is 12. The United Planters' Association of South India passed a resolution, in 1922, voluntarily agreeing, *inter alia*, that no child under 14 should be employed during the hours fixed for school attendance, or at any

time in such a way as to prejudice his attendance at school. The Primary Education Acts (applicable in certain provinces only—see *ante*, 'Education') prohibit employment of children who should be at school. India is a member of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations.

DELINQUENCY

The Borstal system of dealing with juvenile offenders is in operation in several provinces, and the provision of industrial training for juveniles and their segregation from other offenders is a generally accepted policy. There are 8 reformatory schools and (at Dharwan, Bombay) 1 juvenile prison. The Indian Gaols Committee has recommended that the schools should be made as like ordinary schools as possible. The Madras Children's Act, 1920, abolished the term 'reformatory' schools, and substituted 'certified' schools. The Bengal Children's Act, 1922, which applies to juvenile offenders as to neglected and destitute children, is administered jointly by the Judicial Department and the Education Department. Juvenile courts are set up under both Acts. The criminal tribes, whose hereditary occupation is theft, are dealt with under the Criminal Tribes Act, which empowers the Government to settle any notified criminal tribe in a definite locality (they are usually nomadic), that efforts may be made to convert them and their children into good citizens. The children are provided with facilities for education and moral instruction.

LEGISLATION

Among the principal statutes relating wholly or in part to children are the following:—

- Births, Deaths, and Marriages Registration Act, 1886.
- Reformatory Schools Act, VIII. of 1897.
- Primary Education Acts, 1918-1920. (See *ante* under 'Education' for provincial adoptions.)
- City of Bombay, Primary Education Act, 1920.
- Madras Children Act (Madras Act IV. of 1920), and Amendment (Madras Act I. of 1924).
- Bengal Children Act (Bengal Act II. of 1922), and Amendment (Bengal Act V. of 1923).
- Bombay Children Act (Bombay Act XIII. of 1924).
- Bharatpur Social Reforms Act, 1926.
- Criminal Tribes Act.

The question of an All-India Children Act is under consideration.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

The following are among the principal voluntary efforts existing wholly or in part for the welfare of children :—

- Boy Scouts, General Secretary for India, Viceregal Lodge, Delhi, and Viceregal Lodge, Simla.
- Girl Guides, Hon. General Secretary for India, Ghorpuri, Poona.
- Lady Chelmsford All-India League for Maternity and Child Welfare, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, and Viceregal Lodge, Simla.
- Lady Reading's Women of India Fund.
- Lady Willingdon Maternity Homes, Bombay.
- National Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India, Simla.
- National Baby Week Council.
- Servants of India.
- Society for Protection of Children, Calcutta.
- Social Service League, Madras and elsewhere.

In this category, the social activities of the Salvation Army, the various Christian missionary societies, and the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations may also be mentioned.

Commonwealth of Australia [*Australasia*]

Federal Capital—Canberra

The Commonwealth of Australia has an area of 2,974,581 square miles, comprising the states of New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, Western Australia, and the Northern and Federal Capital Territories. The Territories (under Order in Council) of Norfolk Island and Papua, and the mandated territory (under the League of Nations) of Nauru, are not included in the above area nor in the following vital statistics. The estimated population is (31st December 1926) 6,110,514, exclusive of full-blood aboriginals, of whom there are about 60,000. Approximately 1,956,000 of the population are children of 15 and under. The birth-rate, which had fallen steadily for some years, showed an increase in 1920, but had fallen in 1926 to 22.02 per 1000 of the mean population, which is much below the pre-war rate. The infant mortality rate is (1926) 53.99 per 1000 births. The illegitimate birth-rate is (1925) 1.06 per 1000 of the population, and the illegitimate infant mortality rate 84.83 per 1000 illegitimate births. As to registration of births and vaccination, see under the several states. The largest religious sect is (1921)

the Church of England, with 2,372,995 adherents; the Roman Catholic Church numbers 1,134,000 adherents; Presbyterian, 636,974; Methodist, 632,629; Baptist, 105,703; and there are many smaller sects of less than 100,000 adherents each.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, 1900 (Imperial), invests the Commonwealth Parliament with power to legislate as to divorce and matrimonial causes and, in relation thereto, parental rights and the custody and guardianship of infants. The Commonwealth Parliament has not, however, yet legislated, and the law of marriage and divorce follows that of England, with certain variations which are noted under the several states, *pass.*

Native customs, however, persist among the aborigines of the less accessible parts of the interior. The tribal organisation is based on that of the family, and is matriarchal in its social aspect but patriarchal territorially. The sons inherit the fathers' hunting-grounds, but bear their mothers' names and acquire through them the right to certain wives. Marriage is regulated by the matriarchal order and is subject to very stringent rules. With possibly one tribal exception, no one may marry within his own totem (or family) group. Polygamy is sometimes to be met with, and at the death of a man his widow passes to his brother.

CHILD WELFARE

The Maternity Allowance Act, 1912-26, provides for the payment of £5 in respect of each birth occurring in Australia. The allowance is payable to the mother on notification of the birth, but aliens and aboriginal natives of Australia or of the Pacific Islands are not entitled to the allowance. All classes of the community, and not only those in needy circumstances, are accustomed to claim the allowance, and a sum of £688,205 was expended in this way during the financial year 1924-25.

EDUCATION

Throughout Australia, elementary education up to 14 years of age is compulsory and free, while there exists, in most of the states, provision for scholarships and bursaries to the higher Government schools, to the secondary schools, and to the universities. As to

the details of the educational system, see the references under the headings of the several states and territories, *post*.

Reference may here be made to the initiatory customs of the aborigines. Circumcision obtains among some tribes in the middle of the continent, where boys undergo three stages of initiation in a place forbidden to women: At about 10, they are covered with blood drawn from older men; at about 12 they are circumcised (or, alternatively, among some tribes, a tooth is knocked out); and at puberty they are tattooed and scarred. Girls, also, are scarred at puberty and are subject to other rites.

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum age for and other conditions of juvenile employment vary in the several states, *q.v.* The Commonwealth is a member of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations.

DELINQUENCY

See under the several states, *post*.

LEGISLATION

The principal Act of the Commonwealth Parliament relating to children is the Maternity Allowance Act, 1912.

STATE OF NEW SOUTH WALES (*Australia*)

Capital—Sydney

The state of New South Wales, the oldest of the colonies forming the Commonwealth, has an area of 309,432 square miles, and a population estimated at (1926) 2,317,746, of whom about 18,000 are of non-European race. The number of children aged 15 or under is 722,800. The birth-rate is (1925) 23.5 per 1000, and the infantile mortality rate 60.68 per 1000 births. The illegitimate birth-rate is 49.5 per 1000 total births. The illegitimate infantile mortality rate is 108.97 per 1000 illegitimate births. Registration of births is compulsory within 60 days, but still-births are not registered. Vaccination is not compulsory, but public vaccinators are appointed.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC. Marriage and divorce laws are based on those of England. The principal grounds for divorce

are—on the part of the wife—adultery, desertion, or habitual drunkenness and neglect of domestic duties for three years, imprisonment for three years and upwards, and under sentence for at least seven years, and conviction for attempt to murder; and—on the part of the husband—adultery, desertion, or habitual drunkenness, coupled with neglect to support, or cruelty, for three years; imprisonment (as above), and attempted murder. Children born before the marriage of their parents are legitimised by the post-natal union of the latter, provided no legal impediment to the marriage existed at the time of birth. There is no statutory prohibition directed against the teaching or practice of contraception.

CHILD WELFARE. The first corporate effort for child welfare was made in 1904, when the Sydney Municipal Council inaugurated a movement for the instruction in hygiene and appointed a trained nurse to inspect the homes of the newly born infants. Ten years later, Government baby clinics were established, the first being in Sydney, where the organisation had been commenced by private effort. There are now 34 clinics in operation, with an annual attendance of about 132,000, while the nurses pay about 51,000 home visits annually. The Royal Society for the Welfare of Mothers and Children has established a welfare training school for nurses and two welfare centres, each of which has a baby clinic, day nursery, kindergarten, playground, and milk and ice depot. In the outlying country districts, nurses engaged by the Bush Nursing Association afford assistance to mothers and advise them as to the feeding and treatment of their children. The State has established six maternity homes and hostels in Sydney, and a hospital for children suffering from infantile diseases, and children are admitted to all the general hospitals. Homes for infants under 3, whether institutions or private dwellings, must be licensed under the Infant Protection Act and are subject to inspection.

Under the Child Welfare Act, 1923, a Child Welfare Department was set up under the Ministry of Public Instruction. Child Welfare services may be classified under the following headings: (1) those wholly maintained by the State; (2) those subsidised by the State; (3) those which are wholly self-supporting. Of those in category (1) some are under the control of the Ministry of Public Health, and others of the Department of Public Instruction; the former comprise a maternity hospital, an infants' hospital, 50 baby health centres, the issue of infants' clothing in necessitous cases, and

the maintenance of 2 female inspectors: the services under the department of Public Instruction comprise the medical examination of school children (which is general, but not compulsory) and arrangements for their treatment, and the care of orphan and other dependent children, the provision of allowances for deserted and widowed mothers having children to support, and the control of various children's institutions. The institutions in category (2) comprise certain maternity and children's hospitals, welfare centres, milk depots, day nurseries, and infants' home, the Kindergarten Union, etc. The more important of these and of the self-supporting institutions, category (3), are enumerated in the list of Voluntary Societies and Institutions, page 61.

Medical inspection of school children began, in Sydney, in May 1907, and later in the year the work was extended to Newcastle. In 1911, the practice was extended to the south coast district and to a number of inland towns, and two years later the scheme was reorganised to embrace every pupil in the state whose parents desired that he should be medically examined. There is no comprehensive system for the treatment of mentally-deficient children, but the question is receiving the attention of the school medical and teaching authorities.

The treatment of neglected and destitute children has been developed along the lines of the boarding-out system, and it is an accepted principle that, when it is necessary in the children's interests for the State to interfere with the conditions of family life, the children should be reared in the natural surroundings of a home. Treatment in institutions is restricted, therefore, to special cases. The boarding-out system has been in vogue since 1881, and is controlled by the State Children Relief Board, appointed by the Governor of the state, and subject to the direction of the Minister of Public Instruction. There are also certain institutions maintained by religious bodies and other organisations, in which children are placed by their guardians in preference to being boarded out under the State system. Further, the Board may arrange the permanent adoption of orphan children, or of those surrendered for adoption, but many private adoptions are arranged without the cognisance of the Board. The State Children Relief Act also provides for contributions towards the support, in their own homes, of the children of necessitous widows and of wives deprived of their husband's support. Adoption of children was first made legal under Part xiv. of the Child Welfare Act, 1923.

By the Amendment of 1924, the Child Welfare Department is given power to introduce cases for adoption to the Supreme Court. Between the commencement of the Act and 31st December 1926, the Department arranged for the adoption of over 800 children under the Act, free of cost to the adopting parents. A Child Endowment Act was passed in 1927.

EDUCATION. The system of national education embraces all branches of primary, secondary, and technical education, and in addition there are a number of private educational establishments, most of them conducted under the auspices of the various religious denominations, and all subject to State inspection. The complete scheme is designed to ensure co-ordination between the public and private education systems, and to provide a clear avenue from kindergarten to university. Education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 14. There are 3243 State schools of all grades, with a total enrolment of 325,403. Education is free in both primary and secondary schools. Kindergarten classes are attached to many of the primary schools: Correspondence and travelling (van) schools are provided for the benefit of children in isolated districts. There are 709 private schools with an enrolment of 82,105, of whom over 60,000 are Roman Catholics. In the State schools, Church of England, Presbyterian, and Methodist children predominate. Technical education is provided through technical colleges and trade schools, and fees are generally charged. There are over 9000 technical and trade students. Numerous exhibitions and bursaries are available to enable students from the State and private schools to proceed to the University of Sydney. The State education system does not provide for crippled children, or for the deaf, dumb, or blind, but voluntary institutions receive State support. Facilities have recently been introduced for the care and training of mentally defective children.

EMPLOYMENT. No child under 14 may be employed in any factory, unless by special permission of the Minister for Labour and Industry, and such special permission may not be given to a child under the age of 13, and is rarely granted to a girl under the age of 14 years. The employment of juveniles under 16 in a factory is conditional upon a medical certificate of physical fitness. The Board of Trade, which controls the conditions of apprenticeship, co-operates with the Education Department in encouraging

employed young persons to attend technical, trade, or continuation schools. Girls are not allowed to engage in street trading; boys under 16 must be licensed, and regular school attendance is obligatory on those under 14.

DELINQUENCY. Juvenile delinquents under 16 are charged in separate children's courts, before magistrates who possess special qualifications, and many of the children brought before the courts are tested mentally by the medical officers. An official report states that 'it is desirable that the examinations should embrace all the children coming under the operations of the Juvenile Offenders Act.' A large number of the juvenile offenders are released with an admonition; many others are placed on probation, and committal to an institution is regarded as a final resort. Children on probation come under the supervision of the State Children Relief Department. For the reformation and training of delinquent children the State maintains 4 training schools. The minimum age at which a child may be sentenced to imprisonment or to death is 7.

LEGISLATION. The principal current Acts of the State Legislature affecting children are as follows:—

Factories and Shops Act, 1912.

Deserted Wives and Children Act, 1901, and Amendment, 1913.

Legitimation Act, 1902.

Welfare of Mothers and Babies Act, 1919.

Juvenile Migrants' Apprenticeship Act, 1923.

Widows' Pensions Act, 1925.

Child Welfare Act, 1923, and Amendment, 1924. (Consolidate the State Relief Act, 1901; Children's Protection Act, 1902; Infants' Protection Act, 1904; and the Neglected Children and Juvenile Offenders' Act, 1905.)

Child Endowment Act, 1927.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS. Among the principal voluntary efforts on behalf of children are the following:—

Anglican Homes for Children.

Benevolent Society of New South Wales, Sydney.

Boy Scouts Association, 42 Margaret Street, Sydney.

Day Nursery Association, Sydney.

Girl Guides, N.S.W. Headquarters, 114A Pitt Street, Sydney.

Infants' Home, Ashfield.

Junior Red Cross, 28; George Street, Sydney.

Roman Catholic Homes and Orphanages.

Royal Alexander Hospital for Children, Sydney.

Royal Society for the Welfare of Mothers and Children, Sydney, which maintains an Infant Welfare Training School for Nurses.

Salvation Army Homes for Boys and Girls.

Save the Children Fund, c/o Mrs. Bennett, 2 Sirius Flats, Cremorne Road, Cremorne, Sydney.

Society for Providing Homes for Neglected Children.

Sydney Benevolent Society. (Includes among its agencies a hospital for sick children, and a welfare home for homeless children and foundlings.)

STATE OF QUEENSLAND (*Australia*)

Capital—Brisbane.

The state of Queensland has an area estimated at 670,500 square miles, and a population estimated at (1926) 879,396, including about 20,000 aborigines, of whom about 9000 are civilised. The number of children aged under 15 is (1921) 264,891. The birth-rate among the non-aboriginal population is (1923) 24·89 per 1000, and the illegitimate birth-rate is 54 per 1000 births. The infantile mortality rate is (1923) 53·95 per 1000 births. Births must be registered within 60 days; illegitimate births must be notified to the nearest registrar within 3 days by the occupier of the premises where the birth occurs. Infant vaccination is not compulsory.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC. English law, with slight modifications; obtains. Insanity for five years is a ground for divorce. Children born out of wedlock may be legitimised on the subsequent intermarriage of their parents.

CHILD WELFARE. The State maintains baby clinics and pre-natal centres in the principal towns, and a training school for infants' nurses at Brisbane; the Crèche and Kindergarten Association receives a State subsidy. Many other voluntary child welfare societies are affiliated to the Queensland Children's Welfare Association. Medical inspection of school children is in operation, and about 16,000 children are examined annually. The children in the northern and western districts suffer largely from defective vision, and throughout the whole state defects of the teeth are very common, but the condition is improving. A grant of £50,000 from the British Red Cross Society has been invested, the

income being devoted to providing bush nurses, mainly for the assistance of the families of returned soldiers and sailors. Dependent children are cared for by the State in institutions and by boarding out (wherever possible with their own mothers) under the supervision of the State Children's Council. There are twelve orphanages.

EDUCATION. Elementary education is free and compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14. There are (1925) 1707 State schools (13 of them high schools), with an enrolment of about 130,500 children, of whom about 1500 are in the high schools. There are also 10 grammar schools, with 1600 pupils. Further, there are 165 private schools, with about 20,000 pupils, 17 technical schools, with 12,000 pupils, and various continuation classes in which attendance is compulsory. There is liberal provision for scholarships. In Brisbane and other important centres there are special educational institutions for sub-normal and backward children. Since 1924 it has been obligatory on parents of blind, deaf, and dumb children to place them under systematic instruction. The State assists, but does not control, kindergarten schools for children under 6.

EMPLOYMENT. No child under the age of 14 may be employed in a workshop or factory, and children are completely debarred from certain unhealthy occupations. There is no age limit for shop employment, street trading, or other casual work.

DELINQUENCY. Juvenile delinquents (under 17) are brought before a children's court. Reformatory schools are supervised by the State Children's Council. The minimum age for imprisonment is 17; the death penalty was abolished in 1922.

LEGISLATION. The principal current Acts of the State Legislature relating to children are as follows:—

- State Education Act, 1875, and Amendments, 1897, 1900, 1918, 1912.
- Guardianship and Custody of Infants Act, 1891.
- Children's Protection Act, 1896.
- Juvenile Smoking Suppression Act, 1905.
- Infant Life Protection Act, 1905, and Amendments, 1918 and 1921.
- State Children Acts, 1911 to 1924.
- Apprenticeship Act, 1924.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS. Among the principal voluntary efforts on behalf of children are the following :—

- Boy Scouts, Box 596, G.P.O., Brisbane. †
- Brisbane Institute of Social Service, 471 Brunswick Street, New Farm.
- Children's Welfare Association, Brisbane.
- Crèche and Kindergarten Association, 63 Queen Street, Brisbane.
- Girl Guides, State Secretary, Ashgrove, Brisbane.
- Lady Chelmsford Milk Institute, 459 Adelaide Street, Brisbane.
- Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Brisbane.

STATE OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA (*Australia*)

Capital—Adelaide

The state of South Australia has an area of 380,070 square miles, and a population (exclusive of aborigines) of (1926) 558,478. The number of children aged under 15 is (1926) 176,500. The number of aborigines living in a wild state beyond the reach of civilisation is unknown. The birth-rate (1925) is 21·88 per 1000, and the infantile mortality rate (1925) 51·40 per 1000 births. Of the births 30·5 per 1000 were illegitimate, this being the lowest rate in the whole Commonwealth. Registration of births is compulsory within six months, and is effected without fee within 6 weeks. Births are not notifiable to the public health authorities. Vaccination was compulsory until 1917, when an Act was passed abolishing the compulsory clauses of the Vaccination Act, 1882.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC. English law, with slight modification, obtains. Children born out of wedlock may be legitimised on the subsequent intermarriage of their parents.

CHILD WELFARE. The state is well provided with child welfare clinics. There are (1927) 39 centres in connection with the School for Mothers Institute. This work is subsidised by the Government and by the local authorities. Medical examination of school children is in operation, and about 3500 children are examined annually. Teeth are generally found to be in a very bad condition on first examination, though they tend to be in a better state among the children of the north than in the metropolitan zone. Optical defects, on the other hand, are more numerous in the

northern area, the eye condition of children born in the arid parts being very unsatisfactory. Dependent and orphan children are cared for in institutions or are boarded out, and in either case they are subject to supervision under the Children's Protection Acts. The homes of illegitimate children under 7 are also liable to inspection. Aboriginal and half-caste children are under the care of the Protector of Aborigines, but may be transferred until the age of 18 to the State Children's Council, in order to separate these children from the adults, to educate them in a new environment, and to train them to trades. Bush nurses are provided under a grant from the British Red Cross Society. There is a Government hospital (Mareeba Babies' Hospital) for infants up to 2 years.

EDUCATION. Education is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14, and is free in the State primary, secondary, and technical schools. Moreover, the Government grants scholarships to the higher schools and universities. There are (1924) 1227 schools, including 186 private schools. The number of children in attendance is (1924) 100,405, of whom 16,922 attend the private schools. There are 23 high schools, 18 higher primary schools, 13 domestic arts centres, 11 woodwork centres, and 13 technical schools. There are also correspondence schools for children in isolated districts (cf. New South Wales), with headquarters at Adelaide. One family of children in the state is 400 miles from the nearest school, and another 320 miles, while several families live along the camel tracks in the north.

EMPLOYMENT. The minimum legal age for regular employment is 14, but a child may engage in street trading and in certain casual occupations at 12. No male under 16, and no female, may be employed in any factory for more than 48 hours in any one week, 10 hours in any one day, or later than 9 P.M. There are various restrictions prohibiting the work of children in certain dangerous trades. Apprenticeship is regulated by the Industrial Code Act of 1920, which fixes the maximum age at 20. Technical education and vocational training are provided by the Education Department.

DELINQUENCY. The State Children's Department is the channel through which delinquent children pass, as well as those who are

neglected and destitute. Before being passed on to this department the child is brought before the children's court, which deals with juvenile offenders up to the age of 18, who are brought before special courts. No person under 18 may be sentenced to imprisonment; there is no statutory minimum age for the death penalty. The Government maintains 3 reformatories and 2 probationary schools.

LEGISLATION. The principal current Acts of the State Legislature relating to children are as follows:—

- Destitute Persons Act, 1881.
- State Children Act, 1895, and Amendments, 1900, 1903 (2), 1909, and 1918.
- Affiliation Law Amendment Act, 1898.
- Children's Protection Act, 1899, and Amendments, 1904 and 1918.
- Intestate Destitute Relief Act, 1910.
- Adoption of Children Act, 1925.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS. Among the principal voluntary efforts on behalf of children are the following:—

- Babies' Home, Walkerville.
- Babies' Home, Woodville.
- Boy Scouts, Devon House, Pirie Street, Adelaide.
- Children's Home, Walkerville.
- Children's Hospital, Adelaide.
- Church of England Orphanage, Mitcham.
- Destitute Asylum, Adelaide. (This institution includes lying-in and children's departments.)
- Girl Guides, 172 North Terrace, Adelaide.
- Minda Home, Brighton, for Feeble-minded and Epileptics.
- St. Joseph's Orphanage, Largs Bay.
- St. Vincent de Paul Orphanage, Goodwood.
- Salvation Army, Adelaide.
- Save the Children Fund and Armenian Relief Fund, National Chambers, King William Street, Adelaide.
- School for Mothers Centres.

STATE OF TASMANIA (*Australia*)

Capital—Hobart

The state of Tasmania, comprising the island of that name and the adjacent smaller islands, has an area of 26,215 square miles, and a population of (1924) 213,200, of whom, it is estimated, 77,430 are children aged 15 or under. The aboriginal race is extinct. The birth-rate is (1924) 25 per 1000 of the population,

and the infantile mortality rate (1924) 54.9 per 1000 births. The illegitimate birth-rate is 43 per 1000 registered births, and the infantile mortality rate among illegitimates is 145 per 1000 births. Registration of births is compulsory within 60 days, and births taking place in hospitals, nursing homes, etc., must be notified to the registrar of births within 24 hours. Registration of still-births is accepted, but is not compulsory. Vaccination is not compulsory. The principal religious denominations are Church of England (53 per cent. of the population), Roman Catholic (16 per cent.), Methodist (13 per cent.), and Presbyterian (7 per cent.).

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC. English law, with slight modifications, obtains.

CHILD WELFARE. Infant clinics are maintained by voluntary effort with Government subsidy, this work having been in operation since 1917. There are 3 centres in Hobart and suburbs, and 2 in Launceston, and 1126 children were dealt with at the former during 1924, 1451 others being attended by visiting nurses. The Launceston figures are not available. There are 2 children's hospitals, both maintained by the Government. Tasmania was the first state in the Commonwealth to institute medical examination of school children. Practically all children in elementary schools (State and private) come under examination at least once in every two years. Dental clinics have been established at Hobart and Launceston. The care of neglected and dependent children is vested in the Children of the State Department, and children are either maintained in institutions or boarded out. Children may be adopted up to the age of 17. The Midwives Act prescribes registration and a certain minimum of qualifications, and under the Licensing Act of 1917 alcoholic liquor may not be served to youths under 21.

EDUCATION. Education is free and compulsory between the ages of 7 and 14. There are 502 State and subsidised elementary schools, with 39,537 pupils, and 5 State high schools, which are also free, with an enrolment of about 910. There are also 4 technical schools and 4 junior technical schools, with a total enrolment of about 1200. Mentally and physically defective children are also subject to compulsory education, and special schools are provided for the purpose. Children may be admitted to the State

schools at the age of 5, and both State and private kindergartens are available. Bursaries for continued education are provided by the State.

EMPLOYMENT. The minimum age for employment in factories and workshops is 14, but there are no restrictions with regard to other forms of employment.

DEMNQUENCY. Juvenile offenders (under 17) are brought before the children's court, and are placed on probation, or committed to the care of the Children of the State Department, which may direct that the offender be placed in an institution or boarded out. The minimum age at which a child may be committed to prison is 14, but the practice is not to commit to prison before the age of 17, which is also the minimum age for capital punishment.

LEGISLATION. The principal current Acts of the State Legislature relating to children are as follows:—

- Prevention of Cruelty to and Protection of Children Act, 1895.
- Young Persons' and Women's Detention Act, 1906.
- Factories Act, 1910, and Amendments, 1911 and 1917.
- Midwives Act, 1911; and Amendment, 1918.
- Bursaries Act, 1915.
- Mines and Works Regulation Act, 1915.
- Licensing Act, 1917. (*Inter alia* prohibits serving of alcoholic liquor to youths under 21.)
- Children of the State Act, 1918 ('The Children's Charter'), and Amendments, 1922 and 1923.
- Adoption of Children Act, 1920.
- Mental Deficiency Act, 1920, and Amendment, 1925.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS. Among the principal voluntary efforts on behalf of children are the following:—

- Ashley Home for Boys, Deloraine.
- Baby Health Association, 164 Brisbane Street, Launceston.
- Boy Scouts, 63 Montpelier Road, Hobart.
- Children's Home, New Town.
- Child Welfare Associations, Hobart and Launceston.
- Free Kindergarten Association, Hobart.
- Girl Guides, 'Garstang,' Fisher's Avenue, Lower Sandy Bay, Hobart.
- Girls' Home, Launceston.
- Girls' Industrial School, New Town.
- Kennerly Boys' Home, Hobart.
- St. Joseph's Orphanage, Hobart.
- Save the Children Fund, 8 Union Street, Launceston.

STATE OF VICTORIA (*Australia*)*Capital—Melbourne*

The state of Victoria has an area of 87,884 square miles, and a population of (1925) 1,684,017, of whom about 225,000 are under the age of 15 years. Of the total population, about 4000 are Chinese, while the aborigines number less than 600, and other non-Europeans are very few. The birth-rate (1923) is 22·31 per 1000 of the population, and the infantile mortality rate 65·70 per 1000 births. The illegitimate birth-rate is 44·5 per 1000 total births. Registration of births is compulsory within 60 days. Vaccination is compulsory, subject to a 'conscience clause' similar to that which operates in the United Kingdom, *q.v.*

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC. The laws governing marriage and divorce are based on those of England, but insanity has been a ground for divorce since 1919. Illegitimate children may be legitimised at any time after the marriage of the parents on the application of the father (or of the mother if the father has died during the preceding two years), and on the payment of fees varying from 10s. to 20s., provided that there was at the time of the birth no impediment to the marriage.

CHILD WELFARE. The care of such children under the age of 5 as may need it, is vested in the Department for Neglected Children, under the Infant Life Protection Act, 1915, which also gives power for the establishment of maternity homes, infant asylums, and cottage homes. There are twelve State-aided institutions for neglected children, with an average total of 544 inmates. At the end of 1921 there were 4281 neglected children boarded out, 860 placed with friends, 458 apprenticed or in service, 498 in institutions, and 7 others visiting relatives—a total of 6104 'State wards.' In addition, 7534 such children were 'boarded out' to their own mothers, under the provision of the Children's Maintenance Act, 1919. The welfare of the children boarded out is supervised by honorary committees, who report to the department. Adopted children are subject to supervision under the Infant Life Protection Act. Medical examination of school children is in operation, and a school dental clinic has been established.

There is also much charitable effort in the state on behalf of children. (See list of Voluntary Societies and Institutions on page 71.) On 'Wattle Day,' organised annually in September by the Children's Welfare Association, sprigs of wattle blossom are sold to the public on behalf of charities for children, £6000 or £7000 being raised each year.

EDUCATION. Education is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14, and is free in the elementary stage, but pupils buy their own books and material. A child is exempt from the obligation to attend school, however, if his residence is more than a prescribed (and varying according to the child's age) distance from the nearest school. Associated with each school is an advisory committee, consisting of members nominated by the parents of the pupils, the function of which is *inter alia* to exercise a general oversight over the school buildings and grounds and the maintenance of school gardens. There are 2333 State primary schools, with about 214,000 pupils, of whom about 13,000 are under 6 and about 14,600 over 14 years of age. After completing the elementary school course, pupils may proceed to the evening continuation schools, higher elementary schools, district high schools, or the trade schools. The district high schools are designed to provide an avenue, at little or no cost to the parents, leading from the elementary schools to the technical schools and the university. Many of the district high schools are equipped with farms, and provide agricultural courses. There are about 6600 pupils in attendance at 31 of these schools. Of higher elementary schools there are 42, with over 3000 pupils. There are also 19 schools known as 'central schools,' in which a preparatory course of secondary education is offered. About 2000 pupils are in attendance at these schools. There are 27 State-aided technical schools.

EMPLOYMENT. No boy under 14, and no girl under 15, may be employed in a factory, and only 5 per cent. of total employees in factories are (1926) children under 16. No male under 16, and no female of any age, may be employed for more than 48 hours per week, or for more than 10 hours in any day, or later than 9 P.M., and no female under 16 may work before 6 A.M. or after 6 P.M. There are also other limitations as to age in certain kinds of employment. A medical certificate of fitness is required in the case of every young person under the age of 16 employed in a factory.

DELINQUENCY. Juvenile offenders are dealt with by special children's courts. There are 4 private State-aided reformatory schools, and 1 wholly maintained by the Government.

LEGISLATION. The principal current Acts of the state Legislature relating to children are as follows :—

- Education Act, 1915.
- Infant Life Protection Act, 1915.
- Master and Apprentices Act, 1915.
- Factories and Shops Acts, 1915, 1919, 1920.
- Custody of Infants Act, 1917.
- Children's Maintenance Act, 1919.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS. Among the principal voluntary efforts on behalf of children are the following :—

- Boy Scouts, Chief Commissioner, 47 Chaucer Street, Canterbury.
- Children's Hospital, Carlton, Melbourne.
- Children's Welfare Association, Little Collins Street, Melbourne.
- Church of England Neglected Children's Aid Society, Melbourne.
- Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home, Melbourne.
- Girl Guides, State Secretary, 37 Spring Street, Melbourne.
- League of Young Gardeners, Melbourne.
- Melbourne Pediatric Society Children's Hospital, Carlton, Melbourne.
- Methodist Homes for Children, Melbourne.
- Presbyterian and Scots Church Neglected Children's Home, Melbourne.
- Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children, Melbourne.
- Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind, St. Kilda Road, Melbourne.
(Admits and educates blind children.)
- St. Joseph's Foundling Hospital, Broadmeadows.
- Save the Children Fund and Armenian Relief Fund. Hon. Treasurer,
The Lord Mayor, Town Hall, Melbourne.
- Sutherland Children's Home.
- Victorian Children's Aid Society, Melbourne.
- Victorian Deaf and Dumb Institution (for children), St. Kilda Road,
Melbourne.
- Victorian State Schools Horticultural Society, Oakleigh.

STATE OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA (*Australia*)

Capital—Perth

The state of Western Australia has an area of 975,920 square miles, and an enumerated population (1924) of 360,352. The number of wild natives is not known, but has been roughly estimated at about 30,000. The birth-rate is (1923) 22.55 per 1000 of the mean population, illegitimate births being 36.41 per 1000

births. The infantile mortality rate is (1923) 56.2 per 1000 births. The number of children aged 15 or under is (census 1921) 113,834. Registration of births is compulsory within 60 days, and midwives are required to report all births attended by them within 48 hours. Still-births must also be registered. Vaccination is compulsory, but conscientious objection may be made.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC. The marriage law follows that of England. The principal grounds for divorce are adultery, sodomy, or bestiality on the husband's part, adultery on the wife's part, desertion by either party for three years, habitual drunkenness on the husband's part coupled with desertion or neglect to support the wife, or on the wife's part, neglect of domestic duties, imprisonment for not less than three years, and insanity. Children born out of wedlock may be legitimised by the subsequent marriage of the parents, on the father's making the necessary declaration. The custody of the children is left to the discretion of the court.

CHILD WELFARE. Child welfare work has been in operation since 1922 only, and there are three welfare centres, maintained by the State at a cost of about £200 annually. Medical inspection of school children has been in vogue since 1917, and there is a school dental clinic. Dependent children are cared for in subsidised homes (see list of Institutions, page 73), or by being boarded out, and in many cases allowances are paid to mothers with children whom they would otherwise be unable to support. On 30th June 1926, there were 579 children in institutions, 383 boarded out on subsidy, 399 children boarded out with relatives without subsidy, and 2523 with their mothers (832 in number) who were receiving allowances. These children and homes are supervised by the State Children's Department, created, in 1907, to deal with the care and protection of children. This department also deals with adopted children and the supervision and subsidising of maternity homes. Neglect of and cruelty to children are punishable offences.

EDUCATION. Education is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14 years, and is free from kindergarten to university. There are (1925) 789 Government primary schools, including 8 central schools and 3 district high schools with 51,663 pupils, 4 Government free high schools with 1041 pupils, 119 private schools with 11,224

pupils. Further education is also provided by means of continuation schools, technical schools, private secondary schools, and a school of agriculture. There are 5 kindergarten schools which are conducted by the Kindergarten Union, subsidised by the Government. There is a school for mentally-defective children, under the control of a psychologist, and institutions for deaf, dumb, blind, and crippled children. For a note on the curricula of the primary schools, see *The International Year Book of Child Care and Protection*, 1924, page 58.

EMPLOYMENT. No boy under 14 and no girl under 15 may be employed in a factory, shop, or warehouse, and children engaged in street trading are subject to licence, and must be over 12. Girls over school age are often employed in domestic work until 15, when they gravitate to factory or shop work. The percentage of child employees in factories to the total number of employees (4.46 in 1921) is the lowest for any state in the Commonwealth.

DELINQUENCY. Juvenile offenders are brought before a children's court, and, if convicted, are either sent to an industrial school or are released, on probation, to their parents or other responsible person, under the supervision of a probation officer. A child under the age of 7 years is held to be not criminally responsible, nor is a child under 14 unless it be proved that he had capacity to know that he ought not to do the act or make the omission constituting the offence.

LEGISLATION. The principal Acts of the state Legislature relating to children are as follows :—

Adoption of Children Act, 1896.

Neglected Children Act, 1907.

Adoption of Children Amendment Act, 1915.

Adoption of Children Amendment Act, 1916.

Criminal Code Amendment Act, 1918. (Provides penalties for sexual offences against girls under 17, by guardians, teachers, employers, and others.)

Adoption of Children Amendment Act, 1921.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS. Among the principal voluntary efforts existing wholly or in part for the care and protection of children are the following :—

Boy Scouts, Chief Commissioner, Room 13, M'Neill Chambers, Barrack Street, Perth.

Children's Immigration Society, William Street, Perth.

Children's Protection Society, 7 Stirling Street, East Perth.
Girl Guides, 1, 13th Floor, Economic Chambers, Perth.
Roman Catholic Boys' Orphanage, Victoria Park, Clontarf.
St. Joseph's Girls' Orphanage.
St. Vincent's Foundling Home.
Salvation Army, Murray and Pier Streets, Perth.

FEDERAL CAPITAL TERRITORY (*Australia*)

Federal Capital—Canberra

The Federal Capital Territory, formerly part of the state of New South Wales, has an area of 940 square miles, and a population estimated (30th June 1926) at 5522. The birth-rate is (1925) 9.96 per 1000 of the mean population, and the infantile mortality was 106.38 during 1925. In the special circumstances of the development of this territory, returns must for some time be abnormal. There is only a relatively small permanent population, and many of the workmen and others engaged in building and development work are either single men or have not brought their wives and families with them. A small nucleus of the Federal Civil Service has already been transferred, but some years must elapse before the full permanent civil service required can be transferred, and before the capital itself has a permanent population. The first session of the Federal Parliament at the capital was opened by the Duke of York in 1927.

Education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 14, and is temporarily carried on by the Education Department of the state of New South Wales.

MANDATED TERRITORY OF NAURU ISLAND

(Australasia)

The former German territory of Nauru Island is administered by the British Empire, under mandate of the League of Nations, and it was agreed, in 1920, between Great Britain, Australia, and New Zealand, that Australia should appoint the first administrator for a term of five years. In 1925, this arrangement was extended for a further five years. The island has a circumference of approxi-

mately 12 miles, and a population of (1924) 2200, of whom 1239 are natives, 827 Chinese, 10 natives of other South Sea Islands, and 124 Europeans.

Attendance at school is compulsory for both European and native children. The European school is maintained by the Government, the master being loaned by the Victoria (Australia) Education Department. He also acts as inspector of the 41 native schools.

MANDATED TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA

(*Australasia*)

Principal Town—Rabaul

The territory of New Guinea, governed by the Commonwealth of Australia under mandate from the League of Nations, comprises the mainland of New Guinea (formerly Kaiser Wilhelm Land), the Bismarck Archipelago consisting of New Britain (formerly New Pommern), New Ireland (New Mecklenburg), Lavongai (New Hannover), and the Admiralty and North Western Islands, and the Solomon Islands, formerly German territory, viz. Bougainville and Buka. The total area of the territory is 91,000 square miles. The white population is (1925) 1649, and there are 1357 Asiatics. The native population under Government influence is estimated at (1925) 257,551, of whom 86,933 are children. The Melanesian race predominates. The greater part of the territory is not under Government influence, and vast tracts are unexplored. Under the ordinances made by the Governor-General of the Commonwealth, tribal institutions, customs, and usages may continue, so far as they are not repugnant to the general principles of humanity.

EDUCATION. The education of the natives is provided for by the Education Ordinance, 1922, under which the administrator is authorised to establish schools, make grants therefor, etc., and to levy taxes, within certain limits, on natives and on employers of native labour, for the Native Education Trust Fund. Since 1924, natives have been relieved of any tax under this head, but employers are required to pay a tax of 12s. for each native employee. Three schools have been established—one elementary, one technical, and

one for domestic economy. Besides these, there are 1013 schools maintained by various missionary societies, with an aggregate enrolment of 28,930. These schools receive Government grants.

EMPLOYMENT. The recruitment of natives is subject to a minimum age restriction, viz. no native under 12 may be so recruited, and in any case he must be in good health. Moreover, no female of any age may be recruited except in the case of a married woman, with the consent of, and for work at the same place as, her husband; or an unmarried female, for domestic service, and then only with the special consent of the Administrator. All recruited natives are subject to medical examination on recruitment and on discharge.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS. The only organised voluntary efforts for the welfare of children are those conducted by the missionary societies, of which the more important are the following:—

- Methodist Missionary Society of New Zealand, Kieta.
- Methodist Missionary Society of Australasia, New Britain, and New Ireland.
- Marist Mission (R.C.), Buks and Bougainville.
- Society of the Holy Ghost (R.C.), northern coast of the mainland of New Guinea.
- Society of the Sacred Heart of Jesus (R.C.), New Britain, New Ireland, and Manus.
- Lutheran Mission, Madang, Marobe, and New Britain.
- Liebensell Mission (Lutheran), Manus.
- Seventh Day Adventist Mission, Kieta.

TERRITORY OF NORFOLK ISLAND

(*Australasia*)

Norfolk Island, a territory of the Commonwealth of Australia, has an area of 8528 acres, and a population of (1925) 747, most of whom are descendants of mutineers of the 'Bounty' and Tahitian women, who migrated from Pitcairn Island (*g.p.*) in 1856. Education is free and compulsory up to the age of 15 years, and is under the control of the New South Wales Education Department. There is one school, with 131 pupils.

NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA

*(Australia)**Principal Town—Darwin*

The Northern Territory of Australia, which is under the control of the Commonwealth Government, has an area of 523,620 square miles, and a non-aboriginal population of (1926) 3773. The aborigines are estimated to number about 19,853. The birth-rate is (1925) 17·69 per 1000 of the enumerated population, and the infantile mortality rate 30·77 per 1000 births. The illegitimate birth-rate is, 36·92 of total births. Vital statistics of the Northern Territory are abnormal, owing to the large proportion of unmarried men, or men with families in the southern states, among the white population. Registration of births is compulsory within six months. Education is obligatory on all children between the ages of 9 and 14, provided there is a school within three miles of the child's place of residence.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA (*Australasia*)*Capital—Port Moresby*

The territory of Papua, a dependency of the Commonwealth of Australia, has an area of about 90,540 square miles, and a white population estimated (30th June 1926) at 1452. It is not possible to make a reliable estimate of the number of the natives owing to the fact that much of the interior is unexplored, but an official computation is 275,000.

There are numerous schools belonging to various Christian missions, and the attendance of the native children at these schools is compulsory if English is taught. Under the Native Taxes Ordinance, 1918, a tax not exceeding £1 per year may be imposed on natives (with certain exceptions), the proceeds to be devoted to native education or to other purposes having for their object the direct benefit of the natives. A bonus is paid to Papuan mothers at the rate of 5s. per year for four living children under 16, and 1s. per year for each child above the first four.

A committee of the British Save the Children Fund exists among the white colony. The hon. secretary is Mr. J. G. Fowler, Kairuku, Yule Island, via Port Moresby.

Dominion of Canada [*North America*]

Capital—Ottawa

The Dominion of Canada covers an area of 3,729,665 square miles, divided into nine provinces (Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, and Saskatchewan) and two territories (Yukon and the North-West Territories). The estimated total population is (1926) 9,504,700. The census of 1921 gave a population of 8,788,483, of whom 4,869,090 were of British origin and 2,452,782 of French. The total also included 110,596 Indians and about 3300 Eskimo, the balance being made up of various European and Asiatic nationalities. The number of children aged less than 15 years was 3,019,560. The birth-rate (excluding Quebec) is (1925) 22.6 per 1000. Notification of births is compulsory, within periods ranging from 24 hours in Saskatchewan to 30 days in British Columbia. The registration of births is compulsory and is under provincial control, the period of grace varying from 10 days in Manitoba to 60 days in British Columbia. Still-births also fall under this rule. The infantile mortality rate is (1925) 78.8 per 1000 births, and the illegitimate live birth-rate 25.6 per 1000 births. Neither of these figures includes Quebec. Infant vaccination is not compulsory under Dominion Law. See, however, the several provinces. The predominating religions are (census of 1921): Roman Catholic, 38.50 per cent. of the population; Presbyterian, 16.03 per cent.; Anglican, 16.02 per cent.; Methodist, 13.18 per cent.; and there are many smaller sects.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

Generally speaking, English practice is followed, subject to minor variations which are referred to under the several provincial headings, *post*. The jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament in reference to divorce is declared by the British North America Act, but no general law applicable throughout Canada has been passed thereunder, nor has jurisdiction been conferred on any court. At the time of the Union in 1867, courts exercising jurisdiction in divorce existed in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and such courts have since then continued to deal with divorce applications by virtue of section 129 of the British North America

and private individuals interested in child welfare, a National Council of Child Welfare was formed. This organisation has proved of material assistance in co-ordinating the work of voluntary associations throughout the Dominion. Close co-operation is also maintained with the Association of Child Protection Officers and other voluntary organisations for the benefit of children who need special care, with various Government departments which deal with matters affecting the interests of children, and with the provincial authorities. Many propaganda and instructional publications are issued by the Division, and frequent conferences are held.

Various kinds of child welfare work are also carried on under other Government departments. The Immigration Department deals with juvenile immigration; the Superintendent-general of Indian Affairs controls all child welfare work for Indian and Eskimo children; the Home Branch of the Soldiers' Settlement Board, and the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, both work directly and indirectly for maternal and child welfare; the Department of Agriculture, by improving the milk supply and in other ways, has done much for child welfare. Child welfare associations have long been at work in most of the principal cities. In the public elementary schools of Montreal, Toronto, and other cities, milk is provided regularly for children, either at a low price or, if necessary, free of charge. Supervised playgrounds have been established in many towns. Child welfare centres exist in all the principal towns, and their number is being increased. Classes for children suffering from cardiac disease are organised in some places, and special attention is being devoted to children of pre-school age. Moreover, the Junior Red Cross, which took its rise in Canada and has a membership throughout the Dominion of about 100,000, deals with child welfare from its preventive, remedial, and educational aspects. It helps especially disabled and under-nourished children, maintains a children's hospital in Alberta, clinics in scattered country districts, and visiting nurses through the provinces. It also promotes Junior Red Cross branches in many of the public schools, organises health talks to school children, and circulates a monthly magazine. Medical inspection of school children is in operation, and the number of public health nurses and of school nurses is being increased. Further, five out of the nine provinces have passed Acts providing mothers' allowances for widows and

other destitute mothers. Immigration of aided or unaccompanied children is restricted to those aged 14 and over.

EDUCATION

Elementary education is free throughout the Dominion, but in certain municipalities in Quebec a *per capita* fee is collected in respect of all children between certain ages whether they attend school or not. Educational funds are derived from provincial grants, local rates, and income from land set apart by the Dominion for educational purposes. The age during which education is compulsory varies in the several provinces. Kindergarten departments are attached to a large number of schools and to practically all public schools. Except in Quebec practically all high schools are co-educational. In high schools and collegiate institutions (which are virtually high schools on a larger scale) fees may be charged, but the majority of them are free. The course of instruction covers both the classical and modern sides, and in many schools there are courses in agriculture, commercial and technical subjects, and household economics. Students are prepared for the universities. In certain country districts where there is no high school, continuation classes, representing the same standard of work, are available at the public schools. Many of the high schools are equipped with good libraries (Montreal school has 3000 volumes), and the pupils are encouraged to make use of them. Special schools for Indians have been established in several of the provinces.

The number and enrolment of all schools in the Dominion may be summarised as follows (1925) :—

| | PUBLICLY CONTROLLED SCHOOLS. | | PRIVATE SCHOOLS. |
|----------------|------------------------------|------------|----------------------------|
| | Elementary and Continuation. | Secondary. | Elementary and Secondary.* |
| Schools . . . | 27,671 | 1,170 | 643* |
| Teachers . . . | 57,700 | 3,900 | 5,095* |
| Pupils . . . | 1,835,824 | 130,008 | 87,003* |

EMPLOYMENT

The Dominion is a member of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations, and passed an Act in 1924 fixing the

* Including Classical Colleges, Quebec.

minimum age for employment at sea at 14, in accordance with the decision of the Geneva Conference, 1920, and prescribing medical examination of young persons employed at sea, as indicated by the Geneva Conference, 1921. Other legislation regulating the employment of children and young persons has been passed by the several provincial legislatures, as to which see *post*.

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile courts have been established in all the larger centres in the several provinces. These courts are presided over by a judge who is not necessarily a lawyer, but is chosen on account of his fitness for dealing with delinquents in a manner best for the community and for the children. The majority of delinquent children are put on probation and released to the care of their parents or guardians. Some are given corporal punishment, but only with the parents' consent. Others are sent to industrial schools. Probation officers assist in the handling of delinquents, before, during, and after the court proceedings. The age at which a person may be sentenced to imprisonment or to death is not defined in the Criminal Code. Section 263 of the Criminal Code says: 'Every one who commits murder is guilty of an indictable offence, and shall, on conviction thereof, be sentenced to death.' Likewise in all other cases, the penalty is provided without mention of age. But in the case of young people the death sentence may be, and often is, commuted to imprisonment. Juveniles sentenced to imprisonment are sent either to a detention home or to a reformatory. Under the Juvenile Delinquents Act Amendment, 1921, the age of offenders who may come before a juvenile court is advanced from 16 to 18, but the adoption of the provision is dependent on provincial action, and only two provinces (British Columbia and Manitoba) have (February 1928) adopted it. Conduct likely to contribute to a child's delinquency is a penal offence, as well as that which does actually contribute.

LEGISLATION

Current Acts of the Dominion Parliament relating to children include the following:—

Juvenile Delinquents Act, 1908, and Amendments, 1912, 1914, and 1921.

Department of Health Act, 1919.

Technical Education Act, 1919.

Shipping (Amendment) Act, 1924.

Certain sections of the Criminal Code.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the Dominion-wide voluntary efforts, wholly or in part, on behalf of children, may be noted the following :—

- Association of Maternal Institutes.
- Boy Scouts Association, 203 Wellington Street, Ottawa.
- Canadian Association of Child Protection Officers.
- Canadian Council of Child Welfare.
- Canadian National Council of Women.
- Canadian Red Cross Society (Division of Junior Red Cross), 410 Sherborne Street, Toronto.
- Dominion Women's Institutes.
- Fédération des Femmes Canadiennes-Françaises.
- Fédération Nationale St. Jean-Baptiste.
- Girl Guides, 22 College Street, Toronto.
- Imperial Order of Daughters of the Empire.
- Salvation Army, Albert Street, Toronto.
- Save the Children Fund (representative of London headquarters, Mr. Frank Yeigh), Toronto.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA (*Canada*)*Capital—Edmonton*

The province of Alberta has an area of 255,285 square miles, and a population of (census of 1921) 588,454, including 8745 Indians. The number of children aged under 15 is 213,639. The birth-rate is (1923) 23·8 per 1000 of the population, the infantile mortality rate 94·1 per 1000 live births, and the illegitimate birth-rate 20·3 per 1000 births. Registration of births is compulsory, and still-births must be notified. Vaccination is not compulsory. The predominating religious sects are the Presbyterian, Anglican, Roman Catholic, and Methodist.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC. In the main the law is the same as in England, but the minimum age for marriage with parent's consent is 16, without 21.

CHILD WELFARE. The Child Welfare Co-ordination Act, 1924, organises under one administration the various child welfare activities in the province. Work is carried on through the Women's Institutes, under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture, and through the Department of Public Health. There is a child welfare station in every public health nurse's district, and ante-natal and infant welfare clinics have been established in most of the larger towns.

Medical inspection of school children is compulsory in urban areas, but permissive in rural areas, and both through the Department of Education and through the Women's Institutes hot lunches are provided for school children. The Junior Red Cross maintains at Calgary the only hospital for children in the province, subsidised by the Government. A system of mothers' allowances is in operation, and neglected and dependent children are supervised by the Government superintendent of dependent and delinquent children and are either boarded out or maintained in institutions, the voluntary Children's Aid Societies co-operating in this work. The Roman Catholic, Greek Orthodox, Methodist, and Presbyterian Churches maintain children's homes.

EDUCATION. Elementary education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 15. In the school system, all grades are included in the term 'public school,' and all the elementary and most of the high schools are free. The schools are controlled by boards of trustees, whose jurisdiction covers the whole range from kindergarten (available for admission of children from 5 years of age) to entrance to the university. There are (1926) 3339 school districts in the province, with 147,796 pupils. There are also 2104 children attending private schools, and 2209 at business training colleges. Since 1913, agricultural schools for boys over 15 and girls over 16 have been established, and the six now in existence are overcrowded. A pre-vocational school for boys and girls—the first in the Dominion—was opened at Calgary in 1914; here half the day is devoted to industrial training and half to ordinary school work.

EMPLOYMENT. No child under 15 may be employed unless he has obtained exemption from school (for not more than 6 weeks during any term) on the ground that his services are required in husbandry or urgent and necessary household duties, or for his own maintenance or the maintenance of some one dependent upon him. No boy under 14 may be employed about a mine above ground, and no boy under 16 below ground, and such employment is subject to certain elementary educational attainments. Girls must not be employed in or about mines. The minimum age for employment in factories, shops, and office buildings is 15. No female child whatever and no boy under 12 may engage in street trading, which is subject to regulation and licence, under municipal byelaws, for all persons under 18. No child may be employed

at night, or for more than 8 hours per day (with exemptions in emergencies) and 48 per week.

DELINQUENCY. Juvenile offenders (up to the age of 16) are brought before special courts, and are released on probation wherever possible. Special attention is given to preventive work. There is a detention home for girls, but boys are at present sent to the industrial school at Portage la Prairie in Manitoba.

LEGISLATION. The following are among the principal current provincial Acts relating to children :—

- School Act, 1901, and Amendments, 1921 and 1923.
- Juvenile Delinquents Act, 1908.
- Reformatory Act, 1908, and Amendments, 1908 and 1909.
- Children's Protection Act, 1909.
- Infants Act, 1913.
- Juvenile Court Acts, 1913.
- Mothers' Allowance Act, 1919, and Amendment, 1923.
- Maintenance Order Act, 1921.
- Children of Unmarried Parents Act, 1923.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS. Among the principal voluntary efforts for the care and protection of children are the following :—

- Boy Scouts, Calgary.
- Canadian Red Cross Society (Division of Junior Red Cross), Edmonton.
- Children's Aid Societies, Edmonton, Medicine Hat, and Lethbridge.
- Girl Guides, 33 René Lemarchand Mansions, 116th Street, Edmonton.
- Kiwanis Club (Children's Home), Edmonton.
- Mount View Home, Calgary.
- Save the Children Fund, 240 13th Avenue West, Calgary, and 10532 130th Street, Edmonton.
- United Farm Women of Alberta, Edmonton, and elsewhere.
- Women's Institutes, Edmonton, and elsewhere.
- Woods Home, Olds.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA (*Canada*)

Capital—Victoria

The province of British Columbia has an estimated area of 355,855 square miles, and a population of (1926) 565,000, including Indians. Of the total population, 150,324 are children aged under 15. The birth-rate is (1925) 18.3 per 1000 of the population, the infantile mortality rate 54.8 per 1000 live births, and the

illegitimate live birth-rate 12.4 per 1000 total births, this being the lowest rate in the Dominion. Registration of births is compulsory within 60 days, and still-births must be notified. Vaccination is compulsory, but a conscientious objection is allowed. The predominating religious sects are the Anglican, Presbyterian, Methodist, and Roman Catholic.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC. The legal age for marriage is 21 in either sex, or earlier, with the consent of parent or guardian, but no marriage of any person under the age of 16 may be solemnised unless an order is made by a Judge of the Supreme or County Court. The grounds on which divorce may be obtained are the same as in England, *q.v.* A child born out of wedlock is legitimised by the subsequent marriage of its parents. Both the reputed father and mother of an illegitimate child are responsible for its care.

CHILD WELFARE. Child protection work has been in progress, through the Children's Aid Societies, since 1901, but health work under the Provincial Health Department began with the passing of the Schools (Health Inspection) Act, in 1910. Since then provision has been made for the examination of every school child, at the cost of the municipalities, or, in outside districts, of the Provincial Board of Health. Parents are notified of any defects in the children. Follow-up work was found to be necessary in many cases, and this led to the introduction of public health nurses and the establishment of health centres. These centres are the headquarters of the public health nurses. British Columbia was the first province in the Dominion to establish, in its university (Vancouver), a department of nursing, with a five years' course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Nursing, and the university was the first in the Empire to grant this degree. In the larger municipalities, public health nurses are employed as school nurses, acting as assistants to the medical inspector of schools, and there are twelve health centres in non-municipal districts. The work of these centres is increasing with great rapidity. Vancouver has a special children's hospital, and all hospitals maintain children's wards.

Under the Schools (Health Inspection) Act, 85 to 90 per cent. of all the school children are examined once each school year by the medical inspectors. The public health nurses' follow-up work

covers, at present, about 25 per cent. of the school children. This work is being extended as rapidly as possible, but is impeded by the lack of properly trained nurses. The medical inspectors of schools are maintained, and the public health nursing work is subsidised, by the Government. A psychological clinic for children has been established at Vancouver. Dependent children are dealt with by the office of the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children, which administers the Infants Act, with provincial jurisdiction, whereby all children coming within the provisions of this Act may become wards of the Government. Deserted and widowed mothers with children under 16 are assisted under the Mothers' Pensions Act, 1920, administered by the Mothers' Pensions Board. The Maternity Protection Act, 1921, was the first legislation in Canada putting into effect the recommendation of the International Labour Conference providing for a period of rest for employed women before and after confinement.

EDUCATION. Education is free and compulsory, throughout the province, for all children between the ages of 7 and 15, provided they live within three miles of a school building. The schools are maintained partly by provincial grants and partly by local taxation. There are (1925) 992 elementary and 71 high schools in operation in British Columbia, with 97,954 pupils on the books, of whom 10,597 are in attendance at high or secondary schools. On the completion of the elementary school course pupils may attend superior or high schools. In the superior schools, which are run in connection with the elementary schools, the first two years of the high school course are attempted. In the larger districts there are separate high schools, where different courses are given—*e.g.* a general course, leading to the training schools and the university, a commercial course, and technical courses for boys and girls. Special schools for the deaf and dumb and for the blind are maintained by the Government, and special classes for mentally defective children have been established in some districts. There are no Government facilities for the education of children below school age. A correspondence course in the usual elementary school curriculum is conducted by the Education Department for children living where no school is available.

EMPLOYMENT. The minimum age for entering employment is 14 for boys and 15 for girls. No young person under the

age of 18 may be employed in industry. Girls are protected by the Minimum Wage Act, whereunder they are prohibited from working at a lower rate than 7.50 dollars per week; this Act covers practically every kind of employment except domestic service and work on farms. The regulations under the Factories Act, relating to the employment of young persons of either sex, contain numerous provisions for protecting health and ensuring safety. Instruction in agricultural subjects is given in certain of the technical schools, as well as instruction in other trades and callings.

DELINQUENCY. Delinquent children are dealt with through juvenile courts and the probation system operating under the Juvenile Delinquents Acts; by the Superintendent of Neglected Children, and in industrial schools. No child under 16 may be sentenced to death.

LEGISLATION. The principal provincial Acts, dealing with children, now current, are as follows:—

- Factories Act, 1911. (This Act deals, incidentally, with employed children.)
- Industrial School Act, 1890, etc. (This Act established the first Industrial School 'for the custody and detention, with a view to their education, industrial training, and moral reclamation, of such boys as shall be lawfully sentenced to confinement therein.')
- Infants Act. (This Act deals with the guardianship and apprenticeship of minors, the support of illegitimate children, protection of children, the incorporation of Children's Aid Societies, and other matters.)
- Schools (Health Inspection) Act, 1910.
- Industrial Home for Girls Act, 1912. (Amendment of 1917 raises the age of a 'girl,' within the meaning of the Act, from 16 to 18.)
- Juvenile Courts Act, 1910.
- Adoption of Children Act, 1920.
- Pensions for Mothers Act, 1920.
- Minimum Age Act, 1918. (This Act applies to women in all industries except farm and domestic labour and fruit-picking.)
- Maintenance of Children of Unmarried Parents Act, 1922.
- Public Schools Act. (This Act provides the public educational system of the province.)
- Subnormal Boys' School Act, 1920.
- Equal Guardianship of Infants Act, 1917. (This Act confers upon the mother equal rights and responsibilities with the father as guardian of their minor children.)
- Legitimation Act, 1922. (Provides for legitimation of illegitimate children by marriage of the parents.)

Maternity Protection Act, 1921. (In force from 1st January 1922. Provides that an expectant mother who is employed shall have the right to leave work six weeks before confinement, shall not be employed for six weeks following confinement, and shall have half an hour twice a day during work to nurse her child.)

Employment of Children Act, 1921.

Night Employment of Young Persons Act, 1921.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS. Among the voluntary efforts wholly or in part on behalf of children the following may be noted :—

Boy Scouts, 14 Green Block, 1216 Broad Street, Victoria.

Canadian Armenian Relief Fund, 315, 602 Hastings Street, W., Vancouver.

Catholic Children's Home, Vancouver.

Children's Aid Societies (Protestant), Vancouver, Victoria, and Cowichan.

Children's Aid Societies (Roman Catholic), Vancouver and Cowichan.

Children's Aid Society, Nanaimo.

Children's Home, Vancouver.

Child Welfare Association of British Columbia, Vancouver.

Girl Guides, 38 Arcade Building, View Street, Victoria.

Junior Red Cross, 415, 1029 Douglas Street, Victoria.

Protestant Orphanage, Victoria.

St. Ann's Orphanage, Tzouhalem, Duncan.

Save the Children Fund, 635 Twelfth Avenue, W., Vancouver.

True Blue Orphanage, New Westminster.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA (*Canada*)

Capital—Winnipeg

The province of Manitoba has an area of 251,832 square miles, with a population of (census of 1921) 610,188, of whom 224,021 are children under the age of 15. The birth-rate is (1923) 25.6 per 1000 of the population, the infantile mortality rate 85.7 per 1000 live births, and the illegitimate live birth-rate 23.1 per 1000 total births. Registration of births is compulsory, and still-births must be notified. Vaccination is not compulsory. The predominating religious sects are the Anglican, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Methodist, and Greek Orthodox.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC. The minimum legal age for marriage for both males and females is 18, subject to parent's or guardian's consent, and 21 without such consent. The principal causes for which divorce may be obtained are (by the husband) adultery on the part of the wife, and (by the wife) incestuous adultery, bigamy

with adultery, rape, sodomy, bestiality, adultery coupled with cruelty, or desertion without reasonable cause for two years or upwards. Illegitimate children are legitimised by the subsequent marriage of their parents.

CHILD WELFARE. The Child Welfare Act, 1924, codifies the child welfare legislation of the province and creates a Child Welfare Branch, which may be regarded as 'the model statute of reference for the provincial child welfare workers of Canada.' (Miss Charlotte Whittón, Executive Secretary, Canadian Council on Child Welfare.) The Child Welfare Department of the Manitoba Provincial Board of Health dates from 1916. There are (1924) 17 permanent child welfare centres in the province, and during 1923, 1820 children were dealt with at the child welfare centres and 1765 at health conferences held in connection with summer fairs. This work is subsidised by the province to the extent of about one-half of the total cost per annum. The preceding statistics do not include the children dealt with in routine work in schools and homes. In Winnipeg, child welfare work was started in 1913. There is one babies' clinic with 5 sub-stations for the distribution of babies' food, and nurses make visits to infants in their homes. There is a Bureau of Child Hygiene which is a branch of the City Health Department. The average rate of infantile mortality for the city (1921-23) is 83 per 1000 births. The Manitoba Provincial Department of Public Welfare is charged with the supervision and care of neglected children, who are boarded out or placed in institutions. Deserted and widowed mothers with children under 15 receive aid under the Mothers' Allowances Act, 1916, and allowances continue to be payable on behalf of children under 14 who are deprived of both parents by death or disablement. Under the Child Welfare Act, 1924, a feeble-minded or mentally-defective child may be committed to a home or left with the parents, but in the case of non co-operation, by the parents the director of child welfare may apply to the court for permission to have such a child committed to proper care.

EDUCATION. Manitoba is a prairie province and rural conditions prevail except in the few towns, which comprise less than half the population. Special attention has, therefore, been devoted to giving the children an education which will fit them to take their share in the agricultural development of the province. Rural

schools, which were formerly inadequate, have been reorganised and consolidated, and during recent years 160 new schools have been erected in various parts of the province. There are now 1765 public schools with 3826 departments, and an attendance of about 142,369 children. Attendance is obligatory from 7 to 14 years of age, and until 16 for all children who are not actively and regularly employed in industry, in household duties, or in farm work. There are also 108 intermediate schools, 40 high schools, 8 collegiate departments, 11 collegiate institutes, and 8 junior high schools. The secondary school curriculum includes, as optional subjects, agriculture, household economics, manual training, and a choice of languages, or preparation for the teachers' course, the arts matriculation course (for the University of Manitoba), and the commercial course. For a note on the educational activities of the boys' and girls' clubs, see *The International Year Book of Child Care and Protection*, 1924, page 72.

EMPLOYMENT. The minimum age for employment is 14 (or 13, subject to school certificate and work permit), but boys of 12 may engage in street trading subject to licence from the superintendent of neglected children. Girls may not be licensed, nor may girls of 15 work in factories, and various other restrictions as to hours of work, etc., also obtain.

DELINQUENCY. The Juvenile Delinquents Act, 1908 (Canada), operates in only two of the six judicial districts of the province, viz. the Eastern judicial district and the Dauphin judicial district. In other areas, therefore, child offenders are dealt with under the Criminal Code, according to the same principles as those applied to adults. There are important differences in the methods adopted in the two areas. In the former, detention homes are provided, provision is made for indeterminate sentences, and systems of probation are established. Many cases are investigated by the chief probation officer only and are not brought to court.

LEGISLATION. Current provincial legislation relating to children includes the following Acts :—

Factories Act.

Public Schools Act, 1913, and Amendments, 1920 and 1921.

Mothers' Allowances Act, 1916.

Child Welfare Act, 1922.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS. The following are among the principal voluntary efforts for the care and protection of children :—

- Boy Scouts Association, 436 Main Street, Kennedy Street, Winnipeg.
- Canadian Red Cross Society (Manitoba Branch), Winnipeg.
- Children's Aid Societies.
- Girl Guides, 11 Kennedy Street, Winnipeg.
- Ladies' Service League, Winnipeg.
- Margaret Scott Mission.
- Ninette Sanatorium.
- Save the Children Fund, 305 Scott Block, Winnipeg.
- United Farm Women.
- Winnipeg Children's Hospital.
- Women's Institutes.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK (*Canada*)

Capital—Fredericton

The province of New Brunswick has an area of 27,985 square miles, and a population of (1924) 400,000, of whom 139,609 are children of 15 or under. The birth-rate is (1926) 27·1 per 1000, and the infantile mortality rate is (1925) 100 per 1000 births. The illegitimate birth-rate is 2·7 per cent. of all births. Registration of births is compulsory within 10 days. Still-births are notifiable. Infant vaccination is not compulsory. Three-fifths of the population are Protestant, two-fifths Roman Catholic.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC. The legal age for marriage in either sex is 18, or earlier with consent of parent and guardian. Within a week after solemnising a marriage, the person officiating must forward to the sub-deputy registrar for the place concerned full particulars, including race and nationality, of bride and bridegroom. Divorce may be granted for adultery, frigidity, impotence, or bigamy, and judicial separation is granted for prolonged desertion, non-support, and excessive cruelty. The arrangements for the custody of the children of divorced parents depend entirely upon the decision of the court concerned. The father, if known, is responsible for the care of an illegitimate child, and such children are legitimised by the subsequent marriage of their parents.

CHILD WELFARE. Child health work has been in progress since 1916, and there are now 6 welfare centres, subsidised by the

State, and partly maintained by voluntary local subscription supplemented by municipal grants. The care of dependent and neglected children devolves upon the Children's Aid Societies, with partial municipal support, and there are several large orphanages supported mainly by voluntary contributions. Under the Act for Protection of Children, Consolidated, 1919, any number of persons not less than 10 may form themselves into a Children's Aid Society, which may apply to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for approval and incorporation. The office of Superintendent of Neglected Children is also created under this Act. Medical examination of school children is compulsory. There are no special hospitals for children, but all hospitals receive children.

EDUCATION. Education is free, and, subject to local action, compulsory from 6 to 14. From the elementary schools, children may proceed to grammar, high, or superior schools. Bursaries are largely afforded by colleges and universities. In all, there are (1923) 2128 schools, maintained partly by the State and partly by district and municipal assessment, with 72,531 children on the books. There are 7 schools for mental defectives. Deaf, dumb, and blind children are cared for by the New Brunswick Government in institutions in Nova Scotia. There are 3 universities.

EMPLOYMENT. No child under the age of 14 may be employed in industry, and no child under 16 in a brewery or in any place where intoxicating liquor is made, bottled, or sold. The commissioner of a juvenile court may make regulations concerning the conditions under which boys and girls may engage in street trades and occupations, subject to the approval of the municipality. Certain restrictions are imposed on the employment of young people in dangerous trades. Manual training schools and vocational schools are maintained by municipal and Government grants.

DELINQUENCY No examination, before a judge, of a child under 16, not charged with a criminal offence, may take place in any room where there is any person awaiting trial on a criminal charge, and the room in which such examination takes place is not deemed to be a public court. No such child may be confined in any lock-up or police cell used by persons charged with crime;

but a child may be detained on the premises of a Children's Aid Society if suitable accommodation is available. Juvenile offenders may be sentenced to detention in Children's Aid Society homes or shelters, or in approved foster homes, but children guilty of criminal offences are dealt with under the Criminal Code. No record of statistics is available. An institution for delinquent girls in Nova Scotia is partially supported by New Brunswick funds.

LEGISLATION. The principal statutes dealing with children, now current in the province, are as follows :—

- Public Health Act, 1918, and amendments.
- Factories Act, 1919.
- Children's Protection Act, 1919.
- Schools Act, 1922.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS. Among the principal voluntary efforts for the care and protection of children are the following :—

- Children's Aid Societies.
- Home of the Good Shepherd, St. John.
- Maritime Home for Girls, Truro, Nova Scotia.
- Protestant Orphanage, St. John.
- Society for the Prevention of Cruelty.
- St. Patrick's Industrial School for Boys, Silver Falls.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA (*Canada*)

Capital—Halifax

The province of Nova Scotia has an area of 21,428 square miles, and a population of (1923) 523,850, of whom 177,526 are children under 15 years of age. The birth-rate is (1923) 21.9 per 1000 of the population, the infantile mortality rate 97.5 per 1000 live births, and the illegitimate live birth-rate 37.9 per 1000 total births. Registration of births is compulsory, and still-births must be notified. Vaccination is not compulsory. The predominating religious sects are the Reformed Church, Presbyterian, Baptist, Anglican, and Mennonite.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC. The legal minimum age for marriage is 21, or, with parent's consent, 15. Divorce may be obtained on

grounds of adultery, impotence, or cruelty. Children born out of wedlock have no legal status.

CHILD WELFARE. Child protection work has been in progress since 1912, and there are now 14 centres in the province co-operating with the Department of Neglected and Delinquent Children, at Halifax. Towards the cost of this work the provincial Government contributes approximately 46,000 dollars per annum, and the municipal authorities approximately 75,000. Maternity and infant welfare centres also exist.

EDUCATION. Education is free and compulsory between the ages of 6 and 16 in towns, and in the rural areas between 7 and 14. Exemption may be obtained, however, by any child of 12 who has passed Grade VII., or by any child of 13 who has been granted an employment certificate. There are 2898 elementary schools, high schools, and academies, with about 110,000 pupils. In addition there are technical and agricultural schools attended by about 3400 pupils.

EMPLOYMENT. Any child over 13, who satisfies the Board of School Commissioners that it is necessary for him to work, may be granted an employment certificate permitting him to be absent from school while actually engaged in some remunerative employment. The minimum age for employment (of boys only) in coal mines is 14, and in metal mines 12. During July, August, September, and October, children under 14 may be employed in gathering and preparing fruits, etc., for canning, but otherwise the minimum age for employment in factory work is 14. No girl may be employed between 9 P.M. and 6 A.M., and no child under 16 may engage in street trading during school hours unless he has passed Grade VII. in school work.

DELINQUENCY. Juvenile offenders are dealt with, in some places, in special juvenile courts in co-operation with the Department of Neglected and Delinquent Children. The probation system is in vogue, and child delinquents are also sent to reformatory institutions in suitable cases.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS. The following are

among the principal voluntary efforts for the care and protection of children :—

- ◆ Boy Scouts, P.O. Box 1722, Halifax.
- Canadian Red Cross Society (Nova Scotia Branch), Halifax.
- Children's Aid Societies, Halifax and elsewhere.
- Daughters of the Empire, Halifax.
- Girl Guides, 307 Tower Road, Halifax.
- Maritime Home for Girls, Truro.
- Monastery of the Good Shepherd, Halifax.
- St. Patrick's Home for Boys, Halifax.
- Well Baby Clinic, New Glasgow.
- Women's Institutes.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO (*Canada*)

Capital—Toronto

The province of Ontario has an area of 407,262 square miles, and a population estimated at (1923) 3,028,907, including about 25,000 Indians. Approximately 935,544 of the population are aged 15 or under. The birth-rate is (1923) 23·1 per 1000, and the infantile mortality rate 84·9 per 1000 births, the lowest ever recorded for the province. The illegitimate birth-rate is 22·5 per 1000 live-births. Registration of births is compulsory within 30 days, and notification of both live-births and still-births, by physicians, to the public health authority, within 48 hours. Infant vaccination is nominally compulsory, but the law is inadequately enforced. The prevailing religion is Protestant.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC. English law prevails, with certain modifications, among which is the raising of the minimum age for marriage in either sex to 18. Divorce is governed by Dominion law. Children of divorced parents may be taken charge of by the Children's Aid Society. Children born out of wedlock are legitimised by the subsequent intermarriage of their parents under an Act of 1921. A special officer is appointed to investigate cases of illegitimate birth, and proceedings may be taken before a judge to ascertain the facts and compel the father or mother, or both, to pay for the maintenance of the child up to the age of 16. Under the Children of Unmarried Parents Act, 1921, responsibility and maintenance are fixed by a duly constituted court of the province, or by a private agreement through the Department of Neglected

and Dependent Children. Legitimation by the subsequent inter-marriage of the parents is introduced by this Act.

CHILD WELFARE. Child welfare work throughout the province is highly organised and widespread, and is maintained partly by the provincial and other public authorities, and partly by private enterprise. Child welfare stations are well distributed and the number is being increased, while pre-natal and post-natal care and advice are given by means of clinics, demonstrations, and by home visits. Medical examination of school children is general, and dental clinics are held in several centres. 'Health talks' are a popular feature in the schools, and the Junior Red Cross has aided this work materially. About 500 schools now have the necessary organisation and equipment for providing hot lunches for all children who may require them on account of the distance of the school from home. There is a children's hospital at Toronto, with which is associated the Department of Pediatrics of Toronto University, and the Toronto General Hospital also has 40 beds for new-born infants. Most of the hospitals in the province admit children. The parent or guardian of any child under 16 suffering from venereal disease is responsible for the treatment of the child according to regulations prescribed by the provincial officer of health. Dependent children are boarded out as far as possible, under the supervision of the Children's Aid Societies, and there are 30 orphanages, maintained jointly by the provincial Government, the municipalities, and from private sources. Mothers' allowances are provided, jointly by Government and municipal funds, for deserted and widowed mothers having children under 16 to support. (For further information, see *The International Year Book of Child Care and Protection*, 1924.) Under the Children's Protection Act, there are 60 local Children's Aid Societies, each of which administers the Act under the general supervision of the provincial department for neglected and dependent children.

EDUCATION. Elementary education is compulsory between the ages of 8 and 14, and part-time instruction between 14 and 16. Both are free to all, the system being maintained by local rates and Government grant. There are also free secondary schools carrying on education till about the age of 18. Local authorities make some provision for mentally-retarded children, and the province

maintains a boarding-school for the deaf and dumb and one for the blind. Special classes for the blind and deaf may be established in cities over 100,000 in population. Kindergarten classes are attached to the urban elementary schools. School statistics may be summarised as follows :—

| Class of School. | No. | Enrolment. |
|---|-------|------------|
| Public Elementary . . . | 6,334 | 519,271 |
| R.C. " . . . | 688 | 91,051 |
| Continuation . . . | 188 | 9,337 |
| High Schools and Collegiate Institutions . . . | 183 | 48,263 |
| Day Vocational Schools . . | 24 | 9,184 |
| | 7,417 | 677,106 |

EMPLOYMENT. The minimum age for regular employment for gain is 14; girls under 16, and boys under 12, are prohibited from engaging in any street trade or occupation, and no boy or girl 'actually or apparently under 16' may be so engaged between 10 P.M. and 6 A.M., and no child under 14 may be employed in a factory, shop, or office, unless he is a member of the employer's own family working on premises attached to the home. The Adolescent School Attendance Act, 1919, prohibits employment of an adolescent between the ages of 14 and 16, during the hours from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M., unless he holds a permit from the school attendance office; the Act also requires part-time instruction for at least 400 hours per year for adolescents thus employed. No boy under 16 may be employed in or about a mine, or, under 18, below ground. Special officers are appointed under the School Law Amendment Act, 1921, to collect and distribute information regarding available occupations and employment, and to offer vocational advice to pupils in the schools. Under the Vocational Education Act, 1922, provision is made for the establishment in secondary schools of classes or departments in industrial, home-making, art, technical, agricultural, and commercial courses, full-time, part-time, or evening.

DELINQUENCY. Juvenile offenders are dealt with in juvenile courts, and the probation system is much resorted to in lieu of punishment. A psychiatric clinic is attached to some of the courts.

The Children's Aid Societies act as probation officers, and in the large cities the Big Brothers and Big Sisters societies also co-operate with the juvenile courts in this way. Offenders between the ages of 10 and 16 may be committed to one of four industrial schools. Children have been sent to industrial schools at the age of 8, but this is discouraged, and no child under 16 may be committed to prison. The death sentence is not imposed on any person under 18, and there is a reluctance on the part of judges to condemn any one under 21 to the capital penalty.

LEGISLATION. Among the principal provincial Acts relating wholly or in part to children are the following :—

- Apprentices and Minors Act.
- Mining Act.
- Public Schools Act.
- Continuation Schools Act.
- High Schools Act.
- Children's Protection Act, 1893, and Amendment, 1922.
- Juvenile Delinquents Act, 1908.
- Factory, Workshop, and Office Building Acts, 1918 and 1921.
- Adolescent School Attendance Act, 1919.
- School Attendance Act, 1919.
- Children of Unmarried Parents Act, 1921.
- Mothers' Allowances Act, 1920, and Amendment, 1921.
- Legitimation Act, 1921.
- Marriage Law Amendment Act, 1921.
- School Law Amendment Act, 1921.
- Vocational Education Act, 1921.
- Adoption Act, 1921.
- Deserted Wives and Children Maintenance Act, 1922.
- Boys' Welfare Act, 1925.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS. Voluntary efforts for the care and protection of children include the following :—

- Babies' Dispensary Guild, Hamilton.
- Big Brothers Society (in all the larger cities).
- Big Sisters Society " " " "
- Children's Aid Societies (in all counties and the larger cities).
- Junior Red Cross, 410 Sherborne Street, Toronto.
- London Child Welfare Association, London.
- Ontario Federation of Home and School Associations, Toronto.
- Playgrounds Association, Hamilton.
- Roman Catholic Orphans' Home, London.
- St. Joseph's Orphanage, Fort William.
- St. Joseph's Orphanage, Ottawa.
- St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Fort William.

Save the Children Fund, 588 Huron Street, East, Toronto, and at Ottawa, Hamilton, Belleville, Woodstock, and London.
Toronto Child Welfare Council, 71 Grosvenor Street, Toronto.
United Farm Women of Ontario.
Women's Institutes.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND (*Canada*)

Capital—Charlottetown

The province of Prince Edward Island has an area of 2184 square miles, and a population of (census 1921) 88,615, of whom 28,787 are children under 15 years of age. The birth-rate is (1923) 20 per 1000 of the population, the infantile mortality rate 89 per 1000 live births, and the illegitimate live birth-rate 21.8 per 1000 total births. Registration of births is compulsory, and still-births must be notified. Vaccination is not compulsory. The predominating religious sects are Roman Catholic, United Church of Canada, Presbyterian, and Church of England.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC. The legal age for marriage is 21 for males and 21 for females. The principal causes for divorce are frigidity, impotence, adultery, and consanguinity. The status of children born out of wedlock is regulated by English Common Law. There is no divorce in Prince Edward Island.

CHILD WELFARE. Child welfare work has been in progress since 1908, and is assisted by State subsidy. Under the Children's Protection Act Amendment, 1922, jurisdiction was extended to children up to the age of 18, the highest age limit in the Dominion for legal child protection.

EDUCATION. Elementary education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 13 years, for 60 per cent. of the days on which schools are in operation. The elementary schools are maintained by the State. There are 472 public schools, 1 Government secondary school, 2 convent and 1 private school. In the last recorded year there were 17,427 children in public schools. There are 2 colleges which provide for the higher education of children—Prince of Wales College (up to first year in university) and St. Dunstan's University (Arts, Roman Catholic).

EMPLOYMENT. There is no minimum age at which children may be employed, and no legal restrictions have been imposed.

DELINQUENCY. Delinquent children, in Charlottetown only, are dealt with by a juvenile court, and children found guilty are sent to a reformatory in one of the neighbouring provinces. Under the Children's Protection Act Amendment, specially appointed commissioners may hear cases of juvenile offenders up to 18.

LEGISLATION. The principal provincial statutes dealing with children, now current, are as follows:—

Immigrant Children Act, 1910.

Children's Protection Act, 1910, and Amendment, 1922.

Adoption of Children Act, 1916.

Children of Unmarried Parents Act, 1924.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS. The principal voluntary society for the care of children is the Children's Aid Society of Charlottetown. There are troops of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC (*Canada*)

Capital—Quebec

The province of Quebec covers an area of 706,834 square miles, and has a population of (1921) 2,361,199, of whom nearly 2,000,000 are of French origin. The population includes 898,549 children under the age of 15. Both the birth-rate (33.32 in 1924) and the infantile mortality rate (118 per 1000 live births in 1924) are the highest in the Dominion. Registration of births is compulsory, and still-births must be notified. Vaccination is compulsory for children on entering school. The predominating religious sect is the Roman Catholic Church, with 2,019,518 adherents; the Anglican Church comes next, with 121,932 communicants, but there is no other religious body numbering over 100,000 members.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC. The legal minimum age for marriage is 14 for males and 12 for females, subject to parent's or guardian's consent, and 21 in either case without such consent. Illegitimate children become legitimised by the subsequent intermarriage of their parents.

CHILD WELFARE. Child health work has been in progress

since 1907, and has been subsidised by the State since 1909. It is carried on under the aegis of (a) the Department of Agriculture and (b) the Board of Health of the City of Montreal, and (c) through a number of voluntary child welfare associations. With regard to (a), the principal executive organisations are the *Cercles de Fermières*, which have 8600 members in 100 associations, and the Women's Institutes working in the rural districts, 80 with 1800 members. The former organisations arrange 'mothers' days' and 'child welfare' days, and other efforts aiming at the encouragement of large families, perfect health for children, and physical and general education. They also maintain several child welfare institutions, household schools, and orphanages. The Women's Institutes have done much for the improvement of rural schools, and in securing medical inspection, the provision of hot lunches and sanitary drinking fountains for school children, and in the provision of layettes for needy maternity cases. With regard to (b) the City of Montreal, the Division of Child Hygiene is responsible for medical inspection of school children (80,000 examined annually), supervision of nurses, maintenance of child welfare centres, and baby clinics (32,000 consultations and 15,000 home visits annually), babies' camps, and the boarding-out of children. There are also special clinics for under-nourished children. The Children's Memorial Hospital provides post-graduate courses in clinico-pathological pediatrics, the Royal Victoria Hospital has a special laboratory for the study of the diseases of children, and McGill University has a department of pediatrics. So far as regards (c), voluntary effort began with the Montreal Women's Club, which, in 1907, was instrumental in securing medical inspection of school children. The Child Welfare Association maintains a large number of clinics and nurses. The *Gouttes de Lait Paroissiales* are parochial milk stations among the French section of the population. There are many crèches, children's nurseries, and maternity hospitals, and orphan homes subsidised by the *Assistance Publique*. The Adoption Act, 1925, provides for legal adoption, but only in the case of illegitimate children, children both fatherless and motherless, and the dependent children of the hopelessly insane.

EDUCATION. Owing to the difference of race and religion in this province, there are two distinct sets of schools, one controlled by Roman Catholics and the other by Protestants, in which French

and English are respectively the mediums of instruction, the other tongue in each case being introduced as a secondary language. Education is general but not compulsory, neither is it free, though the law permits any school board to abolish fees. In the elementary schools, the fees must not be less than 2½d. nor more than 2s. per month, but in superior schools (*i.e.* schools for pupils over 12) the fees may be higher. No child, however, is ever refused admittance on the ground of inability to pay. Elementary schools are to be found in all towns and villages of the province, and many of the latter have associated classes for older pupils who are remote from a complementary school, as the higher grade schools are called. Most of the Protestant schools and some of the rural Roman Catholic schools are co-educational. The ages for attendance at the three grades of schools are 5 to 18. There are 8014 schools with 583,905 children on the books. There are also several private schools, one of which, Lower Canada College, Montreal, has the reputation of being comparable to an English public school. There are several schools of housekeeping, recognised and endowed by the provincial Government, with a four years' general education combined with a household management course, for girls over 13. There is also a Commercial and Technical High School at Montreal, which provides a four years' course in domestic science. The Montreal Technical College and the Quebec Technical School each provide a three years' course for boys of 14. The Canadian Pacific Railway maintains special general and technical educational classes for young employees. Montreal and Quebec possess a complete educational system, every stage of education, from the elementary school to the university, being represented in a co-ordinated sequence.

EMPLOYMENT. The minimum legal age for the employment of children is 14 years, but children under 16 must be able to read and write before they may be employed. No male under 16 nor female under 18 may be employed in dangerous trades. Juvenile employees may be medically examined by request of the Sanitary Inspector, and if found physically unfit may be discharged. There are also regulations affecting hours of work in specific trades.

DELINQUENCY. Juvenile offenders are brought before special courts in the large cities. There are 3 reformatory schools with about 374 inmates and 5 industrial schools with about 2109 inmates.

LEGISLATION. Among the principal current provincial statutes relating to children are the following :—

- Education Act, 1909, and Amendments.
- Juvenile Delinquents Act, 1910, and Amendment, 1915.
- Industrial Establishments Act, 1910, and Amendment, 1919.
- Mothers' Allowance Act, 1920.
- Adoption Act, 1925.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS. Among the principal voluntary efforts (some of them State-aided) for the welfare of children are the following :—

- Affiliated Baby Welfare Institution, Montreal.
- Agricultural Orphanage of Vauvert, Lake St. John.
- Agricultural Orphanage, Squateak, Temiscouata.
- Assistance Maternelle et Gouttes de Lait, Sherbrooke.
- Boy Scouts, 594 St. Catherine's Street West, Montreal.
- Bureau Central des Gouttes de Lait, Montreal.
- Child Welfare Association, Montreal.
- Colonisation School, Lake Sergent.
- Crèche St. Vincent de Paul (for foundlings), Quebec.
- Dom Bosco Refuge, St. Foy, Quebec.
- D'Youville Orphanage, Gifford, Quebec.
- Family Welfare Association, Montreal.
- Girl Guides, 93 Redpath Street and 4071 Tupper Street, Montreal.
- Gouttes de Lait Paroissiales, Montreal and Quebec.
- Hebrew Orphan Home, Montreal.
- Hôpital de l'Enfant Jésus, Quebec.
- Hôpital du Sacré Cœur (for foundlings), Quebec.
- Italian Orphanage, Montreal.
- Jardin de l'Enfance, 5 St. Olivier Street, Quebec.
- La Providence, St. Malo, Quebec.
- Maternal Assistance Association, 595 St. Denis, Montreal.
- Montreal Foundling and Babies' Hospital, Montreal.
- Protestant Infants' Home, Montreal.
- Protestant Orphan and Convalescent Home, Montreal.
- St. Sauveur Orphanage, 182 Colomb Street, Quebec.
- Women's Canadian Club, Montreal.
- Women's Club, Montreal.
- Women's Institutes, Headquarters, Montreal.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN (*Canada*)

Capital—Regina

The province of Saskatchewan has an area of 251,700 square miles, and a population of (1923) 814,000, of whom about 415,000 are children aged 15 and under. The live birth-rate is (1923)

25.7 per 1000 of the population, and the infantile mortality rate is 91.5 per 1000 live births. The illegitimate birth-rate is 10.5 per 1000 births. All births and still-births must be notified to the public health authority within 24 hours, and must be registered within 30 days. Normally, vaccination is not compulsory, but it may be made so in the case of an epidemic or threatened epidemic. Protestant Christianity is the prevailing religion, the Presbyterians being the most numerous sect.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC. The minimum age for marriage is 15. If either of the contracting parties is under 18, the consent of both his or her parents is necessary; if between 18 and 21, the consent of either parent is sufficient. The principal impediments to marriage are consanguinity and insanity. There is no civil marriage. The principal grounds for divorce are adultery on the part of the wife, or adultery combined with cruelty on the part of the husband. The custody of children of divorced or separated couples is in the discretion of the court. Children born out of wedlock are legitimised by the subsequent intermarriage of their parents.

CHILD WELFARE. Practically all dependency and neglect work is administered under the Central Bureau of Child Protection, created under the Bureau of Child Protection Act, 1922, which consolidates under one commission the Administration of the Children's Protection Act, the Juvenile Courts Act, the Mothers' Allowance Act, and the Adoption of Children Act. By the Children's Protection Act, 1924, all maternity, nursery, and similar homes in towns are brought under the supervision of the Child Bureau. Children's Aid Societies, dependent on voluntary effort, but subsidised by the municipalities, are organised in three centres. The Government maintains (since 1908) services for the protection of children, the care of orphans and destitute children, etc., and widowed mothers (or foster mothers and guardians) with children under 16 to support are granted pensions. The Public Health Department maintains clinics for children. A grant of \$25 may be made by the Commissioner of Public Health to any needy expectant mother in the province.

EDUCATION. Elementary education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 15 years. It is partially maintained by the State

and partially by school taxes. There are 4541 elementary, 24 secondary, and 45 private schools. During the last recorded year there were 187,968 children in elementary schools and 6345 children in secondary schools, and 2656 in private schools. Mentally-defective children do not attend schools, but are cared for in the mental hospitals. Deaf and dumb children are maintained in the Manitoba Government's institute at Winnipeg, and blind children at the Ontario school for the blind, Brantford. Crippled children are dealt with through the Junior Red Cross and the Government Department of Public Health.

EMPLOYMENT. The minimum legal age for the employment of children is 14 for boys and 15 for girls. No girl under 15 and no boy under 14 may be employed in a factory, and there are various restrictions regarding the employment of boys up to the age of 16, and girls up to the age of 18. There is vocational training in the high schools, the expense of which is met by the provincial Government (25 per cent.), the Dominion Government (25 per cent.), leaving 50 per cent. payable by the high school (or collegiate institute) district.

DELINQUENCY. Delinquent children (under 16) are dealt with in juvenile courts. Children of 14 years and over may be sent up from the juvenile courts to be tried by the ordinary courts, and no child under that age may be sentenced to imprisonment. There is no minimum age for the death penalty.

LEGISLATION. The principal provincial statutes dealing with children, now current, are as follows:—

- Adoption of Children Act.
- Bureau of Child Protection Act, 1922.
- Children's Protection Act, 1924.
- Factories Act.
- Illegitimate Children Act, 1920.
- Industrial School Act.
- Infants Act, 1920.
- Juvenile Courts Act, 1920.
- Legitimation by Subsequent Marriage Act, 1920.
- Minimum Wages for Females Act.
- Mothers' Pensions Act, 1920, and Amendment, 1922.
- Neglected and Dependent Children Act, 1920.
- School Attendance Act.
- Schools Act, 1920.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS. Among the principal voluntary efforts, wholly or in part, on behalf of children, are the following :—

- Boy Scouts, Room 1, Union Bank Buildings, Regina.
- Canadian Red Cross Society (Saskatchewan Branch), Regina.
- Children's Aid Societies, Regina, Saskatoon, and Moose Jaw.
- Girl Guides, 2334 Angus Street, Regina.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES (*Canada*)

Seat of Government—Ottawa, Ontario

The North-West Territories consist of the territories formerly known as Rupert's Land and the North-West Territory, except such portions thereof as form the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta and the Yukon Territory, together with all British territories and possessions in North America and all islands adjacent thereto not included within any province of the Dominion of Canada, or within the Dominion of Newfoundland and its dependencies. The area of the Territories is approximately 1,309,682 square miles, and the total enumerated population is (census of 1921) 7988, of whom 542 are children of 15 years of age and under. The work of organising the Territories has only recently been undertaken, and little information as to conditions of child life is available. Vaccination is not compulsory. The northern parts are inhabited by Eskimo. (See *post*.)

CHILD WELFARE. The North-West Territories Act, 1906, empowers the Commissioner-in-Council to make ordinances for the Territories, and ordinances are now in force to regulate the recording of vital statistics, the public health, the protection of children, and the care of illegitimate children. The Indian Act, 1906, makes the Superintendent-general of Indian Affairs responsible for the oversight of Indians and Eskimos, both adults and children. Grants are made by the Dominion Government to missionary societies for the care of destitute white, half-caste, and native children between 7 and 15 years of age, and for orphans under 7.

EDUCATION. Both the Roman Catholic Church and the Church (of England) Missionary Society maintain a number of missions

throughout the Territories, particularly in the Mackenzie district, and conduct both boarding and day schools for white, half-caste, and native children. These schools are aided by grants from the Dominion Government.

THE ESKIMO

The Eskimo, of whom there are estimated to be about 30,000 all told, inhabit the Arctic coast of America and the Arctic islands from Greenland to Behring Sea. While their native customs are of a primitive order, they are quick to learn, and both on the eastern and western sides of the American continent they have made marked progress—those in Greenland being so far advanced as to publish a periodical and engage in commerce and in industrial pursuits. Christianity has made great progress wherever the natives have had opportunities of instruction.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC. Marriage is solely a business contract which may be dissolved at the will of either party, and polygamy is met with in certain districts. A noticeable number of the women are childless, but others have families ranging from 2 to 15 children.

CHILD WELFARE. The Eskimo woman is a good mother, but infantile mortality is high, though among the Christianised natives the practice of infanticide, which native custom formerly permitted, is no longer countenanced. Children are carried in the hood of the mother's coat until the age of about 2 years. Corporal punishment of children is unknown.

YUKON TERRITORY (*Canada*)

Seat of Government—Dawson

The Yukon Territory has an area of 207,076 square miles, and a population (census of 1921) of 4157, of whom 250 are children of 15 and under. Males preponderate, in the general population, by more than 2 to 1. The birth-rate is (1925) 9.86 per 1000 of the population, and the mortality rate for children under 5 years (the only return available) is 157.8 per 1000 births (*i.e.* 3 in 1923). Births and still-births must be registered within one month. Vac-

ination is not compulsory. The prevailing religious sects are Episcopalian (Church of England), United Church of Canada, and Roman Catholic, with a small number of Christian Scientists.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC. The minimum age for marriage in either sex is 21; marriage is subject to civil law only, and the principal impediment is consanguinity. The principal ground for divorce is adultery, and the custody of the children of a divorced couple is in the discretion of the court. Children born out of wedlock are not legitimised by the subsequent intermarriage of their parents, but both are jointly responsible for the maintenance of such children.

CHILD WELFARE. No child welfare work, properly so called, is carried on in the Territory, but there are children's wards in the 3 Government hospitals.

EDUCATION. Education is free to all children, but school attendance is not compulsory. The Government maintains schools in 5 centres, and also assists schools which are supported by the local residents. There are (31st December 1926) 3 high schools, 5 public schools, 1 separate school, and 1 assisted school, with an aggregate attendance of 275, of whom 34 are in the high schools. No special provision is made for the education of defective children.

EMPLOYMENT. No regulations have been made with regard to the employment of children.

DELINQUENCY. No legislation has been passed for dealing with juvenile delinquents, nor, in the opinion of the Gold Commissioner (*i.e.* Governor), has it been found to be necessary. The minimum age for sentence to imprisonment or to death is 7 years.

Irish Free State [*Europe*]

(SAOBSTAT EIREANN)

Capital—Dublin (Baile Átha Cliath)

The area of the Irish Free State is 26,592 square miles, and the population is (census of 1926) 2,972,802. The number of children aged 15 or under, according to the 1911 census, was 920,477.

out of a total population of 3,139,688. The birth-rate (1925) is 20.8 per 1000, and the illegitimate birth-rate 26.8 per 1000 of total births. The infantile mortality rate is (1925) 67.9 per 1000 births, and the illegitimate infantile mortality rate 287 per 1000. Notification of births and still-births is compulsory in all urban districts within 36 hours of birth, but in rural districts is subject to local option, while registration of births is compulsory throughout the country. Vaccination is compulsory. According to the census of 1911, 89.58 per cent. of the population are Roman Catholic.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The legal minimum age for marriage is 14 for males and 12 for females, with the consent of parents, or 21 years in either case without such consent. Marriage is subject to civil law only, and consanguinity is the principal impediment. Divorce *a mensa et thoro* (i.e. judicial separation) may be granted for cruelty or immorality. Full divorce, with freedom to marry again, can be obtained only by the passing of a private bill through Parliament. The custody of the children is left to the discretion of the Court which grants the decree. Illegitimate children are not at present legitimised by the subsequent intermarriage of their parents, but a bill is (1927) in preparation to deal with this matter. The mother is responsible for the care of her illegitimate children, but upon her marrying, her husband becomes responsible for the care of such children under the age of 16. There is no statutory prohibition of the teaching or practice of contraception.

CHILD WELFARE

Administrative arrangements for maternity and child welfare had their origin in the Notification of Births (Extension) Act, 1915 (see United Kingdom, *ante*). The Government grant, which is not more than 50 per cent. of the net expenditure, was first payable in 1916. It was originally limited to urban districts, but subsequently extended to rural districts. In 1925 the grant disbursements were distributed among 26 local authorities and 86 voluntary agencies, of which 69 were health visiting associations, 4 welfare centres, 7 institutions, and 6 boarding-out agencies. There are 20 child welfare centres now in operation. Statutory authority for school medical inspection has as yet only been applied in two districts. There are 5 voluntary special children's hospitals, 1 of which is maintained to the extent

of 50 per cent. from the child welfare grant. Payments from the child welfare grant are made to agencies providing homes and other care for the children of widowed and deserted mothers. Orphaned or deserted children are boarded out with foster parents or maintained in institutions by the Poor Law Authorities, and there are many voluntary homes for destitute children. Mothers with children to support are given home assistance by the Poor Law Authorities. The Women's National Health Association of Ireland has carried on child welfare work since its inauguration in 1907. (See *The International Year Book of Child Care and Protection*, 1924, page 88.)

EDUCATION

Under the Constitution, all citizens have the right to free elementary education. The School Attendance Act, 1926, which supersedes the Irish Education Act, 1892, makes provision for the compulsory attendance of all children between the ages of 6 and 14 at a national or other suitable school. Children may, however, attend from the age of 3, and the Minister for Education may make an order from time to time requiring the attendance of certain children, or of any class of children over 14 and 16. The Act came into force throughout the Free State on 1st January 1927. For education beyond the elementary stage, schemes have been formulated for the award of scholarships by a number of county councils. There are (1926) 564.8 elementary schools with 522,090 children; and 285 schools giving secondary education which are in receipt of Government grants. The number of pupils between the ages of 12 and 20 is (beginning of the school year 1926-27) 24,766. There are also a number of private secondary schools and 2 universities.

EMPLOYMENT

Under the Employment of Women, Young Persons, and Children Act, 1920, the minimum age for employment in industrial occupations is 14, and the provisions of the School Attendance Act (*supra*) make it impossible for any child under 14 to be employed in any other occupation. The Act permits, however, the exemption from school attendance for not more than 20 days in each year to children over 12, for the purpose of engaging in light agricultural work for their parents on the latter's land; the Act also gives power to the Minister for Education to prohibit such employment of children under 14 as would interfere with their attendance at school, or

their obtaining proper benefit from such attendance. The minimum age at which a child may engage in street trading is 11, except in the city of Dublin, where it is 14. A child (under 14) may not be employed at night nor in any occupation likely to be injurious. Advisory committees for juvenile employment have been established by the Department of Industry and Commerce in Dublin, Cork, Limerick, and Waterford. The Irish Free State is a member of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations.

DELINQUENCY

A children's court is held in connection with Dublin Police Court, at which all offenders under 14 years of age are dealt with. There are reformatory and industrial schools. No person under 16 years of age may be sentenced to imprisonment unless he is of so unruly or so depraved a character that he cannot be detained in a place of detention; and no person under 16 may be sentenced to death.

LEGISLATION

The principal legislation relating to children is comprised in the following Acts of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, in which, until the year 1922, the territory which now forms the Irish Free State was represented:—

- Poor Relief (Ireland) Acts, 1838, 1843, 1848, 1862, 1892.
- Vagrancy Act, 1847.
- Vaccination (Ireland) Acts, 1858, 1868, and 1879.
- Births and Deaths Registration (Ireland) Acts, 1863 and 1880.
- Illegitimate Children Act, 1863.
- Summary Jurisdiction over Children (Ireland) Act, 1884.
- Guardianship of Infants Act, 1886.
- Poor Law Act, 1889.
- Custody of Children Act, 1891.
- Education (Ireland) Act, 1892.
- Children's Dangerous Performances Act, 1879, as extended by the Dangerous Performances Act, 1897.
- Pauper Children (Ireland) Acts, 1898 and 1902.
- Employment of Children Act, 1903.
- Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act, 1904.
- Notification of Births Acts, 1907 and 1915.
- Children Act, 1908.
- Children (Employment Abroad) Act, 1913.
- Education (Provision of Meals) Acts, 1914 to 1917.
- Public Health (Medical Treatment of Children) Act, 1919.

Employment of Women, Young Persons, and Children Act, 1920.
School Attendance Act, 1926.

The following byelaws may also be noted :—

Dublin Corporation Byelaws under the Employment of Children Act, 1903.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the principal voluntary efforts for the welfare of children are the following :—

Cheeverstown Home.
Children's Clothing (Police-aided) Society, Dublin.
Children's Temple Street Hospital, Dublin.
Country Air Association, Dublin.
Crippled Children's Home, Bray.
Infant Aid Society.
Irish Save the Children Fund, Dublin.
Kingston Cottage Home.
National Children's Hospital.
Orthopædic Hospital.
Pearson's Fresh Air Fund, Dublin.
St. Mary's Children's Tuberculosis Hospital, Cappagh.
Skerries Home.
Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Dublin.
Teach Ullain (Infant Hospital), Dublin.
Women's National Health Association of Ireland, Dublin.

Dominion of Newfoundland [*North America*]

Capital—St. John's

Newfoundland, the oldest English colony, now a self-governing dominion, has an area of 2,750 square miles, and a population of (1924) 258,425, with a birth-rate of 27.57 per 1000. The infantile mortality rate is (1923) 104.74 per 1000 births, and the illegitimate birth-rate 21 per 1000 births. Registration of births and of still-births is compulsory within 48 hours, and infant vaccination is compulsory. The predominating religious sects are the Roman Catholic (86,478), Church of England (84,498), Methodist (74,334), and Salvation Army (13,051).

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The legal minimum age for marriage is fixed by the Common Law of England. There is no divorce law. Illegitimate children

are in the same position as are those in England, and are not legitimised by the subsequent marriage of their parents.

CHILD WELFARE

Child welfare work, comprising infant consultations, home visiting and treatments, dental clinics for mothers and for children under 5, ante-natal clinic, etc., has been in progress since 1918, and has been subsidised by the Government and by local authorities since 1920. The first maternity hospital was erected, by the Salvation Army, at St. John's, in 1924.

EDUCATION

Education is not compulsory, but is free and general up to 15. The schools, primary and secondary, are under the direction of the various religious denominations, with State assistance, as follows: Church of England, 380; Roman Catholic, 32; Methodist, 332; and other denominations, 75. There are (1923) 56,378 pupils on the roll, and the annual expenditure on education throughout the Dominion is about 900,000 dollars, to which the Government contribution in 1923 was 837,498 dollars.

EMPLOYMENT

There appears to be no specific legislation on the employment of children, but the Children Act, 1922 prohibits cruelty or neglect which is likely to cause unnecessary suffering or injury to health.

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile delinquents are not tried in the ordinary courts, but in a separate room or in the private office of the judge, and the public are not admitted. Juvenile delinquents may be committed to an industrial school, or be placed on probation, or apprenticed.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the voluntary efforts, wholly or in part, on behalf of children, may be noted the following:—

Boy Scouts, c/o P.O. Box 5104 St. John's.

Child Welfare Association, St. John's.

Girl Guides (Miss Allardyce, Island secretary), Government House, St. John's.

Salvation Army, Springdale and George Streets, St. John's.

Societies for the Protection of Children, St. John's and elsewhere.

DEPENDENCY OF LABRADOR (*North America*)

Labrador, a dependency of the Dominion of Newfoundland, has an area of approximately 120,000 square miles. The population is estimated at (1924) 3874. There are no towns, but there are five mission stations (Moravian).

CHILD WELFARE. The International Grenfell Association maintains a number of child welfare clinics, some stationary and some peripatetic, and in some parts numbers of parents attend classes in health, nutrition, etc., held in connection with these clinics. However, the Association reports that, at Long Point, lack of co-operation among the people has hindered the work, and there are nearly 90 children growing up in that community with no knowledge of health principles, malnourished, many with a tendency to tuberculosis, and many suffering from rickets. There is no milk supply. The George's Cove district is reported to be 'more intractable than usual,' 'the people are dirty, insanitary, and apathetic.'

EDUCATION. Such education as is available is provided by the Moravian missions. There are (1924) 127 scholars in the day schools. One of these schools is a boarding school, the majority of the pupils at which are the children of white settlers. The children at the other schools are mostly Eskimo.

Dominion of New Zealand [*Australasia*]*Capital—Wellington*

The Dominion of New Zealand has an area of 103,861 square miles, and a population (1926) of 1,463,278, of whom about 53,950 are Maoris. The number of children of 15 years or under is 448,640, and the birth-rate (1926) is 19.4 per 1000 of the population. Registration of births within 62 days is compulsory, but there is provision for late registration. Notification of births is also compulsory within 48 hours in cities or boroughs, and within 21 days in other areas. Still-births are both notifiable and registrable. The infantile mortality rate is (1926) 39.76 per 1000 births. The illegitimate birth-rate is (1923) 45 per 1000 births.

The illegitimate infantile mortality rate (1925) is 65·08 per 1000 illegitimate births. Infant vaccination is not now compulsory. At the census of 1921, 43·67 of the population were returned as belonging to the Church of England, 25·42 per cent. as Presbyterians, 13·93 per cent. as Roman Catholics, and 9·53 per cent. as Methodists.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The legal minimum age for marriage is 12 for females and 14 for males. Divorce may be granted for adultery by either party, desertion, bigamy, cruelty, drunkenness, insanity, failure to comply with an order for restitution of conjugal rights, or separation for not less than three years. A child born out of wedlock, whose parents subsequently intermarry, is legitimised by such marriage on the statutory declaration of paternity by the father and production of the marriage certificate. Since 1922 it has been legally possible for a mother to legitimise her child in the event of the father's death after marriage with her. The father is legally liable for the maintenance of his illegitimate offspring, who is, however, left in the care of the mother where possible. In case of necessity, the child is placed in an institution under the care of a magistrate, the expenses being recoverable from the father, mother, or relatives. There is no statutory prohibition of the teaching or practice of contraception.

CHILD WELFARE

The first step towards the building up of the national effort for child welfare, for which the Dominion has become famous, was taken in 1904, when an Act was passed to secure the registration and the greater proficiency of midwives. In 1907, the Royal New Zealand Society for the Health of Women and Children was founded, in order to provide advice and treatment for mothers and babies, and to train infant nurses and welfare workers. This society employs over 100 resident nurses, who give advice to mothers at the centre, and also travel round to outlying districts. There are also 6 hospitals (Karitane Hospitals), under the aegis of the Royal Society, where infants suffering from dietetic disorders are received, and 7 Government maternity hospitals. Great stress is laid on pre-natal care and on breast-feeding, and a pamphlet of advice to mothers, 'Baby's first month,' is issued by the Government to applicants for marriage licences. During one year (1926-27) 48,810 babies were dealt with by the nurses of the Royal Society. The work of the Royal New

Zealand Society for the Health of Women and Children (which is in receipt of a Government subsidy), and that of its founder and director, Sir Truby King, is known all over the world. It has, indeed, given rise to the establishment of similar societies in other countries, notably one at Haifa, in Palestine, started with £2000 subscribed by Jewish women in Paris, one in Jaffa established by Jewish women of New Zealand, and an infant welfare centre in connection with a hospital in Lisbon, founded after lectures on the system had been given there. Lectures have also been given in South Africa and Australia.

Stringent provisions are made to prevent baby-farming, and licences for caring for children under 6 for profit are granted only to suitable persons and rarely for more than one or two children. Orphans and destitute children are cared for in State institutions or by being boarded out. All children attending State elementary schools are subject to periodical medical and dental examination, and provision is made for treatment of defects.

EDUCATION

The functions of the Dominion Education Department cover an exceptionally wide field, viz. education in all its branches, the maintenance and care of destitute children, the care of orphans, the training of uncontrollable and delinquent children, the supervision of adopted children, and of juvenile offenders placed on probation by the courts, and the education, training, and care of physically and mentally defective children.

Education is free and compulsory from the age of 7 up to the age of 15. Kindergarten schools for children under school age are organised in the larger centres, about half the cost being provided by the Government. The public primary schools, of which there are (1924) 2566, with 209,000 children on the books, are maintained entirely by the State. In addition, there are 294 private schools of similar grade, registered and inspected by the Government, including 183 Roman Catholic registered schools. For Maoris, there are 124 village schools and also certain private schools. The lower departments of the secondary schools represent the same stage of education as the primary schools. For secondary education, there are 35 secondary schools under Government control, as well as district high schools, private secondary schools, Maori secondary schools and technical high schools. There

are also 4 university colleges, with 4200 students, 40 per cent. of whom hold bursaries or scholarships entitling them to free education. Education in the State secondary schools is practically free, 93 per cent. of the pupils receiving free tuition in 1923. Moreover, scholarships are provided to district high schools and private schools, and there are many free places in the technical schools. The University of New Zealand itself is solely an examining body. There are special schools for feeble-minded, deaf and dumb, and blind children.

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum age at which employment of children is legal is 14 years unless special permits are granted. No child may be employed in coal mines nor in factories where unhealthy processes are carried on such as brick-making, silvering mirrors, and making white lead. No child under 16 years may be employed between the hours of 6 P.M. and 7.45 A.M. in factories, nor under 18 in shops and offices after 9 P.M., 'occupiers' own children being exempted from the latter rule. Certificates of fitness and education must be produced and certificates of employment given when children work in factories. Wages and hours of work are fixed and places of work are subject to inspection. Vocational guidance and training are given in technical schools, industrial schools, and farm schools under State supervision. There are 14 technical high schools which provide industrial, domestic, agricultural, commercial, and art courses. The Dominion is a member of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations.

DELINQUENCY

Under the Child Welfare Act, 1925, which came into force on 1st April 1926, the first children's courts were established. Offenders up to the age of 16 may be brought before these courts, and the provisions of the Act are substantially the same as those of Sec. iii. of the Children Act, 1908, of Great Britain, *q.v.* In cases where a conviction is recorded, magistrates frequently discharge the offender or only order him to come up for sentence when called upon, and it is found that it is rarely necessary for him to be brought before the magistrate again. Offenders are usually sent to industrial schools, and only in very exceptional cases to prison.

LEGISLATION

The principal Acts of the New Zealand Legislature relating to children are as follows :—

- Administration Act, 1908. (*Inter alia*, regulates powers of trustees and provides for division of property and its administration for benefit of children and for the administration of intestate estates in the case of illegitimate children.)
- Crimes Act, 1908. (*Inter alia*, provides for the punishment of people abandoning or exposing children under two years of age ; or stealing or enticing away children under 14 years ; or killing an unborn child, or procuring abortion, and of women who procure their own miscarriage ; also regulates the conditions under which apprentices and servants under 16 years may be employed.)
- Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act, 1908. (Makes provision for the benefit of children of divorced parents.)
- Family Protection Act, 1908. (Provides for the registration of homes as permanent family homes, and the maintenance of families from the proceeds of these estates even in case of father dying bankrupt.)
- Infants Act, 1908. (Regulates guardianship and custody of minors and the employment of children ; provides for their protection from cruelty, and controls children's homes ; lays down rules for the adoption of children, and with regard to contracts and debts of minors.)
- Justice of Peace Act, 1908. (Provides for the summary trial of children under 14 years of age, subject to the consent of the parents.)
- Police Offences Act, 1908. (Prohibits children from smoking and provides for the punishment of any one supplying tobacco to them.)
- Destitute Persons Act, 1910. (Provides, *inter alia*, for the maintenance of destitute and illegitimate children and of deserted wives or children by parents or near relatives where possible ; and for maintenance or relief in public and charitable institutions.)
- Masters and Apprentices Act, 1920. (Provides for the proper care and treatment of immigrant and New Zealand children apprenticed to farmers.)
- Coal Mines Act, 1921. (*Inter alia*, forbids the employment of children in coal mines.)
- Factories Act, 1921. (*Inter alia*, regulates the ages at which children may be employed in factories, and the hours and conditions of work.)
- Shops and Offices Act, 1921. (Regulates, *inter alia*, the ages of children employed, wages, and hours and conditions of work ; provides for the exemption from such rules in the case of the occupier's own children.)
- Child Welfare Act, 1925.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the principal voluntary efforts on behalf of children and young people are the following :—

- Boy Scouts (Dominion Chief Commissioner), P.O. Box 487, Armagh Street, Christchurch.

Girl Guides (Organising Commissioner), St. Leonard's, Takapuna, Auckland.

Karitane-Harris (Baby) Hospital, Anderson's Bay, Dunedin.

Karitane (Baby) Hospital, Cashmere Hills, Christchurch.

Karitane-Stewart (Baby) Hospital, Plymouth Street, Wanganui.

King George V. Hospital, Rotorua. (Has departments for sick and crippled children.)

New Zealand Red Cross, Junior Section, 63 Dixon Street, Wellington.

Royal New Zealand Society for the Health of Women and Children (Incorporated), Dunedin, and branches throughout the Dominion.

Salvation Army (Children's Homes), 205 Cuba Street, Wellington.

Save the Children Fund, 18 Chapter Street, Christchurch.

TERRITORY OF WESTERN SAMOA (*Australasia*)

Chief Town—Apia

The territory of Western Samoa, administered by the Government of the Dominion of New Zealand, under mandate from the League of Nations, comprises the greater part of the former German colony of the Samoan Islands, of which the most important are Savaii (area about 660 square miles) and Upolu (550 to 600 square miles). The aggregate population of the whole territory is (1926) 40,231, of whom the majority are native Polynesians. It is estimated (1926) that 49 per cent. of males are under 16 years of age, and 39 per cent. of females are under 12; 54 per cent. of the total of females are unmarried. 'It is reasonable to assume that at least half the native population is under the age of 18.' (Report of the Chief Medical Officer, 1926.) The birth-rate is (1925) 56.30 per 1000 of the mean population. The infantile mortality rate is 186.3 per 1000 births. Births must be registered within 7 days, the registration being under the control of the Native Department in respect of Samoans and the Postmaster in respect of Europeans. Still-births are notifiable. Vaccination is not compulsory. About 81 per cent. of the population are Protestants, 16 per cent. Roman Catholics, and 2 per cent. Mormon.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC. The minimum age for marriage is 18 for males and 14 for females with the parent's consent; without such consent, 21 for males, 19 for females. The principal impediment to marriage is consanguinity, and marriage between Chinese labourers serving under agreement and Samoan women is also prohibited. The grounds for divorce are the same as for New Zealand (see page 116), and the custody of the children is left to

the discretion of the court. The illegitimate children of European parents are legitimised by the subsequent intermarriage of their parents. The legal status of a Samoan child is not affected by his being born out of wedlock.

CHILD WELFARE. All medical services are undertaken by the Administration, and are free to native Samoans. Dental inspection of schools was commenced in February 1924, and since 1925 medical inspection of all children, whether at school or not, has been in operation. The communal customs of the Samoans provide for the care of widows and orphans. The very rare cases among the remainder of the community are each dealt with by the Administration on its merits.

EDUCATION. Elementary education is compulsory between the ages of 10 and 12. Small fees are charged by the higher mission schools and at the Government school for Europeans. The primary native mission schools are maintained by the villages, while the Government native schools (for selected pupils) are free. There are 6 centres for higher education, but no special schools for defectives. Kindergarten classes are provided for young children in the elementary mission schools. There are 5 Government schools and many mission schools, with an aggregate enrolment of 13,000.

EMPLOYMENT. No regulations have been made regarding the employment of children.

DELINQUENCY. Cases of delinquency are dealt with in conformity with New Zealand law. (See page 118.)

Union of South Africa [*Africa*]

Seat of Union Government—Pretoria

Seat of Legislature—Cape Town

The Union of South Africa (comprising the provinces of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Orange Free State, and Transvaal) has an area of 472,347 square miles,¹ and an estimated population

¹ The decrease in the superficial area of the Union is due to the fact that Walvis Bay, previously incorporated as an integral part of the Cape of Good Hope, has now been placed for administrative purposes under the mandated territory of South-West Africa.

of (1925) 7,407,932, of whom 5,770,460 are non-European, mostly of the Bantu race. Of the white population, about 566,682 are children aged 14 and under. The birth-rate among the white population is (1925) 26.51 per 1000, the percentage of illegitimate births to total births being .87 in urban areas, and .42 in rural areas. The infant mortality rate among the white population is (1925) 68.39 per 1000 births; in 1911 it was 96.20. The registration of births among the white population is compulsory within 7 days in urban and 30 days in rural areas throughout the Union. With regard to the coloured population such registration is compulsory in urban areas only, but, by Proclamation, the provisions of the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1923, may be applied to aboriginal natives in rural areas. In addition to compulsory registration of births, in certain large municipalities, notification to the local health authorities is also required within 36 hours, under municipal regulations. Still-births are notifiable. Infant vaccination is compulsory within 13 months of birth. Of Europeans (1921) 838,982 belong to the Dutch Church, 294,026 to the Anglican, 102,771 to the Methodist, 74,999 to the Presbyterian, and 61,246 to the Roman Catholic, while there are 62,103 Jews, and other religious sects are represented by less than 50,000 adherents each. Of non-Europeans (1921) the Wesleyans claim 730,214, Anglicans 420,059, Dutch Church 276,486, Lutherans 241,807, Congregationalists 145,723, Hindus 109,253, while other sects (including Buddhists, Confucians, and Mohammedans) are represented by smaller numbers. Over 3,000,000 are returned as of no religion.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

So far as regards the white population in Cape Province, Natal, and the Transvaal, Roman-Dutch law governs marriage, the minimum age being 14 for males and 12 for females, with consent of parent or guardian. In the Orange Free State, higher minimum ages were laid down by a law of the former Free State Government—18 for males and 15 for females. Without consent the age is 21 in either sex throughout the Union. Marriage is subject to civil law only. The principal impediments are imbecility, impotence, blood relationship in the direct line, and collateral relationship within the third degree. The principal grounds for divorce are desertion, adultery, and bigamy, and judicial separation may be granted for any of the former as well as for incompatibility of

temper, drunkenness, and cruelty. The mother is the legal guardian of her illegitimate children; such children may be legitimised by the subsequent intermarriage of their parents. There are no statutory prohibitions of the teaching and practice of contraception.

Among all the Bantu tribes throughout South Africa, the legal binding marriage under Bantu Customary Law is *ukalobolo*, or 'the passing of *lobolo*.' *Lobolo* is the payment by a prospective bridegroom of a number of head of livestock to the father or guardian of the prospective bride. Until livestock of the agreed numbers have been delivered, it is not now usual, although common two or three generations back, for the bridegroom to take his bride from the kraal of her parents and guardians. The effect of this custom is to force the young native to work to earn the means of procuring the necessary *lobolo*, and very early marriage is therefore exceptional. If the prospective bride is not virginal when she is brought to the nuptial rites, the *lobolo* is returnable to the bridegroom, and in some tribes this applies in the event of the bride being infertile. If a wife deserts her husband, or is divorced for misconduct, the whole or part of the *lobolo* is recoverable by the husband; but if the husband misconducts himself, or his wife leaves him in consequence, he cannot recover the *lobolo*. Polygamy is practised among the Bantu, but is on the decrease. See also references to native marriages under Natal and Orange Free State, *post*.

CHILD WELFARE

The various organisations for child welfare and the protection of children are co-ordinated in the central deliberative body formerly known as the Standing Committee for Child Welfare Conference, which first met in 1917, now the National Council for Child Welfare in South Africa. These agencies have for their general objects: The prevention of any form of cruelty to children, including efforts to deal with neglect, life in slums and overcrowding, destitution, sweating and overwork, disease, begging, crime, street trading, ignorance, prostitution, abandonment, and unsuitable environment; and the protection of children, involving such problems as pre-natal care, proper attention at time of birth, systematic care during infancy, the care of children of school age both in and out of school, the after-care of the adolescent boy and girl, the elimination of blind-alley occupations and the 'poor white' problem, and the holding of mental clinics. The Public Health

Act, 1919, authorises payments of grants to societies dealing with destitute children. Any child under 7, who is received for the purpose of being nursed or maintained apart from its parents for more than three days, becomes a 'protected infant' under the Children's Protection Act, and notice of such receiving must be given to the competent local authority, who notifies the local child welfare society and, where there is no such society, the police. Homes where such children are maintained are visited at odd hours on an average twice a month. There is no Poor Law in the Union, and relief in necessitous cases is given by the various benevolent institutions, assisted by the province. 'Mother and Child Pensions' are authorised under the Children's Protection Act, Amendment, 1921. On the initiative of the Child Welfare Conference, held in Durban in 1919, a National Council for Mental Hygiene was formed. The child welfare organisations have in view the pressing need for the establishment of children's hospitals and nursery schools. There are (1927) 52 child welfare societies affiliated to the National Council for Child Welfare in South Africa, which was formed in 1924. In addition there are other church and philanthropic bodies not affiliated. The cost of child welfare work is borne partly by the Government and partly by municipal and partly by private effort. There is one special hospital for children (in the Transvaal) and one children's orthopaedic hospital (near Cape Town). Legal adoption of children was introduced by the Adoption of Children Act, 1923.

Among the natives, it may be observed, the Bushman mother is noted for her devotion to her children. They are suckled for a long period, but are simultaneously fed, from within a few weeks of birth, on chewed roots and meat.

EDUCATION

Control of education other than higher education is vested in the administrations of the provinces. Higher education is carried on through the 4 universities, at a cost of about £376,000 a year. Under the supervision of the Department of Education, a series of national technical and commercial examinations is held at regular intervals, with the object of stimulating vocational education in combination with, or in continuation of, the ordinary school curriculum. Pre-matriculation education is carried on through primary, intermediate, and secondary schools, training

colleges, and special schools, including farm schools. These are dealt with in detail under the provincial headings, below. The Education Department of the Union is also the State department for the control of industrial schools, and certified and other institutions under the Children's Protection Acts.

EMPLOYMENT

The Factories Act, 1918, provides that no child under 12 may be employed in any factory; children under 14 only under licence of a factory inspector; and children under 16 only when certified physically fit for work. Hours and conditions of work are also regulated. A woman is prohibited from working in a factory for 4 weeks preceding and 8 weeks after confinement. And if the father of the child is unable to provide, the woman may be paid, out of a fund provided by Parliament, a confinement allowance of the amount of her wages up to £1 per week for the 12 weeks during which she is not allowed to work. Children under 12 may not take part in any public entertainment except under licence issued by a magistrate. The Children's Protection Act empowers local authorities to make byelaws for prohibiting or regulating street trading by children (under 16), and some of the large towns have made use of this power. The Juveniles Act, 1921, makes provision for the establishment of boards to deal with matters affecting the employment, training, welfare, and supervision of juveniles (*i.e.* persons under 18), and for the supply of certain information to such boards. A system of voluntary juvenile advisory boards (now known as Juvenile Affairs Boards) for placing children in employment was, however, inaugurated in 1915, before which date little or nothing had been done to develop or co-ordinate the work of preparing and placing in suitable employment the youth of the nation. The boards have devoted much attention to the apprenticeship problem, emphasising its educational aspects. Juvenile Affairs Boards are now established in Pretoria, Johannesburg, Durban, Bloemfontein, Port Elizabeth, Grahams-town, Pietermaritzburg, Kimberley, Krugersdorp, Cape Town (two—one coloured), and Germiston, for the purpose of advising parents and children in all matters concerning the employment of juveniles, their careers, welfare, and future education. Employment bureaux are conducted to assist juveniles in finding suitable work. Boards also undertake to bring to the notice of the

authorities and the public the existence of evils, and to suggest remedies in all matters concerning the training and welfare of juveniles. The Juveniles Act, 1921, resulted largely from the efforts of voluntary boards. The Union is a member of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations.

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile offenders are divided into (1) juveniles, *i.e.* children under 16, and (2) juvenile adults, *i.e.* persons between 16 and 21. Special juvenile courts have been established in the larger centres of population. Juveniles may be sentenced to detention in an industrial school, or a certified hostel, or a juvenile reformatory, or to apprenticeship, or whipping; juvenile adults to detention in a juvenile adult reformatory, or in a certified hostel. Alternatively a juvenile may be committed by the court to the care of a relative or other fit person. Where a person under 16 is convicted of murder, the court may in its discretion impose a sentence other than that of death.

LEGISLATION

The principal current Acts of the Union Parliament dealing with children are as follows:—

- Prison and Reformatories Act, 1911.
- Children's Protection Act, 1913.
- Girls' Protection and Mentally Defective Women Act, 1916.
- Mental Diseases Act, 1916.
- Factories Act, 1918.
- Public Health Act, 1919.
- Prisons and Reformatories Amendment Act, 1920.
- Children's Protection Act, Amendment, 1921.
- Juveniles Act, 1921.
- Adoption of Children Act, 1923.
- Apprenticeship Act, 1923.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

There are numerous Child Welfare, Children's Aid, and other societies, which aim at securing the carrying out of all Acts of Parliament and Provincial Ordinances dealing with children, the promotion of new legislation, and the establishment of infant-life bureaux, mothers' welcomes, and homes for neglected and other children, and the provision, when necessary, for infants and children, of hospital accommodation which is not otherwise available.

The names of the leading provincial organisations are given under the headings of the several provinces, *pass.* The following nation-wide efforts should also be noted :—

- Boy Scouts Council (Mr. H. L. Smith, secretary), Government House, Pretoria.
- Girl Guides (Mrs. J. M. Lovebond Fulford, chief commissioner for the Union), Sylvertown, Tennant Road, Wynberg.
- National Council for Child Welfare, P.O. Box 342, Durban.
- Salvation Army, 124 Loop Street, Cape Town.
- Save the Children Fund (Mrs. L. Ruxton, representing London headquarters, Mrs. Benjamin, hon. treasurer), 7 Cullinan Buildings, Johannesburg.

PROVINCE OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

(*South Africa*)

Capital—Cape Town

The province of the Cape of Good Hope has an area of 276,966 square miles, and a population of (1925) 2,922,594, of whom 2,234,164 are non-Europeans.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC. See under General Section, page 122.

CHILD WELFARE. The first legislative effort for the protection of children was made in a Cape Colony law of 1879. In 1907, the Legislature of Cape Colony passed its first Infant Life Protection Act, and the Society for the Protection of Child Life was founded, in Cape Town, in the same year. The law at present in force is Act No. 25 of 1913, as amended by Act No. 26 of 1921. Under a Cape Provincial Ordinance No. 4 of 1919, certain societies and institutions dealing with children are registered. Subsidy on the £ for £ principle is paid in respect of gifts, contributions, or bequests towards the maintenance fund of the institution or society. The subsidy is paid in equal shares by the local authority and the provincial administration. The fact that any institution is certified under Act No. 25 of 1913 does not debar it from being registered under Ordinance No. 4 of 1919; nor can registration of any branch of a child welfare or other similar society be refused, solely on the ground that the said society receives assistance from the Union Government. Infant consultation bureaux are in existence in various centres (6 in Cape Town), and in connection therewith free dinners are provided daily for expectant and nursing

mothers. There are a doctor and a lady health visitor in attendance at all the Cape Town bureaus and at some others, but at present no medical service is available at the bureaus at East London, Grahamstown, Kimberley, and Port Elizabeth. Lady health visitors are appointed by the municipalities to assist mothers in the care of their own health and that of their children, and district nurses, under the Cape Hospital Board, give free nursing in necessitous cases. Orphan and destitute children are committed to and cared for in institutions maintained by private enterprise, subsidised by the Government. Medical inspection of school children is compulsory, subject to the facilities which exist, viz. two medical inspectors for the province.

EDUCATION. School attendance is compulsory throughout the province for children of European parentage or extraction who have completed their 7th but not their 16th year, unless the child has passed the sixth standard and is engaged in a regular occupation or has been otherwise exempted under certain statutory conditions. The educational system (for other than higher education) is maintained by the Provincial Administration under the general control of the Administrator of the Province. It is administered by the Department of Public Education under the direction of the Superintendent-general of Education, financial matters being regulated by the Provincial Secretary in his capacity of Controller of Educational Finance. Practically the whole cost of the maintenance of the schools under the department's control is borne by the Administration. The local administration of undenominational public schools is conducted by school boards and school committees, the unit of administration being the school district. Every public school under a board is ordinarily managed by a committee elected by the parents, or, in default, nominated by the board. School boards have the power, subject to departmental approval, to establish and maintain schools; further, subject to departmental approval, they have the general financial management of schools under their jurisdiction. They also have the power to enforce school attendance. Denominational schools—mainly mission schools for coloured or native children—are under the local management of representatives of the various religious denominations at whose instance they were established.

Primary education (education up to and including Standard VI.) is free for all children, whether European, coloured, or native,

except in a limited number of European schools known as fee-paying schools. For secondary education (available from Standard VII. to Standard X. in high schools, and from Standard VII. to Standard VIII. in secondary schools) fees are payable according to approved scales. The Superintendent-General of Education, however, may grant bursaries for the purpose of assisting any European pupil who has passed Standard VI. or a higher standard to take advantage, by means of either conveyance or boarding, of the facilities offered for secondary education at a secondary or high school under the department. Further, school boards, with departmental consent, may to a limited extent grant remission of school fees in whole or in part in suitable cases. The secondary school curriculum is divided into two stages, each covering a period of two years. An examination is held at the conclusion of each two-years course of study, Standard VIII. pupils taking the Secondary School Junior Certificate Examination, and Standard X. pupils the Secondary School Senior Certificate Examination. A pass in the latter examination, provided a certain selection of subjects is taken, constitutes a qualification for admission to any South African University.

A statement showing the classification and number of schools and the enrolment of the pupils, at the end of 1925, is given below:—

| Class of School. | NUMBER OF SCHOOLS. | | | | NUMBER OF PUPILS. | | | |
|--|--------------------|-----------|----------|--------|-------------------|-----------|---------|---------|
| | Euro-pean. | Coloured. | Na-tive. | Total. | Euro-pean. | Coloured. | Native. | Total. |
| Training Colleges or Schools | 12 | 5 | 15 | 32 | 1,121 | 408 | 1,520 | 3,049 |
| Special | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 158 | 0 | 0 | 158 |
| High | 112 | 1 | 0 | 113 | 38,226 | 101 | 0 | 38,327 |
| Secondary | 82 | 2 | 2 | 86 | 15,137 | 674 | 142 | 15,953 |
| Primary | 1856 | 18 | 1 | 1875 | 77,965 | 3,495 | 309 | 81,769 |
| Farm | 352 | 0 | 0 | 352 | 2,630 | 0 | 0 | 2,630 |
| Part-time | 10 | 4 | 3 | 17 | 701 | 183 | 212 | 1,096 |
| Coloured Mission | 0 | 452 | 0 | 452 | 2 | 47,773 | 0 | 47,775 |
| Native Mission | 0 | 0 | 1580 | 1580 | 15 | 0 | 119,478 | 119,493 |
| Total | 2426 | 482 | 1601 | 4509 | 135,955 | 52,634 | 121,661 | 310,250 |

EMPLOYMENT. See general conditions for the Union, *ante*.

DELINQUENCY. See general conditions for the Union, *ante*. There is a children's court at Cape Town.

LEGISLATION. The principal current provincial ordinances relating to children are as follows :—

- Poor Relief and Charitable Institutions Ordinance, 1919.
- Education (Classification of Schools—Teachers' Salaries) Ordinance, 1920.
- Indigent Children (Boarding House) Ordinance, Amendment, 1920.
- Coloured and Native Educational Institutions Ordinance, 1920.
- Education Ordinance, 1920.
- Education (Payment of School Fees) Ordinance, 1921.
- Consolidated Education Ordinance, 1921.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS. Among the voluntary efforts for the care and protection of children are the following :—

- Children's Home, Kimberley.
- Child Welfare Societies—Aliwal North, Beaufort West, Caledon, Graaff-Reinet, Grahamstown, Kimberley, King William's Town, Oudtshoorn, Port Elizabeth, and Hermanus.
- Committee for the Care of the Feeble-minded, Cape Town.
- Homes for Feeble-minded Girls, Leliebloem and Claremont.
- Institution for Blind, Deaf and Dumb Children, Worcester.
- Juvenile Affairs Boards, Cape Town and elsewhere.
- Societies for the Protection of Child Life—Cape Town, East London, Stellenbosch, Vryburg, Wellington, and Wynberg.
- Woodville Orphanage, Grahamstown.

PROVINCE OF NATAL (*South Africa*)

Capital—Pietermaritzburg

The province of Natal has an area of 35,284 square miles, and a population (1921) of 1,427,706, of whom 1,280,011 are coloured persons.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC. English Common Law and Union legislation (see page 122) apply to Natal. Under the Native Code, marriages between natives in accordance with native customs are recognised as valid; there is, however, provision under a law of the pre-Union Natal Government whereby natives who so desire may marry according to Christian rites.

CHILD WELFARE. The Natal Legislature passed its first law for the protection of children in 1896. This was followed in 1901 by a more comprehensive Children's Protection Act, now superseded by the Union Children's Protection Act, 1913. Medical inspection of school children is widespread.

EDUCATION. The educational system in operation in the province comprises public and private primary, higher grade elementary, intermediate, and high schools, which are administered on a plan similar to that described under Cape Province, *ante*, except that there are no school boards, administration being direct from the Department of Education. Education for European children between 7 and 15 is compulsory, and is free in primary schools, except for pupils who have passed Standard VI. and are engaged in vocational work. Free scholars are admitted to the high schools under a bursary system. Of Government European schools there are (1926) 145 primary, 3 higher grade elementary, 3 intermediate, 4 high schools, and 265 farm schools, which are more accurately described as small groups of children under a tutor or governess. There are also 37 Government-aided schools for Europeans and 626 schools for natives, Asiatic and coloured children, to which the Provincial Government is competent to make grants. Over 46,266 native, Indian, and coloured children attend Government and Government-aided schools. There is no school for the mentally defective, the deaf, the dumb, and the blind, but such children are brought under the notice of the Union Department of Education, and provision in certain cases is made for their tuition in special institutions. For physical defectives there is a special open-air school of between 40 and 50 children in Durban. There are some excellent private schools, but no official cognisance is taken of such schools. The latest available official statistics are as follows:—

| Class of School. | No. | Enrolment. |
|--|-----|------------|
| Govt. High | 4 | 987 |
| Govt. Intermediate | 3 | 821 |
| Govt. Higher Grade Elementary | 3 | 1,208 |
| Aided Secondary | 4 | 7855 |
| Private " | 11 | ...* |
| Govt. Primary | 145 | 19,968 |
| Aided " | 33 | 1,933 |
| Private " | 26 | ...* |
| Farm schools | 265 | 929 |
| | 494 | 26,701 |

* No statistics available.

EMPLOYMENT. See general conditions for the Union, *ante*.

DELINQUENCY. Cases of truancy from school, etc., are usually dealt with by the committal of the delinquent to an industrial school; for crime, juveniles are committed to a reformatory. Neither type of institution exists in Natal, and the resources of the neighbouring Cape Province are utilised on the rare occasions when such committals become necessary. See also general conditions for the Union, *ante*.

PROVINCE OF THE ORANGE FREE STATE

(*South Africa*)

Capital—Bloemfontein

The province of the Orange Free State has an area of 50,389 square miles, and a mean estimated population of (1925) 680,671, of whom 198,600 are of European race, the remainder being coloured. Of the Europeans, 76,118 are children of 14 years and under. The infantile mortality rate among the Europeans is (1925) 69·58 per 1000 births (88·24 in urban areas, and 57·83 in rural areas). The illegitimate birth-rate is (1925) ·39 per 1000 births (·61 urban, ·21 rural). Of the European population, 97 per cent. are Christians, 81 per cent. being adherents of the Dutch Reformed Church.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC. Heathen marriages are recognised by a provincial law which lays it down, *inter alia*, that the children of such marriages shall not be deprived of the right to inheritance, and establishes the right of the parents to exercise the same rights over their children as they would have had if such children had been born in lawful wedlock. For further information, see general conditions for the Union of South Africa (page 122).

CHILD WELFARE. The Orange Free State passed its first law for the protection of children, as a republic, in 1899. The provincial arrangements for child welfare now fall into line with those which obtain in the other provinces of the Union. Children in the public schools are subject to periodical medical examination.

EDUCATION. The public school is regarded, in the Orange Free State, as being complete only when it covers the whole ground from kindergarten to university matriculation. School attendance, however, is not compulsory until 7 years of age, but kindergarten schools are provided for children between the ages of 4 and 7; the school-leaving age is 16, unless a child is receiving adequate instruction elsewhere, or has passed the VIth Standard and is in regular employment. Primary schools cover a course of six standards. Intermediate schools provide for continuation work up to school-leaving certificate. Secondary schools, in addition, provide for courses up to matriculation and equivalent examinations. In some cases, the three types of school are combined in one institution. The system of school board and committees is similar to that described under Cape Province. There are (1923) 873 State-aided schools for white children in the province, and 6 trade schools, with a total enrolment of 46,643 pupils. Education is free in the elementary schools, and up to matriculation standard in other schools. In the case of promising children, whose homes are not within reach of a secondary or an intermediate school, and whose parents are not in a position to maintain their children at such centres, the Government grants maintenance bursaries. Except where parents object, instruction is given to all children in both English and Dutch. Bursaries are available for the education of deaf and dumb and blind children, but little has yet been done for mentally deficient and other abnormal children. As far as possible, they receive their education at the ordinary schools, but a special class has been opened in one of the Bloemfontein schools. With regard to native children, the Union Government has recently decided to set aside certain funds, derived from the taxation of the natives, for this purpose, and during 1923-24 the province received a grant of £10,000 for the payment of native teachers. Hitherto, native education has been entirely in the hands of the Churches and the Missionary Societies, and a council of advice on native education has been formed, consisting of ministers of religion of those denominations which had controlled the greater number of schools.

EMPLOYMENT. See general conditions for the Union, *ante*.

DELINQUENCY. The responsibility for dealing with delinquent children rests, in the first instance, with the school boards. If the

children do not regularly attend school, the parents can be summoned and punished for the offence, but if the delinquency continues, and the parents have no control over the children, the matter is dealt with under Union law, *q.v.*

LEGISLATION. The principal provincial ordinances relating to children are as follows :—

- Education Laws Consolidation Ordinance, 1920.
- Education Tax Ordinance, 1921.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS. Among the principal voluntary efforts for the care and protection of children are the following :—

- Child Welfare Societies—Bloemfontein, Heilbron, Kroonstadt, and Springfontein.
- Girl Guides, Division Commissioner, 137 Zastron Street, Bloemfontein.
- Kinderhuis, Bloemfontein.
- Orange Free State Boy Scouts Council, Cathedral Cottage, Bloemfontein.
- Railway Orphanage, Bloemfontein.
- St. Faith's Home, Bloemfontein.
- Weeshuis, Bethlehem.
- Weeshuis, Ladybrand.

PROVINCE OF THE TRANSVAAL (*South Africa*)

Capital—Pretoria

The province of the Transvaal has an area of 110,450 square miles, and a mean estimated population of (1925) 2,268,513, of whom 1,673,082 are non-European.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC. See under general section, page 122.

CHILD WELFARE. The first concerted effort for child welfare in the Transvaal was the formation, in 1908, of the Children's Aid Society. A year later the Transvaal Government passed a law for the protection of children, the main provisions of which are embodied in the Union Children's Protection Act, 1913. In Johannesburg, the district nurses, during their course of training, work among the needy poor, giving special attention to child welfare. Medical inspection of school children is widespread, and in Johannesburg there are school clinics and school nurses.

EDUCATION. Education is free and compulsory for white

children between the ages of 7 and 16. The primary schools cover a course of six standards, with a seventh in certain cases. Secondary and high schools have, in five cases, complete and separate primary departments, and in other cases at least two preparatory classes, corresponding to Standards IV. and V., before the ordinary high school course, which begins with Standard VI. as the first of the five forms provided for in the curriculum. Special attention is given to the teaching of domestic science, manual training, elementary science, and technical and trades education. Up to and including the fourth standard, the medium of instruction is the home language (English or Dutch). Above the fourth standard, the parent may choose either of the languages as the sole medium, or both as the joint media of instruction. There are 1115 primary schools, with about 111,500 pupils; 43 secondary schools, with about 9500 pupils; and 95 private schools, with about 7000 pupils. There are also State and State-aided schools for coloured children. Bursaries are granted by the Education Department to enable children to travel to and from primary and secondary schools, or to board in the neighbourhood of such schools, and to assist in the maintenance of pupils attending trades schools.

EMPLOYMENT. See general conditions for the Union, *ante*.

DELINQUENCY. See general conditions for the Union, *ante*. There is a children's court at Johannesburg.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS. Among the principal voluntary efforts for the care and protection of children are the following:—

After-Care Committee, Johannesburg.

Children's Aid Societies—Johannesburg, Benoni, Boksburg, Germiston, and Krugersdorp.

Children's Care Committee, Johannesburg.

Child Welfare Societies—Bloemhof, Potchefstroom, and Pretoria.

Government Industrial Schools—Emmasdale, Heidelberg, and Standerton.

Home for Feeble-minded Girls, Irene.

National Service Fund Babies' Welcome, Johannesburg.

TERRITORY OF BASUTOLAND (*South Africa*)

Seat of Administration—Maseru

The territory of Basutoland, which is administered under the South African High Commission, has an area of 11,716 square

miles, and a population estimated at 498,781, of whom 495,937 belong to the Bantu race, 1241 to other coloured races, and 1603 to European races. There are approximately 230,220 children aged not more than 15. Neither registration of births nor vaccination is compulsory, but the latter is encouraged. The prevailing non-native religion is French Protestant.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC. Save that the nubile age with consent of parents is 16 for males and 14 for females, the marriage law is substantially that of England, but in the case of a widow or widower having minor children of a previous marriage, a new marriage cannot be legally entered upon unless the inheritances which have devolved upon such children have been secured. Marriages among the natives are contracted according to native custom, the usual dowry of cattle being made. The principal grounds for divorce or judicial separation are adultery and desertion. Arrangements for the custody of the children of divorced or separated couples are in the discretion of the Court. Illegitimate children are regarded as having no father save in so far as right of maintenance is concerned. Under native law, no maintenance is provided for, but compensation is payable to the mother's parents or guardians. Illegitimate children are legitimised by the subsequent intermarriage of their parents. Native custom views childless women and small families with disfavour.

CHILD WELFARE. No organised work for child welfare exists, but the Government Secretary states that 'deserving cases (of juvenile distress) would receive sympathetic consideration.' Abandonment of, and other crimes against children are subject to prosecution and are viewed with disfavour by the natives.

EDUCATION. There are small European schools in each of the 7 'camps,' towards the maintenance of which a Government grant is made. The education of the natives is undertaken by the several missionary societies, chief of which are the Société des Missions Évangéliques, of Paris (348 schools), the Roman Catholic Mission (111), and the Church Missionary Society, of London (63). Government grants are made to these societies, and tuition in their schools is practically free. There are various institutions for advanced education on payment of fees. There are also three industrial schools for natives—one maintained by the Government,

at which normal fees are charged. The total enrolment in the elementary (mission) schools is (1925) 41,852. There are (1925) 124 pupils in the 8 schools for European children.

EMPLOYMENT. There is no minimum age limit for employment, and small boys under 10 are frequently employed as herds. Street trading is prohibited. Vocational training is provided for native youths in the Government Industrial School at Maseru and at the mission schools at Leloaleng and Masite.

DELINQUENCY. By proclamation made in 1910, sentence of death may not be passed on any person under the age of 16 years. Juveniles are birched for trifling misdemeanours and sent to special juvenile prisons for serious offences. The Court has discretion as to the kind of punishment to be imposed in any case.

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE (*Africa*)

Seat of Administration—Mafeking, Cape Province

The Bechuanaland Protectorate, which is administered under the South African High Commission, has an area estimated at 275,000 square miles, and a population (census of 1921) of 152,983, of whom approximately 150,185 are of Bantu race, 1055 of other coloured races, and 1743 of European race. The number of native children under 16 is estimated at 65,000. The registration of births is not compulsory. Missionary work is carried on by the Church (of England) Missionary Society, the London Missionary Society, the Dutch Reformed Church, and by other bodies.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC. Marriage by purchase is general among the natives, and polygamy is widespread.

CHILD WELFARE. Tribal custom formerly decreed the slaughter of sickly children and the exposure of albinos and the deaf and dumb; those born blind were strangled, and if a mother died in childbirth the infant was buried alive in the same grave. Under British influence, these practices are being abandoned.

EDUCATION. There are 12 State-aided schools for Europeans

and 1 small farm school; 1 school for coloured children at Serowe, supported by the chief, with an attendance of 14, and 85 native State-aided schools, supervised by the missionary societies. The Bakwena, Bangwaketse, and Bamalete tribes contribute voluntarily towards the cost of education in their respective reserves.

Primitive 'bush schools' are still to be found, where, at puberty, boys are ceremonially initiated into manhood and circumcised. Girls, at puberty, are compelled to undergo trials of endurance.

PROTECTORATE OF NORTHERN RHODESIA (*Africa*)

Seat of Administration—Livingstone

Northern Rhodesia, a protectorate under the South African High Commission, has an area of about 291,000 square miles, with a European population of (1925) 4624, and a native (Bantu-Negro) population estimated at 1,140,642. No systematic record of vital statistics has yet been established, but 139 births (mainly among the European population) were recorded in 1925, and during the same year there were 19 deaths of children under 5. Infant vaccination is compulsory within three months of birth.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC. In the case of the European population, English law applies, *q.v.*

CHILD WELFARE. No organised child welfare work is carried on, but the Government takes care of neglected children in the rare event of any cases occurring, and the various foreign missionary societies provide certain medical services.

EDUCATION. School attendance is not compulsory. There are (1926) 11 elementary schools, with 410 pupils, and fees are charged; grants are made to assist pupils to prosecute their secondary education outside the territory.

EMPLOYMENT. There are no legal restrictions on juvenile employment.

DELINQUENCY. Juvenile offenders (under 16) and juvenile adult offenders (16-18) may be committed to a reformatory in the Union of South Africa. The minimum age for sentence to im-

prisonment is 7 (but between 7 and 14 years a child is presumed to be *doli incapax* unless the presumption is rebutted); for sentence to death, the minimum age is 16.

TERRITORY OF SOUTH-WEST AFRICA (*Africa*)

Seat of Administration—Windhoek

The territory of South-West Africa, which is administered by the Union of South Africa under a mandate from the League of Nations, has an area of about 311,820 square miles, and a population of (1924) 332,818, of whom 208,307 are coloured persons, mostly of the Bantu race. The registration of births is not compulsory.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC. A proclamation was issued in 1920, under which the celebration of white marriages was brought into line with Union procedure. Among the Damara and Herero races native customs persist, and marriage is a matter of arrangement between the two families concerned, subject to the consent of the headman of the tribe. The husband must pay the wife's family a number of stock, according to his position, on the birth of each child.

EDUCATION. Educational arrangements in the territory are governed by the Education Proclamation of 1921, which came into force on 1st January 1922, and is an adaptation of Cape Province law. There are 32 public schools (for primary and secondary education), 4 private elementary schools, and 1 private high school. In the 18 former German schools (included in the above enumeration), German is the medium of instruction throughout the elementary stage, but all pupils above Standard I. receive a daily lesson in one of the Union official languages (English and Dutch) as chosen by the parents. This becomes the medium of instruction after Standard VI. has been passed. Primary education is free, but fees are charged for secondary education. There are boarding hostels maintained by the administration. Native education, assisted by State grants, is in the hands of the Church of England and Wesleyan Missions, the Roman Catholic Mission, the Finnish Mission, and the Rhenish Mission. There are 48 aided and 12 non-aided mission schools.

EMPLOYMENT. According to the report of the Administrator, 1922, slavery persists among the tribes of the Okavango River. Children of slaves become slaves and remain in slavery all their lives. Children are bartered for cattle.

TERRITORY OF SWAZILAND (*Africa*)

Seat of Administration—Mbabane

The territory of Swaziland, which is administered under the South African High Commission, has an area of 6678 square miles, and a population of (1921) 112,951, of whom 110,295 are of Bantu race, 451 of other coloured races, and 2205 of European race. The registration of births and deaths among the natives is not enforced. Among the European population births and still-births must be registered within three weeks. The birth-rate is (1925) 25.7 per 1000 of this section of the population, and the infantile mortality rate 32 per 1000 births. Infant vaccination is not compulsory.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC. So far as regards the European population English law (*q.v.*) applies, with certain modifications, the principal difference being that imprisonment for life is a ground for divorce. Illegitimate children are not legitimised by the subsequent intermarriage of their parents.

CHILD WELFARE. There is no organised child welfare work, but certain services in this category are provided by the various missionary societies.

EDUCATION. Elementary education is free and compulsory between 7 and 15. There are 14 schools for Europeans, with 335 pupils, 2 for coloured children (82 pupils), and 136 mission schools (chief among which are those controlled by the Church Missionary Society, the Wesleyan Methodist body, the Church of the Nazarene, and the Roman Catholic and Scandinavian Alliance Missions), with 2958 pupils; and 1 secondary school.

EMPLOYMENT. There are no laws governing juvenile employment, but contracts by minors (under 21) require the sanction of parent or guardian.

DELINQUENCY. The trial of a juvenile offender (under 16) may be held *in camera*, or in some place other than the ordinary court. Juveniles may be sent to a reformatory for not less than two or not more than five years, and may be apprenticed, at the expiration of the sentence, until 18. The minimum age for sentence to imprisonment is eight years, but magistrates are authorised to impose 'moderate corrections' in lieu of imprisonment up to 16. The minimum age for sentence to death is 16.

Colony and Protectorate of Aden [*Asia*]

Seat of Administration—Aden

The colony of Aden comprises the peninsula of Aden proper, and Little Aden, a strip of coast, and Perim Island, a total area of about 80 square miles. The population of Aden proper is about 37,000, and of the whole settlement about 47,000, of whom about 23,000 are Arabs, the majority of the remainder being Somalis. The Colonial Office also exercises political influence over the confederations of tribes inhabiting the interior, as far as the Yemen frontier, and over certain tribes of the Hadramaut coast, covering an area of about 9000 square miles. The island of Sokotra and the Kuria Muria islands are attached to Aden for administrative purposes. The population is about 12,000. The preponderating religion is Mohammedan, and, in the colony, men outnumber women by about two to one. No specific information as to the conditions of child life is available.

EDUCATION

For school statistics see under India, page 52.

Territory of Anglo-Egyptian Sudan [*Africa*]

Seat of Government—Khartoum

Anglo-Egyptian Sudan covers an area of about 1,007,500 square miles, and has a population of (1926) 6,170,000. Complete and reliable statistics as to births and infantile mortality are not available, but taking those for Khartoum as being the most accurate, during the last five years the ratio of deaths under one year to births, exclusive of still-births, is 9·4 per cent.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

In the case of Mohammedans, marriage is legal at puberty, but in other cases the minimum ages are 15 and 13 for males and females respectively. There is no legal provision for divorce, and English law is presumed to prevail except in the case of Mohammedans, who are amenable to the law of their religion. The Mohammedan law of concubinage renders illegitimate children rare, but both under this law and under the civil law the custody of any such children rests with the mother. The Sudan Non-Mohammedan Marriage Ordinance, 1926, legitimises the children of unmarried parents on the intermarriage of the latter, provided that, at the time of conception, there was no legal impediment to such marriage.

CHILD WELFARE

No child welfare work has yet been inaugurated except such as is carried on by the infant clinic held in connection with the Omdurman maternity school, which is maintained by the Government. The average number of attendances at this clinic is 50 per month.

EDUCATION

Education is fairly general in Northern Sudan, but is not compulsory, and children generally complete the elementary stage at about 12 years of age. The schools are maintained by the Government, assisted by a local education rate and voluntary effort. There are (1926) 104 schools, including two industrial workshops, with a total enrolment of 8832. Higher education is offered by one higher school (comprising a school of engineering, a training college for *kadis*, and a teachers' training college and a commercial section), a normal school, and a girls' training college.

EMPLOYMENT

There is no minimum age for employment of children save in cotton-ginning factories and under the Apprenticeship Ordinance, 1908. The minimum age for employment in a cotton factory is 9, and no child under 12 may be employed unless he has been examined by a Government medical officer who has certified his age and that he is fit for such work. Even so, he may not be employed, or even allowed in the workroom, between 7 P.M. and 5 A.M. Under the Apprenticeship Ordinance, boys over 10 and under 16 may be bound apprentice by their guardians, and those

of over 16 by themselves, for not more than five years. Deeds of apprenticeship are subject to the approval of the Governor, and follow English custom in their provisions. Further, no child may be employed for more than 7 hours per day, and at least half an hour's rest is obligatory for any child employed for 6 hours.

DELINQUENCY

All offences by boys under 16 (except offences punishable with death) may be punished with whipping in lieu of any other penalty. If sentenced to imprisonment, boys under 16 are confined in a special juvenile section of Khartoum central prison, where they are taught trades and reading and writing.

LEGISLATION

The principal Sudan statutes affecting children are as follows :—

Sudan Penal Code, Sections 54, 61, 62, 281-287, 289.

Sudan Code of Criminal Procedure, Sections 13, 201, 702.

Apprenticeship Ordinance, 1908.

Cotton Ordinance, 1912.

Colony of the Bahamas [*West Indies*]

Capital—Nassau

The colony of the Bahamas consists of a group of twenty inhabited and many uninhabited islands and rocks. The area is 4404 square miles, and the population is (1925) 56,854. The birth-rate is (1925) 28.4 per 1000. Registration of births is not universally compulsory, but parents are bound to give information 'upon being requested to do so' by the registrar of births and deaths. Infant vaccination is compulsory. The principal religious sects are the Roman Catholic, Church of England, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Baptist.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage without parent's consent is 21 years in either sex, but a widow or widower under that age is not compelled to obtain such consent to re-marriage. Marriage has been subject to civil law since 1908, and the principal impediment is consanguinity. So far as regards divorce and separation,

English law, as in 1843, virtually operates. Subject to the discretion of the court, children under the age of 10 are generally committed to the care of the wife. Children born out of wedlock are not legitimised by the subsequent intermarriage of their parents.

CHILD WELFARE

There has been a child welfare scheme in operation in the Bahamas since the latter part of 1925. The cost of the nurse in charge is borne by the Government, and the work is directed by a committee of ladies; the scheme also receives some measure of private financial support. There are two clinics maintained in the town of Nassau. The physicians give their attention voluntarily, and advise on questions of feeding and hygiene; any children needing medical attention are referred to private practitioners or the general hospital. At present the average attendance at the clinics is about 20, but the numbers are growing steadily. The nurse visits homes and demonstrates such things as the preparation of infant food and any hygienic measures called for by the condition of the home. The scheme is a distinct success. The care of destitute and orphaned children is undertaken by the Government in the Bahamas General Hospital. Medical examination of school children has not been introduced.

EDUCATION

Primary education is free and compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14. There are 7307 pupils in 52 public elementary schools, 3471 in 55 aided schools, 834 in 16 sectarian elementary schools, and 213 in 8 non-sectarian elementary schools. There are also 5 secondary schools with an aggregate of 325 pupils.

EMPLOYMENT

The only restrictions placed on employment are the compulsory school attendance age (14), a lower age in the case of sponge and turtle fishing (13), and the age of 18 for employment in liquor shops. Fatherless children may be apprenticed in certain circumstances between the ages of 10 and 16.

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile delinquents (under 14) may be dealt with under the Probation of Offenders Act, may be whipped, or sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding one month. There are no reforma-

stories in the colony. There is no legal minimum age for sentence to death, but the new Penal Code, which is not yet in operation, fixes the age at 17.

LEGISLATION

The principal colonial statutes relating to children are as follows:—

Education Acts, 1901, 1908, 1922.

Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1913. (Deals, *inter alia*, with child-stealing and cruelty to children.)

Emigrants' Children Act, 1923.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

There are no voluntary efforts specifically on behalf of children, but there are troops of Boy Scouts (Island secretary, The Lodge, Nassau) and of Girl Guides (Island secretary, St. Mary's Villa, Nassau).

Bahrain Islands Protectorate [*Asia*]

Capital—Manama

The group known as the Bahrain Islands (after the largest island, Bahrain—27 miles long by 10 miles broad) forms a British protectorate, and has an aggregate population of about 115,000. Most of the townsmen are Sunni Mohammedans, while the agricultural population and the pearl-fishers are mostly of the Shiah sect. Civilisation is of a primitive order, and no exact statistics are available. The infantile mortality rate is probably about 600 per 1000. Vaccination is not compulsory.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

Marriage and divorce follow the Koranic law common to all Mohammedan states (see page 580).

CHILD WELFARE

The only child welfare work is that of the Mason Memorial Hospital for children, opened in 1926, and maintained partly by the American Mission and partly by local effort.

EDUCATION

There are 2 elementary schools—1 Persian and 1 Arabic—with 120 and 150 pupils respectively.

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum age for regular employment is 14.

DELINQUENCY

No special arrangements are in operation for the dealing with juvenile offenders. The minimum age at which a child may be imprisoned or executed is 14 years.

Crown Colony of Barbados [*West Indies*]*Capital—Bridgetown*

The crown colony of Barbados has an area of 166 square miles, and a population (census 1921) of 156,312, most of whom are negroes. It is one of the most densely populated areas in the world. The birth-rate is (1924) 32.91, 68.2 per cent. of the births being illegitimate. The infantile mortality rate is 298 per 1000 births. 48.9 per cent. of total burials are of children under 5. Registration of births and still-births within 42 days is compulsory. Infant vaccination is not compulsory. The principal religious sects are the Church of England, Wesleyan, Moravian, and Roman Catholic.

CHILD WELFARE

Child welfare work is carried on by voluntary societies, small Government grants in aid being made in certain cases. There are five welfare centres and a general hospital, which has a children's department. Orphan children are admitted to the parish almshouses.

EDUCATION

Education is not compulsory, but no child under 12 may be employed for any wage or reward unless he has passed an approved examination. The schools are maintained by the Government, but a nominal fee of from $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per week per child is charged. There are (1924) 136 public elementary schools with 21,729 pupils, 9 public secondary schools with 787 pupils, and several private schools.

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum age for employment in a factory is 12. The Government awards 12 bursaries annually to suitable candidates of the age of 14, on condition of their becoming apprenticed to

approved master workmen. Classes in vocational training are held in connection with 20 of the public elementary schools.

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile delinquents are committed to reformatories and industrial schools. Sixteen is, in practice, regarded as the minimum age for sentence to imprisonment, and this is the statutory minimum for sentence to death.

LEGISLATION

The principal colonial statutes relating to children are as follows:—

- Offences against the Person Act, 1868.
- Education Act, 1890.
- Reformatory and Industrial School Act, 1890.
- Settlement of the Poor and Bastardy Act, 1897.
- Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act, 1904.
- Liquor Licences Act, 1909.
- Young Persons Protection Act, 1918.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

There are no voluntary efforts specifically relating to children, but the following may be noted:—

- Baby Welfare League.
- Boy Scouts, Island secretary (Mr. G. B. R. Burton), Cambermere School, Bridgetown.
- Girl Guides, Island secretary (Miss R. O'Brien), Government House, Bridgetown.
- Girls' Industrial Union, Bridgetown.
- Mothers' Union.
- Women's Social Welfare League.

Crown Colony of the Bermudas

[*West Indies*]

Capital—Hamilton

The area of the group of islands known as the Bermudas—a crown colony—is 19·3 square miles, and the population is (census of 1925) 27,741. The birth-rate is (1925) 26·9 per 1000. Illegitimate births form (1921) 19·4 per cent. of the total births. The infantile mortality rate is (1921) 143 per 1000 births, whereas ten years earlier it was 164. The predominating religion is that of the Church of England.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The legal minimum age for marriage is 12 for females and 14 for males. There is no colonial divorce law, and English law prevails. Children born out of wedlock have no legal status.

CHILD WELFARE

Child welfare work has not yet been developed.

EDUCATION

Elementary education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 13, but is not free. It is maintained in part by the State and in part by school fees. A few schools have small endowments. The State pays approximately two-thirds of the cost of maintenance, and parents pay one-third in school fees. There are 31 aided schools, with 243 pupils. The only facility for higher education is the teaching of secondary school subjects in 6 of the aided schools.

EMPLOYMENT

Children may be employed from the age of 14 upwards, but there are no laws regulating their employment.

DELINQUENCY

There is no special system in vogue for dealing with juvenile offenders, who are dealt with in the same way as adults.

Colony of British Guiana [South America]*Capital—Georgetown*

The colony of British Guiana, comprising the settlements of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, has an area of approximately 90,000 square miles, and an estimated population of (1925) 304,412, of whom about 10,000 are aborigines. The birth-rate is (1925) 33.5 per 1000, the infantile mortality rate 155 per 1000 births, and the illegitimate birth-rate 17.6 per 1000 of the population. Notification of births (including still-births) to the public health authority is compulsory within 36 hours, and registration is compulsory within 21 days of birth. Vaccination is compulsory within six months of birth. The predominating religious sects are the

Church of England, the Church of Scotland, the Roman Catholic, the Congregational, and the Wesleyan Churches.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The marriage law is framed on and similar to English law, and the legitimation of children *per subsequens matrimonium* is recognised. In the case of persons under 21, who are not widowers or widows, marriage may not take place without the consent of parents or guardians. Divorce is obtainable by husband or wife on the ground of adultery, or malicious desertion with or without adultery. There is no statutory prohibition of the teaching or practice of contraception.

CHILD WELFARE

Child welfare work is carried on under the supervision of a voluntary committee which has received an annual subsidy from the Government since 1914. Certified midwives are employed for the country districts and health visitors for the city of Georgetown. All midwives are subject to registration, and a certain amount of competency is demanded. There are 38 welfare centres and one crèche, the latter at Georgetown. There are no children's hospitals, and no provision is made for dealing with mentally-defective children. Since 1917, when the orphan asylum was abolished, orphan and destitute children have been boarded out with suitable guardians, who receive grants from the Poor Law Commissioners. The de Saffon Trust Fund also provides for a number of legitimate orphans, preferably of white parentage.

EDUCATION

Education is compulsory from 6 to 14 years of age. There are (1925) 221 fully State-aided primary (elementary) schools with 48,805 pupils, of whom 11,339 are East Indians. In addition to these, there are 35 small schools situated in remote and sparsely populated districts, with 1648 pupils, which receive small Government grants. Secondary education is provided in one Government school for boys only, and several private schools, some of which are State-aided. There is also provision for industrial and vocational training. There is an annual State scholarship open to both boys and girls, tenable at a university or college in the British Empire. The whole system of education in the Colony has been investigated by a Commission in whose report, which appeared in September

1925, important changes now under consideration of the Government were recommended.

EMPLOYMENT

No child under 9 may be employed, nor may any child under 12 be employed on school days during school hours.

DELINQUENCY

Juveniles charged with indictable offences are dealt with in the ordinary courts, but the Court in its discretion may deal with any charge other than homicide summarily, unless the child's legal guardian raises objection, subject to certain limitations as to the penalties which may be imposed. No child under 7 is punishable by a court. Youthful male offenders (under 16), not charged with indictable offences, may be committed to the Government Industrial School, where most of the inmates are trained to follow agricultural pursuits, and a certain number in different trades, *i.e.* carpentry, baking, and tailoring. Juveniles sentenced to imprisonment or penal servitude may also be committed to this school at the discretion of the Governor of the colony. The minimum age for sentence to imprisonment is 7, but a child under 16 is rarely so sentenced; the minimum age for sentence to death is 16.

LEGISLATION

The principal current colonial ordinances affecting children are as follows :—

- Industrial and Reformatory Schools Ordinance, 1852.
- Elementary Education Ordinance, 1876.
- Society for the Protection of Children (Incorporation) Ordinance, 1891.
- Bastardy Ordinance, 1903.
- Maintenance Ordinance, 1903.
- Government Industrial School Ordinance, 1907.
- Probation of Offenders Ordinance, 1909.
- Indictable Offences (Procedure) Ordinance, 1893; Amendment Ordinance, 1910.
- Elementary Education Ordinance, 1876; Amendment Ordinance, 1919.
(*Inter alia*, prohibits employment under the age of 9.)

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

The following voluntary efforts, wholly or in part, on behalf of children, may be noted :—

- Boy Scouts, c/o Y.M.C.A., Thomas Lando, Georgetown.
- de Saffon Trust Fund (for orphans).
- Girl Guides, Brickdam, Georgetown.

Crown Colony of British Honduras [Central America]

Capital—Belize

The crown colony of British Honduras has an area of 8598 square miles. The estimated population is (1925) 47,893, and the birth-rate 37·27 per 1000. The infantile mortality rate is (1924) 156 per 1000 births. The illegitimate birth-rate is 16·16 of the population, or 42·12 per cent. of total births. Registration of births is compulsory within 42 days. The predominating religion is the Roman Catholic.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The colonial law is based on English law, but the minimum age for marriage without consent of parent or guardian was reduced in 1925 to 18 in both sexes. Since 1922, children born out of wedlock have been legitimised by the subsequent marriage of their parents. No divorce law exists in the colony. There is no statutory prohibition of the teaching or practice of contraception.

CHILD WELFARE

Since 1920, a baby health campaign has been conducted in Belize by the Universal Negro Improvement Association. In connection therewith, an annual baby health competition was inaugurated in 1922, and mothers are given free instruction in the care of children. There are one welfare centre and one children's hospital.

EDUCATION

Education is compulsory in certain districts between the ages of 6 and 14. There are 60 elementary schools, State-aided, with 6827 pupils on roll (1924); and 9 private unaided schools, with 693 pupils. In the majority of the schools, particularly in the villages, the course of instruction is limited to reading, writing, and arithmetic. In a few schools other subjects are taught, including recitation, singing, physical drill, object lessons, etc. Secondary education is still a private undertaking in connection with religious denominations, and there are 5 schools with 476 pupils.

EMPLOYMENT

No age limit for employment has been fixed by law, and there are no legal restrictions.

DELINQUENCY

Juveniles are brought before the ordinary courts of summary jurisdiction. There is no minimum age for imprisonment, but a child under 12 cannot be imprisoned for more than one month; the minimum age for sentence to death is 16.

Territory of British North Borneo [*Asia*]*Capital—Sandakan*

The territory of British North Borneo has an area of about 31,106 square miles, and a population estimated at (1925) 269,000, consisting mainly of Mohammedan settlers and aboriginal tribes. The number of natives is estimated at 170,000. The birth-rate is (1925) 19.55 per 1000, and the infantile mortality rate 181.36 per 1000 births. Registration of births is, however, imperfect, and it is officially regarded as certain that a large number of births in distant out-stations are never registered. Many of the coast settlers are Mohammedans, and the aborigines are pagans.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

Marriage among the aborigines is governed by tribal law. As to Mohammedan marriage, see page 580.

CHILD WELFARE

Work for the welfare of children is carried on by the missions of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and the Roman Catholic Church and by the Basel Mission.

EDUCATION

The educational provision comprises a Government school for the sons of native chiefs (which has been attended during the past ten years by 21 pupils); 6 Government vernacular schools, with 283 pupils paying a nominal fee of 25 cents per month; and 39 Government-aided mission schools with a total of 1774 pupils, of whom 708 are taught in English, 391 in Chinese, and the remainder in English and Chinese, or English and Dusun. There are also 37 private schools not in receipt of State aid, with 977 pupils.

EMPLOYMENT

No regulations obtain with regard to child labour, and children are employed in the rubber industry.

PROTECTORATE OF BRUNEI (*Asia*)*Capital—Brunei*

The protectorate of Brunei has a population of (1921) 25,454. The registration of births is made compulsory under an enactment of 1923. There was a heavy death-rate of children from cholera (a modified form of cholera) in 1922. Education is not compulsory, and parents are lethargic in the matter.

PROTECTORATE OF SARAWAK (*Asia*)*Capital—Sarawak*

The protectorate of Sarawak has an area of about 42,000 square miles, and a population estimated at 600,000. There are mission schools of the Church of England and the Roman Catholic Church.

Crown Colony of Ceylon [*Asia*]*Capital—Colombo*

The crown colony of Ceylon comprises an area of 25,332 square miles, and has a population estimated (31st Dec. 1925) at 5,009,500, exclusive of the military and the shipping. The number of children under 16 years of age is (census of 1921) 1,862,567. The preponderating race is Sinhalese, which numbers over 3,000,000, but there are nearly 1,000,000 Tamils, and many other races are represented. The birth-rate is (1925) 39·2 per 1000 of the population, and the infantile mortality rate 17·2 per 1000 births. Registration of births is compulsory within 42 days, but a registrar may receive information at any time within three months. In 33 'proclaimed' towns (in which births and deaths are registered by qualified medical registrars) still-births must be registered within the same period. It is incumbent on the parent or guardian of every child aged between 3 months and 12 years, who had no marks of successful vaccination or of smallpox, or who, having such marks, resides in premises in which there is a patient suffering from smallpox, to present it for vaccination or re-vaccination. The majority of the people (61·6 per cent.) are Buddhists, 21·8 per cent. Hindus, 9·9 per cent. Christians, and 6·7 per cent. Mohammedans.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage with consent of parent or guardian is 16 for males and 12 for females, except in the case

of daughters of Europeans or of burghers, when the minimum age is 14. Without consent, the minimum age is 21 in any case. Christian marriages are usually solemnised in church upon a certificate from the registrar that all preliminary conditions required by law have been complied with. Non-Christian marriages are solemnised by the registrar himself, except in the case of Hindus and Mohammedans, who follow the customs of their respective religions, *q.v.* A large number of Hindu marriages and a fair number of Mohammedan marriages are also registered. The principal impediment to native marriage is endogamy. Society among the Sinhalese and Tamils is based on caste, and marriage within one's caste is the essence of the system. Hypergamy (marriage with a person of a different class) is prohibited, but first cousins not only may marry, but generally are expected to. Under the Kandyan marriage law, the principal grounds for divorce are adultery by the wife after the marriage, adultery by the husband coupled with incest and gross cruelty, desertion, and mutual consent. Under the General Marriage Law, the principal grounds for divorce are adultery, malicious desertion, or impotency at the time of marriage. Among the Hindus, divorce is against the principles of religion, though permitted by statute. As to Mohammedan divorce, see page 580. Children born out of wedlock are legitimised by the subsequent intermarriage of their parents.

CHILD WELFARE

Child welfare work is maintained by the Government, by the municipal authorities, and to a small degree by private effort. The Government has maintained an ante-natal clinic since 1921, at the De Soysa Lying-in Home (2365 persons attended from May 1921 to 31st October 1926), and has carried out medical examination of school children in Colombo since 1919. There are now (1927) 3 school medical officers, including 1 lady doctor. This number will shortly be increased to 5, and schools in all the provinces will be visited. The Colombo municipal council has maintained a midwifery service since 1905 and health centres since 1910, and controls 5 dispensaries, the first of which was opened in 1910. During 1925, 887 children born in Colombo were attended by municipal midwives and visited by health visitors. Voluntary effort maintains a crèche and 2 milk depots. There is 1 children's hospital—the Lady Ridgway Hospital, at Colombo—maintained by

the Government. Orphans and other dependent children are cared for solely by voluntary effort, save that certain charitable allowances are paid by the Government to 'deserving persons in poor circumstances,' some of whom may have children to support. A health unit has been established in the town of Kalutara and the neighbouring villages. Ante-natal child welfare work will have special attention. Ante-natal and baby clinics were established in a number of Ceylon hospitals in 1925, and 2745 cases were dealt with from January to September 1926.

EDUCATION

Elementary education is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14, except in the case of Mohammedan and Tamil girls, who may leave school at 10 years of age, and the children of estate labourers, to whom the same provision applies. Education in the vernacular only is free. In English schools fees are charged, but there are many free scholarships. The latest available statistics (1925) are as follows :—

| Type of School. | No. | Enrolment. |
|---------------------------------|-------|------------|
| <i>Government :—</i> | | |
| Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular | 1,142 | 177,782 |
| Elementary English | 17 | 2,076 |
| Secondary | 1 | 594 |
| Higher Grade | — | — |
| <i>Assisted :—</i> | | |
| Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular | 1,787 | 209,903 |
| Elementary English | 155 | 21,807 |
| Secondary | 40 | 18,344 |
| Higher Grade | 18 | 3,798 |
| | 3,160 | 434,304 |

There are kindergarten classes in 842 vernacular schools and in 80 English schools. In addition to the schools maintained and assisted by the Government, there are several private schools recognised but not assisted by the Government, but no statistics are available.

EMPLOYMENT

No child under 14 may be employed in any industrial undertaking, or (with certain exceptions) on a ship, and no woman or young person (under 18) may be employed at night. It is pro-

posed to prohibit the employment on estates of the children of Indian labourers, under 10 years of age.

DELINQUENCY

The law does not recognise as an offence the act of a child under 7, nor of a child above 7 and under 12, who does not understand the nature and consequence of his conduct. Children who are, in the opinion of the court, under 16, and are convicted of offences punishable by fine or imprisonment, may, instead of being so punished, be discharged after admonition, or on probation, or on the execution of a bond to be of good behaviour, may be whipped, or may be sent to a reformatory or certified industrial school. The introduction of the Borstal system is in contemplation. The minimum age for sentence to death is 16.

For a note on the efforts of the police for the reclamation of homeless boys in the streets, see *The International Year Book of Child Care and Protection*, 1925, page 143. This work is being continued and extended.

LEGISLATION

The principal current colonial ordinances relating to children are as follows :—

- Ordinance No. 4 of 1841. (Section 10 provides for the detention of youthful bad characters.)
- Ordinance No. 3 of 1870. (Section 30 provides for the legitimisation of illegitimate children under the Kandyan Marriage Laws.)
- Ordinance No. 2 of 1883. (Section 296A, as amended by Ordinance No. 10 of 1910, Section 2, deals with persons under 16 years of age found guilty of murder.)
- Ordinance No. 2 of 1883. (Sections 303 to 305 deal with causing miscarriage *mala fide*.)
- Ordinance No. 2 of 1883. (Sections 306 and 307 deal with preventing a child being born alive or causing it to die after birth.)
- Ordinance No. 2 of 1883. (Section 308 deals with exposure and abandonment of a child under 12 years.)
- Ordinance No. 1 of 1886 and amending Ordinances. (Deal with punishment and reformation of youthful offenders, and establishment of reformatory and industrial schools for their benefit.)
- Ordinance No. 20 of 1886. (Sections 6 and 8 provide for the vaccination of children.)
- Ordinance No. 24 of 1890. (Section 10 provides for the transfer of youthful offenders from prison to reformatory or certified industrial school.)
- Ordinance No. 1 of 1895 and amending Ordinances. (Registration of births and deaths.)
- Ordinance No. 19 of 1907. (Section 16 defines the prohibited age of marriage.)

Ordinance No. 19 of 1907. (Section 22 deals with the legitimisation of illegitimate children.)

Ordinance No. 21 of 1909. (Prohibits smoking by juveniles.)

Ordinance No. 6 of 1923. (Employment of women, young persons, and children.)

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

The principal voluntary activities on behalf of children are as follows :—

- Badulla Girls' Industrial Home and Orphanage.
- Boys' Industrial Home and Orphanage, Wellawatte.
- Boys' Industrial School, Jaffna.
- Boys' Orphanage, Jaffna.
- Buona Vista Orphanage for Girls, Galle.
- Ceylon National Orphanage, Gampaha.
- Colombo Industrial School.
- Deaf and Blind School, Mount Lavinia.
- Dr. Barnardo's Homes for Destitute Children.
- Girls' Industrial School, Jaffna.
- Girls' Industrial School, Nuwara Eliya.
- Girls' Orphanage, Jaffna.
- Girls' Weaving School, Horetuduwa, Moratuwa, with branches at Kehelwatte and Panadure.
- Hewavitarne Weaving School, Rajagiriya, Colombo.
- Industrial School, Galle.
- Lorenz College Industries Branch, Colombo.
- Mallika Home for Destitute Women and Children, Bambalapitiya.
- Orphanage, Anuradhapura.
- Orphanage for Boys, Mount Lavinia.
- Orphanage School for Boys, Wahacotta.
- Orphanage for Girls, Kandy.
- Orphanage for Girls, Matale.
- Orphanages for Girls attached to the Convents at Kotahena, Moratuwa, Negombo, Wennappuwa, Kurunegala, and Kalamulla.
- St. Francis Xavier Orphanage, Negombo.
- St. Margaret's Orphanage for Girls, Polwatta.
- St. Vincent's Home, Maggona.
- St. Vincent's Nursery and Home, Halpatota, Dodanduwa.
- St. Vincent's Orphanage and Industrial School for Boys.
- Sri Lankadhara Society, Ltd., Girls' Home, Wellawatte.
- The Dias Abevasinghe Orphanage, Galle.
- Wesleyan Girls' Boarding School and Orphanage, Kandy.

Colony of Cyprus [*Asia*]

Capital—Nicosia

The colony of Cyprus has an area of 3584 square miles, and a population estimated at (1925) 330,601, of whom about 113,000

are children aged 15 and under. The birth-rate is (1925) 23.6 per 1000 of the population, and the infantile mortality rate 144.9 per 1000 births. Registration of births is compulsory. Still-births are not notifiable. Infant vaccination is not compulsory. The predominating religious body is the Cypriot Greek Orthodox Church.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage is 18 for males and 14 for females. Marriage of Greek Orthodox persons is subject only to ecclesiastical law, but that of other Christians is subject both to civil and to ecclesiastical law. Among the impediments to marriage are 'spiritual relationship' (e.g. baptism), relationship by adoption, and betrothal to another, accompanied by benediction. The principal grounds for divorce are adultery, apostasy from the Christian religion, the fact that either parent becomes the god-parent of his or her child, disappearance of the husband, wilful abandonment of either husband or wife by the other, or impotence on the part of the husband. Decision as to who should be entrusted with the custody of the children is left to the judge; it has been held by the Supreme Court that the principle of confiding the children to the custody of the innocent party is founded on the fact that regard should be had to the welfare of the children. Children born out of wedlock are legitimised by the subsequent intermarriage of their parents. The teaching and practice of contraception are prohibited by ecclesiastical law only.

CHILD WELFARE

Since 1925, advice has been given to mothers and expectant mothers at the Government dispensary at Nicosia. There are no special hospitals for children, but they are treated at all the district hospitals. There is an orphanage at Nicosia supported by the churches and voluntary effort.

EDUCATION

Elementary education is not compulsory, but is free to all who choose to attend school. There are (1925) 852 elementary schools, of which 569 are Greek-Christian, 270 Mohammedan, 3 Armenian, 4 Maronite, 5 Roman Catholic, and 1 Jewish, with a total of 48,055 pupils. Facilities for secondary education comprise 4 gymnasiums, a commercial lyceum, 1 seminary, 8 Greek high schools for boys

and 1 for girls, 1 Moslem high school for boys and 1 for girls. The elementary schools are State-aided.

EMPLOYMENT

There are no statutory or other regulations with regard to juvenile employment.

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile offenders are proceeded against in the ordinary courts. There is no age limit for imprisonment, but the Governor may remit sentences of imprisonment on children under 14. There is a juvenile prison (for persons under 21) at Athalassa, near Nicosia. Sentence of death may not be passed on a person under 16.

Crown Colony of the Falkland Islands

[*South America*]

Principal Town—Stanley

The crown colony of the Falkland Islands consists of East Falkland and West Falkland surrounded by a group of smaller islands. The total area is 4618 square miles, earlier estimates having been much overstated. The population (1925) is 2252, and the birth-rate is 17.76 per 1000. The colony is inhabited almost exclusively by people of pure British descent. The population of South Georgia, one of the dependent islands, is not included in the foregoing figures; it is estimated (1925) at about 1337, of whom only three are females, and most of the inhabitants are of Swedish or Norwegian origin.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

English law prevails.

CHILD WELFARE

While no child welfare work is undertaken, the health of the children is reported to be good. No sickness of a serious character occurred during 1925, the last year for which reports are available, and poverty is practically non-existent.

EDUCATION

The education of children between the ages of 5 and 14 is compulsory. Many difficulties are attendant on the provision of

educational facilities for children in the outlying settlements. Travelling teachers spend from 2 to 6 weeks at each place during the year, and in 1923 a scheme was inaugurated by which the Government undertook to lodge, educate, and board children from the country districts at a cost to the parents of £1 a month. A subsidy of £2 a month was also offered, to be paid to friends or relations of parents who preferred that their children should live with them rather than at the Government hostel. During 1925 there were 177 pupils in the Government school at Stanley, 69 in the Roman Catholic school at Stanley, 28 children taught by Government travelling teachers, and 74 by the Falkland Islands Company's teachers, making an aggregate of 348 pupils. There is no provision for secondary education.

LEGISLATION

The principal colonial ordinance affecting children is the Public Education Ordinance, 1909.

Colony of Fiji [*Australasia*]

Seat of Administration—Suva

The colony of Fiji comprises a group of about 250 islands (about 80 inhabited), the total area being 7083 square miles. The population is estimated at (1925) 169,667. Among Europeans the birth-rate is (1925) 16.68; among Fijians, 32.29; Indians, 33.14; half-castes, 29.65. The birth-rate of the aggregate population is 32.36 per 1000, and the infantile mortality rate is 172.26 per 1000 births. Registration of births and of still-births is compulsory within 2 months. Vaccination is nominally compulsory on all, but in practice only Fijian infants are vaccinated. The predominating religious sects are the Methodist (78,944 adherents) and the Roman Catholic (11,564).

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

Marriage is regulated by a special ordinance. The minimum legal age for marriage of a female of Indian origin is 15, save with the consent of the parent or the Agent-General of Immigration, when the minimum age is 13. The minimum age for males is 16. For Fijians, the minimum age without parent's consent is 18, and for others without such consent it is 21. *Legitimatio per subse-*

quens matrimonium obtains. In divorce matters, the law of England prevails, except as regards the divorce of Fijians and Indians, in which cases there are special ordinances.

CHILD WELFARE

Two child welfare centres and 2 orphanages are maintained by missionary societies.

EDUCATION

Education is compulsory for Fijians and for Europeans in certain districts between the ages of 5 and 15 years, and generally speaking it is free. The Methodist and Roman Catholic Missions maintain schools which are subsidised by the Government, which also maintains its own schools. There are (1925) 11 schools for Europeans, with 728 pupils; 1000 for Fijians, with 16,633 pupils; and 44 for Indians, with 1934 pupils.

EMPLOYMENT

No regulations regarding juvenile employment have been made, but such employment is rare.

DELINQUENCY

So far as possible, juvenile offenders (between 5 and 16 years of age) are placed on probation, but they may be whipped or detained in custody. The minimum age for sentence to death is 16.

Crown Colony and Protectorate of the Gambia [*Africa*]

Capital—Bathurst

The crown colony of the Gambia has an area of 4 square miles, and a population of (1925) 9919, of whom 2507 are children of 15 and under. The birth-rate is (1925) 22.41 per 1000 of the population, and 30.4 per 1000 of the births are illegitimate. The infantile mortality rate is 317 per 1000. Registration of births is compulsory within 14 days, and still-births are registrable as deaths only. Vaccination is compulsory. The protectorate, which includes a number of petty kingdoms, has an area of 4130 square

miles, and a population of about 200,000. The predominating religion is Mohammedanism.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

Among non-Mohammedans, English law prevails regarding marriage and divorce. Illegitimate children are not legitimised by the subsequent intermarriage of their parents, and the mother is responsible for their care. As to Mohammedan marriages, see page 580.

CHILD WELFARE

Child welfare work is maintained entirely by the Government. There is a child welfare clinic at the Colonial Hospital, Bathurst, which was opened in 1923, and a maternity ward, opened in 1924. There are no special children's hospitals, but children are treated at the Government Hospital.

EDUCATION

Elementary education is not compulsory, and in some of the schools small fees are charged. There are 6 elementary schools, of which 2 are Roman Catholic, 1 Anglican, 3 Wesleyan, and 1 Mohammedan, with an aggregate of (1925) 1674 pupils. The Government gives grants to these schools, the Mohammedan school being entirely maintained by the Government. The Wesleyans also maintain 2 secondary schools, 1 for boys with (1925) 28 pupils, and 1 for girls with 48 pupils. There is also a Roman Catholic secondary school for girls with (1925) 45 pupils. Scholarships from the elementary schools to the secondary school and to Fourah Bay College, Sierra Leone, are available. There is a special kindergarten class in the Wesleyan Girls' Secondary School, and infants also attend the elementary school. There are no special schools for defective children.

EMPLOYMENT

No restrictions regulating the employment of children have been made.

DELINQUENCY

Children of from 7 to 16 charged with any offence other than homicide may not be sentenced to a period of imprisonment longer than 3 months. The minimum age at which a child may be sentenced to death is 16.

LEGISLATION

The only colonial ordinances relating to children are as follows :—

The Children (Criminal Law Amendment) Ordinance, 1909.
Bathurst Police Court Ordinance, 1916 (Sections 18 and 19).

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

There are troops of Boy Scouts (P.O. Box 12, Marine Parade, Bathurst) and of Girl Guides (Edina House, Bathurst).

Crown Colony of Gibraltar [*Europe*]*Capital—City of Gibraltar*

The crown colony of Gibraltar covers about $1\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, the area of the city being about 105 acres. The estimated fixed civil population is (1925) 17,288, to which must be added some 6500 residents in the neighbouring Spanish town of La Linea de la Concepcion who come into Gibraltar daily. Owing to its small size, the colony suffers from overcrowding, but efforts are being made to prevent congestion and to improve existing housing accommodation. The birth-rate amongst the fixed civil population is (1925) 23 per 1000, and the infantile mortality rate 83.3 per 1000 births. About 67 per cent. of live births are attended by certified midwives. The registration of births and deaths is compulsory. Primary vaccination and re-vaccination at the age of 12 are compulsory.

CHILD WELFARE

Child welfare work is subsidised by the Government, and there is one welfare centre. The centre is open on alternate Thursday afternoons, and the average number of mothers bringing their children on these occasions is 60. During the year under review, 186 visits were paid by the trained nurse of the centre to the homes of children. Milk and Virol are granted either free or at reduced cost to nursing mothers and to infants under 2 years of age where the income falls below a certain standard. School children are subject to periodical inspection by the school nurse, and the schools are also visited by the assistant surgeons from the Colonial Hospital. Needy children are cared for under the Destitute, Sick, and Tuberculosis Scheme, which is subsidised by

the Government, and by charitable organisations co-ordinated therewith. The Gibraltar Soup Kitchen, a voluntary organisation, supplies hot soup for children of the poor, and the Colonial Hospital provides treatment for children (761 in 1925).

EDUCATION

Education is compulsory between the ages of 5 and 14 years, and there are (1925) 14 Government-aided elementary schools with 2610 pupils, and 5 secondary schools.

LEGISLATION

The principal current ordinances relating to children are as follows :—

Vaccination Ordinances, 1887 and 1906.

Midwives Ordinance, 1907.

Public Health Ordinance, 1907.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the principal voluntary efforts for the welfare of children are the following :—

Colonial Hospital (Maternity and Children's Wards).

Gibraltar Needlework Guild (provides clothing for infants and expectant mothers).

Gibraltar Soup Kitchen.

Gold Coast Colony [*Africa*]

Seat of Government—Accra

The Gold Coast Colony, with the Ashanti Protectorate and the Northern Territories, covers an area of about 80,000 square miles, and has a population of (1921) 2,299,961. The birth-rate (1926) is 19·4 per 1000, and deaths of infants under 1 year represent 200·68 per 1000 total deaths in the 19 registration districts. Illegitimate births are not registered; registration of other births is compulsory within 14 days in certain districts only, and still-births are also notifiable in these areas. Infant vaccination is not compulsory except on the outbreak of smallpox, and then in a particular town or place as declared by the Governor. The majority of the inhabitants are pagans.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The common law of England prevails, subject to modification by local ordinances. A child born before the intermarriage of its parents and not conceived in adultery (which does not include intercourse between a man married according to native law and an unmarried woman) is legitimised by such intermarriage. Mohammedan marriages are governed by Mohammedan law, *q.v.* (p. 580), and the marriage of pagan natives by native custom, when not repugnant to any local ordinance.

CHILD WELFARE

There are 2 dispensaries for children, 1 children's hospital, and beds are available in all the Government hospitals. There are also 2 welfare centres which have been in existence since 1924 only. The work is maintained by the Government. School medical examination is not compulsory, but is carried out where possible, and it is hoped to extend this service in the future.

EDUCATION

Education is not compulsory. Small fees are charged and the Government provides a subsidy. There are 241 schools on the Government inspection list, of which 20 are Government schools, while 213 receive grants-in-aid. The assisted schools are chiefly under the control of missionary societies, of which the principal are the Church (of England) Missionary Society, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the African Methodist Episcopal Zionist Mission, Scottish Mission, Wesleyan Mission, and various missions of the Roman Catholic Church. The total number of children on the roll is (1925) 32,827, of whom 6502 are girls. At the Government Technical School, Accra, instruction is given in carpentry, joinery, and general engineering. There are 84 pupils in residence. There are 4 junior trade schools at which woodwork, metalwork, masonry, and agriculture are taught. The Prince of Wales's College and School, at Achimota, near Accra, opened in 1925 and maintained under the direction of the Colonial Office, will form (according to the Governor of the Colony, Sir Gordon Guggisberg) 'the model for all education in the country.' The College provides a centre of training for teachers and for the various professions, and will ultimately become, it is hoped, the University of the Gold Coast. The aim

of the Institution is stated to be not to denationalise the natives but (again to quote the Governor) 'to graft skilfully on to their national characteristics the best attributes of modern civilisation.' Character training and respect for native traditions through the study of African history and folklore figure prominently in the curricula.

EMPLOYMENT

No child may be employed at sea under the age of 14, and apprenticeship is subject to certain regulations, but no minimum age has been fixed for other kinds of employment.

DELINQUENCY

Delinquent children are dealt with by native law and custom, so long as it is not repugnant to civilised ideas. English law (*q.v.*) applies with regard to the minimum ages at which a child may be imprisoned and sentenced to death.

TERRITORY OF TOGOLAND (*Africa*)

The territory covered by the former German colony of Togoland has an area of 33,700 square miles, and the population, in 1913, was estimated at 1,032,000. It is now divided between the British and the French. The British sphere covers about 12,600 square miles, and is attached to the Gold Coast Colony for administrative purposes. The population (census of 1921) is 188,265. As to the French territory, see page 284.

There is a Government school, with about 120 pupils, and 100 missionary schools, with (1926) about 3000 pupils.

Colony of Grenada [*West Indies*]

Capital—St. George's

The colony of Grenada has an area of 133 square miles, and a population of (1925) 70,184. There are (1921) 28,106 children of 15 and under. The birth-rate is (1925) 33.54 per 1000 of the population, and the illegitimate birth-rate 12.78 per 1000 of the population. The infantile mortality rate is 116 per 1000 births. Registration of births is compulsory within 14 days, and still-births

are notifiable. Vaccination is compulsory. The predominating religion is Roman Catholic.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage is 16 for both sexes with parent's consent, 21 without such consent. The impediments to marriage and grounds for divorce follow English law. Illegitimate children are not legitimised by the subsequent intermarriage of their parents, and the father is responsible for their maintenance.

CHILD WELFARE

There is one infant welfare centre in St. George's, established in 1924, and a crèche was opened in January 1925, both institutions being maintained by voluntary funds with a subsidy from the Government. In 1927, 14 stations, each with a resident district nurse (a trained midwife), were opened in the eight medical districts of the colony. The nurse is obliged to visit all new-born infants in her area, and to promote infant welfare in the homes; she receives a bonus for every infant successfully reared during the first year. There are no special hospitals for children.

EDUCATION

Elementary education is free and compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14. Various religious denominations provide their own school buildings and a small proportion of the running expenses. There are 11 Government schools, of which 1 is a secondary school for boys, and 50 private schools with Government aid, of which 10 are infant schools, and 2 secondary schools for girls.

EMPLOYMENT

There are no restrictions regulating the employment of children.

DELINQUENCY

No special system for dealing with juvenile delinquents obtains, and the minimum age at which a child may be sentenced to imprisonment is 7 years, or to death, 16.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

There is a troop of Boy Scouts—Secretary, Box 108, St. George's.

Three companies of Girl Guides have been established—Secretary, Box 77, St. George's.

Crown Colony of Hong Kong [*Asia*]

Capital—Victoria

The crown colony of Hong Kong consists of the island of that name, the peninsula of Kowloon, and the so-called New Territories, which are held on lease from the Chinese Government for a period of 99 years from 1898. The area of the island is about 32 square miles, that of the Kowloon peninsula about 2½ square miles, and that of the leased New Territories about 282 square miles. The civil population is (1925) 874,420, of whom 857,920 are Chinese. In 1921 there were about 155,427 children of all nationalities between 6 and 18 years of age. The birth-rate for the non-Chinese community is 25.88 per 1000, and that for the Chinese is 5.68 per 1000, but the latter figure is misleading, because many births are never registered. Moreover, the birth-rate, in both cases, is calculated only on the population of Hong Kong and Kowloon, the New Territories being without the jurisdiction of the sanitary authorities.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The colony is subject to the laws of England with local modification.

CHILD WELFARE

Medical inspection of school children obtains in the English schools, eyesight tests are systematically made in the Chinese schools, and the principal grant-aided schools are subject to inspection by their own doctors. The Government maintains a maternity hospital and also a hospital for women and children, and subsidises the Chinese public dispensaries, two convents which maintain hospital departments, and other institutions. There is also one child welfare centre maintained by voluntary effort. Much suffering and death among children are caused by overcrowding in urban areas and the consequent prevalence of infectious disease. Destitute and abandoned children are cared for in the convents or at the West Point orphanage.

EDUCATION

Education is not compulsory, but all schools are subject to State inspection. The total number of pupils on the registers of schools in the colony, excluding St. Stephen's Colleges for boys and girls, is 47,933, as follows:—

| TYPE OF SCHOOL | ENROLMENT. | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| | English Schools. | Vernacular Schools. | Total. |
| Government schools | 5,987 | 41 | 6,028 |
| Military schools | 142 | ... | 142 |
| Excluded private schools | 256 | ... | 256 |
| Grant schools | 4,297 | 1,076 | 5,373 |
| Controlled private schools | 5,701 | 31,836 | 37,537 |
| Technical institutes | 597 | ... | 597 |
| Total | 16,980 | 32,953 | 49,933 |

Technical institutes afford higher education for pupils who have left school. The St. Stephen's Colleges have an attendance of 125 boys and 156 girls. About 23 per cent. of all children and young persons between the ages of 6 and 18 are registered in the schools.

EMPLOYMENT

No child under 15 may be employed in certain specified dangerous trades, no child under 12 in carrying coal, etc., and no child under 10 in a factory, or (if a girl) in domestic service. No child may work in any industrial undertaking for more than 5 hours continuously, or more than 9 hours in any period of 24.

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile offenders are committed to prison, and some are also whipped. The minimum age for sentence to imprisonment is 7, and to death 16.

LEGISLATION

The principal ordinances relating wholly or in part to children are as follows:—

- Female Domestic Service Ordinance.
- Juvenile Labour Ordinance.

P6 Leung Kuk Ordinance.
 Women and Girls' Protection Ordinance.
 Young Persons (Death Sentence) Ordinance.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the principal voluntary efforts, wholly or in part, on behalf of children, are the following :—

Boy-Scouts, 5 Leighton Hill, Happy Valley.
 Chinese Public Dispensaries. (Receive sick infants.)
 French Convent } (Both of these institutions care for abandoned and sick
 Italian Convent } children.)
 Girl Guides, 4 Thorpe Manor, May Road, Victoria.
 P6 Leung Kuk. (A Chinese society for suppressing kidnapping and traffic
 in human beings.)

Crown Colony of Jamaica [*West Indies*]

Capital—Kingston

The crown colony of Jamaica has an area of 4207 square miles, and a population of (1925) 916,620. The birth-rate is (1925) 34.6 per 1000, and the infantile mortality rate 173 per 1000 births; the illegitimate birth-rate 718.9 per 1000 of total births. The approximate number of children aged 15 years of age or under is (1921) 337,663. Registration of births is compulsory within one year. Still-births are not notifiable, and infant vaccination is not compulsory. In religion, 31.5 per cent. of the population are (1921) members of the Church of England, 26.1 per cent. are Baptists, 10.3 Wesleyans, 6.5 Presbyterians, 4.1 Moravians, 3.3 Roman Catholics.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

English law operates, subject to modification as to procedure, by colonial statutes. Illegitimate children are legitimised by the subsequent intermarriage of their parents.

CHILD WELFARE

Child welfare work on a voluntary basis has been initiated by the Child Saving League of Kingston. The work is subsidised by a small municipal grant. There are 3 welfare or feeding centres.

During 1924, 112 children were dealt with at crèches, 211 at centres, 425 homes were visited, 879 mothers were given advice, 168 expectant mothers were examined, and 88 hospital tickets issued. Medical examination of school children is not compulsory. There are no special children's hospitals, but provision is made for the treatment of children in the general hospitals. There are two homes for destitute children of both sexes, maintained by public funds, and a Home for Girls under the Presbyterian denomination. Destitute children are frequently committed to the Industrial Schools, of which there are 9, some of which were primarily orphanages. Cases of neglect and of offences against children are dealt with under the Prevention of Cruelty to Children Law.

EDUCATION

Elementary education is free, and is compulsory, in 14 areas, between the ages of 7 and 14. There are (1925) 679 schools, most of the buildings being the property of various religious denominations, with 117,874 pupils. The Government gives grants for salaries, appliances, etc., and in aid of the buildings. There are (1925) 16 secondary schools in receipt of Government grants, with 1830 pupils; 1 technical and continuation school, with 275 whole-time pupils and 557 part-time pupils; a farm school, with 29 pupils; and a continuation and domestic training school for girls, with 45 pupils. Scholarships are available at all these schools. There are 23 infant departments, chiefly in Kingston and the principal towns; and many private schools, but statistics are not available. There are no special schools for defective children.

EMPLOYMENT

There are no restrictions regarding the employment of children except in sugar mills, where the minimum age for employment is 16 years.

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile delinquents may be committed to the Government industrial schools, which are under the charge of the director of prisons. The minimum age at which a child may be sentenced to imprisonment is 7 years, and to death, 16 years.

LEGISLATION

Among the principal statutes dealing with children are the following :—

Section 3 of Law 37 of 1888. (Regulates minimum age for employment in sugar mills.)

Law 9 of 1896, Prevention of Cruelty to Children Law.

Law 25 of 1904, Young Criminals Punishment Law (amended by Law 14 of 1909).

Law 34 of 1909. (Regulates legitimation.)

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

The principal voluntary efforts for the welfare of children are the Child Saving League, and the Women's Social Service Association. There is also a committee of the Save the Children Fund in Kingston, and there are troops of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS (*West Indies*)*Seat of Administration—Grand Turk*

The Turks and Caicos Islands, a dependency under the Government of Jamaica, comprise about 30 small islands, the area being 165½ square miles. Only 8 of the islands are inhabited, the total population being (1921) 5612. The birth-rate is (1925) 32·8 per 1000. Education is free in the Government schools, of which there are 10 elementary and 1 secondary. The number of pupils attending these 11 schools is (1926) 945, while 151 children attend private schools.

CAYMAN ISLANDS (*West Indies*)*Capital—Georgetown*

The Cayman Islands are also a dependency of Jamaica, with a total population of (1921) 5253. Elementary education is officially reported to be established on satisfactory lines, 20 per cent. of the revenue being allocated to this service, and 1079 pupils attending the public and private schools in 1925.

Kenya Colony and Protectorate [*Africa*]

Capital—Nairobi

The crown colony and the protectorate of Kenya comprise an area of 242,860 square miles, the protectorate (2200 square miles) forming part of the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar, from whom it is leased. At the census in 1921 the following population figures were obtained: Europeans, 9651; Indians, 22,822; Goans, 2431; Arabs, 10,102; others, 627—an aggregate of 45,633. The native population is estimated at 2,500,000. The registration of births and deaths is not compulsory, save for Europeans, and it is impossible to furnish reliable statistics as to the birth-rates among Asiatics and Africans. Paganism prevails among the mass of the population, but there are many Mohammedans on the coast, and numerous Christian missions are at work.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

So far as the European and Christianised portions of the population are concerned, English law obtains, but the prevailing religious beliefs are pagan, and native customs and laws are tolerated where not repugnant to civilisation. Marriage is, virtually, by purchase, and marriages are frequently arranged, during the girl's infancy, by her father. At 11 or 12, among the Kikuyu tribe, girls are initiated by painful mutilations as members of the tribe. These mutilations have the effect of adding to the pain of subsequent childbirth. At widowhood, a married woman passes to her husband's legatee, but she may be re-sold.

CHILD WELFARE

Medical inspection of school children is carried out regularly in the European schools at Nairobi and Nakuru, and in the Nairobi Indian and the Machakas native schools. Two trained nurses are maintained by the Government—one at Nairobi and one at Mombasa. The many missionary societies engaged in the area include medical work for children in their activities. The death-rate among infants is very high. Missionaries report that scarcely a woman is to be found who has not lost one or more babies at birth and from 1 to 5 in infancy. Children may be sold in infancy against the mother's will. At about the age of 4, girls

begin to work by carrying the baby to and from the fields and by helping in the mechanical labour of weeding, wool-gathering, and watering, which falls to the lot of the women. In the Kikuyu country, games for children are almost unknown. At the instance of the Hon. Lady Grigg, wife of the Governor, child welfare work in the colony is (1927) being considerably developed.

EDUCATION

The work of the education administration falls under three heads: (a) European, (b) Indian, and (c) Arab or native education. Of European schools there are (1924) 3 Government schools, with an aggregate enrolment of 421 pupils, and a variable number of farm schools, with approximately 74 pupils; there are also 4 assisted schools (including 1 high school), with an enrolment of 79. There are two Government schools for Indians, with an enrolment of 687, and 13 assisted schools, with an enrolment of 796. The Arab and native schools comprise 4 Government schools (411 on the roll), 4 village schools (135 on the roll), 19 police schools (1587 on the roll), and 11 assisted mission schools (mostly under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society), with an enrolment of about 900 pupils. The vastly preponderating number of Africans presents the greatest educational problem.

EMPLOYMENT

There are no legal restrictions as to juvenile labour, but no child under 14 may take out a hawker's licence, and none under 16 can enter into a valid contract. Children from 6 years upwards are employed on light casual labour such as coffee-packing. Technical training, outside the scope of the Education Department, is afforded to 58 Africans in the Public Works Department apprentice school, to a large but indefinite number in the workshops of the Uganda Railway, and by the missionary societies.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

In addition to the missionary societies, the following may also be noted:—

- Boy Scouts, P.O. Box 102, Nairobi.
- Girl Guides, Nairobi.
- Lady Northey Home, Nairobi.
- League of Mercy, Nairobi.
- Salvation Army, P.O. Box 575, Nairobi.

Crown Colony of the Leeward Islands [*West Indies*]

Seat of Government—Antigua

The crown colony of the Leeward Islands comprises the presidencies of Antigua (with Barbuda and Redonda), St. Christopher (with Nevis and Anguilla), Dominica, Montserrat, and the Virgin Islands (with Sombrero), with a total area of about 715 square miles and a population (1921) of 122,242. The principal religious bodies are the Church of England, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Moravian. Marriage law throughout the colony rests on that of England.

The Presidency of Antigua has a total area of 108 square miles and a population of (1921) 29,767. Registration of births within 30 days is compulsory, and the birth-rate is (1925) 37.49 per 1000, 78.55 per cent. of the births being illegitimate. Public nurseries, provided under Act of Legislative Council, have been in existence since 1883. Education is compulsory, and there are 19 public elementary schools, all under Government control. Agricultural training is also given under Government control. The principal Colonial Acts relating to children are as follows:—

- Public Nurseries Act, 1883.
- Government Schools Act, 1895.
- Children (Emigration) Ordinance, 1919.
- Maintenance of Children Ordinance, 1919.

The St. Christopher (otherwise St. Kitts) Presidency has a total area of 150 square miles, and a population (1921) of 38,214. There are 33 schools, all under Government control.

The Presidency of Montserrat has an area of 32 square miles, and a population (1921) of 12,120. Education is compulsory, and the majority of the schools are managed by the Church of England, to which most of the islanders belong. The Roman Catholic and Wesleyan Methodist Churches, however, also support schools.

The Virgin Islands Presidency, comprising some 30 islands, has a total area of about 58 square miles, and a population (1921) of 5082.

Malaya [*Asia*]

The Malay Peninsula, from the southern boundary of Siam to the Strait of Singapore, is within the British sphere, and has a total estimated population of (1922) 3,437,841, of whom about 15,000 are Europeans. The area is divided into the following administrative groups, which are dealt with severally below:— (1) The Straits Settlements, (2) the Federated Malay States, (3) the Unfederated Malay States, (4) the Protected State of Johore.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

Conditions of marriage and divorce are practically uniform throughout Malaya. The British Administration allows the continued observance of native customs where they are not inimical to social welfare. The Malays are Sunni Mohammedans, and their marriage laws are in accordance with the tenets of the faith, but polygamy is rare except among the wealthy classes. Among the Indians the custom of child marriage obtains, though not to the same degree as in India. In the whole of British Malaya, with an Indian population of about 100,000, 234 boys and 2013 girls under the age of 15 were returned as married at the census of 1921, and all these were over 10. Child marriage is discouraged by the Government. The majority of Chinese are monogamous, but the wealthier members of the community take concubines or secondary wives (*t'sip*), whose children are legitimate.

CROWN COLONY OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

(*Asia*)

Capital—Singapore

The 'Straits Settlements' is the collective name given to the British possessions, forming a crown colony, on or adjacent to the Malay Peninsula, as differentiated from the Federated Malay States (*q.v.*). The colony comprises Singapore, Penang (including Province Wellesley and the Dindings), and Malacca, with the Cocos Islands and Christmas Island. The total area of the colony, with dependencies, is about 1600 square miles. The population is estimated at (1924) 960,952, including about 275,000 Malays, 435,000 Chinese, and nearly 50,000 Indians. The Chinese and Indian element is practically all immigrant, and of the women a

comparatively small number marry and have children. The birth-rate is (1924) 32.29 per 1000, and the infantile mortality rate 204.76 per 1000 births. Registration of births is compulsory within 14 days, and notification to the public health authorities is also compulsory. Still-births are recorded in a separate register. Infant vaccination is compulsory.

CHILD WELFARE. Systematic medical inspection of schools and pupils has been started in all the Settlements, but shortage of medical officers has prevented its being carried out with completeness or continuity. Physical instruction plays an important part in the curriculum of most of the schools. Orphaned and neglected children are cared for by the Children's Aid Society.

EDUCATION. There are 11 Government English schools, with 5079 pupils; 31 aided English schools, with 14,078 pupils; 10 aided vernacular schools, with 554 pupils; and 195 Government vernacular schools, with 14,943 pupils. Attendance is compulsory at the vernacular schools for Malays, and the instruction is free. The number of pupils in English secondary schools is 1095, of whom about 10 per cent. receive free tuition. There are also evening classes.

DELINQUENCY. There is 1 reformatory for the reception of boys and youths between the ages of about 11 and 20.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES (*Asia*)

Seat of Administration—Kuala Lumpur

The Federated Malay States comprise Pĕrak, Sĕlĕngor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, covering an area of 27,648 square miles. The population is estimated at (1925) 1,447,243, and at the census of 1921 there were 348,646 children under 15 enumerated. The birth-rate is (1925) 28.89 per 1000, and the infantile mortality rate (1925) 177.17 per 1000 births. Registration of births is compulsory within 14 days, and still-births are not notifiable. Infant vaccination is compulsory. The prevailing religions are Mohammedanism and Hinduism.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC. See general note on conditions in Malaya, *ante*. At the census of 1921, 102 boys and 987 girls, all Indians, between the ages of 10 and 15 were returned as married.

There is no statutory minimum age for marriage. Christians under 21 may not marry without the consent of their parents. In the case of Hindus and others, if the marriage is registered, which is optional, the consent of the parent or guardian is required if either party is under 18. The mother is responsible for the care of illegitimate children, and such children are not legitimised by the subsequent intermarriage of their parents.

CHILD WELFARE. The Government initiated child welfare work at the beginning of 1922. An Infant Welfare Advisory Board was set up; and on the initiative of this authority a Midwives Bill was introduced and passed into law in 1923. Infant welfare centres have been established at Taiping, Ipoh, Seremban, and Kuala Lumpur in connection with the town dispensaries, but the attendances are increasing so rapidly that plans are in process for providing separate accommodation for infant welfare work. The Kuala Lumpur centre was attended during 1925 by 2870 women, 4259 children from 1 to 5 years, and 16,005 infants, making a total of 23,134 as against 4075 in 1922. The number of visits paid by the Health visitors in 1925 was 13,221. At the other centres the total attendances of women and children were 33,782. In addition, advice is given at native hospitals to mothers who bring their children for treatment. The Infant Welfare Advisory Board and the Committee for Public Health Education issue pamphlets and posters from time to time in the several current tongues on various aspects of infant welfare and maternity work. Infant welfare exhibits and baby shows are held at Kuala Lumpur annually. School medical examination is not compulsory, but the schools are periodically inspected, and the children examined. There are no special children's hospitals, but there are special wards for children at Government hospitals. Any person may bring a destitute child before a magistrate, who may commit the child to a reformatory, but the erection of an orphan asylum by the Government is under consideration. Orphan children are also received in the Roman Catholic convents.

EDUCATION. Elementary education between the ages of 7 and 14 is free for Malays, and is compulsory for boys, provided they live not more than two miles from a school. There are (1925) 698 elementary (vernacular) schools (Malay and Tamil), with 37,380 children on the roll. In the Malay schools, which are in the great majority, there are 26,124 boys and only

3103 girls. All these schools are maintained or assisted by the Government. There are also 330 Chinese schools (not so assisted), and 1 Government-controlled, with 15,409 pupils. Of the 45 schools at which instruction is given in the English language, 21 are maintained by the Government—all boys' schools, with an enrolment of (1925) 5319; there are also 13 Government-aided schools for boys, with 5875 pupils; and 11 for girls, with 2682 pupils. At the English schools small fees are charged, which are remitted in special cases, or reduced in cases where there are more than 2 children in a family at school. There are a few kindergarten schools. The curriculum works up to Cambridge local examination standard, and gardening and certain handicrafts are taught. Trade schools are being started.

EMPLOYMENT. No child under 7 may be employed in any kind of labour, and no Indian child under 10, being an immigrant, may be so employed. Children between the ages of 7 and 14 may be employed only in accordance with the rules under the Children Enactment, 1922.

DELINQUENCY. Juvenile offenders from 8 to 16 may be whipped, or released on the parent or guardian furnishing security. A fine is imposed on the parents or guardians if their neglect has conduced to the commission of the offence. Juvenile offenders may also be sent to reformatory schools. There are no juvenile courts. The minimum age at which a child may be sentenced to imprisonment is 8, or to capital punishment 16.

LEGISLATION. The principal colonial enactments relating to children are as follows:—

Protection of Girls and Women Enactment, 1914.

Education Rate Enactment, 1915.

Protection of Children Enactment, 1922.

Midwives Enactment, 1922.

Reformatory Schools Enactment, 1908 (Pèrak).

" " " 1908 (Sèlangor).

" " " 1908 (Negri Sembilan).

" " " 1909 (Pahang).

Compulsory School Attendance Enactment, 1916 (Pèrak).

" " " " 1891 (Sèlangor).

" " " " 1900 (Negri Sembilan).

" " " " 1908 (Pahang).

Enactment No. 18 of 1923. (Regulates, *inter alia*, employment of women before and after childbirth, and makes it an offence to separate a labourer from his wife or children under 15.)

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS. There are five troops of Boy Scouts, five companies of Girl Guides, and four Cadet Corps attached to the schools.

PROTECTORATE OF THE UNFEDERATED MALAY STATES (*Asia*)

The Malay states not included in the Federation are Kedah, Kelantan, Perlis, and Trengganu.

STATE OF KEDAH (*Asia*)

Capital—Alor Star

Kedah has an area of 3800 square miles, and a population (1924) of 350,000, of whom 118,000 are children of 15 and under. The birth-rate is 31.70 per 1000 (1924), and the infantile mortality rate 126.27 per 1000 births. Registration of births is compulsory within 14 days, and still-births are notifiable. Infant vaccination is compulsory. The prevailing religion is Mohammedanism.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC. See general note for Malaya (*ante*).

CHILD WELFARE. One trained native midwife is employed by the Government, and her services may be obtained freely by the poor. Arrangements are in process for the appointment of other such midwives.

EDUCATION. Education is free and compulsory for Malays between the ages of 6 and 12 years, and the service is maintained by the Government. There are (1925) 69 vernacular schools for boys, with 6928 pupils, and 3 vernacular schools for girls, with 115 pupils. There are 2 English schools, with 523 boys of all nationalities. Small fees are charged, except to a certain number of Malay boys who attend these schools.

EMPLOYMENT. No regulations have been made regarding the employment of children.

DELINQUENCY. There are no juvenile courts. The Criminal Procedure Code has special provisions relating to the treatment of 'youthful offenders,' a term which is not, however, defined in the Code or elsewhere.

*STATE OF KELANTAN (Asia)**Capital—Kota Bharu*

Kelantan has an area estimated at 5870 square miles, and a population (census of 1921) of 309,293, of whom 105,190 are children aged 15 or under. Registration of births is not compulsory, nor is vaccination, but facilities for the latter are provided and are taken advantage of by the people. The prevailing religion is Mohammedanism of the Shafeei school.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC. Marriage and divorce are governed by Mohammedan law, *q.v.* (p. 580). A father may dispose of the hand of a virgin daughter without her consent, whatever her age, but the woman's formal consent is necessary if she has lost her virginity. A girl cannot, however, be delivered to her husband until she attains puberty. The impediments to marriage are consanguinity, fosterage, and affinity. Children born out of wedlock are illegitimate, and their care devolves upon the mother at the cost of the father.

CHILD WELFARE. There is no child welfare organisation, but children attending school are subject to periodical medical examination.

EDUCATION. Elementary education is compulsory, under the School Attendance Enactment, 1922, for male Malay children between 7 and 14 where facilities exist. Schools are provided and maintained by the Government and by a religious body known as Majlis Ugama Islam. There are 34 vernacular schools, with about 1400 children on the roll.

STATE OF PERLIS (Asia)

Perlis has an area of about 316 square miles, and a population (census of 1921) of 40,087, of whom 34,165 were Malays. The birth-rate is (1926) 18.13 per 1000 of the population, and the infantile mortality rate is 130 per 1000 births. Registration of births and of still-births is compulsory. Vaccination is not compulsory, but is almost universal.

CHILD WELFARE. Child welfare work is (1927) being started by voluntary effort.

EDUCATION. Education is compulsory for Malay boys between the ages of 7 and 14. There are 19 Government vernacular schools, 2 private (Chinese) schools, and 1 aided (Siamese) school.

EMPLOYMENT. No regulations have been made, all work done by children being unpaid 'family' work.

STATE OF TRENGGANU (*Asia*)

Capital—Kuala Trengganu

Trengganu has an area of about 6000 square miles, and a population (census of 1921) of 153,765, of whom 56,029 are children of 15 and under. Vaccination is general, but is not compulsory. The prevailing religion is Mohammedanism.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC. Marriage is legal at puberty. Divorce is obtainable at the will of the husband, and the custody of the children is arranged by mutual agreement. Both parents are responsible for the care of illegitimate children, but such children are not legitimised by the subsequent intermarriage of their parents.

CHILD WELFARE. No child welfare work exists. Orphans are assisted from a Mohammedan charitable fund (*Baitu'l-mal*).

EDUCATION. Elementary education is free and compulsory for Mohammedan boys between the ages of 7 and 14 if they reside within 2 miles of a vernacular school. There are 15 vernacular schools, with about 1000 pupils. The work is maintained by the Government. There is also an English school, with 25 pupils, and a special Government school for training boys for Government service.

EMPLOYMENT. No regulations have been made regarding the employment of children.

DELINQUENCY. There are no special arrangements for dealing with delinquent children.

PROTECTED STATE OF JOHORE (*Asia*)*Capital—Johore Bahru*

The protected state of Johore has an area of 7500 square miles, and a population estimated at (1925) 320,876. The general birth-rate is 38.95 per 1000, and the rate among the Malays is 47.47 per 1000. The infantile mortality is 195.33 per 1000 of the whole population. Registration of births is compulsory within 14 days, and vaccination within 3 months of birth.

CHILD WELFARE. Medical inspection of children is carried out in some of the schools. Children receive free medical treatment and, in the capital, free dental treatment.

EDUCATION. Education is not compulsory, but vernacular education in Malay is free, and is maintained by the Government. Small fees are payable in respect of children other than Malays. There are (1926) 73 vernacular schools for boys, with an enrolment of 5275; and 7 for girls, with an enrolment of 428. There are also 4 English schools, with 1534 pupils, and there are two scholarship funds. Vernacular schools are also maintained by the Chinese.

Colony of Malta [*Europe*]*Capital—Valetta*

The island of Malta, a self-governing colony, has an area of 94.87 square miles, while the adjacent island of Gozo has an area of 26.97 square miles, the total civil population being (1925) 225,242. The birth-rate is (1923) 34.53 per 1000, and the infantile death-rate is 280.13 per 1000 live births.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The marriage laws are, in the main, those of the Roman Catholic Church, *q.v.* Legitimation by subsequent marriage is recognised, and has been allowed when the child was an adulterine bastard.

CHILD WELFARE

The child welfare movement began in Malta in 1919, when the first free consultation centres for mothers and infants were instituted by the Malta Health Association at Hamrun and Valetta. A third centre has since been opened at Zeitun, where the Government has allowed the use of the school premises for the purpose. The infantile mortality rate in Zeitun is 308 per 1000, and in the neighbouring village of Ascjak 407 per 1000. Lectures in Maltese, on ante-natal hygiene, breast-feeding, the hygiene of infancy, etc., are given under the auspices of the Association of Mothers' Meetings.

Since 1920, the Public Health Department has instituted a system of district nursing which, *inter alia*, provides advice for mothers as to the care of their infants. The Government pays subsidies for nursing children in certain cases, and expenses of midwives in attending pauper cases. There is a Government orphanage with 103 inmates, and various religious and charitable institutions having the care of children also receive Government aid.

EDUCATION

Education is free, but not compulsory. There are (1926) 112 Government day schools, with an enrolment of 21,371. Continuation classes are available for boys preparing for secondary education, engineering courses, and dockyard examinations, and there are also night-schools. 'The school buildings,' says the official report, 'are insanitary, gloomy, and unattractive.' There are also a secondary school for girls with 139 students on the roll, a secondary school for boys with 36 students, and a lyceum with 370 students.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the principal voluntary efforts, wholly or in part, on behalf of children, are the following :—

- Association of Mothers' Meetings, Valetta.
- Boy Scouts, Labour Bureau, 178 Strada, Cristoforo, Valetta.
- Casa di San Giuseppe (Bonnici's Institute for the instruction and training of boys).
- Casa Industriale, Gozo.
- Girl Guides, 145 Strada It-Torri, Sliema.
- Mothers' and Infants' Health Association, Valetta.
- Sisters of the Good Shepherd. (Girls' orphanage.)
- Ursuline Sisters' Crèche, Valetta.

Crown Colony of Mauritius [*Indian Ocean*]*Capital—Port Louis*

The crown colony of Mauritius has an area of about 720 square miles and an estimated population of (1926) 393,708, of whom 112,370 are Indians. There are about 140,000 children of 15 and under. The birth-rate is (1926) 42.6 per 1000, and the infantile mortality rate 119.7 per 1000 births. The illegitimate birth-rate is 27.3 per 1000 of the population. Registration of births and stillbirths is compulsory within 45 days, and notification to the police authority within 36 hours. Infant vaccination is compulsory within 6 months of birth. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

No legitimate male under 25, or female under 21, may contract marriage without the consent of parents, and no male under 18, or female under 15, may marry without the consent of the Governor. No illegitimate child under 21 may marry without the consent of the parent by whom he or she has been acknowledged, or of both parents if acknowledged by both. Marriage is prohibited within certain degrees of consanguinity. The principal grounds for divorce, which apply equally to both men and women, are bigamy, adultery, incest, wilful desertion, cruelty, and sentence to penal servitude for five years or longer. The custody of the children is generally given to the innocent party, but this is left to the discretion of the court. Illegitimate children are legitimised by the subsequent intermarriage of their parents.

CHILD WELFARE

There are two crèches which provide accommodation for destitute infants, one of which is maintained entirely by voluntary contributions, while the other is subsidised by the Government. There are also two crèches which provide accommodation for infants while their mothers are at work, one of which is maintained entirely by the Government, and one by voluntary contributions. There are 2 Government midwives who attend cases free and give advice in the early days following childbirth. There are also 14 midwives on sugar estates, financed partly by the sugar estates and partly from a fund given for this purpose. A health visitor is maintained by

the Government. A system of school medical inspection obtains, but is not compulsory. There are no special children's hospitals. There are several private orphanages and convents which provide accommodation for destitute children, and in certain cases children are received at the cost of the Government. Deserted and widowed mothers are relieved by the Poor Law. Cases of neglect and of offences against children are punished by imprisonment or fine.

EDUCATION

Elementary education is free, but is not compulsory. It is maintained by the Government and by various religious bodies aided by the Government. There are (1925) 57 Government schools, with 14,362 pupils, and 94 aided schools, with 19,226 pupils. There are 9 aided secondary schools, with 1474 pupils; fees are payable, but there are a few scholarships. There are also kindergarten schools for children of from 4 to 7, but there are no special schools for the physically or mentally defective.

EMPLOYMENT

There is no restriction of the employment of native children; no immigrant child may be employed under the age of 13.

DELINQUENCY

Juveniles under 16 are either discharged with a caution, or (if males) caned or committed to an industrial school for one year, or until 18 years of age. At these schools they are taught trades, and every effort is made to secure suitable employment for them on discharge. The minimum age at which a boy or girl may be sentenced to imprisonment or to death is 16.

LEGISLATION

Among the principal current laws affecting children are the following:—

- Ordinance No. 21 of 1875 (Vaccination).
- Ordinance No. 32 of 1922 (Employment).
- Ordinance No. 14 of 1925 (Early notification of births).
- Ordinance No. 26 of 1925 (Midwives).

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the principal voluntary efforts for the welfare of children are the following :—

Bon Secours Convent Crèche.

De Chazal Fund. (For maternity and child welfare.)

La Goutte de Lait (Œuvre Pasteur).

Riche en Eau Estate Crèche.

SETTLEMENT OF RODRIGUES (*Indian Ocean*)

The settlement of Rodrigues, a dependency of Mauritius, has an area of about 42 square miles, and an estimated population of 7015 (3394 males, 3621 females) at 31st December 1925. The birth-rate is 39.48 per 1000.

There are 2 Government and 2 aided schools, with an aggregate attendance of about 729.

The settlements of Diego Garcia, Six Islands, Peros Banhos, Solomon Islands, Agalega, St. Brandon, and Trois Frères are also administratively dependent on Mauritius. The total population at the census of May 1921 was 1810 (1038 males, 772 females), but no information as to children is forthcoming.

Protectorate of the New Hebrides
[*Australasia*]*Chief Town—Port of Vila*

The New Hebrides, a group of islands having an area of about 5500 square miles and a population of about 60,000, are under the joint administration of Great Britain and France. The European population is about 1600.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The natives were formerly polygamous, and women occupied a degraded position, widows being buried alive with their husbands in some of the islands. Under the influence of the condominium government, many barbarous practices are dying out.

CHILD WELFARE

No child welfare work has been developed, but a commencement

is (1926) being made in the medical treatment of natives by native medical practitioners trained in Fiji.

EDUCATION

Such educational facilities as there are are provided by Christian missionary societies, and there are three Roman Catholic mission schools (French) and many Presbyterian schools (English).

Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria [*Africa*]

Capital—Lagos.

The colony and protectorate of Nigeria is divided into two groups of provinces, northern and southern. The total area is 345,460 square miles, and the population, which includes about 2800 Europeans, is (1921) 18,900,000 (Northern Provinces, 271,112 square miles, with a population of 10,297,000; Southern Provinces, 74,338 square miles, with a population of 8,603,000). Notification of births of non-natives is compulsory.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

Mohammedanism is widely diffused and, for those obedient to the rite, regulates the state of marriage. Among the pagans polygamy is frequently to be met with, though it is indulged in only on a moderate scale, and the richest men have seldom more than three wives.

CHILD WELFARE

There is no child welfare work. The missionary societies do what they can for orphaned and dependent children.

EDUCATION

Education is not compulsory, nor is it free. Elementary education is maintained by the Government and by various missions.

Southern Provinces. There are 254 elementary schools, under Government control and inspection, with 37,467 pupils, and 3097 non-assisted schools, with 85,565 pupils. There are 16 schools which provide facilities beyond the elementary stage, with 375 pupils; fees are charged, but there are some scholarships. No special arrangements are made for mentally and physically defective children.

Northern Provinces. There are (1925) 52 Government schools, of which 32 are classed as 'elementary' and 14 as 'primary,' with a total of 1915 pupils; 1 secondary, with 56 pupils; and 6 arts and crafts schools, with 317 pupils. There are also 124 non-Government schools, of which 1 is a primary assisted school, 59 elementary non-assisted schools, with a total of 2743 pupils. In addition, there are 28,702 native Mohammedan schools with 335,208 pupils, at which religious subjects only are compulsory, the acceptance of secular teaching being optional.

EMPLOYMENT

In 1900 a proclamation was issued in Northern Nigeria which, without abolishing domestic slavery, declared all children born after 31st March 1901 to be free. In 1916 a Slavery Ordinance abolished the legal status of slavery throughout the protectorate. Slave markets have been suppressed by native rulers, but cases of slave-dealing are still found among the tribes east of the Niger. Carpentry and gardening are taught in many of the schools.

DELINQUENCY

No child under the age of 7 years is held criminally responsible for any act or omission, and a child under 12 is only held responsible if he had capacity to know that he ought not to do the act or make the omission.

LEGISLATION

The principal laws relating wholly or in part to children are as follows:—

| | |
|--|--|
| Laws of Nigeria, Chapter 11, Maintenance Orders. | |
| " | 21, Criminal Code. |
| " | 47, Births, Deaths, and Burials. |
| " | 48, Registration. |
| " | 53, Vaccination. |
| " | 65, Education. |
| " | 66, Mission Schools. |
| " | 68, Marriage. |
| " | 70, Master and Servant. |
| " | 72, Employment of Women. |
| " | 82, Native Children (Custody and Reformation). |
| " | 83, Slavery Abolition. |
| " | 153, Boy Scouts. |

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES

There are no voluntary societies for the care and protection of children, but there are troops of Boy Scouts (Secretary to the Commissioner, Secretary's Office, Lagos) and of Girl Guides (District Secretary, Wesleyan Boys' High School, Lagos).

TERRITORY OF CAMEROON (*Africa*)*Chief Town—Victoria*

The territory comprising the former German protectorate of Cameroon (*Kamerun*) has an area of 191,130 square miles, and a population of about 2,540,000. It is now divided between the British and the French, the British portion covering about 31,000 square miles, stretching from the sea, along the frontier of Nigeria, to which colony it is administratively attached. Bantu negroes inhabit the coastal region, while inland the people are of Sudan negro race.

Nyasaland Protectorate [*Africa*]*Seat of Government—Zomba*

The protectorate of Nyasaland covers an area of 39,573 square miles, and has a population of (1926) 1,293,391, including 1656 Europeans and 850 Asiatics. The indigenous inhabitants are negroes, mainly of Bantu stock. Registration of births is only compulsory for Europeans and Asiatics, and no statistics as to birth-rates are available. Infant vaccination is not compulsory, but may be enforced when necessary.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

No laws have been passed to regulate marriage, etc., but divorce is allowed for unfaithfulness. By native custom, children belong to the mother rather than to the father, and in case of separation and of illegitimate birth this custom operates to secure care and affectionate treatment of the children.

CHILD WELFARE

There is no child welfare work, properly so called. According

to the British chief secretary, 'The native considers a child, irrespective of its being an orphan or illegitimate, to be an asset to the community, and it is treated by the mother or relatives with care and affection. The neglected child, or waif, or stray, is therefore practically unknown.'

EDUCATION

Education is at present entirely in the hands of the various missionary societies. A Director of Education has, however, been appointed, and a measure of Government control and increased assistance is in contemplation. School attendance is not compulsory, but is generally free, the less elementary education being obtainable on payment of very small fees. No special arrangements are made for the education of defective or abnormal children.

EMPLOYMENT

No laws have been passed to regulate employment, but in practice, says the chief secretary, children are not exploited. Some degree of vocational training is afforded by missionary effort.

DELINQUENCY

There is no special system for dealing with juvenile offenders. English penal law is applied subject to the magistrate's discretion as to alternative punishments. No person may be sentenced to death under the age of 16.

Pacific Islands Protectorates [*Australasia*]

Seat of Administration—Fiji

Under the Pacific Islanders' Protection Acts, 1872 and 1875, the British High Commissioner for the Western Pacific has jurisdiction in all islands in the Western Pacific not within the limits of Fiji, Queensland, or New South Wales, or the jurisdiction of any civilised Power. These islands comprise Ducie Island, Pitcairn Island, the Phoenix Group, Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, the British Solomon Islands, and several islands which are either uninhabited or inhabited only by representatives of commercial firms interested in the guano and other industries.

So far as information is available, the following only fall within the purview of this book :—

Protectorate of the British Solomon Islands. The area of the protectorate is about 11,000 square miles; population—natives, about 150,000; Europeans, less than 1000. Polygamy exists, and the average lot of the women is that of slaves. Education is entirely in the hands of the various missions, and the natives are very backward. The protectorate has now its full complement of medical officers, and much useful work has been done by visits to various districts. The system of training natives for the treatment of minor ailments in their homes continues to be carried out with good results, and this has a beneficial effect on the children. The minimum age at which regular employment is legal is 14.

Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony. The seven groups of islands forming this colony have an aggregate population of about 36,000, of whom over 30,000 are on Gilbert Island, the largest of the colony, with an area of 166 square miles. Such educational facilities as are available are in the hands of the various Christian missionary societies, which also carry on medical work.

Pitcairn Island. The island has an area of 2 square miles, and a population of 175, of whom about 70 are children. The islanders, who number 45 families, are descendants of the mutineers of the *Bounty*, and are all Seventh Day Adventists. There is a week-day school with an enrolment of 44 children between 6 and 16 years of age, and a Sabbath school attended by most of the inhabitants. Each family lives by the cultivation of its own plot of land. Generous interest has been shown by the islanders in the work of the Save the Children Fund.

Territory of Palestine [*Asia*]

Capital—Jerusalem

The territory of Palestine, administered by Great Britain under mandate from the League of Nations, is about 9000 square miles in extent, and there is a population (census of 1922) of 757,182, of whom 590,890 are Mohammedans, the remainder being Jews (83,794), Christians (73,024), Druses, Samaritans, Bahá'ís, Sikhs,

Hindus, and Metawelehs. The number of children aged 15 and under is (1922) 184,980. The birth-rate is (1924) 28.69 of the estimated non-nomadic population (681,245). The infantile mortality rate is 184.83 per 1000 births. Registration of births is compulsory within 15 days, and vaccination within 3 months.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

Conditions of marriage are determined by the laws of the various religious communities.

CHILD WELFARE

The first organised child welfare effort was made in 1917, and medical inspection of school children has been in operation since 1919. There are (1927) 7 infant welfare centres, maintained by voluntary effort. The Department of Health co-operates in the work by way of supervision, and by allowing the use of the District Health offices, in some places, for the purposes of the centres. There are no children's hospitals, but all the more important towns have hospitals which admit children. The Government has ceased to maintain orphanages, but the Department of Health exercises supervisory powers over the 35 such institutions which are maintained by religious bodies and other voluntary effort.

EDUCATION

Under the former Turkish law, elementary education was gratuitous and compulsory, but this law was not enforced by the Turks, and is not enforced now.

The Government maintains 50 town schools (6 with secondary departments) and 263 village schools. The total enrolment is about 19,000 pupils, of whom 90 per cent. are Mohammedan and 10 per cent. Christian. The majority of the Christian and practically all the Jewish children, however, attend non-Government schools. There are 125 Christian schools, maintained by various religious bodies, with an enrolment of about 11,500 pupils. This enumeration includes several high schools and 1 college. Jewish schools, maintained for the most part by the World Zionist Organisation, number about 175, with an enrolment of about 18,000. Some of these are high schools, and some special schools for arts and crafts, etc. Hebrew is the medium of instruction. There are also about 30 private Mohammedan schools (3 with secondary divisions), with about 3000 children. Most of the schools are State-aided.

EMPLOYMENT

There are no restrictions on the employment of children, but the whole question of labour legislation is under consideration.

DELINQUENCY

No penalty may be inflicted on a child under 9 years of age, and sentence of death or penal servitude for life may not be passed on any child under 13; in the case of children under 18, sentence of death or penal servitude is commuted to imprisonment.

LEGISLATION

The following ordinance relates wholly or in part to children :—

- Young Offenders Ordinance, 1922.
- Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance, 1925.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

The principal voluntary efforts on behalf of children are as follows :—

- 'Drop of Milk' Institution for the distribution of milk to poor children conducted by the Hadassah Medical Organisation.
- Hadassah Medical Organisation, Jerusalem.
- Jewish Society for Assisting Nursing Mothers, Jerusalem.
- Moslem Orphanage, Jerusalem. (Under the control of the Supreme Moslem Council.)
- Near East Relief Fund, Jerusalem.
- Organisation of Jewish Women, Jerusalem.
- Orphanage of the Sisters of St. Joseph, Haifa, Nazareth, and Jerusalem.
- Palestine Children's Aid Society (affiliated to the Save the Children International Union), P.O. Box 455, Jerusalem.
- Palestine Orphan Committee. (Under the control of the Joint Distribution Committee of America.)
- Pastor Schneller's Orphanage, Jerusalem.
- Plunket Society Crèche, Jaffa. (Under the Zionist Women's International Organisation.)
- Voluntary Infant Welfare Committee, Ramallah.

TERRITORY OF TRANS-JORDAN (*Asia*)*Chief Town—Amman*

The boundaries of the territory of Trans-Jordan, which falls within the Palestine mandate, are still indeterminate, but the population is estimated at from 300,000 to 500,000. The inhabitants are mostly Arab nomads, Mohammedan in religion.

EDUCATION. Most of the towns and large villages have schools, which are State-aided.

Crown Colony of St. Helena

[*South Atlantic Ocean*]

Capital—Jamestown

The island of St. Helena, a crown colony, has an area of about 47 square miles, and a population estimated at (1925) 3747. The birth-rate is 27.7 per 1000 of the population.

EDUCATION

Education is provided through 8 elementary schools (of which 3 are Government schools), with about 600 pupils, and 1 private school.

ASCENSION ISLAND (*South Atlantic Ocean*)

Capital—Georgetown

Ascension Island, which was transferred from the jurisdiction of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty in 1922 and annexed to St. Helena, has an area of 34 square miles and a population of about 250, consisting of officers, their wives and families, seamen, marines, Kroomen, and others. There is no public activity for the welfare of children in any branch.

Colony of St. Lucia [*West Indies*]

Chief Town—Castries

The colony of St. Lucia has an area of 233 square miles, and a population of (1925) 55,099, of whom 21,469 (census of 1921) are children of 15 or under. The birth-rate (1925), still-births excluded, is 36.2 per 1000, and the illegitimate birth-rate is (1925) 631.3 per 1000 of the total births. The deaths under one year are 183.4 per 1000 of the total deaths. Registration of births and still-births is compulsory within 21 days. Infant vaccination is compulsory within 3 months of birth. The prevailing religion is the Roman Catholic.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage is 14 for males and 12 for females with parent's consent, and 21 for both without such consent. Consanguinity is an impediment to marriage, and impotence existing at the time of marriage renders it null. There is no divorce. In the case of a separation the children are usually entrusted to the party who has obtained the separation. Children born out of wedlock, unless they are the issue of an incestuous or adulterous relation, are legitimised by the subsequent intermarriage of their parents. The father is responsible for the maintenance of illegitimate children. There is no statutory prohibition of the teaching and practice of contraception.

CHILD WELFARE

No child welfare service exists.

EDUCATION

Elementary education is compulsory and free, from 6 to 14. The schools are denominational (4 Anglican, 3 Wesleyan, and 42 Roman Catholic), with a total of 8198 pupils. The managers provide the buildings and apparatus, and the salaries are paid by a Government grant. Provision is also made in the elementary schools for children of from 4 to 16 years. There are 2 secondary schools, 1 for boys and 1 for girls, with 100 and 120 pupils respectively. Fees are payable, but there are 20 scholarships for boys. There are Island scholarships tenable at British universities, which are awarded by the Government as the result of a competitive examination held in alternate years.

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum age for employment is 12 years, which is also the minimum age for street trading. Any person who causes a child under the age of 12 years to carry a load or to perform any manual labour for which the child is unfitted, is liable to be fined and, in default of payment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding a month.

DELINQUENCY

There are no juvenile courts. The minimum age at which a child may be imprisoned is 7, but a child under 12 is only held

responsible if he had capacity to judge of the nature and consequences of his acts. The minimum age for sentence to death is 16.

Colony of St. Vincent [*West Indies*]

Capital—Kingstown

The colony of St. Vincent, comprising the island of that name, covers an area of 150 square miles, and has a population estimated at (1925) 48,182, of whom about 40,000 are coloured persons. The birth-rate is 40·3 per 1000.

EDUCATION

There are 27 elementary schools, with an average attendance of about 2500, a secondary school for boys (with about 60 pupils), one for girls (with about 40 pupils). Education is assisted by the Government.

Crown Colony of the Seychelles

[*Indian Ocean*]

Capital—Victoria

The archipelago of the Seychelles, a crown colony, has a total estimated area of 156 square miles, and a population of (1925) 26,185, of whom 10,628 are children of 15 years or under. The birth-rate (1925) is 27·61 per 1000 of the population, and the infantile mortality rate is 46·7 per 1000 births. The illegitimate birth-rate is 11·1 per 1000 births, and the illegitimate infant mortality rate (recorded figures) 41. Registration of births is compulsory within 30 days, and still-births are notifiable. Infant vaccination is compulsory. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage is 18 for males and 15 for females with parent's consent, or 25 for males and 21 for females without such consent. Divorce is granted for bigamy, incest, adultery, wilful desertion lasting for 5 years, absence for 10 years without

communication, cruelty or outrage, sodomy or bestiality, sentence to penal servitude or imprisonment for 5 years or more. The custody of the children is left to the discretion of the Chief Justice. Illegitimate children if acknowledged by the father and not adulterine or incestuous, are under the guardianship of the father; others are under the guardianship of the mother. Such children are legitimised by the subsequent intermarriage of the parents if they are not adulterine. A maintenance order may be obtained by the mother against a father who has acknowledged an illegitimate child.

CHILD WELFARE

Poor homeless children are cared for at the Fiennes Institute, which is maintained by the Government, and the children of the poor receive free medical treatment at the Government dispensaries. There are no child welfare centres. A system of periodical school medical inspection has been in force since 1926; all schools are examined by medical officers as to the health of the children, sanitation, and state of school buildings. In 1926 a special ward, called the Devaux Ward, containing 4 beds and 1 cot, was added to Seychelles Hospital; this ward was specially built for children by public subscription. Mentally defective children are cared for at Fiennes Institution.

EDUCATION

Elementary education is not compulsory. There are 21 schools maintained by the Roman Catholic Church and 5 schools maintained by the Church of England. All but five are aided by Government funds, and education is free to all children. There are 1764 pupils in Roman Catholic grant-in-aid schools and 318 in Church of England schools, making a total of 2082, and there are 202 pupils in the non-aided schools. There are also 2 secondary schools—1 for boys, with 218 pupils, and 1 for girls, with 158 pupils. These are conducted by the Roman Catholic Church, and are non-aided. Moderate fees are charged, and 3 scholarships for boys and 4 for girls are available yearly, for children whose parents cannot afford the fees. There are no special schools for the training of defective children.

EMPLOYMENT

No regulations have been made regarding the employment of children.

DELINQUENCY

Youths up to 16 may be whipped up to 10 strokes when convicted of an offence usually punishable with imprisonment. During 1924, 17 offenders were dealt with in this way. The minimum age at which a child may be sentenced to death is 16 years. There are no juvenile courts.

LEGISLATION

The only current colonial ordinances relating to children are as follows:—

Seychelles Ordinance No. 4, 1893 (Registration of Births).

Seychelles Ordinance No. 23, 1899 (Vaccination).

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Apart from the educational establishments of the Roman Catholic Church and the Church of England referred to above, the principal voluntary effort is a society called 'La Charité,' which provides for poor and destitute children.

Colony and Protectorate of Sierra Leone

[Africa]

Capital—Freetown

The colony of Sierra Leone had its origin, in 1788, as a settlement for African natives who were destitute in London, and Africans rescued from slave-ships were subsequently settled there. It has an area of about 4000 square miles, and a population (census of 1921) of 85,163, of whom 1161 are Europeans and 21,794 children aged 15 or under. The birth-rate is 25 per 1000 inhabitants in Freetown, and 21.6 per 1000 in the remainder of the colony; and the infantile mortality rates are 188 and 291 per 1000 births respectively. The majority of the people are pagans, and the principal religious sects are Mohammedans, Church of England, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic. The protectorate has an area of about 27,000 square miles, and a population (census of 1921) of 1,456,148, of whom 426,531 are children aged 15 or under. Registration of births within 42 days is compulsory throughout the colony, but is permissive in the protectorate. Still-births are noti-

fiable in Freetown only. Vaccination within one year of birth is compulsory in Freetown and in the Port of Sherbro.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

Throughout the colony English law applies.

CHILD WELFARE

Infant welfare work was started in Freetown in 1924, and there are now 3 centres open once or more in each week. Domiciliary visits are paid by health visitors. In 1925 a woman medical officer was appointed for infant welfare work and for the medical examination of school children. The latter is not compulsory. All this work is maintained by the Government. There are no special hospitals for children, but they are treated at the Connaught (Government) Hospital and at the Princess Christian (Church Missionary Society) Hospital, which is subsidised by the Government.

EDUCATION

Education is not compulsory. Some schools are maintained by the Government, and others maintained by the various religious denominations receive Government grants. The following statistics are available (1926) :—

| Schools. | Number. | Pupils. |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Elementary | 171 | 12,362 |
| Industrial ¹ | 6 | 269 |
| Secondary | 7 | 1,689 |

EMPLOYMENT

There is no statutory minimum age for employment, but generally speaking children are not employed regularly in any trade before the age of 14, or in street trading before the age of 8. Under the Headman's Ordinance (cap. 91) no person of less than 15 years may be employed in street cleaning, repairs, etc.; and the rules for Kru Tribal Administration, Freetown, 1924, provide that no boy under 16 may be employed on board ship.

¹ An industrial school is defined in the Education Ordinance as one 'at which either all the pupils or a proportion of them . . . devote not less than 10 hours a week to manual labour.'

DELINQUENCY

Children between the ages of 7 and 16 are charged before the magistrate, and boys, if convicted, are sentenced to receive not more than 12 strokes if they are found fit, on medical examination, to receive this punishment. No child under 16 may be sentenced to imprisonment or to death.

LEGISLATION

The following ordinances relate wholly or in part to children :—

- Children (Criminal Law Amendment) Ordinance No. 12 of 1910.
- Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance No. 13 of 1913.
- Vaccination Ordinance No. 11 of 1918.
- Boy Scouts and Girl Guides Ordinance No. 6 of 1924.
- Education Ordinance No. 19 of 1924.
- Flogging Regulation Ordinance No. 13 of 1906, and section 21 of Ordinance No. 44 of 1924.
- Prevention of Cruelty to Children Ordinance, 1926.

Somaliland Protectorate [*Africa*]*Chief Town—Berbera*

The Somaliland protectorate covers an area of about 68,000 square miles, and has a population of about 344,700, who are Mohammedans and nomads. The majority of the settled population is in the coast towns. Vaccination is not compulsory, but when an epidemic occurs the natives quickly report for vaccination.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

Marriage and divorce are governed solely by tribal custom based on Mohammedan Law, *q. v.* (p. 580). Polygamy is general, and the wife is virtually her husband's chattel. The moral standard is officially reported as being a high one for Africa.

CHILD WELFARE

There is no child welfare work in operation, but there is a Government pauper fund for destitute families, administered by District Commissioners at all the chief centres both inland and on the coast. The Somalis are extremely kind to their children, particularly to male children. There is a strong family and tribal

spirit, and in the event of the death of parents the children are invariably cared for by the tribe or section of the tribe concerned. Cases of neglect of or offences against children are left to the discretion of the District Commissioners, who are also magistrates, who deal with such cases either under tribal custom or the Indian Penal Code.

EDUCATION

There is a Government school at Berbera, but there are no mission schools.

EMPLOYMENT

No regulations have been made regarding the employment of children.

DELINQUENCY

The treatment of juvenile offenders is left to the discretion of the District Commissioners, but no child under 16 may be sentenced to death.

LEGISLATION

The only statute in force relating to children is the Sentence of Death (Children) Ordinance, 1910.

Colony of Southern Rhodesia [*Africa*]

Capital—Salisbury

Southern Rhodesia, a self-governing colony, has an area of 149,000 square miles, and a population (census of 1926) of 877,259, made up as follows:—

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------|
| Natives | 834,473 |
| Europeans | 39,174 |
| Asiatics | 1,454 |
| Other coloured races | 2,158 |
| | 877,259 |

The birth-rate among the white population is (1923) 25.88 per 1000, and 19.28 per cent. of the total deaths occur in children of under one year. The illegitimate birth-rate is 1.49 per cent. of total births. The registration of births and deaths is under the control of the Public Health Department, and is compulsory in

urban districts within 42 days and in rural areas within 3 months. Still-births must be registered, and vaccination has been made compulsory since January 1925. The natives are of Bantu-Negro race, and the majority of them are pagans.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage is 14 for males and 12 for females with parent's consent, and 21 without such consent. The principal impediments to marriage are insanity, impotence, and consanguinity. Separation is granted for cruelty and desertion. The principal grounds for divorce are adultery and malicious desertion, and the custody of the children is left to the discretion of the Court. Illegitimate children are legitimised by the subsequent intermarriage of their parents, and both parents are responsible for the maintenance of an illegitimate child.

CHILD WELFARE

Medical inspection of school children has recently been introduced, but is not compulsory. There are no special children's hospitals, but children are admitted to all general hospitals and there are children's wards in hospitals at Salisbury and Bulawayo. The hospital at Bulawayo was taken over as a Government institution on the 1st April 1925, and this hospital and all other general hospitals are now maintained entirely as Government institutions. There are 6 maternity homes, and two of the hospitals have maternity wards. There are 4 homes for orphaned and dependent children, maintained by voluntary effort aided by Government grants, and provision is made by the Government for deserted and widowed mothers. Cruelty towards or neglect of a child is heavily punished, and the custody of the child may be given to an individual or to a society. Destitute children are sometimes apprenticed. There are no child welfare centres.

EDUCATION

Elementary education is not compulsory and is not free, but provision is made for exemption from payment of fees in all cases of necessity. The Government maintains a system of elementary education in all places where a minimum number of the children of school age can be collected, and the system is supplemented by grants-in-aid for private governesses where the necessary number

is not available. Fees are payable in the secondary schools, except in cases of poor children who would profit by a secondary education, and scholarships are available. There are 7 high schools, 1 secondary school giving special training in agriculture, 75 primary schools, and 5 aided schools (4 of which are combined primary and secondary, and 1 primary). The number of pupils in primary schools is (1925) 4437, in secondary departments 945, and in the kindergarten 1547. Kindergarten departments are provided in the larger schools for children under 7. For Eurafrian and Asiatic children there are 6 schools, with an enrolment of 370. Most of the educational work for natives is in the hands of the various Christian missions, and there are over 87,000 pupils in the mission schools. The Government maintains industrial and farm schools for the natives.

EMPLOYMENT

No regulations have been made with regard to the employment of children. There is one special school for preparing boys for life on the land, which gives a general education with training in agriculture and subsidiary trades such as building, carpentering, and metal work. The high schools also provide manual training.

DELINQUENCY

Delinquent children are dealt with by the ordinary courts, which, within the limits of their jurisdiction, have a wide discretion in the awarding of punishment. Juveniles (*i.e.* under 16) are generally reprimanded, fined, or whipped, and whenever they are convicted of an offence punishable with imprisonment the Court may send them to a reformatory. The minimum age at which a child may be sentenced to imprisonment is 7 years, and to death 16 years. The number of juvenile offenders dealt with in 1923 was 302.

LEGISLATION

The principal current ordinances relating wholly or in part to children are as follows :—

- Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance, 1900.
- Masters' and Servants' Ordinance, 1901.
- Juvenile Offenders' Capital Sentence Ordinance, 1904.
- Magistrates' Court Ordinance, 1911.
- Native Marriage Ordinance, 1917.
- Children's Protection Ordinance, 1918.
- High Commissioner's Proclamation No. 7 of 1921.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

The principal voluntary efforts on behalf of children, apart from the various Christian missions, are as follows:—

- Loyal Women's Guild (branches in many centres).
- Memorial Hospital, Bulawayo.

For the PROTECTORATE OF NORTHERN RHODESIA (Union of South Africa), see page 138.

Tanganyika Territory [*Africa*]

Seat of Government—Dar es Salaam

The Tanganyika territory, administered by Great Britain under mandate from the League of Nations, covers an area of about 365,000 square miles. The native population, mainly of Bantu stock, is estimated at 4,107,000, and there are about 15,000 Indians and 2500 white people. Of the total population, 1,600,000 are returned as 'children,' *i.e.*, roughly, boys under 16 and girls who have not reached puberty. Registration of births within 3 months is obligatory on Europeans, and powers have been granted (1926) for the compulsory reporting of native births (and deaths) to the native authorities. Vaccination is not compulsory. The prevailing religions are: *Natives*, Paganism, Mohammedanism, and Christianity; *Indians*, Mohammedanism, Hinduism, etc.; *Europeans*, Christianity.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

Tribal customs are tolerated when they are not inimical to civilisation, but in the case of Mohammedans, Hindus, and Christians the observances of the religions concerned are followed. Among the Masai, one of the principal tribes, all women and all married men shave the head, and, before marriage, the Masai girl has thick iron wire wound round the leg so tightly as to check the development of the calf. Only women and married men smoke.

CHILD WELFARE

Child welfare work was initiated by the Government in 1924, and 6 maternity and child welfare centres have been established. Through the Government schools, instruction is being given in

personal hygiene and in the dangers arising from rats, mosquitoes, and flies. Soap rations are issued to the children, the use of the *mswaki* (native tooth-brush) is insisted upon, and in all schools regular bathing and clothes-washing parades are held. Dispensaries are being installed in all the Government schools, and medical inspection of school children is becoming fairly general. The natives attach great importance to the custom of spitting on newly-born children.

EDUCATION

Education is not compulsory, but is free to all in the Government schools, of which there are (1925) 78, with an enrolment of 5745 pupils, mainly boys. The demand for village schools is far in excess of the teachers available. There are also 2668 schools maintained entirely by various missionary societies, with an enrolment of 155,000, with an average attendance of between 50 and 60 per cent. Of the Government schools, 6 are central schools, at which English is taught, the Teachers' Training School being attached to that at Mpwapwa. Ki-Swahili is the medium of instruction in all Government village schools and in the elementary sections of the central schools. Boarding fees are levied where possible: many trades are taught, during the apprenticeship to which a pupil from a village school may be admitted free as a boarder to a central school.

EMPLOYMENT

The question of the employment of children is receiving the consideration of the Government. The natives are agriculturists, and it is the aim of the education department to give all elementary education an agricultural bias. At the central schools, boys are apprenticed for not less than 3 years to one of the following trades:—carpentry, tailoring, printing and book-binding, weaving, bootmaking, blacksmiths' work, and masons' work. There are many openings for natives in connection with the Government railway department, posts and telegraph departments, medical and sanitation department, etc.

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile offenders are imprisoned or, in the case of minor offences, remitted to the charge of their parents under the supervision of the tribal chief of the district, while in more serious cases

the delinquent is caned before being so sent back. Sentence of death may not be passed on a person under 16.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

The only voluntary efforts relating to children are the Boy Scouts (of which the Director of Education at Dar es Salaam is Commissioner) and the educational activities of the following missionary societies:—

- African Inland Mission.
- Bielefeld Mission.
- Church Missionary Society (C.E.).
- Church of Scotland Missionary Society.
- Evangelical Lutheran Mission.
- Fathers of the Holy Ghost (R.C.).
- Italian Fathers of the Consolata of Turin (R.C.).
- London Missionary Society (Congregational).
- Moravian Mission.
- Seventh Day Adventists' Mission.
- Swiss Benedictine Fathers of Usnach (R.C.).
- Swiss Capuchin Fathers (R.C.).
- United Free Church of Scotland.
- Universities Mission to Central Africa (C.E.).
- Wesleyan Methodist Mission.
- White Fathers (R.C.).

Protectorate of Tonga [*Australasia*]

(FRIENDLY ISLANDS)

Capital—Nukualofa

The protectorate of Tonga—a native kingdom—comprises three groups of islands, with a total area of approximately 385 square miles. The population is estimated at (1924) 25,000, of whom all but 1000 are Tongans. The natives are Christian. The birth-rate is (1924) 35·4 per 1000 of the population, and the illegitimate birth-rate 5·2 per 1000 births. Registration of births within 3 weeks is compulsory; infant vaccination is compulsory.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage is 15 with consent of parent, and 18 without such consent. The principal grounds for divorce are adultery, imprisonment for 7 years and upwards, leprosy, and

desertion. Children born out of wedlock are not legitimised by the subsequent intermarriage of the parents. There is no statutory prohibition of the teaching or practice of contraception.

CHILD WELFARE

The Tongans, who are a branch of the Polynesian race and the most progressive and intellectual of the Pacific Islanders, have a high appreciation of the value of children. Infanticide, never common, is now unknown. Medical attendance and dental treatment are free to all, but there are no specially organised child welfare services.

EDUCATION

Education is free and compulsory between the ages of 7 and 14. There are 74 Government primary schools and 43 denominational primary schools, with an aggregate attendance of about 5000 pupils, and 1 Government and 2 denominational secondary schools.

EMPLOYMENT

There are no restrictions on the employment of children, but they are, in fact, never employed for gain.

DELINQUENCY

No system has been developed for dealing with juvenile offenders, no cases having arisen.

Colony of Trinidad [*West Indies*]

Capital—Port-of-Spain

The colony of Trinidad comprises the island of that name, which has an area of 1862 square miles, and the island of Tobago, which has an area of 114 square miles. The estimated population of the two islands is (1925) 385,091, of whom a minority are white (mainly English, French, Spanish, and Portuguese); the majority are natives, of African descent, the remainder being East Indians and Chinese. The birth-rate is (1925) 35.74 per 1000, and the infantile mortality rate 134.47 per 1000 births. The general illegitimate birth-rate is 63.1 per cent. of total births and, among the East Indian population only, 89.9 per cent. Notification of

births and of still-births, within 36 hours, has been compulsory in Port-of-Spain since 1917, and births must be registered within 42 days. Infant vaccination has been compulsory since 1920.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The law regulating marriage follows that of England, with slight modification. The minimum age for Christian marriage without parent's consent is 21 in either sex (save in the case of a widow or widower), and there is no provision for divorce. *Legitimatio per subsequens matrimonium* was recognised until 1845.

CHILD WELFARE

The Child Welfare League of Trinidad and Tobago was founded by Sir J. R. Chancellor (Governor) and Lady Chancellor, in 1918, with the object of disseminating knowledge with regard to the care of children, establishing day nurseries and clinics, and providing district nurse-midwives; and of securing the protection of children from cruelty. There are 8 welfare centres. Orphans are maintained, mainly at Government expense, in the Roman Catholic and Church of England Orphanages.

EDUCATION

School attendance is free, but is not compulsory. There are (1925) 290 elementary and intermediate schools, 48 of them being maintained by the Government, and 242 maintained by various religious bodies and aided by the Government, among them being 95 Roman Catholic, 55 Church of England, and 68 Canadian Mission. These schools have about 57,725 pupils on the roll. There are also 6 secondary schools, with a total enrolment of 1412. There is also a school for the blind.

EMPLOYMENT

The Board of Industrial Training supervises both training for trades and apprenticeship thereto. No regulations have been made with regard to juvenile employment.

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile offenders are tried apart from other accused persons. The probation system is adopted whenever possible, and there are

also 2 reformatories and 2 industrial schools. There is no statutory minimum age for sentence to imprisonment; the minimum age for sentence to death is 16.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the principal voluntary efforts on behalf of children are the following :—

Child Welfare League of Trinidad and Tobago (with seven branches).
Mothers' and Infants' Clinic, Port-of-Spain.

Settlement of Tristan da Cunha

[*Atlantic Ocean*]

Tristan da Cunha is the name of the chief of a group of small islands in the South Atlantic Ocean midway between the Cape and South America. It is inhabited by the descendants of William Glass, the original settler, a British non-commissioned officer who, when Napoleon was at St. Helena, was stationed there, and afterwards elected to remain with his wife from Cape Colony, who had accompanied him. Shipwrecked mariners from time to time arrived, and the earliest of these married women from St. Helena, who were induced to go to the island to become their wives. Tristan da Cunha is within the diocese of the Bishop of St. Helena, and is the seat of a mission of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, of London.

CHILD WELFARE

There is one untrained midwife, but neither doctor nor nurse.

EDUCATION

The missionary is the island schoolmaster, and both day school and Sunday school are reported to be well attended. When there is no missionary in residence, the islanders do their best to carry on on the lines he has laid down. A daily service is held in the church which, through the efforts of the late Rev. H. M. Rogers, missionary, the island now has, and it has a choir of boys and girls. There is also a troop of Boy Scouts, and this again was due to Mr. Rogers's initiative.

Uganda Protectorate [*Africa*]

Seat of Administration—Entebbe

The Uganda protectorate covers an area of about 110,300 square miles, and has a population estimated at (1925) 3,145,449, of whom 3,137,602 are natives (mainly Bantu), the remainder being Asiatic or European. The birth-rate is (1925) 27·94, and the infantile mortality rate 275 per 1000 births. The percentage of still-births to total births in five recorded districts, which was 14·25 in 1919, had fallen to 11·63 in 1925.

CHILD WELFARE

Maternity and child welfare work is carried out through the Lady Coryndon Maternity Training School and the Nsambya Mission Training School. There is a maternity and child welfare centre at Mulago, and an ante-natal clinic was opened at the Government Hospital at Hoima in 1925. These services are maintained or assisted by the Government.

EDUCATION

An education department was formed as a separate unit among Government departments in 1925. Schools are maintained by the Church (of England) Missionary Society, the White Fathers, the Mill Hill Mission, the Italian Catholic Mission, and the Africa Inland Mission. All told, there are 3206 schools (including 12 non-mission), with an aggregate enrolment of 172,602.

Territory of Weihaiwei [*Asia*]

Seat of Government—Port Edward

The territory of Weihaiwei, leased from the Chinese Government, comprises about 285 square miles (including the island of Liu Kung), and has a population (census of 1921) of 154,416 (Liu Kung, 3000).

EDUCATION

Educational facilities are provided partly by the British and partly by the Chinese. There is a British Government school (with about 180 pupils), and several mission schools. The only school

for Europeans was closed in 1925. There are also about 300 Chinese schools, with an attendance of about 5000.

For WINDWARD ISLANDS, see Grenada, St. Vincent, and St. Lucia.

Protectorate of Zanzibar [*Africa*]

Capital—Zanzibar

The Zanzibar Protectorate comprises the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba and about ten miles of the coast of the mainland and the adjacent islands. Zanzibar, the largest coral island on the African coast, has an area of 640 square miles, while the island of Pemba has an area of 380 square miles. The native population is (1924) 202,665 and the non-native 14,125, making a total of 216,790. There are 48,086 native children under 12 years of age. The birth-rate (1924) is 22.7 per 1000 for Zanzibar, and 14.6 for Pemba. Registration of births is compulsory within 7 days. Notification is combined with registration, as the medical officer of health is also the registrar of births. Still-births are notifiable, but it is difficult to enforce this regulation in the villages. Infant vaccination is compulsory. The prevailing religion is Mohammedan. The black population is mainly Swahili, but there are representatives of nearly every African tribe. There are about 10,000 Arabs and 12,000 Indians.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The marriage and divorce laws of the Mohammedans and other non-Christian sects are regulated by their respective laws and customs (*q.v.*). In the case of Christians, 21 years is the minimum age for marriage without the parent's consent, and the principal impediments are consanguinity and the previous marriage of either party to another person by native law or custom. Divorce is not provided for. There is no statutory prohibition of the teaching or practice of contraception.

CHILD WELFARE

Medical inspection is in operation in the Government town

school and in aided schools also, as directed by the Medical Officer of Health, and sick pupils are sent to the local dispensary. A school clinic and a maternity home have recently been opened by the Government. There is a voluntary Maternity Association subsidised by the Government, and the midwives make both ante- and post-natal visits. Several Indian communities make an annual subscription to cover the midwifery expenses in their communities. There are no special children's hospitals. A few Christian orphans are cared for by the Roman Catholic and Universities Missions, while in Mohammedan and Hindoo households orphans are cared for by their relatives.

EDUCATION

Education is free. It is not compulsory, but in some of the schools the pupils are selected, and after their selection their attendance is compulsory. The British Resident has power to select any boys and to compel them to attend a given school between the ages of 5 and 19. The elementary course covers eight years, and there is also a kindergarten class. The Government gives grants-in-aid to any school which fulfils necessary requirements as to curriculum and sanitation. There are 1 normal school with 21 pupils, 14 Government schools with 959 pupils, 3 aided private schools with 710 pupils, 31 private schools with 907 boys and 810 girls, making an aggregate of 3407 pupils. In some of the village schools training in agriculture is given. In addition to the above schools there are many town and village Koran schools where, apart from chanting the Koran, very little is learned.

EMPLOYMENT

No minimum age for employment has been fixed, but the Apprentices Decree, 1926, lays it down that an Arab or African child, above the age of 9 and under 16, may be apprenticed to any trade, craft, or employment on which art or skill is required, for a term not exceeding 7 years.

DELINQUENCY

There is no special system in operation for dealing with delinquent children, but legislation has been passed (1927) to make provision for a reformatory. No child under 12 may be imprisoned or sentenced to death.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Apart from the various Christian missions (*ante*) the only voluntary effort relating to children is the Maternity Association.

Kingdom of Bulgaria [*Europe*]

(BŪLGARIYA)

Capital—Sofia

THE kingdom of Bulgaria covers an area of 39,841 square miles, and has (census of 1926) a population of 5,484,143. The population of 4,846,994 in 1924, included 1,751,425 children of 15 and under. The birth-rate is 37.4 per 1000 of the population, and the infantile mortality rate is 152.9 per 1000 births. The illegitimate infantile mortality is 157.1 per 1000 illegitimate births. Registration of births and still-births is compulsory within 7 days. Infant vaccination is compulsory, and re-vaccination at 7 years and again at 21 years. The predominating religion is the Greek Orthodox, which claims 83.80 of the population.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum legal age for marriage is 18 for males and 17 for females, with parent's consent; 19 for males, 18 for females, without such consent. Marriage may, however, take place at 17 for males and 16 for females subject to the sanction of the Holy Synod. Marriages are exclusively subject to ecclesiastical law. Those suffering from insanity, epilepsy, or syphilis are prohibited from marriage, and consanguinity is also an impediment. Birth certificates must be produced before marriage. The principal causes for which divorce may be obtained include prolonged absence of the husband (*i.e.* for more than four years without sending means of subsistence to his wife), refusal of cohabitation on the part of the wife for three years, adultery, drunkenness, violence or the causing of physical dread, impotence, the restriction of religious liberty, mental affliction, syphilis, and the commission of crime for which sentence of penal servitude is passed. The

custody of the children is given to the innocent party, and if the father is guilty he must support the children. Illegitimate children have no legal right of inheritance unless their paternity is admitted in legal form, but they are legitimised by the subsequent inter-marriage of their parents. Otherwise the mother is responsible for the care of such children.

CHILD WELFARE

Child welfare work is carried out by the State, by the local authorities, and by private enterprise. The Ministries of War, of Education, of Commerce, Industry, and Labour, and of the Interior and Public Health, are interested in various aspects of the question, by way of exercising general supervision and granting subsidies; the municipalities and other local authorities maintain or subsidise orphanages, hospitals, holiday colonies, and other institutions; and there are many voluntary efforts. There are 5 children's homes, 35 orphanages, 34 free kitchens for the provision of meals, 1 sanatorium, 10 institutions for giving advice to mothers, and 24 holiday colonies. Medical inspection of school children is compulsory, and there is one clinic supported by the State. After the World War, Bulgaria was faced with a grave problem in the number of war orphans to be cared for. The State endowed a fund for the maintenance and education and professional training of the war orphans in institutions, or in private care. The Save the Children Fund has opened (1927) a shelter for orphans and abandoned children, in Sofia. State aid is granted to those widows who lost their husbands through the war. Neglect of and cruelty towards children are punished by law. Under the Social Insurance Act, 1924, periods of rest, protection from dismissal, and certain other benefits are secured to employed pregnant and lying-in women.

EDUCATION

Elementary education is general throughout Bulgaria, and is free and compulsory between the ages of 7 and 14. The educational system is maintained by the communes, and associated with each school is a school fund, derived from lands, gardens, etc., from which the communal budget appropriation is augmented. The State supports only the schools of the poor parishes and of localities lying near the frontiers. There are a school for the blind, with 55 pupils, and two schools for deaf-mutes, with 103 pupils.

The number of pupils and schools, excluding the foregoing, is as follows :—

| Class of School. | No. | Enrolment. |
|---------------------------------------|-------|------------|
| Public kindergarten schools | 64 | 2,978 |
| " elementary | 4,127 | 424,452 |
| " pro-gymnasia | 1,655 | 133,388 |
| " middle schools | 43 | 21,634 |
| " gymnasia | 64 | 7,581 |
| Private kindergartens | 12 | 1,196 |
| " elementary | 1,441 | 71,602 |
| " pro-gymnasia | 61 | 4,056 |
| | 7,467 | 666,887 |

There are 10 teachers' training colleges and 2 universities, a musical academy, and an art academy.

For further information as to organisations for the intellectual, moral, and physical development of children see *The International Year Book of Child Care and Protection*, 1924, under 'Child Welfare,' and as to juvenile tourist associations and the juvenile literature committee, under 'Education.'

EMPLOYMENT

No child under 14 may be employed in any industrial, commercial or professional work; nor may any child under 14 be so employed unless he has completed the elementary stage in his education. Children of either sex under 16 are precluded from employment in certain classes of industry, nor may they work for more than 8 hours per day. Night work is prohibited in the case of males under 18, and for females of any age. Girls come under the provision of the Compulsory Labour Service Act at the age of 16, but males are exempt up to 20. Bulgaria is a member of the International Labour Office, and has ratified all the conventions relating to juvenile labour.

DELINQUENCY

The Penal Code allows certain modifications in penalties in the case of juvenile offenders (10 to 17 years) as follows: (a) Capital punishment and imprisonment for life with hard labour are reduced to penal servitude for from 5 to 10 years; (b) penal servitude for

over 10 years is reduced to penal servitude for up to 2 years; (c) penal servitude for up to 5 years is reduced to imprisonment for up to 2 years; (d) penal servitude for up to 5 years is reduced to imprisonment for up to 1 year; (e) for imprisonment, detention in a house of correction is substituted. The penalties for offenders of from 17 to 21 years are also modified. The death sentence is replaced by a term of 15 years' imprisonment, and the sentence of penal servitude for life is reduced to a term of not less than 5 years. There is one reformatory school. The establishment of juvenile courts is (1927) under consideration.

LEGISLATION

The principal statutes referring to children now current in Bulgaria include the following :—

- Loi sur l'hygiène et la sûreté du travail, 1917.
- Loi sur la littérature des enfants, 1921.
- Loi de travail pour les ouvriers mineurs.
- Loi sur l'instruction publique.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the principal voluntary efforts on behalf of children are the following :—

- Bulgarian Junior Red Cross, Sofia.
- Bulgarian Red Cross, Sofia. (Affiliated to the Union Internationale de Secours aux Enfants [Save the Children International Union], Geneva.)
- Bulgarian Union for the Protection of Children. (Affiliated to the Union Internationale de Secours aux Enfants, Geneva.)
- Children's Sanatorium, Varna.
- Evdokia Orphanage Society.
- Parents' and Teachers' Union.
- Scouts de Bulgarie, 65 Neofit-Rilsky Street, Sofia.
- Sdravets Society for Holiday Colonies.
- Society for Combating Juvenile Crime.
- Society for the Protection of Juvenile Offenders, Sofia. (This society has its own reformatory, in which children and young persons sentenced to detention are given industrial training.)
- Society for Providing Free School Meals.
- Union of Orphanages.

The Save the Children Fund, of London, has established a model village for refugees—named Atolovo, after the Duke of Atholl, the Hon. President of the Fund—near Bourgos. The village was formally inaugurated by H.M. the King in November 1926.

Republic of Chile

[*South America*]

(REPÚBLICA DE CHILE)

Capital—Santiago

THE total area of the republic of Chile is 289,828 square miles, and the population is 3,753,799. The birth-rate is (1925) 40 per 1000, exclusive of still-births. The illegitimate birth-rate is 353 per 1000 births, and this high percentage may be attributed to the fact that the State does not recognise marriages which are not duly registered, and many Roman Catholic marriages are not so registered. The infantile mortality rate is (1925) 257·8 per 1000 births. The Roman Catholic is the State religion.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The canons of the Roman Catholic Church, *q.v.*, govern the marriage relation. A petition was, however, presented to the Government in October 1924, on behalf of various women's societies, praying, *inter alia*, for certain reforms in the marriage law, among which are the following: To accord the mother equal rights with the father over the children of a legal marriage; to make habitual drunkenness ground for separation; and to deprive an unfit parent of the right of paternal authority.

CHILD WELFARE

Child welfare work is of recent development. In 1923, the Valparaiso branch of the Chilean Red Cross established the first public midwifery service, which is directed, by wireless, by a doctor in the city. A National Health Council has also been formed recently, with a view to co-ordinating various voluntary and public efforts, and carrying out an effective plan of health education. There is a polyclinic at Santiago, staffed by 12 doctors and 40 volunteer Red Cross nurses, where special departments are devoted to child welfare, syphilis, and gynaecology. The Junior Red Cross is being developed in the schools. Under a law of 4th September 1924,

the employment of women in industrial and commercial establishments within 40 days before and 20 days after childbirth is prohibited, and no pregnant woman may be dismissed her employment without reasonable cause. Under the Factory Crèches Act, 1917, every industrial establishment, where more than fifty women over 18 are employed, must provide a crèche for the infants of employed women, and such women must be allowed one hour per day for nursing their children. Moreover, the admission of a child to such a crèche is contingent upon a medical certificate of health, including family medical history, but only infectious disease is to be deemed sufficient grounds for refusal of the admission of a child. A children's bureau has been established, under a Decree of 14th October 1924, under the Department of Health, Charities, and Social Welfare, and the Pediatric Society of Chile has initiated a campaign of child welfare and health, by means of lectures to mothers, etc. There are 201 dispensaries, at which children are treated, maintained partly by taxes and rates and partly by private charity. There are 25 infants' homes and orphanages.

It was on the initiative of the Chilean delegate to the Fifth Assembly of the League of Nations that the Assembly endorsed the Declaration of Geneva at its sitting on 26th September 1924.

EDUCATION

Education is free and (since 1920) compulsory. Provided by the Government there are (1924) 3357 elementary schools, with 438,781 pupils; 96 lyceums, with 40,084 pupils; and 11 commercial institutes, with 3133 pupils. There are also 561 private schools, with over 80,000 pupils, receiving Government grants—in some cases through the Ministry of Education, and in others through the Ministry of Religion. Thirty-nine schools, with about 8000 pupils, receive no grants. For technical education, there are 48 schools (about 8000 pupils), of which 34 receive Government grants, through the Ministry of Industry.

EMPLOYMENT

Under the law of 4th September 1924—the first Chilean law to regulate child labour—no child under 14 may be employed in a commercial or industrial establishment employing 10 or more workers, save that children between 10 and 14 years of age who

have completed the required school course may be admitted to certain kinds of work to be determined by later regulations. Night work is prohibited, in certain occupations, for children under 16, and an 8-hour day and 48-hour week are established for children between 14 and 18. Employment of young persons under 18 in certain dangerous occupations is prohibited, and those who have received no primary instruction must be allowed at least two hours daily, out of the legal working day, to attend school. Chile is a member of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations, and has ratified the minimum age (industry) convention; the conventions dealing with agriculture and employment at sea are (1928) under consideration.

DELINQUENCY

There are 4 reformatory schools for children aged from 10 upwards.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the more important voluntary efforts concerned with child welfare are the following:—

- Boy Scouts de Chile, 1823 N. Casilla, Santiago.
- Chilean Anti-tuberculosis League.
- Chilean Child Welfare Society.
- Chilean League against Alcoholism.
- Chilean League of Social Hygiene.
- Chilean Red Cross (Cruz Roja Chilena), 8 Correo, 7577 Casilla, Santiago, with branches at Valparaiso and elsewhere.
- Girl Guides de Chile, 750 Morande, Santiago.
- National Babies' League.
- National Health Council.
- Women's Red Cross, Santiago.

Republic of China [*Asia*]

(CHUNG-HUA MIN-KUO)

Capital—Peking

THE republic of China has an area of about 4,278,352 square miles (comprising China proper, Manchuria, Mongolia, Chinese Turkestan, and Tibet), and a population estimated at 342,639,000. The average number of individuals per family has been estimated at 5.5, except in Fengtien, Manchuria, where 8.38 was found to

be the average. The loss of life from abnormal causes in China is probably greater than in any other portion of the world. This is attributable to the congestion of population in great centres, to the characteristic indifference to sanitation and hygiene, and to the recurring natural disasters of flood and famine. The prevailing religions are Confucianism, Buddhism, and Taoism. There are also many Mohammedans, while Roman Catholic and Protestant Missions pursue active propaganda.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum legal age for marriage without parent's consent is 16 for either sex. Under Confucianism, the predominating religion, the whole social and political system of the Chinese is based on the family; and though, since the revolution of 1912, Western ideas have tended to gain the ascendancy, life and custom are still much influenced by the Confucian tradition. The supreme duty of man, according to Confucius, is filial piety, and this forms the foundation of society and the basis of the Chinese moral system. Thus the chief end of marriage is the raising up of sons to carry on the ancestral cult; a young man is married at the earliest possible age, and marriages are arranged by the parents of the parties, who, themselves, are hardly consulted at all. Polygamy is tolerated, and secondary wives are not uncommon.

CHILD WELFARE

In spite of the disturbed state of the country since the establishment of the republic in 1911, marked and steady progress has been made in medical and sanitary science, and this has had its effect on the children. A Joint Council of Public Health Education, founded in 1916, carries on propaganda by means of lectures, cinematograph displays, and pamphlets, and includes within its purview such subjects as infant hygiene, first aid in the home, and sexual hygiene for young men. Dr. Wu Lienteh, who holds many European degrees and distinctions, and is president of the Chinese National Medical Association, writes (1923) that 'Hygiene should be more widely taught in the elementary and high schools, and properly trained doctors should be employed to supervise the health of the pupils. Social leagues should be formed, and future mothers should be taught the practical details of the management of a healthy home and family.' Under the Provisional Factory Regu-

lations, 1923 (which apply to certain factories only), an employed pregnant woman is entitled to five weeks' rest before and five after confinement, together with a 'suitable allowance.'

Much medical work for the welfare of children is carried on through the agency of the various foreign Christian missions. These maintain 464 foreign and 462 Chinese medical men and women, 206 foreign and 459 Chinese qualified nurses, and 326 hospitals, most of which admit child patients.

It is of interest to note that in China a child is said to be one year old at birth and two on what Western peoples regard as its first birthday, the period of intra-uterine life being reckoned as one year.

EDUCATION

Education of a purely Chinese type, which was general throughout the empire, was abolished in 1905, since when the 'Western learning' movement has made great progress. There are now two kinds of primary schools (higher and lower) maintained by the district governments, the former serving as an intermediate stage between the lower primary and the middle schools, which are maintained by the local government boards. Of industrial (*i.e.* trade) schools there are two grades, one receiving pupils from the higher primary schools, and the others those who do not proceed beyond the lower school; while there are normal schools established and maintained by the Government, technical schools, and 3 Government universities and others maintained by private funds.

As to the details of the new educational scheme elaborated at the national educational conference of 1921, see *The International Year Book of Child Care and Protection*, 1924. The scheme, like that at present in vogue, is divided into three parts—primary, secondary, and higher education. Primary education is to begin at 6, *i.e.* one year earlier than at present; it is to last for six years and to be complete in itself. The first four years (6-10) will be compulsory, when universal education is enforced in all the provinces. In some cases, pre-vocational courses may be provided for the remaining two years, to take the place of the ordinary school subjects. Secondary education may cover a period of from one to six years, including vocational training.

According to the latest available statistics, published in 1923, but relating to the year 1916-17, the numbers of schools and pupils in China are as follows:—

| Type of School. | No. | Enrolment. |
|---|---------------|-----------------|
| People's schools | 111,908 | 3,462,527 |
| Higher primary schools | 6,442 | 328,270 |
| Industrial " | 2,140 | 77,853 |
| Middle " | 350 | 60,924 |
| Normal " | 195 | 24,959 |
| Higher normal " | 7 | 1,998 |
| Colleges and professional schools | 77 | 17,923 |
| | <hr/> 121,119 | <hr/> 3,974,454 |

In addition to the foregoing, schools are maintained by the various foreign Christian missions.

The Ministry of Education controls not only schools and colleges (though not all mission schools), but also public libraries, museums, and private lecture-halls.

EMPLOYMENT

There appears to be no age limit for the employment of children. The normal working hours are 12, 14, or 16 hours a day, 7 days a week, and small children of 6, 7, and 8 are working under such conditions. Hundreds of girls between the ages of 8 and 12 are employed, in the silk factories, to stir cocoons in boiling water, which often scalds their hands and leaves white patches on them. In the cotton mills they work at the spindles, joining up the threads. In either case, they are on their feet, working for 12 hours a day, or longer. The law recognises the right of a parent to sell his children into slavery. China is a member of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations.

According to the report (9th July 1924) of the Child Labour Commission appointed by the executive council of the foreign settlement in Shanghai, children begin to work in mills and factories as soon as they are believed to be of economic value to the employers. The commissioners saw many children at work who could not have been more than 6 years of age. The hours of work are generally 12, with not more than one hour off for a meal. The children frequently have to stand the whole time they are at work. In many industries day and night work is the rule, there being two shifts of 12 hours each. In most instances the mill or factory stops for one shift at week-ends, and in others, in addition to this, endeavours are made by the employers, but without much success, to ensure that their

workpeople take one day off from work every two weeks. Apart from interruptions and the customary holidays at the Chinese New Year, work is continuous. The contract system of employment is common, whereunder the native contractor supplies the requisite labour and is paid on production. Children employed under this system are frequently most miserably housed and fed. They receive no money, and their conditions of life are practically those of slavery. The contractor pays the parents at the rate of about two dollars per month per child, and himself makes a profit of about four dollars a month per head.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

The following voluntary social efforts include welfare of children within their scope :—

- Boy Scouts, Commissioner, 52 Great Western Road, Shanghai.
- Chinese Red Cross (affiliated to the Save the Children International Union, Geneva), 26 Kuikiang Road, Shanghai.
- Girl Guides, Chief Commissioner, c/o General Electric Co., Darien, S. Manchuria.
- Joint Council of Public Health Education, 5 Quinsan Gardens, Shanghai.
- National Association for the Promotion of Education.
- Young Men's Christian Association, Shanghai, and 30 branches.

Manchuria [*Asia*]

Capital—Mukden

The area of Manchuria is estimated at 363,610 square miles, and the population at 20,000,000. The principal occupation of the people is agriculture. No specific information as to conditions of child life is available.

Mongolia [*Asia*]

Chief Town—Urga

The area of Mongolia is estimated at 1,367,953 square miles, and the population at about 2,000,000. The principal occupation of the people is cattle-breeding. No information as to the children appears to be available. The prevailing form of religion is Buddhist Lamaism.

Sin-Kiang [*Asia*]

CHINESE TURKESTAN

Chief Town—Kashgar

Sin-Kiang, with an area of about 550,340 square miles, has a population estimated at some 2,000,000, of whom the majority are Turkomans and Sunni Mohammedans by religion. Education is in a very backward state; there are numerous schools for young children, but attendance appears to be voluntary, and the teaching is of a low standard.

Tibet [*Asia*]

Capital—Lhasa

Tibet has an area of, probably, between 700,000 and 1,000,000 square miles, but its boundaries are indeterminate. The population is estimated at about 3,000,000, and is said, by some authorities, to be decreasing. The predominating religion is Buddhistic Lamaism.

A very large proportion of the males adopt the monastic life and remain celibate. Among the lower classes, there is great poverty, and polyandry is common, several brothers sharing one wife. Consequently the birth-rate is low. On the other hand, polygamy is sometimes met with among the rich.

Republic of Colombia

[*South America*]

(REPÚBLICA DE COLOMBIA)

Capital—Bogotá

THE republic of Colombia has an estimated area of 461,606 sq. miles, and a population estimated at (1923) 6,617,833, of whom more than one-half are whites and half-castes. The number of children aged under 15 is estimated at 2,167,875. There are about 150,000 wild Indians. The birth-rate is (1922) 30.3 per 1000 of the population, and the infantile mortality rate is 105 per 1000 births. The illegitimate birth-rate is 287 per 1000 total

births. Registration of live births and infant vaccination are compulsory. The national religion is that of the Roman Catholic Church.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The influence of the Church is supreme in matters of conjugal relationship. (See page 576.)

CHILD WELFARE

Child welfare work is co-ordinated under the Colombian Red Cross (*Comité Nacional de la Cruz Roja, Bogotá*), which works in close touch with the public health authorities. The Red Cross maintains a public dispensary, day nurseries with public baths, and a free milk centre (*gota de leche*) in Bogotá, and the latter assisted 1216 children from its foundation in 1919 up to the end of 1924. A Colombian national committee of the Save the Children International Union was founded in August 1924. The Child Welfare Act, 1924, provides for Government grants to hospitals which maintain maternity wards and consultation clinics, and makes it compulsory for factory owners to provide a crèche in factories where more than fifty women are employed. The care of orphans and destitute children devolves, in the main, upon the religious corporations of the Roman Catholic Church, which maintain a large number of institutions, some of which receive grants from the Government.

EDUCATION

The Ministry of Public Instruction has the supreme direction of education throughout the republic. Education is divided into primary, secondary, professional, artistic, and industrial. There are 7089 primary schools, with about 361,094 pupils, 334 secondary schools, 28 professional schools, 35 art and trade schools, and 27 normal schools. For the working class there are many schools of arts and trades, directed by the Salesian Fathers. There are other schools and colleges open under religious orders. Primary education is free, but not compulsory. There are many private schools, a national university (Bogotá), and several departmental universities. A German educational mission arrived at Bogotá in September 1924, under contract with the Government, to introduce the latest methods employed in the public schools of Germany.

EMPLOYMENT

The republic is a member of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations, but no information has been received (January 1928) of any measures adopted or proposed for ratification or application of the conventions with regard to employment of children and young persons.

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile offenders are brought before special courts. They are subject to physical and mental examination by a physician, who reports to the judge, and indicates what appears to him to be the best method of dealing with the case. The case may be dealt with by warning and releasing the offender, by placing him on probation with the parents or guardians, by boarding him out with a family or in an institution, or by committing him to a reformatory. The minimum age for sentence to imprisonment is 12 years. The death penalty was abolished in Colombia in 1910, but previous to that date the minimum age for capital sentence was also 12, although in the case of persons under 18 it was generally commuted to a term of imprisonment.

Republic of Costa Rica

[*Central America*]

(REPÚBLICA DE COSTA RICA)

Capital—San José

THE republic of Costa Rica has an area of about 23,000 square miles, and a population (1923) of 498,435. The birth-rate is 26.4 per 1000 of the population, and about 25 per cent. of the births are illegitimate. The infantile mortality rate is 314.8 per 1000 births. Registration of births is compulsory within 8 days, and still-births are registered as both births and deaths. Roman Catholicism is the State religion.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage is 15 for both sexes with parent's consent, or 21 without such consent. Marriage is prohibited

within certain degrees of consanguinity, between the person guilty of adultery and his accomplice, and between a guardian and the person under guardianship. Divorce is obtainable for adultery, the attempt of one against the life of the other, for cruelty, abandonment, habitual drunkenness for a year or longer, and by mutual consent after two years of marriage. The parent who obtains the divorce is given the custody of the children, subject to the discretion of the court, except in the case of children under 5 years of age, who are generally left in the charge of the mother up to that age. Both parents are required to contribute towards the maintenance of the children. Illegitimate children are legitimised by the subsequent intermarriage of their parents, except in the case of adulterine births. Alternatively, illegitimates may be 'recognised,' except in the case of adulterine births, a 'recognised' child having the right to the name of the parents, to be supported by them, and to succeed to the property of intestate parents. Both parents are responsible for the care of 'recognised' children.

CHILD WELFARE

A School Sanitary Department and Dental Clinic were established by the Government in 1914. During 1923, 2399 children attended the School Sanitary Department, and 2322 the Dental Clinic. Infants' Clinics were established by the Government in 1920; and during 1923, 1597 infants were examined. Further, during 1923 the visiting nurses of these three departments made 2172 visits to the schools, and 4928 visits to homes. The *Gosa de Leche* (established 1913) and the School Kitchen (established 1904) are of private initiative, but receive a subsidy from the Government. One hundred and twenty-seven children were fed daily during 1923 at the former, and about 300 children were given breakfast daily at the School Kitchen. School medical inspection is compulsory. In the hospitals there are special wards for the care of children. The Red Cross of Costa Rica (*Consejo Supremo de la Cruz Roja Costarricense, Calle 2 Norte, San José*) has developed child welfare work by the assistance and encouragement of dispensaries, sanatoria, and holiday colonies for children, and by health propaganda among the general population. The Junior Red Cross devotes itself specially to health propaganda in the schools. Orphans and other dependent children are cared for principally in institutions maintained by the Roman Catholic Church, which

receives State aid. Under a State scheme of insurance, an allowance is payable to mothers during six weeks before and four weeks after confinement, provided that no work is done, during that period, which might impair the health of either mother or child.

EDUCATION

Elementary education is free and compulsory between the ages of 8 and 15, and is maintained by the Government. There are (1923) 423 elementary schools, with 41,277 pupils, and 5 secondary schools, where education is also free, with 1198 pupils. There are also private schools, kindergartens for young children, and schools of medicine, law, pharmacy, and dentistry, and the State grants scholarships, tenable at European universities, to promising pupils. There are, however, no special schools for mentally or physically defective children.

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum age for regular employment and for street trading is 15. No female may be employed in industry between 7 P.M. and 5 A.M. Costa Rica is a member of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations, but no information has been received (January 1928) of the ratification or application of the conventions with regard to the employment of women and children.

DELINQUENCY

There are no juvenile courts. The minimum age at which a child may be sent to prison is 15, and a school for minors has been established in the Government penitentiary. The death penalty does not exist.

Republic of Cuba [*West Indies*]

(REPÚBLICA DE CUBA)

Capital—Havana (Habana)

THE republic of Cuba covers an area of 44,164 square miles, and has a population estimated at (1926) 3,470,217, of whom approximately 45 per cent. are children under 15. The

birth-rate is returned as 21.06 per 1000 of the population, but this is probably less than the actual figure owing to incomplete registration. The illegitimate birth-rate is (1919) 240 per 1000 total births, and the infantile mortality rate about 31 per 1000 births. In the city of Havana the birth-rate is (1922) 32.19 per 1000, and the infantile mortality rate 19.91 per 1000 births.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum legal age for marriage is 14 for males and 12 for females, but parent's or guardian's consent is necessary up to the age of 21 in either case. Divorce has only been possible since 1918, but under the *Código Civil español* of 1889, which was extended to Cuba, legal separation between the parties to a marriage could be obtained, but they were not free to contract new alliances. Children born out of wedlock are illegitimate, but the proportion of such births is very high. There exists, however, apart from matrimony, a legally recognised relationship between the parents and their children (*naturales*), which is described in *The International Year Book of Child Care and Protection*, 1924, page 165.

CHILD WELFARE

Institutions for the care and protection of orphans, foundlings, and destitute children had their origin in voluntary charity, but in 1887 all such institutions were placed under Government protection, private enterprise being encouraged. An *organismo tutelar* (guardianship committee), which includes representatives of the family, may be formed for the supervision and assistance of any orphan under 21, and any child who is mentally or physically incapacitated. There is a department of child and school hygiene in each province, under the public health authority, and medical inspection of school children is in operation. There are numerous child welfare centres in the principal towns, as well as maternity and infants' hospitals, the number of which is being increased. A national maternity exhibition is held annually under the auspices of the Department of Health and Charity, and with Government subsidy.

EDUCATION

Elementary education is free and compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14. The schools are managed by municipal education boards, but all expenses are borne by the State, which also provides for

higher and professional education. While, however, any person may teach freely any science, art, or profession, and found or maintain educational establishments, the State reserves the right to grant special titles or degrees, and to determine the conditions and manner in which these may be obtained. Besides the ordinary elementary education, in some of the schools there are special classes, also free, for kindergarten, English, sewing, and other subjects. There are (1926) 3538 schools, with 316,157 pupils. There are also 76 night schools, with (1926) 3869 pupils. There are a secondary school and an agricultural school in each province, and at Havana, the capital, there is a school of child study. There are also many private schools. At the State arts and crafts school in Havana, instruction is free in both day and evening classes. The university of Havana is also maintained by the State; its courses are free to students from the State secondary schools, but private students pay fees.

EMPLOYMENT

Cuba is a member of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations, and has under consideration legislation limiting the employment of children in accordance with the Washington, Genoa, and Geneva Conventions.

DELINQUENCY

According to law, all children are under the guardianship of their parents until the age of 21. Juvenile offenders may, however, be committed to reformatories (*correccionales*).

VOLUNTARY INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES

Among the principal voluntary efforts which exist, wholly or in part, for the welfare of children, are the following:—

- Dr. Antonio Lora Hospitale, Santa Clara. (A maternity and infants' hospital.)
- Dr. Enrique Núñez Hospitale, Habana. (A maternity and infants' hospital.)
- La Esperanza, Arranjo Naranjo. (A tuberculosis sanatorium.)
- Monocal, Habana. (A home for poor children.)
- Preventorio Martí, Cojimar. (A preventive hospital where children may stay for up to two years.)
- Sociedad Nacional de la Cruz Roja, Zulueta y Monserrate, Habana. (The Cuban Red Cross.)

Republic of Czechoslovakia

[*Europe*]

(ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ REPUBLIKA)

Capital—Prague (*Praha*)

THE republic of Czechoslovakia covers an area of 54,241 square miles, comprising three great natural divisions: (1) Bohemia, (2) Moravia and Silesia, (3) Slovakia and Ruthenia. (1) and (2) were formerly Austrian territory, (3) was Hungarian. The population of the republic at the last census (1921) was 13,611,349, of whom it is computed 32.2 per cent. were children of below school-leaving age. The infantile mortality rate in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia is (1922) 220 per 1000, but no statistics are available for Slovakia and Ruthenia. Notification of births and the vaccination of children are compulsory. The predominating religion is Roman Catholic (10,382,655 adherents), and there are also Greek and Armenian Catholics, Protestants, Jews, and adherents of other sects.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The laws regulating marriage have not yet been co-ordinated. In Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia marriage is permissible from the age of 14 years, but in Slovakia and Ruthenia the minimum age is 18 in the case of men, and 16 years in the case of women. The principal grounds for divorce, throughout the republic, are as follows: Adultery by either party, sentence of imprisonment for not less than three years, or for a shorter period for a criminal offence, desertion, the endangering of life or health of either party by the other, or repeated cruelty or slander, dissoluteness, permanent or periodical mental disturbances. It is no longer obligatory on women teachers to remain single, and leave with pay is granted married women teachers on confinement. *Legitimatio per subsequens matrimonium* is recognised. The status of illegitimates is dealt with in *The International Year Book of Child Care and Protection*, 1924, page 167.

CHILD WELFARE

For an account of the early development of child welfare work, see *The International Year Book of Child Care and Protection*, 1924, page 168.

Child welfare work—officially defined as ‘the social and hygienic care of children who are dependent upon public assistance’—is maintained by the Government only in Slovakia and Ruthenia, and by the local provincial authorities in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia. In these provinces the official work is supplemented by voluntary organisations, which receive grants from the Government and from the provincial authorities. There are 832 advisory centres and 42 refuges for necessitous mothers, 21 health centres for children, 8 public hospitals and clinics for children, 3 provincial and 1 Government institutions for tubercular children, and 24 convalescent homes. There are also public and private institutions for afflicted children as follows: for the blind—2 Government, 1 provincial, and 4 private institutions, and 2 private homes and 1 infirmary for children with defective vision otherwise affected; for deaf-mutes—5 State, 4 provincial, and 8 private institutions, and 1 non-residential municipal school; for mentally defective—47 auxiliary schools, 1 Government, 3 provincial, and 14 private institutions; for cripples—8 private institutions. There are also 309 orphan asylums and children’s homes, some public and some private, and a number of colonies. The Czechoslovak Red Cross also does effective work in educating children of school age in personal hygiene and in fostering a spirit of international co-operation. The humanitarian and philanthropic section of the Social Institute at Prague, under the presidency of the Minister for Social Welfare, encourages, *inter alia*, the education of young mothers in mothercraft, and the ethical section seeks to raise the standards of family life. All school children are subject to medical examination. Under the Social Insurance Law of 9th October 1924, orphan allowances can be claimed by children—legitimate, illegitimate, or adopted—and, in certain cases, the grandchildren of insured persons. Provision is also made for periods of rest, protection from dismissal, and certain other benefits for employed pregnant and lying-in women.

EDUCATION

Education is free and compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14. The schools for children may be divided into two categories: (1) national schools (kindergarten, elementary, and higher elementary); (2) secondary schools (grammar schools and technical schools). Beyond these are the higher technical schools, the special schools for specific trades and arts, and the universities.

| Type of School. | No. of Schools. | Enrolment. |
|---|-----------------|------------|
| National kindergarten schools . . . | 1,433 | 59,508 |
| " elementary schools . . . | 13,633 | 1,912,343 |
| " higher elementary schools . . | 1,564 | 273,977 |
| Secondary schools | 427 | 113,632 |
| " technical schools, including commercial and agricultural . . . | 942 | 89,977 |
| Technical and other high schools . . . | 52 | 25,180 |

EMPLOYMENT

The employment of children under 12 is forbidden, with two exceptions. Under the age of 10, child labour is absolutely prohibited, but at that age a child may be employed in agriculture or in light domestic work, provided that he lives in the house of the employer. In any case, the work must not be such as would cause the child to suffer any injury, physical, mental, or moral, or would interfere with his education. On a school day no child may be employed for more than two hours, and never before morning school. On other days, no child may be employed for a longer total period than 4 hours *per diem*, except in agricultural and domestic work, when the maximum is 6 hours. No child may be employed on Sundays or on public holidays, nor on any day after 8 P.M. or before 6 A.M. in domestic and agricultural work, and 7 A.M. in other occupations. The republic is a member of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations, and has ratified the conventions dealing with a minimum age for employment in industry and in agriculture.

There are 18 Czech advisory centres for the choice of vocation affiliated to a central organisation, and 15 German centres where advice is given. Apprenticeship begins at 14, and continues for different periods in different trades. Attendance at a trade school during working time is compulsory during these years.

DELINQUENCY

The laws dealing with juvenile delinquency are fully described in *The International Year Book of Child Care and Protection, 1924*, page 170. There are special juvenile courts, and sentence of death

or of imprisonment for life may not be passed on any person under the age of 20 years.

LEGISLATION

Among the principal current statutes dealing with children are the following :—

Law of primary schools and private educational establishments, No. 189, 3rd April 1919.

(This Statute fixes the minimum number of pupils which warrants the opening of a new elementary or higher elementary school.)

Law of Obligatory Vaccination, No. 412, 15th July 1919.

Law of Child Labour, No. 420, 17th July 1919.

Law by which the age of majority is reduced, No. 447, 23rd July 1919. (The legal age of majority is reduced from 21 to 18.)

Law of the Abolition of Compulsory Celibacy of Women Teachers, No. 458, 24th July 1919. (Also provides for leave with pay during confinements.)

Law respecting the Partial Prohibition of Wet-nursing, No. 171, 3rd July 1924. (Provides that the mother of a living child under 4 months old shall not be engaged as a wet-nurse unless she is given facilities for nursing her own child also.)

Law of Social Insurance, 1924.

Hungarian Laws, Nos. 8 and 21 of 1901, which still operate in Slovakia and in Ruthenia, impose upon the State the duty of providing for deserted children up to the ages of 7 and 15 respectively.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the more important institutions and societies, dealing with various aspects of the problem of the care and protection of children and young people, in Czechoslovakia, are the following :—

The Czech Provincial Child Welfare Organisation, Brno, with 79 district branches.

The Czech Provincial Committee for Child Welfare, Prague, embracing 210 district organisations of this character.

The Czech Provincial Headquarters for Child Welfare, Opava, with 13 district branches.

German District Committee for Child Protection, Liberec, embracing 99 district organisations.

German Provincial Committee for Child Welfare, Brno, with 36 district organisations.

German Provincial Institute for Child Protection, Opava, with 19 district organisations.

Czechoslovak Red Cross, with 4 main sections (Prague, Brno, Turciánský St. Martin, Munkáčevo) and 622 local societies.

The Masaryk League against Tuberculosis, Prague, with 193 branches and 80 hygienic centres.

The German Provincial Benevolent Association for Consumptives, Prague.

- The League of Czechoslovak Charity, Prague, Brno, and Olomouc.
 The Czechoslovak Society for the Protection of Mothers and Children, Prague, with 74 branches.
 The Central Holiday Welfare Organisation, Prague, with about 100 affiliated societies, the most important of which are The Czech Heart at Prague, Brno, and Slezska Ostrava.³
 Union of Boy Scouts, Prague, embracing 847 Scout troops.
 Czechoslovak Central Organisation for the Welfare of the Blind, Prague, with affiliated societies and institutions.
 Association for the Welfare of Deaf Mutes, Prague.
 Association for the Welfare of Mental Deficients, Prague.
 Czechoslovak Y.M.C.A., Prague, with 12 local affiliated branches.
 Czechoslovak Y.W.C.A., with branches in Prague, Hradec Kralove, Brno, and Bratislava.
 Society for the Welfare of Young Working People, Prague.
 German Workers' Union for Child Welfare.

Free City of Danzig [*Europe*]

(DIE FREIE STADT DANZIG)

IN accordance with the Treaty of Versailles, the principal allied and associated Powers undertook to establish the town of Danzig with the surrounding territory as a Free City to be placed under the protection of the League of Nations. The area is about 754 square miles, with a population of (1924) 383,995, of whom about 140,000 are children under 16. The birth-rate is (1926) 23 per 1000 of the population, and the illegitimate birth-rate 3.4 per 1000 births. The infantile mortality rate is 128 per 1000 births; the illegitimate mortality rate 176 per 1000 illegitimate births. Still-births are not included in the calculations. Registration of births is compulsory within 7 days, and still-births must be reported. Vaccination is compulsory during the first year of life, and again during the twelfth year. The principal religious sects are Evangelical, Roman Catholic, and Jewish.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The legal minimum age for marriage is 21 for males and 16 for females, but parent's or guardian's consent is necessary until the age of 21. Marriage within certain degrees of consanguinity is prohibited, as is the marriage of the guilty person in divorce with the co-respondent. The main causes for divorce are adultery,

bigamy, criminal desertion, and insanity. The children of divorced or separated parents are usually committed to the care of the innocent party, but the father is responsible for maintenance until the age of 16. Illegitimate children are legitimised by the subsequent intermarriage of their parents, and the Government Board of Youth (*Beauftrag des Jugendamtes*) is responsible for the general supervision of illegitimate children. The prevention of conception is not forbidden by law, but the advertisement, recommendation, and exhibition of means to this end are penal offences.

CHILD WELFARE

In 1902, the care of orphans and dependent children was much improved, and medical supervision was introduced, and there are 5 public and 2 voluntary Government-aided welfare centres. About 7000 children are cared for by these 7 institutions in the course of a year. Prospective mothers also receive help and care before confinement. Moreover, midwives are not permitted to practise unless they are in possession of medical certificates, and classes for the training of midwives are held in the women's clinic. A Board of Youth (*Jugendamt*), which is responsible for making all laws regulating the welfare of children and young people, has been in existence in Danzig since 1917. There are 3 orphanages, with about 600 beds; 2 children's homes, with 50 beds; 2 cripples' homes, with 75 beds; 6 infants' homes, with 176 beds. Destitute infants are medically treated in the infants' clinics. The welfare board (*Wohlfahrtsamt*) makes allowance to widows and deserted wives with children to support. Children in delicate health are sent to forest homes, and there is a forest school, under medical supervision, where 190 children are under treatment. Periodical medical examination of children in the public schools is compulsory.

EDUCATION

Elementary education is compulsory and free from 6 to 14 years of age, and is maintained by the Government. There are (1927) 295 elementary schools (41,247 pupils), 11 middle schools (3594 pupils), 18 higher schools (6088 pupils), and 1 technical school. The higher grade classes in the elementary schools provide preparation for secondary education. Blind children are educated at Königsberg, and imbecile and epileptic girls at Carlshof, both

in East Prussia. There are also special schools for the deaf and dumb, the mentally defective, and for imbecile and epileptic boys.

EMPLOYMENT

It is illegal to employ children under 13, and children over 13 may only be employed if they have completed their elementary education. The employment of children under 14 may not exceed 6 hours daily; they may not be employed before 6 A.M. nor after 8 P.M., and an interval of 11 hours must be allowed between the end of one day's work and beginning of the next day's. There is a bureau for advice as to choice of profession and means of apprenticeship, and there are trade continuation schools.

DELINQUENCY

All offenders under 14 are brought before the juvenile court. Crime committed by a child under 12 is not punishable, but means may be taken for supervision and correction. The delinquent may be boarded out in a family, or sent to an educational institution. The minimum age for imprisonment is 14, and for capital punishment 18 years.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

The principal voluntary efforts for the care and protection of children are:—

Caritasverband, Danskig.

Danskig Jugendfürsorgeverband (Union for the Care of Children), Danskig.

Stuglingskrankenhaus (Infants' hospital), Danskig.

There are also several Roman Catholic orphanages.

Kingdom of Denmark [*Europe*]

(KONGERICET DANMARK)

Capital—Copenhagen (København)

THE kingdom of Denmark has an area of 16,604 square miles and a population of (1925) 3,442,491. The birth-rate averages 22 per 1000. The infantile mortality rate for 1925 was 80 per 1000 births. The established form of religion is

Lutheran (3,221,834 adherents); and there are also 22,137 Roman Catholics, and small numbers representing other sects.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The legal minimum age for marriage is 21 for males and 18 for females. For marriage under this age permission must be given by the King, and such permission is always granted to males over 20 and females over 17. The grounds for divorce apply equally to both men and women. The principal grounds are bigamy, adultery, or immoral conduct, refusal of cohabitation for two years without satisfactory cause, disappearance without news for three years, exposure to venereal disease, cruelty, the commission of crime for which sentence of two years or longer is passed, and mental affliction lasting for three years without chance of cure. Separation permits are granted for mutual incompatibility, and after two and a half years of continued separation divorce is granted. Illegitimate children cannot take the father's name without his consent, and they have no right of inheritance from him. They inherit, however, from the mother and her family. If the responsibility for parenthood may rest on one of several men, each is liable to help to support the child, on demand of the mother, the legal guardian of the child, and the father has no rights. If the father disappears or dies, the child is partly maintained from public funds, and this help is not regarded as poor law relief for the child or the mother.

CHILD WELFARE

Child welfare work was inaugurated in 1830, when the first reformatories, homes for destitute children, and a society for the care of children were established. There are 41 societies whose work is to find good foster-homes for destitute children, and who provide for about 4500 children of from birth to 18 years of age. There are many small children-homes (*Børnehjem*), which provide for from 10 to 20 children, who live as one family under the care of a married couple or of an unmarried woman. The total number of certified children's homes is 117, accommodating 2700 children, and there are 40 other homes accommodating 950 children. There are 49 homes, with 1270 places, where children's mental and physical condition is under

observation, whence children are often transferred to suitable families, and 36 other homes, with 800 places, mostly for short terms, and mainly belonging to different municipalities. For the education of difficult children there are 14 juvenile homes (reformatories), with 600 places, and 7 school homes (industrial schools), with 500 places. All the different homes are under Government inspection. Under the Poor Law the municipalities are liable to provide for orphaned and other dependent children, who have no legal supporter, or whose parents are not able to support them. If necessary, the municipality has to place them in a good family, or in a children's home or other suitable institution.

In Copenhagen there are 8 infant consultation centres, visited by between 600 and 700 children weekly or fortnightly. There are in the whole country 135 asylums, with 7000 children of from 2 to 7 years; 38 day industrial schools and homes for children in leisure hours, with 1800 children of from 6 to 14 years; and 25 crèches, with 450 children under 2 years. The homes for defective children include a home and school for crippled children, with 280 pupils; homes and schools accommodating 210 blind children; 6 homes for deaf and dumb children, with 370 places; 6 homes for feeble-minded, with 1200 places; and 2 homes for epileptic children, with 132 places; 19 institutions for tubercular children, with 1073 places; 3 homes for children suffering from congenital syphilis. The homes are supported either by the State or by private charity. Widows and widowers, with very small incomes, are given monetary help for each child under 14 and, under special circumstances, for children until 18. This help is given from a special public fund, and does not come under the Poor Law. No woman may be employed during four weeks after confinement unless a medical certificate approving of a shorter period is granted. Maternity benefits are provided under the Sick Funds Act, 1921.

EDUCATION

Elementary education is compulsory and free between the ages of 7 and 14. The schools are maintained by the municipalities with assistance from the State, and the local school commission inspects the work of children in private schools and those who are taught in their own homes. The number of public elementary schools is 3687, with about 705,000 pupils. The number of children taught in their own homes is very small, but about 22,000

children are taught in private elementary schools. For the higher education of children there are 160 schools maintained by the municipalities, 34 schools maintained by the State, and 127 schools maintained by private individuals or societies, with 58,000 pupils altogether.

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum age for the employment of children is 14 years, and the child must be legally discharged from school. Among various rules regarding the employment of children are the prohibition of night work between the ages of 14 and 18, and compulsory medical examination to show fitness for work before employment in a factory. Employers of apprentices must pay contributions to a sick benefit club, and must allow apprentices to go to a technical or commercial school. There are public labour offices all over the country. Denmark is a member of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations, and has ratified the conventions relating to juvenile employment in industry and at sea, but not (January 1928) that relating to agriculture.

DELINQUENCY

No child under 14 may be punished for any offence, but he may be sent to an industrial school or any other suitable home of education, or placed in a good family or under the supervision of a probation officer. Children between 14 and 18 may be exempted from punishment if sent to a reformatory or other home of education, placed in service or apprenticeship, or under supervision of a probation officer. There are no juvenile courts, but local councils of guardians (*Veergeraad*) elected by the parish or town council. Children under 14 may not be detained in any police station or prison, and children between 14 and 18 may not be detained with elder persons, and may be taken to a home of detention until exemption from prosecution is given. The homes and education are provided half by the Government and half by the municipalities for children under 15, but entirely by the Government for children over 15. The reform treatment may be continued until the child is from 18 to 21 years old. About 400 or 500 children from 14 to 18 are exempted from prosecution yearly. There are 14 reformatory schools, 4 State and 10 private; and 7 industrial schools, 1 State and 6 private.

LEGISLATION

Among the principal laws relating to children are the following :

- Lov om det offentlige Fattigvæsen af 9 April 1891 (Poor Law).
 Love af 27 Maj 1908 og 29 April 1913 om Børn uden for Ægteskab (statutes dealing with the status and support of illegitimate children).
 Midlertidig Straffelov af 1 April 1911 (Amendment to the Penal Law).
 Love af 29 April 1913, 4 Marts 1918, og 30 Marts 1920, om Understøttelse af Børn af Enker (statutes dealing with assistance for children of widows).
 Fabrikslov af 29 April 1913 (Factory Act).
 Lov af 30 Juni 1919, om Statstilakud til Fremme af forebyggende Børneforsorg (Day Nurseries Act).
 Lærlingelov af 6 Maj 1921 (Apprentices Act).
 Lov om Værgeraadforsorg m.m af 12 Juni 1922; Lov om Onringu heri af 31 Marts 1926 (Councils of Guardians Act).
 Lov om Tilsyn med Børn af 28 Marts 1923 (Supervision of Illegitimate Children Act).
 Lov af 18 April 1925, om Børn og unge Menneskers Arbejde (Employment of Children Act).

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the principal voluntary efforts for the welfare of children are the following :—

- Børnesagens Føllesraad, Rosenviengets Allé 18, Copenhagen. (Represents the co-operation of the most important voluntary societies for the promoting of child care and protection.)
 Dansk Røde Kors (Danish Red Cross, associated with the Save the Children International Union), 2 Ved Stranden, København (Copenhagen).
 Danske Plejehjemsforeninger (39 different societies all over the country), Overbestyrelsen, Smallegade 34, Copenhagen.
 Foreningen Fængselshjælpen, Kongens Nytorv 8, København (Copenhagen).
 Foreningen af 1837 til Forsømte Børns Frelse. Store Kongensgade 55¹, København (Copenhagen).
 Foreningen til Forvildede Unge Pigers Frelse, Silkeborggade 14¹, København (Copenhagen).
 Foreningen Ungdommens Vel, Proost T. Biering, Sønderborg.
 Frelsens Heer (The Salvation Army), Frederiksberg Allé 7, Copenhagen.
 Kristelig Forening til Børns Redning, Rosengaarden 12, Copenhagen.

Colony of Greenland [*North America*]

(GRÖNLAND)

Principal Settlement—Sydproven

The colony of Greenland—Denmark's only colonial possession—covers an area of 46,740 square miles, the greater portion of

which lies within the Arctic circle. The population is about 15,000, mainly Eskimo, as to whom see page 108.

EDUCATION

A certain amount of educational and medical work is carried on by the Danish administration. There are 7 medical districts, each with a medical doctor as health officer. In 1925 a sanatorium for tubercular children was opened.

For ICELAND, see page 308.

Republic of Ecuador

[*South America*]

(REPÚBLICA DEL ECUADOR)

Capital—Quito

THE area of the republic of Ecuador is uncertain, as the boundaries with Colombia and Peru have never been determined, but it varies, according to different computations, from 220,502 square miles to 171,287 square miles, plus 2868 square miles represented by the archipelago of Colon (Galapagos Islands). No census has ever been taken, but the population is estimated at about 2,000,000, the bulk of whom are Indians. On this estimate, the birth-rate is about 39.28 per 1000. The State recognises no religion, but the Roman Catholic faith predominates.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

Civil marriage has been permitted since 1902, but the Church retains great authority in this matter. Couples desiring to marry must obtain a medical certificate that they are not suffering from an incurable or contagious disease, and this certificate must be presented to the authority before whom the marriage is to be celebrated.

CHILD WELFARE

Voluntary efforts for the protection of children and child welfare centres have recently been inaugurated, and these are developing

in co-operation with the Ecuador Red Cross. The Red Cross has maintained, since 1925, a dental hygiene service in a number of the schools, and in November 1924 a day nursery was opened at Quito under the joint auspices of the Red Cross and the municipality. 'Children's Day' is observed annually on 25th December by the Ecuador Save the Children Fund, which was founded on 28th June 1924. The care of orphans and destitute children is mainly in the hands of the religious communities of the Roman Catholic Church, and, at Guayaquil, of the Society for the Protection of Children. There are also municipal orphanages in Guayaquil.

EDUCATION

Elementary education is free and compulsory between the ages of 6 and 12 years, but a large portion of the population are out of reach of the schools. There are 1718 schools, of which 1374 are maintained by the Government and 159 by municipalities, while 185 are private. The total enrolment is about 109,000. There are German professors in the normal schools, and in the trade and music schools. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has initiated the founding of leagues among the pupils of the elementary schools.

EMPLOYMENT

Ecuador is a member of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations, but no information has been received by the Office (January 1928) of any measures adopted or proposed for ratification or application of the convention relating to juvenile employment, etc.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

The following voluntary efforts, wholly or in part, on behalf of children, may be noted :—

- Boy Scouts Association of Ecuador, 302 Calicuchema Y. Chile, Guayaquil.
- Ecuador Red Cross Society (Sociedad Ecuatoriana de la Cruz Roja), 46 Venezuela, Quito.
- Ecuador Save the Children Fund (Comité Equatorien de Secours aux Enfants), 46 Venezuela, Quito.
- Society for the Protection of Children (Sociedad Protectora de la Infancia), Guayaquil.
- Society of Puericulture (Sociedad de Puericultura), Guayaquil.
- Society of Milk Centres (Sociedad de Gotas de Leche), Quito.

Kingdom of Egypt [*Africa*]

(MISR)

Capital—Cairo

THE kingdom of Egypt covers an area of about 350,000 square miles, but only 12,226 square miles is settled and cultivated. The population is estimated at 14,055,000, of whom about 92 per cent. are Mohammedans. The birth-rate is (1924) 43 per 1000 of the population, and the infantile mortality rate 144 per 1000 births. Registration of births and still-births is compulsory within 15 days, and infant vaccination is compulsory. The prevailing religion is Mohammedan.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

Although Mohammedan Law allows marriage of males at the age of 15 and females at 14, Egyptian Civil Law now fixes the minimum ages at which a marriage contract may be drawn up by a marriage registrar at 18 and 16 years respectively. Not only is marriage forbidden between a person and his ascendants or descendants (in however remote a degree), and between brothers and sisters or their descendants, but a man may not marry any of his wife's ascendants nor (once the marriage relation has been consummated) any of her descendants, while a woman is subject to the same disability, *mutatis mutandis*, without the qualification mentioned. Moreover, a man is forbidden to marry his relation by adoption. The husband alone has the right to dissolve marriage by repudiation, but the wife may also reserve that right to herself in the marriage contract. A wife may sue for the dissolution of her marriage for: (a) the husband's refusal to provide for her maintenance; (b) the infliction on the part of the husband of such disease as may reasonably cause the wife to object to cohabitation with him; (c) the husband's protracted absence from her; or (d) his imprisonment, leaving no property from which she can obtain support. In the case of dissolution of marriage, male children generally remain in the custody of their mother until they reach the age of seven, and female children until the age of nine. Children born out of wedlock belong to the mother unless the father acknowledges paternity and proves that the offspring is not adulterine; in this case the children acquire all the rights of

legitimates. The intermarriage of the parents of an illegitimate child does not, however, confer legitimacy *per se*. There is no legal prohibition of the teaching or practice of contraception.

CHILD WELFARE

A beginning in organised work for child welfare has been made by the establishment, in Cairo, of a voluntary infant welfare centre, and the Egyptian Society of the Red Crescent (founded 1922) also includes such work within its programme. Lady Cromer's dispensary has an out-patient department, where children are cared for and medicine is dispensed free. Voluntary homes for waifs and strays have recently been established by various communities throughout the country. Maternity homes exist, and hospitals invariably devote one or more sections to children. There is an international crèche in Alexandria. Roman Catholic convents have always made a special point of caring for deserted children. Benevolent institutions exist for almost all nationalities and denominations, and some of these devote attention to children in one way or another.

EDUCATION

A free and compulsory system of education (between the ages of 6 and 10) is provided for under the Constitution of 1923, but has not yet (1927) been fully brought into operation. The indigenous elementary vernacular schools, or *maktabs*, which have been scattered throughout the country from time immemorial, receive Government aid, and there are now over 3700 such schools under inspection, with an attendance of about 293,000. Under the immediate direction of the Government there are 335 *maktabs* with an enrolment of about 42,415, 62 primary and elementary schools with an enrolment of about 16,400, 12 secondary schools with an enrolment of about 5670, and about 40 special higher and technical schools. Under the control of the provincial councils there are, in addition, 3210 *maktabs* with about 249,000 pupils, 65 higher primary schools with nearly 11,610 pupils, and 22 industrial, agricultural, and commercial schools, and 12 training colleges.

EMPLOYMENT

No child under the age of 9 may be employed in cotton factories, and between 9 and 13 employment is subject to certificate as to age and suitability. Moreover, no child may be employed for more than 8 hours a day, nor at night.

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile offenders (up to 16) are tried in special courts. The minimum age for sentence to imprisonment is 7 years, and to death 17.

Republic of Estonia [*Europe*]

(EESTI VABARIIK)

Capital—Revel (Tallinn)

THE republic of Estonia has an area of about 16,955 square miles, and a population (1925) of 1,115,000, of whom about 92 per cent. are of Estonian race. This enumeration includes about 304,907 children of 15 and under. The live birth-rate is (1925) 18·1 per 1000 of the population; still-births equal ·6 per 1000 of the population. The infantile mortality rate is (1924) 110 per 1000 births; illegitimate birth-rate 1·3 per 1000 of the population; illegitimate infantile mortality rate, 207 per 1000 illegitimate births. Registration of births and still-births is obligatory within one month. Infant vaccination is compulsory. The dominant religion is Lutheran, its adherents representing 78·3 per cent. of the population.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum legal age for marriage is 18 for males and 16 for females, with consent of parent or guardian, and 20 in either sex without such consent. The principal impediments to marriage are consanguinity, insanity, epilepsy, leprosy, and contagious venereal disease, and adoption. The principal grounds for divorce are adultery by either party, desertion, impotence, insanity, and drunkenness. Children born out of wedlock are not at present legitimised by the subsequent intermarriage of their parents, but new legislation on this matter is contemplated. There is no legislative prohibition of the teaching or practice of contraception.

CHILD WELFARE

For a summary of foreign post-war child welfare work, see *The International Year Book of Child Care and Protection*, 1924. Child welfare work is officially defined as 'ante-natal care of the mother, and care of the child until adult age; the assistance and protection

of sick, mentally defective, and criminal children.' As to the latter, see 'Delinquency,' *post*. The work of maternity and child welfare is carried on partly by the Government, partly by local authorities, and partly by voluntary effort subsidised by the Government. The Government maintains 16 children's institutions of various kinds, local authorities 17, and private organisations 10; and there are welfare centres in 10 of the larger towns. Medical examination of school children is in operation in Revel and Dorpat, every child being examined annually. According to Dr. Wadi, chief school medical officer, 80 per cent. of the children in Dorpat schools (1923) need, and are receiving, dental treatment. Doctors and nurses give health talks in the schools, and classes in home hygiene are available for girls. Children who are found to be physically below par are sent to summer camps maintained by the Red Cross. In Dorpat, the university hospital has a department for children, and a pre-natal and infant welfare clinic which deals with about 4000 cases per month, about 300 of them being pre-natal cases.

EDUCATION

Elementary education is obligatory and free between the ages of 8 and 14 years. There are (1926) 1370 elementary schools and 86 middle schools, most of which are supported by the local authorities, the remainder, about 20, being dependent on private enterprise. The total number of pupils on the roll is 118,512 in the elementary schools and 18,488 in the middle schools. There are also 221 higher schools, of which 6 are private, and schools of navigation, commerce, agriculture, arts, and industries. The university at Dorpat is maintained by the Government, and attendance is virtually free.

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum age for employment of children in industry is 14 years, and no child or young person may be employed at night. No child may be employed in farm work under the age of 12, except during the school holidays. Estonia has been a member of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations since 1921, and has ratified the conventions relating to minimum ages for employment.

DELINQUENCY

The laws dealing with juvenile offenders, as with all other questions, are under revision. Children below 10 are not legally

culpable; between 10 and 17, punishment depends on the finding of the court as to whether the offender was aware of the consequences of his act or not. Juvenile courts have not yet been established, but the question is being considered by the Government. The minimum age at which a person may be condemned to imprisonment is 10 years; to death, 20.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the principal voluntary efforts, including the welfare of children in their scope, are the following:—

- Estonian Child Welfare Society (Lastekaitse), Vabaduse pl. 4, Tallinn (Revel), and branches.
- Estonian Red Cross Society (E. Punase Risti selts), Niguliste r. 12, Tallinn (Revel).
- Estonian Society for Children's Education (Tallinna Eesti Lastekasvatuse selts), Lennuki tän. 11, Tallinn (Revel).
- Tallinn Society for the Care of Infants (Tallinna väikelaste hoiu selts), Tallinn (Revel).
- Welfare Society for Russian Children (Heatagev. Selts Vene lapsed), Kohtu t. 9, 1, Tallinn (Revel).

Republic of Finland [*Europe*]

(SUOMEN TASAVALTA)

Capital—Helsingfors

THE republic of Finland covers an area of 132,510 square miles, and has a population (1923) of 3,469,400, of whom 1,070,000 are children of 15 and under. The birth-rate is (1923) 23·7 per 1000 of the population, while the illegitimate birth-rate is 87·8 per 1000 births. The infantile mortality rate is 92·4 per 1000 births, and the illegitimate mortality rate 140·8 per 1000 births. Immediate registration of births is compulsory, and still-births must be notified. Infant vaccination is compulsory. The prevailing religion is Lutheran.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The legal minimum age for marriage is, in the case of men, 21; in the case of women, 17. In special cases the State may allow marriage under these ages. The principal causes for divorce are adultery on either side and desertion, but the State also possesses

power to grant divorce in cases where mental disease, incompatibility of temperament, etc., would seem to render the true purpose of marriage impossible of achievement. Illegitimate children are legitimised by the subsequent intermarriage of their parents. For further information as to the status and guardianship of such children, see *The International Year Book of Child Care and Protection*, 1924.

CHILD WELFARE

Child welfare work includes institutions for infant care, day nurseries, kindergartens, the various work of child welfare boards, the care of illegitimate children, mentally defective children, and delinquent children. The work is maintained by the local authorities, subsidised by the Government, which grants 33 per cent. of all expenditure to kindergartens, 40-60 per cent. to the private schools for delinquent children, and smaller amounts to the other institutions. School medical inspection is not compulsory. There are several special children's hospitals, including 4 for tubercular children. These are mainly dependent on private support, but are subsidised by the Government. The local authorities are responsible for the care of dependent children, the work being subsidised by the Government to the extent of 50 per cent. For further details, see *The International Year Book of Child Care and Protection*, 1924. Under an order of 1917, no woman may be employed in industry for four weeks, or in commerce for six weeks, after confinement.

EDUCATION

Elementary education is free and compulsory between the ages of 7 and 14, the schools being maintained by the municipalities and communes, with Government assistance. Statistics for 1923-24 show the number of classes in town elementary schools to be 1701, or, roughly, 230 schools. Rural elementary schools with six classes number 7301; rural lower elementary schools (two classes), 1765. Secondary schools number 136, and middle schools leading to the universities 108. In addition to these, there are 68 private preparatory schools. The number of elementary schools will probably increase as the stipulations of the Compulsory Education Law of 15th April 1921 and its later amendments come into effect. The number of children in the various schools in 1923-24 was :—

| | |
|--|---------|
| Town elementary | 4,318 |
| Rural elementary | 230,670 |
| Rural lower elementary | 47,145 |
| Secondary schools | 12,256 |
| Middle schools leading to universities | 32,366 |
| Private, preparatory | 4,567 |

There are extensive facilities for higher education. Finland possesses 3 universities and 1 technical high school (engineering, architecture, etc.). Higher education leading to the universities or for other purposes is supplied by 165 schools, either for girls or boys separately, or mixed. The percentage of pupils from lower-class homes (farm labourers, crofters, artisans) in these is considerable, varying between 10 and 13 per cent., while lower-middle-class homes (small farmers, shopkeepers, etc.) contribute a further 40 per cent. In addition, there are many schools and courses in practical subjects. There are Government schools for the education of mentally defective children, and for the deaf and dumb and the blind. For the crippled and otherwise abnormal children there are only private schools.

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum age for employment in labour is 14, save that in certain circumstances a child of 13, who has passed through the elementary school, may be employed in work which will not injure his health. Various restrictions are imposed on the employment of children and young persons (up to 18 years of age), which are dealt with in *The International Year Book of Child Care and Protection*, 1924. Illegal employment entails the punishment of the child's guardian as well as of his employer. The republic is a member of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations.

DELINQUENCY

A crime or misdemeanour committed by a child under 15 is not punishable under the Criminal Laws, but a court of justice has the right to order the transference of a juvenile delinquent to a training institution, or the chastisement of a child by its parent or guardian at home. Further information as to sentences on juveniles will be found in *The International Year Book of Child Care and Protection*, 1924. Juvenile courts have not been established, but the question is under consideration by the Government.

LEGISLATION

Statutes dealing with children are embodied in the Marriage Laws, the Inheritance Laws, the Poor Laws, the Trade Laws, and the Factory Laws. In these the status, special and common rights of children, rights of inheritance, etc., are specified. Later statutes are the Law regarding Illegitimate Children of 27th July 1922, the Compulsory Education Law, and the Statute regarding Children's Supervisors. The Factory Laws of 18th August 1917 contain special provisions for the employment of children, a later statute containing a list of so-called dangerous trades in which the employment of children is forbidden. Special provision for children is also made in the Criminal Laws.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the principal voluntary efforts for the care and protection of children are the following:—

Association of Workrooms for Poor Children, Helsingfors.

Children's Hospital, Helsingfors.

Finnish Boy Scouts Association (Finlands Svenska Scoutförbund), Karis.

Finnish Save the Children Fund (Kansainvälinen Lastenapu), Helsingfors.

League of Child Welfare (General Mannerheim's).

School Kitchens Society.

Society for Providing Homes for Homeless Children, Helsingfors.

French Republic

[*Europe, Asia, Africa, America,
Australasia*]

(RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE)

Capital—Paris

THE French Republic and her colonial possessions and dependencies (which are dealt with severally below) cover a total area of 4,763,059 square miles, and have a population estimated at 105,859,518. The area of France alone (including the outlying island of Corsica) is 212,659 square miles, and the population is estimated at (1926) 40,745,000, of whom approximately

10,000,000 are children aged 15 years and under. The birth-rate (*i.e.* children surviving birth for not less than three days) is (1926) 18.8 per 1000 of the population, and the infantile mortality rate is 97.4 per 1000 'live' births. The proportion of still-births (including deaths within 3 days of birth) to 'live' births is (1925) 39 per 1000. Illegitimate birth-rates are only available for the 77 departments which were not invaded by hostile troops during the World War, and the latest return (1919) indicates a rate of 132 per 1000 of the population, as against 88 per 1000 for 87 departments before the war (1913). The illegitimate infantile mortality rates for the respective areas were 285 (1919) and 220 (1913) per 1000 births. Registration of births and still-births is compulsory within 3 days. Vaccination is compulsory within one year. No religion is recognised by the State, but the Roman Catholic Church has a far greater number of adherents than any other religious body. There are also about 1,000,000 Protestants, mainly of the Augsburg Confession and of the Reformed Church.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage is 18 for males and 15 for females. Persons under 21 may not marry without the consent of their parents or guardians; between 21 and 25 such consent is still necessary, but if it be refused the marriage may take place after a lapse of 15 days, and subject to a 'respectful and formal act' before a notary. Illegitimate children who have been 'affiliated' by their parents are subject to the same restriction, and such children who have not been 'affiliated' must secure the consent of their appointed guardian. Marriage is subject to civil law alone, and the principal impediments are an existing marriage, consanguinity, the statutory period of widowhood in a woman, incest, and complicity in adultery.

The principal grounds for divorce are adultery, violence, cruelty, grave injury, and sentence to legal punishment involving corporal confinement and moral degradation. There are also two classes of legal separation. The custody of the children is given to the party who has obtained the divorce, unless the court, on the application of the family or the public authority, considers it more in the interest of the children that they should be given to the other party, or to a third person. In any case, the right of both father and mother to supervise the maintenance and education of the

children, and their liability to contribute to their support, continue. *Legitimatio per subsequens matrimonium* is recognised.

With a view to encouraging an increase in the birth-rate, the Government offers premiums to parents in respect of all children born from the fourth child onwards: 400 francs for the fourth child, 600 francs for the fifth, 800 francs for the sixth, and 1000 francs each for the seventh and subsequent children. These premiums are quite independent of other allowances, such as aid to women during their confinement, or the mothers' milk allowance.

Under a law of 1920, heavy penalties are imposed on persons advocating the evasion of pregnancy, or helping to spread ideas inimical to the increase of the population, or selling, or distributing in any way, any articles with this end in view.

CHILD WELFARE

Child welfare work was initiated towards the end of the nineteenth century, when a scheme was formulated for the protection of the child both before and after birth; and in pursuance of the principle that the pre-natal life determines the future of the child, much legislation has been passed and many institutions have been opened. Since 1893, free medical attendance, which may be made compulsory, has been available for the sick poor, and this has included attendance in maternity cases, while, since 1913, indigent working women have been allowed a period of rest before and after childbirth, with an allowance as compensation for loss of wages. Many large employers give gratuitous medical supervision and attendance to expectant mothers and to nursing mothers and their infants. Throughout the country there are breast-feeding centres where infants are partially nursed by mothers who are feeding their own children at the same time, and breast-feeding rooms are established in most of the larger manufacturing and commercial establishments. Hostels and maternity homes are available for prospective and nursing mothers. There are also many milk depots and infant consultation centres (*gouttes de lait*), which have been established either as annexes to maternity homes and hospitals or as autonomous organisations. The Government maintains certain institutions, while others depend mainly on voluntary effort, with grants from the Government or from the communes. The adoption of children is regulated by law, and it is provided, *inter alia*, that the adopters must be over 40 years of age

and have no children of their own; marriage between the adopter and the adopted child is prohibited. Children put out to nurse for a monetary consideration are subject to the supervision of the prefect of police for the *département*, and crèches are also subject to similar supervision. The sale or importation of feeding-bottles with tubes, and of teats made of any material other than pure indiarubber, has been prohibited since 1917; and the use of baby 'comforters' (*sucettes*) since October 1926. Medical inspection of school children exists at present only in the larger towns. There is a special hospital for children in Paris, and children's wards are provided in the provincial hospitals.

While the adult pauper, as such, has no legal claim to help from the community, the public poor relief department (*assistance publique*) is bound to provide for destitute children. There are four main types of public benevolent institutions, all of which deal directly or indirectly with children: (1) the *hôpital*, which takes maternity cases; (2) the *hospice*, where orphans, foundlings, and other persons without means of support are received; (3) the *bureau de bienfaisance*, charged with the provision of out-relief; (4) the *bureau d'assistance*, which dispenses medical treatment to the destitute. There is no poor-rate, the funds for the maintenance of the *assistance publique* being provided from the entertainments tax, profits on municipal *monts-de-piété* (pawnshops), the product of certain fines, subventions from local authorities, and from other sources. There are also many institutions for the care of orphaned and other dependent children, maintained by private charity and by ecclesiastical foundations. Widows in poor circumstances with children to support, and parents of large families, are granted assistance from public funds.

EDUCATION

Both public and private schools are under the control of the Minister of Instruction, whose authority covers France and Algeria, and are maintained jointly by the Government and the communes. Primary instruction is free and compulsory in the public schools for all children of both sexes between the ages of 6 and 13; but if a child can gain a certificate of proficiency in primary studies at the age of 11 or later, he may be excused the rest of the period demanded by law. Children taught in private schools and at home are subject to annual examination, and if the results are unsatis-

factory the parents may be compelled to send them to a public school. Persons keeping private primary schools are, however, given freedom with regard to methods and to books employed, but they must not use books which have been expressly prohibited by the superior council of public instruction, and before opening a school they must give notice to the public authorities, and submit their own educational diplomas. Public infant schools (*écoles maternelles*) are available for children of between 2 and 6 years old, and there are also private schools of similar grade. Secondary education is provided by Government grammar schools (*lycées*), by the communes in high schools (*collèges*), and by private institutions and associations in unattached secondary schools (*écoles libres*). It is not compulsory, nor is it free, but the fees are small, and the Government offers many scholarships. The secondary course covers seven years. Each *département* is compelled to maintain 2 primary normal schools. Higher education is provided by the Government in the 17 universities and in various special schools; there are also certain privately maintained schools and faculties. Statistics of elementary and secondary education are (1925) as follows:—

| Class of School. | Enrolment. |
|--|------------|
| <i>Elementary Education :</i> | |
| Primary elementary—Public | 3,060,921 |
| " "—Private | 766,844 |
| Higher elementary—Public | 71,463 |
| <i>Secondary Education :</i> | |
| Boys' lycées | 78,782 |
| " collèges | 41,747 |
| * Girls' lycées | 33,545 |
| " collèges | 15,767 |
| | 4,262,167 |
| * Including Algeria. | |

There are, in addition, about 330,000 pupils in the public *écoles maternelles*, and about 40,000 in private schools of this grade. Special schools and classes are available for the deaf and dumb, the blind, and, to a small extent, for mentally defective children. There are also many technical, trade, and commercial schools. The Ministry of Public Instruction has an advisory committee on physical training and sport. Any commune which purchases a

cinematograph installation for its schools may receive a grant, equivalent to one-third of the cost, from the Ministry.

In March 1925 the Minister of Public Instruction authorised the *Comité Français de Secours aux Enfants* to send to all school teachers a copy of the Declaration of Geneva (*q.v.*, p. 561) to be displayed in the class-rooms.

EMPLOYMENT

The normal minimum age for employment, including casual work and street trading, is 13, but children furnished with a school-leaving certificate may enter employment at the age of 12. No child or young person under 18 may be employed for more than 10 hours per day, or at night. Girls may not be employed underground, nor may boys under 16 for more than 8 hours in the 24. In many industries, children and young persons are excluded from specific unhealthy occupations, and there are many general provisions as to hygiene, etc. Apprenticeship is also regulated by law. Certain institutions, including the public elementary schools, the employment bureaus, and the apprenticeship committees, offer advice and assistance to children in the choice of employment. The Paris Chamber of Commerce maintains work schools in which children are given vocational training. France is a member of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations, and legislation is in process of creation on the lines of the conventions in regard to the employment of children and young people.

DELINQUENCY

Special courts exist for juveniles and adolescents, and delinquents under 13 are invariably brought before these courts. Between 13 and 18, a child or adolescent may be brought before the adult court if the charge is of such a character as to warrant this procedure, but such a case is dealt with *in camera*. Juvenile offenders may be released on probation, or committed (1) to a preliminary or preventive prison (*maisons d'arrêt* and *de justice*); (2) to an ordinary prison, if the sentence is less than six months; (3) to a public or private penitentiary colony, if the sentence is more than six months but less than two years; or (4) to a correctional colony, where the system is more severe than in the foregoing. There are also special penitentiaries for girls. No person may be committed to prison under the age of 13 years, or sentenced to death under the age of 16. As an auxiliary to the

juvenile court, an informal advisory session without judicial or penal powers is held weekly in Paris by Judge Henri Rollet.

LEGISLATION

The following are the principal current laws relating wholly or incidentally to the welfare of children :—

- Loi du 23 décembre 1874, relative à la protection des enfants du premier âge.
- Loi du 16 juin 1881, relative aux titres de capacité pour l'enseignement primaire.
- Loi du 28 mars 1882, rendant obligatoire l'instruction primaire pour les enfants des deux sexes de 6 à 13 ans.
- Loi du 30 octobre 1886, loi fondamentale de l'organisation de l'enseignement primaire.
- Lois des 24 juillet 1889, 19 avril 1898, et du 5 août 1916, relatives à la protection des enfants maltraités, délaissés ou moralement abandonnés.
- Loi du 15 juillet 1893, instituant l'assistance médicale gratuite.
- Loi du 15 février 1902 (art. 6), instituant la vaccination obligatoire au cours de la première année de la vie.
- Loi du 27 juin 1904, organise le service des enfants assistés.
- Loi du 15 avril 1909, relative aux conditions d'admission des enfants anormaux dans les classes de perfectionnement.
- Lois des 27 novembre 1909, 17 juin et 30 juillet 1913, 2 décembre 1917, instituant le repos et l'allocation pour les femmes en couches.
- Loi de 15 mars 1910, accordant un congé payé aux institutrices en couches.
- Lois du 6 avril 1910 et du 26 février 1917, interdisant la vente des hibernons à tube et réglementant la fabrication des tétines et des sucettes.
- Lois du 22 juillet 1912 et du 22 février 1921, relative aux enfants délinquants et aux tribunaux pour enfants.
- Loi du 26 novembre 1912, modifiée en 1912/1913/1917/1919/1925, contient les dispositions relatives à la réglementation du travail des enfants.
- Loi du 14 juillet 1913, institue l'assistance aux familles nombreuses et aux veuves privées de ressources.
- Loi du 22 juillet 1917, relative aux orphelins de la guerre.
- Loi du 5 août 1917, relative à l'allaitement maternel dans les établissements industriels et commerciaux.
- Lois du 2 août 1918 et du 25 juin 1919, organisent l'enseignement technique.
- Loi du 24 octobre 1919, instituant l'indemnité d'allaitement aux mères qui ont sollicité l'indemnité de repos des femmes en couches.
- Loi du 31 juillet 1920, réprime la provocation à l'avortement et à la propagande anticonceptionnelle.
- Loi du 15 novembre 1921, modifie et complète la loi du 24 juillet 1889.
- Loi du 11 juillet 1923, relative à l'encouragement national à donner aux familles nombreuses.
- Loi du 7 février 1924, réprimant le délit d'abandon de famille.
- Loi du 23 juillet 1925, modifiant certaines dispositions de lois des 24 juillet 1889, sur la protection des enfants maltraités et abandonnés, et

27 juin 1904 sur le service des enfants assistés, l'intitulé et les divisions du titre VIII du Code Civil.

Loi du 24 mars 1926, réprimant la vente des objets dits 'sucettes.'

The following projected laws dealing with questions relating to children are (1927) before Parliament:—

Le projet de loi sur l'assistance maternelle déposé le 31 décembre 1924, qui tend notamment à obliger les départements à désigner un établissement susceptible de recevoir les femmes enceintes désireuses d'accoucher secrètement.

Le projet de loi repris le 13 juillet 1924, ayant pour objet de donner la reconnaissance légale aux 'préventoriums' ou établissements affectés au traitement de certaines formes curables de la tuberculose infantile.

Une proposition de loi déjà adoptée par le Sénat à la date du 25 novembre 1924, dont l'objet est d'élever de 13 à 15 ans l'âge de protection de l'enfance contre les attentats à la pudeur commis sans violence.

Une proposition de loi également adoptée par le Sénat, ayant pour objet d'étendre la portée de la loi Roussel (loi du 23 décembre 1874) relative à la protection des enfants du premier âge.

Proposition de loi déposée sur le bureau du Sénat tendant à la création d'un Office National de la famille et de la natalité.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the principal voluntary efforts of national or international status, wholly or in part, on behalf of children, are the following:—

Alliance Nationale pour l'accroissement de la Population Française, 26 rue du 4 septembre, Paris, IIème.

Association Internationale de Protection Maternelle et Infantile, Rue Clocheville, Tours, Indre-et-Loire.

Centres d'Élevage de Mainville, Draveil, Milly, Seine-et-Oise.

Comité Central de la Croix-Rouge Française, 21 rue François Ier, Paris, VIIIème.

Comité Français de Secours aux Enfants, 10 rue de l'Élysée, Paris, VIIIème.

Comité National de l'Enfance, 37 Avenue Victor-Emmanuel III., Paris, VIIIème.

Comité National de Défense contre la Tuberculose, 66bis rue Notre Dame des Champs, Paris, VIème.

École des Surintendantes de France, 43 rue Pernety, Paris.

Fédération des Colonies de Vacances et Œuvres de Plein Air, 65 Avenue de la Grande Armée, Paris, XVIème.

Fédération des Éclaireurs de France, 6 rue Sautnier, Paris, IXème.

Ligue des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge, 2 Avenue Vélasques, Paris, VIIIème.

Ligue Fraternelle des Enfants de France, 30 rue Saint-André des Arts, Paris, VIème.

Ligue Contre la Mortalité Infantile, 49 rue de Miromesnil, Paris, VIIIème.

Œuvre Générale de l'Enfance, 37 rue Boissy d'Anglas, Paris, VIIIème.

Œuvre Grancher, 4 rue de Lille, Paris, VIIème.

Patronage de l'Enfance et de l'Adolescence, 379 rue de Vaugirard, Paris.

Placement Familial des tout Petits, 104bis rue de l'Université, Paris.
 Service Social à l'Hôpital, 44 rue de Lisbonne, Paris, VIIIème.
 Service Social de l'Enfance en Danger Moral, 4 rue Surcouf, Paris, VIIème.
 Société de Charité Maternelle de Paris, 56 Avenue de la Motte-Picquet,
 Paris.
 Union Française pour le Sauvetage de l'Enfance, 108 rue Richelieu, Paris.

Colony of Algeria [*Africa*]

(L'ALGÉRIE)

Capital—Algiers (Alger)

The colony of Algeria has an area of 184,474 square miles, divided for administrative purposes into northern territory and southern territories. The gross population is (census of 1926) 6,063,496, of whom 5,521,271 are in the northern territory. Of these 828,580 are Europeans, and there are also 4770 Europeans in the Southern territories. The remainder of the population is of Eastern and African races. The live-birth rate among the Europeans is 23.9 per 1000, and the infantile mortality rate 210 per 1000 births; the native live-birth rate (based on recorded figures which are probably incomplete) is 26.9 per 1000, and the infantile mortality rate 245.5. The illegitimate birth-rates are: European, 73.5 per 1000 total births; native, 68.3. Registration of births and of still-births is compulsory within 3 days. Infant vaccination is compulsory. The predominating religions are the Roman Catholic and the Mohammedan.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

Among the Berbers, who comprise about 75 per cent. of the native population, monogamy is practised, but the wife is purchased, and can be dismissed at the husband's will. She has most of the hard work to do, and is little superior to a servant. When she is old and past work, especially if she has not borne a male child, she is often abandoned. She has, however, a voice in public affairs, and may inherit and bequeath property. Moreover, among many Berber tribes the law of inheritance allows an eldest daughter's son to succeed. Marriages are arranged by a woman go-between called a *knata*. Among the Kabyles, a division of the Berbers, an adultress is put to death, as are women having illegitimate children, who share their fate. As to Mohammedan marriages, see page 580, and Jewish marriages, page 573. For Europeans, French law prevails, *q. v.*

CHILD WELFARE

Child welfare work is still in an elementary stage, but there are a number of welfare centres (*gouttes de lait*) and crèches in Algiers, and the larger towns, maintained by voluntary societies. Medical inspection of school children is carried out in certain communes. Destitute and orphaned children are cared for partly at the charge of the Government, partly by the local authorities, and partly by private charity.

EDUCATION

For educational purposes, Algeria is treated as part of France itself, and the public schools are under the control of the Ministry of Public Instruction of the Republic (see page 256). The normal school age is from 6 to 13, but attendance is compulsory only for Europeans and Jews. There are (1926) 3 *lycées* and 8 *collèges* for boys, and 3 *lycées*, 1 *collège*, and 1 *cours secondaire* for girls, at which the aggregate attendances are as follows:—

| | French. | Mohammedans. | Jews. | Others. | Boarders. | Semi-boarders. | External. |
|-------|--------------|--------------|-------|---------|--------------|----------------|-----------|
| Boys | 4,932 | 644 | 1,305 | 134 | 1,398 | 342 | 5,275 |
| Girls | 1,972 | 64 | 580 | 85 | 273 | 166 | 2,262 |
| | 6,904 | 708 | 1,885 | 219 | 1,671 | 508 | 7,537 |
| | <u>9,716</u> | | | | <u>9,716</u> | | |

There are also 11 free secondary schools for boys, with 910 pupils, of whom 479 are boarders. The elementary education system comprises the following schools:—

| | Higher Elementary. | | Public Elementary. | | Private Elementary. | |
|-------|--------------------|---------|--------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|
| | Schools. | Pupils. | Schools. | Pupils. | Schools. | Pupils. |
| Boys | 10 | 1,555 | 382 | 51,330 | 24 | 2,569 |
| Girls | 8 | 1,614 | 762 | 44,487 | 82 | 5,480 |
| | 18 | 3,169 | 1,144 | 95,817* | 106 | 8,049* |

* Total elementary pupils, 103,866.

The pupils in the public and private elementary schools enumerated above fall into the following categories :—

| | French. | Mohammedans. | Jews. | Others. |
|-------------|---------|--------------|--------|---------|
| Boys . . . | 30,610 | 7,331 | 6,177 | 9,781 |
| Girls . . . | 30,893 | 2,570 | 6,100 | 10,404 |
| | 61,503 | 9,901 | 12,277 | 20,185 |

103,866

There are also 5 normal schools, and 19,122 children attend *écoles maternelles*.

EMPLOYMENT

Owing to the scarcity of labour in the carpet factories, the Government Advisory Committee in Labour approved, in October 1924, a proposal that the minimum age for admission of native girls to work in carpet factories be lowered from 12 to 10 years. No European child of less than 13 is employed in the mines. Of 28 persons killed in mine accidents in 1923, 2 were children; of 19 permanently incapacitated, 2 were children, and of 1494 temporarily incapacitated, 95 were children. Vocational training is provided by the Société Mutuelle de Pré-apprentissage d'Alger.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

The principal efforts on behalf of children are as follows :—

Assistance aux mères (Section de puériculture), Dames Françaises, Red Cross, Algiers.

Crèche de St. Vincent de Paul, Algiers.

Ligue des familles françaises nombreuses d'Algérie, Algiers.

Orphelinat mutuel du peuple de l'Afrique du Nord, Algiers.

Orphelinat protestant de Dely Ibrahim, Algiers.

Orphelinat St. Vincent de Paul de Mustapha supérieur, Algiers.

Union des femmes de France (French Red Cross), 4 rue Rolland de Bussy, Algiers.

Territory of Cameroon [Africa]

Seat of Administration—Yaoundé

The French portion of the former German colony of Cameroon (*Kamerun*) covers about 166,489 square miles, and has a population (1926) of about 1,818,000. (See also page 190.)

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

Under the ordinance of 26th December 1922, marriage of natives is regulated—among Mohammedans by Koranic Law, subject to certain modifications, and among pagans by local custom, subject similarly to modifications, the chief of which is the fixing of 15 years as the minimum age for a female and 18 for a male. Communicable contagious disease in the husband, and repeated absence from home on the part of the wife, are among the grounds for divorce. There is no legislative prohibition of the teaching or practice of contraception.

Among the Dualla, girls are usually betrothed at puberty and may be divorced if sterile. The penalty for adultery is a fine imposed upon the seducer, who, if he cannot pay, becomes the husband's slave. The Dualla are proud of their racial purity, and all half-caste children were formerly strangled at birth.

CHILD WELFARE

The only activities are the payment of an annual Government grant to half-caste children, and occasional medical inspection of schools.

EDUCATION

There are missionary schools at Dualla, the principal town, and at many other places in the territory. Attendance is free and voluntary.

EMPLOYMENT

Employment of children is prohibited except in the case of the *Compagnie des Tabacs*, which is allowed to employ minors (under 16) for picking tobacco leaves. Apprentice schools in various trades are maintained by the Government and by religious bodies.

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile delinquents (under 16) are not imprisoned, but are detained in special places apart from the prisons.

Colonies of Equatorial Africa [*Africa*]

Seat of Administration—Brazzaville, Middle Congo

French Equatorial Africa consists of the French Congo, which extends over the Gabun, the Middle Congo, the Ubangi-Shari and Chad Colonies, and of the French sphere in the former German

territory of Cameroon. The total area is about 982,040 square miles, and there is a population (census 1921) of 2,845,936, of whom 2932 are European. Civilisation is in a very primitive state.

EDUCATION

There are 45 mission schools for boys and 10 for girls, with about 3600 pupils, of whom 724 are girls; and 94 public schools, with about 3900 pupils.

Colonies of French West Africa and the Sahara [*Africa*]

(AFRIQUE OCCIDENTALE FRANÇAISE)

Seat of the Government-General—Dakar

French West Africa comprises the colonies of Dahomey, French Guinea, French Sudan, the Ivory Coast, Mauritania, Sénégal, Upper Volta, Niger, and the area known as 'Dakar and its dependencies.' The total area is 1,800,566 square miles, and the population is estimated at (1926) 13,490,677, of whom the majority are of African race. French Sahara, which has an area of about 1,500,000 square miles, is mostly desert, and has a population of about 800,000. The only birth-rate available is based on statistics taken in the four communes of Sénégal (St. Louis, Dakar, Rufisque, and Goree) from 1st April 1923 to 31st July 1924, when there were 2811 births in a population of 62,862—giving an annual rate of 35.77 per 1000. The deaths of children under 15 during the same period represented 36 per cent. of births. Infant vaccination is not compulsory, but is commonly practised.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

Marriage among the natives is regulated by ancient tribal custom, and polygamy is common.

CHILD WELFARE

Native custom imposes a strict obligation on parents to care for their children. The Government medical service endeavours to combat, as far as possible, the occurrence of still-births and infantile

mortality, and maternity centres, infant welfare centres, dispensaries, etc., are subsidised from the colonial budgets. These institutions are frequented more and more by the native women. A corps of midwives is being developed in connection with the School of Medicine at Dakar, in Sénégal. Medical inspection of school children takes place in the principal towns.

EDUCATION

Primary education is obligatory on the sons of chiefs and notables, and is free to all so far as schools are available. The schools are maintained by the Government. There are, in the whole of the colonies under notice, 532 schools, of which 292 are preparatory or elementary schools, 77 regional or urban schools, 144 schools for adults, and 8 higher elementary schools. There are also 4 institutions for higher technical education, 4 special schools for half-caste orphans, 2 *madreschs*, 1 school for chiefs' sons, and 2 schools for secondary education. In all, 30,520 children receive elementary education, about 2000 of them being girls. At Dakar are grouped superior technical schools available for all the colonies, and a regular system of Government day schools has recently been introduced all over French West Africa.

EMPLOYMENT

A decree of 22nd October 1925 prohibits the employment of natives 'physically incapable by reason of their age or the state of their health.'

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile delinquents of European race are subject to the metropolitan (French) courts, and are generally placed on probation with their parents. Natives are dealt with by the *tribunaux coutumiers*, and are usually placed on probation under the supervision of the chief or other influential person. The minimum age for the capital penalty in either case is 16.

COLONY OF DAHOMEY (*Africa*)

Seat of Government—Porto Novo

The colony of Dahomey has an area of 42,460 square miles, and a population of 974,597, including 824 Europeans. Village

regional and urban schools have been instituted by the Government under the new West African educational system.

COLONY OF FRENCH GUINEA (*Africa*)

Capital—Konakry

The colony of French Guinea has an area of about 95,218 square miles, and a population (census of 1923) of 2,026,321, of whom 1885 are Europeans. The Government maintains schools.

COLONY OF THE FRENCH SUDAN (*Africa*)

Capital—Bamako

The colony of the French Sudan has an area of about 617,600 square miles, and a population of approximately 2,561,695, of whom 1435 are Europeans. All the principal towns have regional or urban schools, and there are also 1 professional school, 1 Mohammedan superior school, with 67 pupils, and 1 *madrasah* (official).

IVORY COAST COLONY (*Africa*)

Capital—Bingerville

The Ivory Coast Colony has an area of about 121,976 square miles, and a population of 1,301,832, of whom 1053 are Europeans. There are a central school group and a number of Government schools.

COLONY OF MAURITANIA (*Africa*)

Capital—St. Louis

Population, 262,000.

COLONY OF NIGER (*Africa*)

Capital—Zinder

Area, 382,407 square miles. Population, 1,100,000.

COLONY OF SÉNÉGAL (*Africa*)

Capital—St. Louis

The colony of Sénégal has an area of 74,112 square miles, and a population of approximately 1,269,116, of whom 5751 are Europeans.

CHILD WELFARE. See general section, *ante*. Infant vaccination is compulsory. There is a large native hospital at Dakar, which admits children.

EDUCATION. Towns having a sufficiently numerous European or assimilated native population have urban schools giving similar instruction to the French primary schools, modified to suit local requirements. In addition to the grouped technical schools at Dakar (*ante*), there are a professional school and a commercial and administrative school.

COLONY OF UPPER VOLTA (*Africa*)

Capital—Ouagadougou

Area, 115,880 square miles; population, 3,000,000.

Colony of Guadeloupe [*West Indies*]

Seat of Administration—St. Claude

The colony of Guadeloupe consists of two islands and the five smaller dependent islands of Marie Galante, Les Saintes, Désiderade, St. Barthélemy, and St. Martin. The total area is 688 square miles, and the population is 243,243.¹ of whom approximately 69,899 are children aged 15 or below. The women greatly outnumber the men, and there is a very high percentage of illegitimate births. Registration of births and of still-births within 3 days is compulsory. Vaccination is compulsory within one year of birth and during the eleventh year. The prevailing religion is the Roman Catholic.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage is 18 for males and 15 for females with parent's consent, and 21 without such consent. In the main, French law obtains. *Legitimatio per subsequens matrimonium* is recognised. The French law against contraception propaganda operates in the colony.

CHILD WELFARE

Orphans and other dependent children are maintained by the State, and there is a free medical service for the needy.

¹ By decision of the Governor, this figure is to be deemed authentic for statistical purposes during the 5 years beginning January 1, 1927.

EDUCATION

Education is free and compulsory between the ages of 6 and 13. There are 109 private and public elementary schools, with 644 and 13,800 pupils respectively. There are also 1 *lycée*, with 489 pupils, and a secondary school for girls, with 252 pupils.

EMPLOYMENT

No regulations as to juvenile employment have been made, but generally speaking children do not work for payment before the age of 15.

DELINQUENCY

The minimum age for sentence to imprisonment is 13, and to death 16.

Colony of Guiana [*South America*]

Capital—Cayenne

The colony of French Guiana has an area of 32,000 square miles, and a population (census of 1921) of 44,202.

EDUCATION

Primary education is free in the lay schools which exist in all the communes and in many of the villages, and there is one school for secondary and higher primary education. There are also several schools maintained by religious congregations. The total enrolment in all schools is 2720. The penal settlement of Maroni has 3 schools, with 208 pupils.

Indian Colonies [*Asia*]

(ÉTABLISSEMENTS FRANÇAIS DANS L'INDE)

Capital—Pondichéry

The French possessions in India comprise five separate colonies—Pondichéry, Karikal, Chandernagore, Mahé, and Yanaon—with a total area of 196 square miles, and a population (1926) of 273,081, of whom approximately 89,251 are children aged 15 and under. The birth-rates (1925) are as follows:—

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| Pondichéry | 39 per 1000 |
| Karikal | 35 " " |
| Chandernagore | 32 " " |
| Mahé | 23 " " |
| Yanaon | 23 " " |

The general infantile mortality rate is 36.9 per 1000 births. Registration of births is compulsory within 10 days. Vaccination is compulsory within one year of birth and also during the eleventh and twenty-first year. The prevailing religions are Brahminism, Mohammedanism, and Christianity of the Roman Catholic Church, and many Indians in Pondichéry and Karikal profess the latter faith.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage is 18 for males and 15 for females, with parent's consent, and 21 without such consent. In special circumstances (*'de causes très graves'*), e.g. pregnancy, the Governor in Council may grant permission for marriage at the age of 14 in a female and 17 in a male. In the main, French law obtains for the European population; the natives follow the rules of their several religions. Children born out of wedlock (including, in certain circumstances, adulterines) are legitimised by the subsequent intermarriage of their parents. The French law against contraception propaganda operates.

CHILD WELFARE

The colonial hospital at Pondichéry includes a maternity ward, and the school of medicine maintains a midwife; there are 15 dispensaries which treat children. Periodical medical examination of school children has been in operation in the more important centres of population since 1926.

EDUCATION

The chief of the educational services, acting under the direct authority of the Governor of the Colonies, has control over all educational establishments. Elementary education is free to all, and is compulsory for children of the European population between 6 and 11 years of age. There are (1927) 134 elementary schools, with an aggregate of 13,585 pupils; 7 higher elementary schools, 310 pupils; 2 secondary schools, 333 pupils.

EMPLOYMENT

No regulations have been made with regard to a minimum age for employment, but the Administration has the matter under consideration. Certain hazardous occupations are, however, forbidden to children under 16.

DELINQUENCY

Male juvenile offenders are detained at a *colonie pénitentiaire* at Pondichéry. The minimum age for sentence to imprisonment is 16, to death 17.

LEGISLATION

The principal current ordinances relating wholly or in part to children are as follows:—

Arrêté du 26 octobre 1866, creating the *colonie pénitentiaire* for male juvenile offenders.

Arrêté du 25 mars 1885, and Décrets du 11 mars 1898 and 10 avril 1908, regulating elementary education.

Arrêté du 3 septembre 1900, re-establishing secondary education.

Décret du 31 mai 1905, dealing with the public health.

Indo-Chinese Union [*Asia*]

Seat of Administration—Hanoi, Tongking

The Indo-Chinese Union covers an area of about 285,000 square miles, comprising the colony of Cochin-China, the Protectorates of Annam, Cambodia, Tongking, and Laos, and the territory of Kwangchow Wan, the latter being a naval coaling-station. The aggregate population is estimated at (1925) 19,999,423, of whom 8,167,520 are children aged 15 and below. It has not yet been found possible to introduce a system of obligatory birth registration. Vaccination is compulsory during the first year of life, and again during the eleventh.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

French law applies in the case of the small European minority. Among natives, the minimum ages for marriage are 16 for males and 14 for females, but there are certain local variations, *pass.* Children born out of wedlock are legitimised by the subsequent intermarriage of their parents. Polygamy is practised only by the rich, who may have two or three wives, or even as many as seven. Divorce is granted for sterility. Abortion is a punishable offence, and there are severe laws against infanticide. The French law against contraception has not been promulgated in the Union.

CHILD WELFARE

Child welfare work is carried out under the aegis, and with the financial support, of the Government authorities, and also by

voluntary effort. Throughout the Union there are 78 maternity homes connected with hospitals, and 62 other maternity homes. There are 279 native midwives. The Administration grants leave of absence with full pay, during confinement, to women clerks in all the public offices.

EDUCATION

There is an elementary school in every commune of more than 500 inhabitants, and several schools for higher education. There is a university at Hanoi.

EMPLOYMENT

No laws restricting juvenile employment have been made.

DELINQUENCY

The minimum age for imprisonment is 16 years. There is a penal colony for boys in Cochin China and one in Tongking.

PROTECTORATE OF ANNAM (*Asia*)

Capital—Hue

The protectorate of Annam has an area of about 58,000 square miles, and a population estimated at about 6,000,000.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC. The family is the basis of the social system and is ruled by its head, who is also priest and judge. His consent is essential to a marriage, whatever the age of the parties. Polygamy is permitted but rarely practised.

CHILD WELFARE. A system of elementary training for midwives has recently been introduced, covering a few months' experience in the maternity wards of provincial hospitals under European medical officers. They are subsequently submitted to an elementary examination, and, if they pass, they are given necessary equipment or carrying on their calling. Every three months they submit a list of the confinements they have attended, to the provincial medical officer for public relief, under whose supervision they work and this serves as a basis for estimating their requirements for renewal of medicines and material. Clinics for nursing and expectant mothers are functioning in connection with some of the hospitals.

EDUCATION. Education is available for every person in the com-

munity. In 1920, the official schools were reorganised and placed under the direct control of the French Protectorate. There are 900 elementary schools, with 45,000 pupils, and 4 secondary schools, with 1900 pupils.

EMPLOYMENT. Children take their share from an early age in the prevailing agricultural industries, and in the rearing of silk-worms and the spinning of silk.

PROTECTORATE OF CAMBODIA (*Asia*)

(SROC KHMER—CAMBODGE)

Capital—Pnom-Penh

The protectorate of Cambodia has an area estimated at approximately 68,000 square miles, and a population of about 2,400,000, of whom some three-fourths are Cambodians, the remainder being Chinese, Annamese, Chams, Malays, and aboriginal natives.

— **MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.** The Cambodian Civil Code fixes the minimum ages for marriage at 15 for males and 12 for females, with parent's consent, and at 17 and 14 respectively without such consent. Polygamy is permitted, but is confined, in practice, to the richer classes. Women enjoy a position of respect, and divorce may be demanded equally by either party to a marriage.

— **CHILD WELFARE.** Official and voluntary efforts are being made to combat infant mortality and to care for neglected children. There is a *Société de protection de l'Enfance* and a *Société de protection maternelle et infantile*.

EDUCATION. There are 60 schools, with 4000 pupils.

COLONY OF COCHIN-CHINA (*Asia*)

Capital—Saigon

The colony of Cochin-China covers an area of about 15,000 square miles, and has a population of about 3,800,000, of whom the majority are Annamese (see Annam, *ante*). The birth-rate is (1922) 36 per 1000.

CHILD WELFARE. A school for the training of midwives was established, at Cholon, in 1922, and premiums are offered to midwives according to the number of infants, whose birth they

have attended, who attain the age of 1 year. Lectures on child welfare are also given, in the schools, by medical officers.

EDUCATION. There are 1073 primary schools, with 74,400 pupils, and 4 secondary schools, with 1006 pupils.

PROTECTORATE OF LAOS (*Asia*)

Capital—Vien-tiane

The protectorate of Laos has an area of approximately 89,000 square miles, and the population is estimated at about 800,000. Among the Laotians, who form the major portion of the population, polygamy is occasionally met with. Under the Code promulgated in 1922, the minimum ages for marriage are fixed at 18 for males and 15 for females. Children smoke tobacco from their earliest years. There are 58 elementary schools, with 3000 pupils.

PROTECTORATE OF TONGKING (*Asia*)

(TONKIN)

Capital—Hanoi

The protectorate of Tongking has an area of about 45,000 square miles, and a population estimated at about 6,850,000. The bulk of the inhabitants are Annamese (see *Annam, ante*), but there are savage tribes in the north. The population also includes about 33,000 Chinese, and about 4000 Europeans.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC. See *Annam, ante*.

CHILD WELFARE. A school for the training of midwives was established, at Hanoi, in 1922, and other activities for combating infantile mortality have been set on foot. There are now 4 societies for the welfare of children.

EDUCATION. There are 1336 elementary schools, with 76,466 pupils, and 6 secondary schools, with 1418 pupils.

Colony of Madagascar [*Africa*]

Capital—Tananarive (Antananarivo)

The colony of Madagascar covers an area of 228,000 square miles, and has a population of (1923) 3,487,717, of whom 3,354,662 are Malagasy of many tribes. There are (1923)

1,357,615 children of 15 and under. About 500,000 of the natives have been Christianised, and there are many Christian missionary societies at work, including (French) Roman Catholic and Protestant Missions, (British) the London Missionary Society, Church Missionary Society, and Friends' Foreign Missionary Society. Since 1925, registration of births within 8 days has been compulsory, but no statistics are yet available. Vaccination is compulsory during the first, eleventh, and twenty-first years, but there is much opposition thereto among the Mohammedans.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

Marriage is not permissible before puberty, but no minimum age appears to have been fixed, either by law or by custom, the parents generally deciding when it is suitable for a person to marry—usually at 15 for boys and 13 for girls. Since 1896, however, instructions have been given to Governors to discourage marriages under the age of 17 in either sex, at which age civil majority is attained. The consent of parents is not obligatory, but if they oppose a marriage the Governor may refuse to register it. Consanguinity and the existence of a previous marriage tie are the only impediments to marriage, at law, but polygamy still obtains among some of the Malagasy tribes. A native rarely marries outside his own tribe. Under native law a wife has the right (*misintaka*) to leave the conjugal home, and such action does not give the husband grounds for divorce until he has requested her to return and she has refused, without reason, to resume cohabitation. The principal grounds for divorce are adultery by either spouse, habitual drunkenness, ill-treatment or neglect of the wife by the husband or of a child of the marriage, and abandonment. In the case of divorce, however, all the legal responsibilities of both parents towards the children continue. Children born out of wedlock (*zaza sary*) are legitimate on the mother's side, but they cannot be legitimised to the father. Birth-control by contraceptive measures is not contemplated in any laws or regulations, but voluntary abortion, save where the mother's life is endangered by the pregnancy, is punishable (under a Malagasy law of 1881) by 2 years' imprisonment.

CHILD WELFARE

The Malagasy are kind to their children, but infanticide prevails in certain areas as regards children born on certain 'unlucky' days,

and was formerly common throughout the island. The many Christian missions at work include medical care of children in their activities, and the Government maintains hospitals and a medical and nursing service. There is also a voluntary children's home, and there are 113 native maternity centres.

EDUCATION

Education is compulsory from 8 to 14, and children are required to learn the French language. There are 745 official schools, with 76,243 pupils, 432 private schools, with 43,994 pupils, a commercial school, a school of agriculture, and a normal school.

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile courts and the probation system are in operation for Europeans and persons considered as such. The law of 22nd July 1912, creating the Madagascar juvenile courts, was intended to be of general application, but it was found that native custom and the composition of the family made it impossible to carry out the law so far as the Malagasy were concerned. An amendment, limiting the law as above stated, was therefore promulgated on 18th December 1923.

PROVINCE OF THE COMORO ISLANDS (*Africa*)

(PROVINCE DES COMORES)

The archipelago of the Comoro Islands, comprising Mayotte, Anjouan, Grande Comore, and Moheli, is a colony attached to the government of Madagascar. The total area is about 790 square miles, and the population is (1921) 110,000. The natives are of mixed Malagasy, negro, and Arab blood, and the majority of them are Mohammedans, but no information as to the conditions of child life is available.

1 Colony of Martinique [*West Indies*]

Chief town—Fort-de-France

The colony of Martinique has an area of 385 square miles, and a population (census of 1921) of 244,439. Registration of births is compulsory within 3 days. Vaccination is compulsory before admission to a school.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

French law obtains. The law against contraception has not been promulgated in the colony.

CHILD WELFARE

There is no specific work under this heading except occasional medical inspection of school children, one private orphanage, and such provision for destitute children as comes within the province of the *Assistance publique*.

EDUCATION

Education is free and compulsory between the ages of 6 and 13. There are many State primary schools and 7 private schools, with an aggregate of 21,037 pupils together. There are also a *lycée* for boys, with 652 pupils, and a high school for girls, with 815 pupils, a commercial school, a school of arts and crafts, and a law school.

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum legal age for employment is 13.

DELINQUENCY

No special arrangements have been made for dealing with juvenile offenders. The minimum age at which a person may be sentenced to imprisonment is 13, to death 18.

Protectorate of Morocco [*Africa*]

(LE MAROC—EL MAGHRIB AL AKSA)

Seat of Government—Rabat

The protectorate of Morocco covers the area of the former Shereefian Empire, with the exception of Tangier, which is governed by an international commission, and the Spanish zone, as to which see page 395. The area is about 213,140 square miles, and the population is estimated at (1926) 4,113,428 natives, comprising Berbers, Tuaregs, Shillahs, Arabs, Jews, and negroes, with about 103,396 Europeans. The European birth-rate is (1923) 35.1 per 1000; the indigenous birth-rate, so far as is ascertainable from available figures, is 10.5 per 1000, but it is obvious

that many births are not recorded. Registration of births is compulsory, within one month, for Europeans, but is optional for natives. Still-births are registrable both as births and deaths. Infantile vaccination is not obligatory, but is recommended and assisted by the authorities.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

Among Europeans, marriage and divorce are regulated by the national law of the parties concerned. The French law prohibiting the teaching and practice of contraception does not apply in Morocco. As to marriages of Mohammedans, see page 580; Jews, page 573; and Berbers, page 260.

CHILD WELFARE

Child welfare work has been carried on since 1913, mainly by private effort, with subsidies from the Government and from the municipalities. The work comprises the *bureau de bienfaisance*, maternity homes, *gouttes de lait*, crèches, orphanages, etc., and free medical consultations and hospitals, both of which services are dependent directly on the public health department. There are (1927) 150 infant consultation centres and 84 hospitals which admit children, in addition to the Marie Feuillet Children's Hospital at Rabat, which is maintained by the Government, 2 maternity homes, 4 crèches, and 3 sun gardens. School children are subject to periodical medical examination. Destitute Mohammedan children are cared for by the *habbous*, i.e. administrators of bequests, according to the Koranic law. European children are cared for in voluntary orphanages. The *bureau de bienfaisance*, under the department of the interior, assists destitute mothers who have children to support. There are 3 vacation colonies on the sea coast for European children. Every married official receives a Government grant of 500 francs whenever his wife bears a child.

EDUCATION

Elementary education is not obligatory, but it is free both for European children and for the children of natives other than notables. Most of the schools are maintained by the Government, but there are also private schools. Beyond the elementary schools there are, for Europeans, *lycées*, *collèges*, higher elementary schools :

for natives, private schools (with lodging allowance provided by the *habous*), free professional schools, free courses in religious knowledge, and an institute for higher Mohammedan studies. The latest available statistics in each case are as follows :—

| European—June 30, 1926. | | | Native—June 30, 1926. | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|------------|---|------------|
| Class of School. | No. | Enrolment. | Class of School.* | Enrolment. |
| Public elementary schools | 139 | 21,699 | Public elementary schools | 4,994 |
| Secondary schools | 10 | 2,655 | Elementary occupational girls' schools (free) | 853 |
| Private schools | 22 | 1,284 | Private schools | 500 |
| Institute | 1 | 223 | Secondary education | 656 |
| Commercial | 1 | 320 | Higher education (State) | 6 |
| | | | Higher education (religious) | 800 |
| | | | Professional schools | 596 |
| | 173 | 26,181 | | 8,405 |

* Numbers not available.

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum age for employment is 12, and certain restrictions as to hours, etc., are imposed up to 16.

DELINQUENCY

No special arrangements exist for dealing with juvenile offenders, but much is left to the discretion of the judge. No legal minimum age for sentence to prison or to death has been fixed, but the death penalty is, in fact, never now imposed.

Colony of New Caledonia [*Australasia*]

(NOUVELLE-CALÉDONIE)

Capital—Nouméa

The colony of New Caledonia has an area of 7650 square miles, and a population (census of 1926) of 51,363, of whom about 27,000 are native Melanesians. Registration of births is compulsory.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

Among the natives the standard of morality is low, and polygamy is practised. Infanticide, formerly common, is repressed with heavy penalties.

EDUCATION

Primary education is provided in public and in private elementary schools, the latter being maintained principally by Christian missionary societies, and assisted by the municipalities. There are 50 public and private schools, with 2 590 pupils, and 70 native schools, with an enrolment of 2500. There is also a *college*, with 120 classical pupils, and 80 other students receiving instruction in crafts (iron and wood).

EMPLOYMENT

Children of both sexes bear their share in the native system of compulsory employment, which includes work on the chief's plantations and fisheries, and communal work.

DEPENDENCIES OF NEW CALEDONIA

(Australasia)

The colony has the following dependencies :—

Futuna and Alofa. There are about 1500 inhabitants, but no information as to the status of child life is available.

Huon Islands. These are practically barren, and have no permanent population.

Isle of Pines. The area is 68 square miles, and there is a population of 600, but no information as to children is available.

Loyalty Islands. The group has an aggregate land area of about 1050 square miles, and the population is estimated at 20,000. Educational work is carried on by Roman Catholic (French) and Protestant (British) missions.

Wallis Archipelago. The land area is about 40 miles, and there is a population of about 4500, most of whom are Polynesians. Educational work is carried on by Roman Catholic missionaries.

For the NEW HEBRIDES, a protectorate administered jointly by France and Great Britain, see page 187.

Establishments in Oceania [*Pacific Ocean*]

Seat of Administration—Papeete, Tahiti

The French establishments in Oceania are scattered over a wide area in the Eastern Pacific, and comprise the Society Islands (*Archipel de la Société*), the Marquesas (*Les Marquises*), the Tuamotu Group, the Gambier, Tubuai, and Rapa Islands. The total area is estimated at 1520 square miles, and the population is (1921) 31,655, of whom 25,569 are native Polynesians.

EDUCATION

There are 6 primary schools, each with about 100 pupils, in various islands, besides 4 Roman Catholic and 2 Protestant missionary schools.

TAHITI (*Pacific Ocean*)

Capital—Papeete

Tahiti, the most important of the Society Islands, has an area of about 600 square miles, and a population of 11,746. For symmetry of form, the Tahitians are said to be the most beautiful race in the world, and they are a characteristically tall and robust people.

CHILD WELFARE. Infanticide, formerly common, appears to be dying out under the influence of civilisation. Dogs were formerly much esteemed as pets, and women would sometimes suckle puppies to the exclusion of their own children. The French Save the Children Fund has a local committee at Papeete.

EDUCATION. There are a higher primary school, a normal school, and 63 primary schools.

THE MARQUEZAS (*Pacific Ocean*)

(*LES MARQUISES*)

The archipelago of the Marquesas (or the Medaña Islands) covers an area of about 490 square miles, and has a population of about 2300. Infanticide and cannibalism were formerly prevalent, but most of the natives have now nominally adopted the Christian religion, and these practices are being abandoned. The native population is rapidly dying out.

Réunion Island [*Indian Ocean*]

(L'ILE DE RÉUNION—BOURBON)

Capital—Saint-Denis

Réunion Island has an area of 970 square miles, and a population of (1926) 186,637, of whom 180,694 are Europeans, mainly of French origin, 75,569 of them being children of 13 and under.

The native population comprises creoles, mulattoes, negroes, and Indians and other Asiatics. The birth-rate is (1926) 42·4 per 1000, and of the total deaths in 1925, 447·6 per 1000 occurred in children of 10 years and under. Among the Indians, the males are at 2 to 1 of the females, and the death-rate exceeds the birth-rate. Registration of births and of still-births is compulsory within 3 days, and infant vaccination is also compulsory. The dominant religion is Roman Catholic.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage is 18 for males and 15 for females, subject to parent's or guardian's consent, and 25 years in either case without such consent. The French *Code Civil*, *q. v.*, governs the conditions of marriage, divorce, and legitimacy, and the French penal law, prohibiting the teaching of measures of contraception, operates in this colony.

CHILD WELFARE

Child welfare work, comprising welfare centres (*gouttes de lait*) and assistance to lying-in women, has been conducted, entirely at the cost of the local authorities, since 1906. There are 3 centres, caring for about 60 children annually. Medical examination of school children is compulsory. There are no children's hospitals, but there are 1 Government and 9 private orphanages. Widows and deserted mothers with children to support are assisted, in cases of need, from the funds of the *bureaux de bienfaisance communaux*.

EDUCATION

Elementary education is free and compulsory between the ages of 6 and 13, and is maintained by the Government. There are 164 elementary schools (including 3 infants' schools), with a total enrolment of (1926) 13,096. There are also 30 private

schools, with an enrolment of 3756, a *lycée*, with 383 pupils, and a girls' *collège*, with 230 pupils.

EMPLOYMENT

As a general rule no child may be employed under the age of 13, except in establishments controlled by the child's parents or guardians, in which only members of the family are employed, but a child who has reached the age of 12 may be employed subject to possession of a certificate that he has completed the elementary school course. Employment in certain trades is subject to medical examination, and all employed juveniles (under the age of 16) are subject to medical examination at the discretion of the labour inspector. A trade school (for wood, stone, and iron work) has been established at St. Denis.

DELINQUENCY

For minor offences, juvenile delinquents (13-18) are generally remitted to the care of their parents or guardians under surveillance, or sent to a penitential colony. For more serious crimes, the nature of which is understood (in the opinion of the court) by the offender, and which in an adult would incur the death penalty, juveniles between 13 and 16 may be committed to hard labour or imprisonment for from 10 to 20 years. No child under 13 may be committed to prison, nor under 16 sentenced to death.

Colony of St. Pierre and Miquelon

[*North America*]

Capital—St. Pierre

The total area of the two groups of islands known as St. Pierre and Miquelon is 93 square miles, and the population is 3918, of whom about 564 are children aged 14 years and under. The birth-rate is 30 per 1000 of the population, the infantile mortality rate 129 per 1000 births, and the illegitimate birth-rate 26 per 1000 births. Registration of births and of still-births is compulsory within 3 days, and infant vaccination is compulsory. The prevailing religion is the Roman Catholic.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage is 15 for females and 18 for males with parent's consent, and 21 and 25 respectively without such consent. French law operates in the main, and *legitimatio per subsequens matrimonium* obtains. The French law against contraception operates in the colony.

CHILD WELFARE

Orphans and other destitute children are cared for by the Government. Periodical medical examination of school children is in operation.

EDUCATION

Elementary education is compulsory and free between the ages of 6 and 13 years. There are 2 primary schools for boys and 3 for girls, with a total enrolment of 626, and several infant schools, with 52 pupils. There are also 1 private boarding school and 4 private day schools, with an aggregate of 378 pupils.

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum legal age for employment is 12, and children must not be employed at night or in certain occupations.

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile offenders are brought before special courts. The minimum age for sentence to death is 16.

Colony of the Somali Coast [*Africa*]*Seat of Administration—Djibouti*

The colony of the Somali Coast has an area of about 5790 square miles, and a population of about (1921) 208,000.

EDUCATION

There is a French mission school for boys and one for girls, with 150 pupils.

Territory of Syria [*Asia*]

Chief Town—Damascus

By decision of the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers (1920), France was assigned the mandate for Syria, and this was confirmed by the League of Nations in 1922. The area is about 60,000 square miles, and the population about 3,000,000, most of whom are of Semitic origin, with a large admixture of Arabian blood. The bulk of the population are Mohammedans, but about one-fifth profess the Christian faith; and there are Jews and others. No vital statistics are available. As to the Lebanon Republic, see page 327.

EDUCATION

There are about 500 French schools, with 50,000 pupils. The Greek Catholics have a school and a college, and the Maronites also maintain their own schools. British missionary societies maintain 19 educational institutions, with about 1000 pupils, in addition to 120 elementary schools, with about 9000 pupils, about two-thirds of whom are girls. American missions have a number of educational institutions, and the Roman Catholic missions have numerous schools, with 20,000 pupils, while there is also a Jesuit university. There are also several higher grade schools and a girls' training college.

Territory of Togo [*Africa*]

Seat of Administration—Lomé

The French portion of the former German colony of Togoland covers about 21,200 square miles, and has a population estimated at (1926) 742,433, of whom 301,988 are children aged 15 and under. The birth-rate is 31.6 per 1000 of the population, and the infantile mortality rate 19.8 per 1000 births.¹ Registration of births is compulsory in certain areas. Vaccination is compulsory. The majority of the people are pagans, but there are about 32,000 Roman Catholics, 20,000 Mohammedans, and 9000 Protestants.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

Under an ordinance made in 1924, the minimum age for marriage

¹ These figures are supplied by the French Commissioner for the Territory as 'statistiques de Mai 1926.' Presumably the infantile mortality rate is a monthly, not an annual rate.

is 15 for females and 18 for males. Parental consent is imperative at any age except in the case of a person who has previously been married. The principal grounds for divorce are physical malformation of the woman, adultery, neglect of domestic duties, or repeated absence from the conjugal domicile, on her part; impotence or incurable contagious disease in the man, or ill-treatment of, or neglect to make proper provision for, his wife; or sentence to two years' imprisonment on either party. Even after divorce, the father continues to be responsible for the children, and illegitimate children are also the responsibility of the putative father. Children born out of wedlock are legitimised by the subsequent intermarriage of their parents. The practice of contraception is not legally forbidden, but native custom is rigorously opposed to it.

CHILD WELFARE

Child welfare work is carried out by the *Œuvre de Berceau*, affiliated to the *Union des Femmes de France*. This work receives a Government subsidy (6000 fcs. in 1926).

EDUCATION

Education is free in the public elementary schools, but attendance is not compulsory. There are (1925) 158 such schools, with about 10,263 pupils; there are also missionary schools, but no education is provided beyond the elementary stage.

EMPLOYMENT

No regulations have been made with regard to child labour.

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile delinquency is very rare, and no special arrangements exist for dealing with young offenders.

Regency of Tunis [*Africa*]

(AFRIKIVA)

Capital—Tunis

The area of the regency of Tunis is about 50,000 square miles, and the total population is (1926) 2,159,708, of whom 1,986,427 are natives (Berbers and Arabs), the majority being Mohammedans. Complete vital statistics are lacking, but the following figures are

available :—*Still-births* (1921), French, 30 in 654 total births; Mohammedans, 257 in 2871; Jews, 48 in 1025. *Infantile mortality* (1921), French, 100 per 1000 births; Mohammedans, 242 per 1000; Jews, 200 per 1000. All these figures show an increase on those of ten years previously.

CHILD WELFARE

Under a decree of 23rd January 1923, a Central Committee for Child Welfare and Relief was established. The Government encourages and subsidises the organisation of maternity homes, child welfare dispensaries, and other institutions, whether by private initiative or municipal action, and there are now (1927) 42 welfare centres. There are also an *Institution héliothérapique* and a home for abandoned children.

EDUCATION

There are 319 public schools, 8 *lycées*, and 28 private schools, with an aggregate of 44,500 pupils. There are 1307 Mohammedan primary schools, some of which are assisted by Government funds. Twenty-four Mohammedan apprenticeship schools have been created within the last few years, and there are 490 pupils. Many private schools have recently sprung up at Tunis and Sfax. The abolition of religious teaching decreed in France has been extended to the Regency so far as regards French children. The Italian Government and certain Italian societies, however, still maintain Italian schools in Tunis and other large towns.

LEGISLATION

The principal legislation relating to children includes the decree, above mentioned, establishing a Central Committee for Child Welfare and Relief, the law of 23rd December 1874 on the protection of early infancy, and the laws of 17th June and 14th July 1913, respectively, on aid to women during confinement and aid to large families.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the principal voluntary efforts for the welfare of children are the following :—

- Comité Central de Protection et d'Assistance de l'Enfance.
- Croix Rouge Française.
- Dispensaire Alapetite et la Crèche.
- Œuvre Française de Protection du Premier Âge.

German Republic [*Europe*]

(DEUTSCHES REICH)

Capital—Berlin

THE German republic covers an area of approximately 180,976 square miles, comprising the following federated states (*Länder*): Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Württemberg, Baden, Thuringia states, Hessen, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Oldenburg, Brunswick, Anhalt, Lippe, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Waldeck, Schaumburg-Lippe, and the three free Hanse cities of Lübeck, Bremen, and Hamburg. The population, according to the enumeration of June 1925, is 62,348,782, of whom 17,662,000 are children aged 15 and under. The birth-rate, including stillbirths, is (1925) 21.3 per 1000 of the population, and the infantile mortality rate 105 per 1000 live births. Illegitimate births represent (1924) 106 per 1000 of total births, with an infantile mortality rate of 192 per 1000. The registration of births is obligatory within 7 days and of stillbirths within 2 days. Vaccination is compulsory. There is no State church, but the population is returned as being divided as follows in religion—Protestants, 65.2 per cent.; Roman Catholics, 33.0 per cent.; the balance being made up of Jews (0.9 per cent.) and others.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The legal minimum age for marriage is 21 (18 with consent of parent) for males and 16 for females (who may be exempted from this rule, in certain circumstances, by the Government of the state). Marriage with an adopted child is prohibited during the period of adoption. A father is legally bound to supply his daughter with a marriage outfit (including furniture, etc.) suitable to her station in life. The principal impediments to marriage are an existing marriage, consanguinity, and relationship-in-law by marriage. Divorce or judicial separation may be secured on grounds of adultery, sodomy, attempts against the petitioner's life, wilful desertion, indecent or immoral conduct on respondent's part, or insanity. The custody of the children is regulated by the State Guardianship Court in conjunction with the Communal Juvenile Board (*Jugendamt*). Generally, the children of divorced parents are committed to the care of the

innocent party. Where both are found guilty, the father is generally entrusted with the care of sons over 6 years of age, and the mother with the care of younger children and of daughters over 6. Children born out of wedlock may be legitimised by the subsequent intermarriage of the parents, or by order of the competent State authority on the application of the child's father. The father of an illegitimate child is bound to maintain the child in accordance with the mother's station in life (including cost of education) until the age of 16. The father must pay to the mother the cost of the confinement, maintenance during six weeks following, and any special outlay incurred. Every illegitimate child must have a guardian, and the Juvenile Board (*Jugendamt*) of the district of birth acquires guardianship automatically at birth. There is no law against contraception, but the penal code states that whoever displays in a public place, or advertises, or recommends the use of articles for 'unchaste or lascivious purposes,' shall be liable to a fine of 1000 marks and/or imprisonment for not more than one year. Under this clause, judgment has been given in the *Reichsgericht* (the highest court) against the use of contraceptive devices.

CHILD WELFARE

Orphan asylums have existed since the middle ages, but the first modern institutions for the care of orphan and deserted children were founded, in Berlin, in 1824. In a few centres there had already been, for some fifty years, organisations for the supervision of foster children, juvenile offenders, and waifs and strays. About 1900, elaborate arrangements were set on foot for the care and protection of children, and some 1800 new institutions sprang up, many of them founded by private enterprise, but since July 1922 they have been a charge upon public funds. There are between 5000 and 6000 children's institutions in Germany, which owe their foundation to private charity. All told, it is estimated that some 2,300,000 children are being cared for by public and private charity throughout Germany. The statute of 9th July 1922 (*Reichsgesetz für Jugendwohlfahrt*) lays it down that 'every German child is entitled to receive a training that shall develop his physical, moral, and social capacities,' and, *inter alia*, sets up new juvenile care authorities, to wit, the *Jugendamt*, or juvenile board, in each of the various component states, and corresponding boards in the communes. These juvenile care authorities are made

responsible for, *inter alia*, the protection of children and juveniles, guardianship of illegitimates, supervision of boarded-out children, reformatory education, assisting the work of the juvenile courts, and for taking part in the supervision of juvenile labour; they are responsible for the provision of consultation centres for mothers before and after confinement, for the protection of nurslings, young children, and school children out of school hours; and they are to co-ordinate all agencies for the assistance of children and to stimulate voluntary action. Medical examination of school children is in operation in most of the schools. There are 53 children's hospitals, maintained by the Government, in addition to municipal children's hospitals and children's wards in general hospitals. The care of orphaned and other dependent children devolves upon the communes under the statute of 13th February 1924, which regulates general poor relief. *Inter alia*, it is laid down that no woman, who applies to the poor-relief authorities for assistance, can be compelled to work, if by so doing the 'proper and orderly' education of her children is imperilled. Provision is also made for pregnancy and confinement. Every working woman must belong to the National Sick Insurance Fund, and periods of rest, protection from dismissal, and certain other benefits are secured for pregnant and lying-in women under the Industrial Code.

EDUCATION

The whole educational system of Germany was completely reorganised by the German Constitution of 11th August 1919 and various subsequent enactments. The following provisions are taken from the Constitution:—

- Art. 143, Para. 1.* 'Public institutions are to provide for the education of the young. The federal government, the states, and the communities are to co-operate in their establishment.'
- Art. 144.* 'The whole educational system is to be under the control of the State, which can call for the participation of the communities therein. . . .'
- Art. 145.* 'Attendance at school is compulsory for all; a minimum of eight years at an elementary school, followed by attendance at a continuation school up to the completion of the pupil's 18th year. Instruction and educational materials at both elementary and continuation schools to be free.'
- Art. 146.* 'The public educational system is to be organically developed. The intermediate and higher educational systems are to be based on an elementary school system similar for all.'

There are accordingly four kinds of school which are linked together, and together form the 'uniform school'—the elementary, the intermediate, the higher, and the vocational schools. At the age of 6 every child enters the elementary school. This school age is provisionally settled by the decrees of the various states, and not by the legislation of the federal government: e.g. the latest decree (27th August 1925) of the Prussian Minister for Science, Art, and Public Instruction, states that the obligation to attend school commences on 1st April of each year for all children who will have completed their sixth year on or before 30th June of that year.

The first four years' course of the elementary school forms the 'elementary school system similar for all,' as mentioned in the Constitution. According to the federal law of 18th April 1925, provision is made for the exceptional promotion of particularly forward pupils into a higher school after three years. At the close of the regulation four years, the education officials have to decide whether the child shall continue in the eight-course elementary school, or be transferred to a higher system. In the case of the latter, the 'inclinations and capabilities of the child are to be the guiding principles, not the economic and social situation, or the religious faith, of the parents.' If the child does not remain in the elementary school it can go either into an intermediate school (a school which is more advanced in aim and requirements than the elementary school, without being a high school)—this class includes not only the intermediate schools in name, but also the *Bürger-schulen* and the *Rektoratschulen*, etc. The following, for example, is Prussia's reason for the establishment of such intermediate schools—other states have followed suit:—Handwork, Art, Craft, Commerce, and Industry, and to a certain extent the intermediate branches of the administrative service of State and community, demand a higher degree of education than that provided by the elementary school, but at the same time do not actually require the standard of a high school. These intermediate schools, based on the four-course basic school, are six-course; training is completed two years later than that of the eight-course elementary school. The intermediate schools have about five different study timetables, but in each scheme at least one foreign language is compulsory and a second optional.

The intermediate schools prepare their pupils in the main for practical life, the higher schools aim more at scientific

training. The latter include the already long-existing nine-course :—

- (1) *Gymnasium* (classical school).
- (2) *Real gymnasium* (semi-classical school).
- (3) *Ober-realschule* (non-classical, secondary school).
- (4) *Deutsche Oberschule* (German high school).

These four types differ mainly according to the relative position of foreign languages or mathematics and the natural sciences in their teaching schemes. In addition to these older types, nine-course high schools, there are now the so-called *Aufbanschulen* (construction schools), which are intended for those pupils whose capabilities are first discovered after they have attained their tenth year. These children have first to pass seven years at an elementary school, and then six years in the *Aufbanschule*, which also leads to the university leaving certificate examination. They thus attain their leaving certificate after thirteen years, as do the other children who pass straight from the four-course basic school into a nine-course secondary classical school or other high school.

For girls there is another system for higher education, as in most German states the six-course college follows on the four-course basic school. Above these colleges are various types of institutions, which in many cases lead after a similar period to the leaving certificate, as for the boys. There are also construction schools.

The continuation school should follow the elementary school course up to the pupil's eighteenth year. Formerly this was intended mainly to fortify and deepen the knowledge acquired in the elementary school, but of recent date the development has been more and more in the direction of the vocational school.

The following statistics may be mentioned :—

1921 (the latest date for which complete figures are available), 53,438 elementary schools, 8,930,070 pupils. Total number of elementary, intermediate, and higher educational institutions, 57,581. Total number of pupils, 10,054,939.

Instruction at elementary and continuation schools, according to the Constitution, is free. The moneys for the various types of school are levied as follows :—For the elementary schools the State grants three-quarters of the salary expenditure. The remainder, including material expenses, comes from the funds of the community. The intermediate schools are entirely supported by the community. For the higher educational institutions in some cases the State bears the expense, in others the community. In addition

to the above public institutions, there are also still numerous private schools of all kinds, but all under the supervision of the State. Particularly gifted pupils who lack the means are, according to Article 146, Para. 3 of the Constitution, to be assisted by public funds (federal, state, and community) in order that they may attend intermediate and higher schools—particularly by way of educational grants to the parents of gifted children.

As regards kindergarten establishments in Germany, these have been principally established and maintained by private organisations—some, however, by municipalities. There is not compulsory attendance at a kindergarten.

For children who are physically or mentally defective, there are special schools which are maintained either by the different states, communities, or private organisations.

EMPLOYMENT

No child who is bound by law to attend school may be employed, and in any case no child below the age of 13 may be employed in commerce or trade. A child of 13 may only be employed if exempt from school attendance, and then only for a maximum of 6 hours per day. Moreover, no child who is compelled to attend school may be employed between the hours of 8 P.M. and 8 A.M., nor may such a child be employed *before* school time in the morning, nor for more than 3 hours in any one day (4 hours during school holidays), nor may any child be employed in building, stone-breaking, chimney-sweeping, driving traffic vehicles, painting, and certain other trades. There are also limitations as to employment in theatrical performances, in the film industry, and on licensed premises. Moreover, in certain trades and occupations the employment of the employer's own children, under the age of 10, is forbidden. All children in employment by other persons than their parents must possess police registration cards, and subject to police supervision. Children under 14 may not engage in itinerant trading, nor may they travel with any person so engaged.

Public advisory bureaux exist to assist children and young persons in the choice of suitable employment. These bureaux maintain contact with the schools, and also provide facilities for further education in trades and professions. It is incumbent on the officials of these bureaux to be quite impartial as to the choice of occupations, and they must be more than 28 years old and of special aptitude for the work. The system is not yet in full working order.

Germany is a member of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations.

DELINQUENCY

Since 1923, a young person is not held to be culpable for any act if, by reason of his youth, he is unable to distinguish mentally and morally as to the unlawfulness of his act, and no child under 14 may be condemned. Moreover, it is a general principle that the punishment inflicted on a young person must be so devised as to benefit his education. Juvenile offenders (14 to 18) are tried in special courts, and the probation system is employed whenever possible. Juvenile offenders who are committed to prison are confined in a separate part of the building, apart from the adult prisoners; they are bound to follow some course of instruction, and they have several hours' employment in the open air every day. No juvenile may be sentenced to death, and efforts are being made to increase the minimum age to 21 years. Delinquent children under the age of 14, which is the minimum age for imprisonment, are dealt with under the State laws for child welfare, and are committed to reformatory institutions.

LEGISLATION

The principal statutes relating to children are as follows:—

National Laws:

- Reichsgewerbeordnung 1869, wichtige Novellen: 1878 und 1891.
- Strafgesetzbuch 1871.
- Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch 1896.
- Reichsgesetz über das Auswanderungswesen 1897.
- Gesetz betr. gewerblichen Kinderschutts 1903.
- Reichsverfassung 1919.
- Reichslichtspiel-Gesetz 1920.
- Reichsversorgungsgesetz 1920.
- Schankstättengesetz 1920.
- Reichsgesetz betr. religiöse Kindererziehung 1921.
- Arbeitsnachweisgesetz 1922.
- Gesetz betr. Wochenhilfe 1922.
- Reichsjugendwohlfahrtsgesetz 1922.
- Gesetz betr. Verkehr mit edlen Metallen und Gesetz betr. Verkehr mit unedlen Metallen 1923.
- Grundsätze über den Vollzug von Freiheitsstrafen 1923.
- Heimarbeiterlohngesetz 1923.
- Jugendgerichtsgesetz 1923.
- Notgesetz 1923—(*inter alia* Alkoholverbot für Jugendliche).
- Reichsversicherungsordnung 1924.
- Strafprozessordnung 1824.
- Verordnung über die Fürsorgepflicht 1924.

Prussian Laws :

- Gesetz betr. Beschulung blinder und taubstummer Kinder 1911.
 Wohnungsgesetz 1918,
 Gesetz betr. die öffentliche Krüppelfürsorge 1920.
 Hebammengesetz 1922.
 Gesetz betr. die Erweiterung der Berufs- (Fortbildungs-) Schulpflicht 1923.
 Gesetz betr. Bekämpfung der Tuberkulose 1923.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the more important voluntary efforts of national status existing, wholly or in part, on behalf of children, are the following:—

- Allgemeiner Fürsorge-Erziehungstag, Hannover-Kleefeld.
 Arbeitsgemeinschaft der sozialhygienischen Reichsverbände, Frankstrasse, Charlottenburg.
 Archiv Deutscher Berufsvormünder, Frankfurt-am-Main.
 Deutsches Nationalkomitee zur internationalen Bekämpfung des Mädchenhandels, Charlottenstrasse 51, Berlin, W.
 Deutsche Zentrale für freie Jugendwohlfahrt, Oranienburgerstrasse 13/14, Berlin, N.
 Deutscher Ausschuss für Kleinkinderfürsorge, Stiftstrasse 30, Frankfurt-am-Main.
 Deutscher Bund für Mütterschutz, Uhlandstrasse 152, Wilmersdorf.
 Deutscher Caritasverband, Belfortstrasse 20, Freiburg-im-Breisgau.
 Deutscher Kinderschutzverband, Hainhöfcherstrasse 23, Hannover.
 Deutscher Nationalverein der Freundinnen junger Mädchen, Werderstrasse 72, Heidelberg.
 Deutscher Verband für Schulkinderpflege, Goethestrasse 22, Charlottenburg.
 Deutscher Verband zur Förderung der Sittlichkeit, Mommsenstrasse 23, Berlin-Steglitz.
 Deutscher Verein für ländliche Wohlfahrt—und Heimatpflege Bernburgerstrasse 13, Berlin.
 Deutscher Verein für öffentliche und private Fürsorge, Stiftstrasse 30, Frankfurt-am-Main.
 Deutscher Verein zur Fürsorge für jugendliche Psychopathen, Linkstrasse 22, Berlin, W.
 Deutsches Archiv für Jugendwohlfahrt, Moltkestrasse 7, Berlin, N.W. 40.
 Deutsches Rotes Kreuz, Corneliusstrasse 4b, Berlin, W.
 Hauptausschuss für Arbeiterwohlfahrt, Lindenstrasse 3, Berlin.
 Reichsbund der Kinderreichen Deutschlands, Kantstrasse 54, Charlottenburg.
 Reichsverband für Waisenfürsorge (früher Deutsche Reichsfechtchule), Königgrätzerstrasse 6, Magdeburg.
 Verein Landaufenthalt für Stadtkinder, Eichhornstrasse 8, Berlin, W.
 Zentralausschuss für Innere Mission, Zertenstrasse 24, Berlin-Dahlem.
 Zentralwohlfahrtstelle der deutschen Juden, Rosenstrasse 2-4, Berlin.

Republic of Greece [*Europe*]

(HELLAS)

Capital—Athens

THE republic of Greece, consisting of Macedonia, Epirus, Crete, and the other Ægean Islands, has an area of 42,000 square miles, and an estimated population of (1926) 6,600,600. In 1921, when the population was 5,021,790, the number of children under 15 was 1,717,864. The birth-rate is (1924) 13·12 per 1000, and the illegitimate birth-rate (1922) 0·26. Registration of births is compulsory within 10 days; no separate record of infant deaths is kept. Vaccination is compulsory within 41 days of birth and every six years thereafter, but the law is not strictly enforced. The majority of the population are adherents of the Greek Orthodox Church.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum legal age for marriage is 14 for males and 12 for females, with parent's consent, and 21 for either sex without such consent. The principal impediments are consanguinity (to the seventh degree), relationship by marriage (to the fifth degree), adoption, engagement (up to the fifth degree) while it lasts, a previous third marriage, ordination (though men may marry before taking priests' orders), vow to become a monk, adultery (but this is no impediment so far as regards marriage with the person with whom it is committed), guardianship (until all accounts have been settled). A woman may not re-marry during the year succeeding the death of her husband, or his or her divorce. Marriage with non-Christians is also prohibited. The principal causes for divorce are adultery, bigamy, attempt on life, desertion (2 years), disappearance (after 5 years without news), impotence, incompatibility, and incurable insanity (3 years). The children of divorced parents remain in the custody of the mother up to 6 years of age; thereafter the male children go with the father, the female with the mother, unless otherwise decided by the Court. Children born out of wedlock are legitimised by the subsequent intermarriage of their parents. Under a decree of 1926, the mother of an illegitimate child may claim recognition by the father. The practice of contraception is prohibited by the ecclesiastical authorities, and is

punishable by law unless it is undertaken for reasons of health. Under the Penal Code parents are liable to forfeiture of parental rights if they are convicted of committing incest with their own children, or have encouraged their own daughter to lead a loose life, or have turned a child of tender years out of doors. (For a note on the former law of divorce, based on the Novels of Justinian, see *The International Year Book of Child Care and Protection*, 1925, page 264.)

CHILD WELFARE

The principal child welfare work in Greece is carried on under the auspices of the Patriotic League, the activities of which include maintenance of infants' asylums and hospitals, and the provision of country holidays for under-nourished children, of cheap meals for working children, and of clothing. The Near East Relief (American) maintains orphanages, and the American Women's Hospitals maintain infant consultation centres, etc., and the Save the Children Fund, which carried out emergency feeding on a large scale during the period 1922-5, is (1928) developing a similar scheme. Child welfare work receives grants-in-aid from the Government, the Hellenic Red Cross, and from some of the municipalities, but is dependent to the extent of about 70 per cent. on voluntary effort. There are (1927) 10 welfare centres and 5 clinics in Athens (dealing with about 2000 children per year), and also a few centres in other towns. Annual medical examination of school children is in operation, with occasional supplementary examinations. The Government maintains children's hospitals in Athens, and in Patras and Salonica such hospitals are maintained by the respective municipalities. There are 45 Government orphanages, and 4 municipal and 10 voluntary. No special provision is made for the care of mentally defective children, but legislation is (1927) under consideration. Women wage-earners are entitled by law to periods of six weeks' rest before and after confinement; dismissal is precluded during these periods. No child under 15 may attend a public cinematograph performance, unless the subject of the performance has been approved by a police committee set up for this purpose.

EDUCATION

Education is nominally compulsory between the ages of 6 and 10 years, but the law is not well enforced in the country districts.

Girls may attend the mixed elementary schools up to the age of 10, and boys may attend girls' schools up to that age, if no boys' schools are available. Children whose absence from school has aggregated a period of several months may be compelled, on reaching the normal school-leaving age, to continue at school for an equivalent period. There are 6799 primary schools, with 476,695 pupils. For secondary education there are 76 high schools and 425 middle schools, having 55,408 pupils in all. There are also 2 agricultural schools, with 150 pupils. There are kindergarten schools for children from the age of 6.

EMPLOYMENT

The legal minimum age for the employment of children varies with different trades. The minimum age in commercial firms, shops, restaurants, cafés, public-houses, and similar establishments is 12 years, but a child may work for its parents from the age of 10. For children employed in industrial factories and workshops, in quarries and mines, in building and other outdoor occupations, the minimum age is 14. Children may not be employed, however, if they have not completed their education. Children under 14 may be employed for 6 hours only per day; 10 hours is the maximum for children from 14 to 18, with the exception of Saturday and public holidays, when the daily work must not exceed 8 hours; children under 16 may not be employed after 9 P.M. or before 5 A.M. The continuous interval for the night's rest between working days must be at least 11 hours. Children of under 14 years may not be so employed without a doctor's certificate that they have been inoculated and are fit for carrying out the respective work without prejudice to their health or to their physical development. Employers must observe, in the construction of their factories or workshops, and in the regulation of their work, conditions guaranteeing the moral and hygienic welfare of the children employed by them. Employed children come within the scope of the various insurance Acts. Greece was the first state to ratify the conventions of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations, with regard to the employment of children.

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile courts have not yet been set up. The Penal Code provides that no punishment may be inflicted on a child who is

under ten years of age, save by the child's parents, though it may be ordered that such punishment is to be inflicted in the presence of a police officer; children of between 10 and 14 are acquitted if the magistrate is of opinion that they are not responsible for the offence with which they are charged, but such children may be committed to a reformatory, where they may be detained up to a maximum age of 18 years; sentence on any child under 14 is subject to the following reductions—the capital penalty of sentence of penal servitude for life is reduced to penal servitude for a term of years; penal servitude is commuted to imprisonment for not less than 5 years; imprisonment for not less than 5 years is reduced; and other penalties are correspondingly modified. The minimum age for imprisonment is 10, and for sentence to death 15.

LEGISLATION

Among the principal current laws dealing with children are the following:—

- Various Articles of the Constitution and of the Penal Code.
- Law of 16th April 1896, with regard to State reformatories.
- Law of 17th June 1912, with regard to the management and inspection of primary and secondary schools.
- Law of 24th June 1912, regulating the employment of mothers and children.
- Law of 31st August 1917, establishing the Patriotic Benevolent Institution.
- Law of 19th January 1919, with regard to the protection of minors addicted to begging or to vagrancy.
- Law of 30th March 1919, with regard to State reformatories.
- Law of Primary Education, 24th June 1919.
- Law of Secondary Education, 24th June 1919.
- Law of February 1920, establishing the National Association for the Relief of the Orphans and Indigent Children of Eastern Macedonia.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

The following are among the principal voluntary (but in most cases State-controlled) efforts for the welfare of children:—

- Embirikion Asylum.
- Ephebeion Averof (reformatory).
- Greek Boy Scouts Association, 11 Nikis, Athens.
- Greek Red Cross (Hellenikos Brythros Stauros), Junior Section, 41 Rue Solon, Athens.
- International Migration Service, The Old Palace, Athens.
- Little Sisters' Home.
- National Association for the Relief of the Orphans and Indigent Children of Eastern Macedonia.
- Patriotic League, Athens.

Republic of Guatemala

[*Central America*]

(REPÚBLICA DE GUATEMALA)

Capital—Guatemala

THE republic of Guatemala has an area of 42,456 square miles, and a population of 2,004,900. About 60 per cent. are pure Indians, most of the remainder being half-caste. The number of children aged 15 and under is estimated at 757,698. The birth-rate (based on the births recorded during the first 8 months of 1924) is 47.25 per 1000 of the population per annum. About half the births among the Indians and one-third among the whites are illegitimate. Registration of births is compulsory within 8 days. Infant vaccination is compulsory. Roman Catholicism is the predominant religion.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage is 12 for females and 14 for males with consent of parent or guardian, and 21 in either case without such consent. The principal impediments to marriage are an existing marriage or an unconfirmed divorce, consanguinity (whether by legitimate or illegitimate birth), adoption, venereal disease, and insanity. The principal grounds for divorce are mutual agreement, the desire of one party, adultery on the part of the woman, 'scandalous' concubinage on the part of the husband, and abandonment for more than 3 years. As a general rule, in the case of divorce the children of less than 3 years are committed to the care of the mother, and above that age, boys to the father and girls to the mother. Children born out of wedlock may be formally recognised by the father, and are legitimised by the intermarriage of their parents. Responsibility for the custody of illegitimate children rests in any case with the father.

CHILD WELFARE

Child welfare work is still in a nascent state, but the Guatemalan Red Cross (*Cruz Roja Guatemalteca*, 13 *Calle Oriente, Guatemala*)

places the question in the forefront of its programme. Moreover, wet nurses are now subject to regulation jointly by the Government and the Medical Schools' Council, and a recent addition to the Penal Code provides that every mother who, without justifiable cause, refuses to nurse her child, or who disposes of her milk while her child still needs it as his most adequate food, shall be subject to the penalty of the law. Under an Act of 1926, half wages are payable to pregnant and lying-in women, employed in industrial and commercial undertakings, during four weeks before and five weeks after confinement, during which periods abstention from work (save in family businesses) is compulsory. A woman may not be dismissed her employment for absence due to confinement. Voluntary associations have recently been formed for the medical care of needy children, one of these, the *Casa del Niño*, receiving Government aid. Periodical medical examination of school children is in operation. The Government maintains asylums for orphans and other dependent children. There are no special children's hospitals, but the general hospital at Guatemala contains children's wards.

EDUCATION

Education is free and obligatory for children between the ages of 6 and 14. There are 2686 Government schools of all grades, with an enrolment of 96,516. The Government makes occasional grants to the private schools. Owners of plantations on which there are more than ten children are obliged to provide school accommodation. There are also schools for professional education, maintained by private funds, but assisted, occasionally, by the Government; and there are 4 Government trade schools, with an aggregate of about 600 pupils. Military training is given in all public and in most private schools.

EMPLOYMENT

No minimum age for employment in industry has been fixed, but no child under 15 may be employed unless he has completed the elementary school course. No child under 15 and no female of any age may be employed in industry between 7 P.M. and 5 A.M. Guatemala is a member of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations, but no information has been received (January 1928) of any measures adopted or proposed for ratification or

application of the conventions with regard to the employment of children or young persons.

DELINQUENCY

No special arrangements are in force for dealing with juvenile offenders.

Republic of Haiti [*West Indies*]

(RÉPUBLIQUE D'HAÏTI)

Capital—Port-au-Prince

THE republic of Haiti covers an area of 10,204 square miles, and has a population estimated at 2,500,000, of whom the majority are negroes, though there are considerable numbers of Mulatto Haitians, the descendants of the former French settlers. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholicism.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

To a large degree, Canon Law, *q.v.*, regulates the state of matrimony. The minimum ages are 18 for males and 15 for females, but the President may sanction marriage under these ages. Marriage is not, however, civilly obligatory, and unmarried unions are common, children of such unions being regarded as legitimate. In the interior, polygamy is common.

CHILD WELFARE

The National Public Health Service maintains hospitals, clinics, and dispensaries, many of which deal with children as occasion arises.

EDUCATION

Education is free and nominally compulsory, but the system is inadequate to the needs of the people, especially in the rural districts. There are 11 national primary schools, in charge of friars, with about 3250 pupils, and 32 in charge of nuns, with nearly 5000 pupils. There are also 15 private rural primary schools, with about 530 pupils, and 38 private city primary schools, with about 3000 pupils; 563 national rural primary schools, with about 18,200 pupils; 105 religious schools, with nearly 6000 pupils; 118 girls' primary schools, with about 10,500 pupils; 100 boys'

schools, with about 8500 pupils; and 10 half-time schools, with nearly 1000 pupils. There are also 6 national *lycees*, with about 650 pupils, and 10 private secondary schools, with about 2800 pupils. A university of Haiti was created in 1921.

EMPLOYMENT

The republic is a member of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations, but no information has been received (January 1928) by the Office of any measure adopted or proposed for ratification or application of the conventions with regard to the employment of children and young persons. A Labour Office was, however, created in 1924 to correspond with the International Labour Office. Attention is also being given by the Government to the question of vocational training, and, under a law of 17th December 1924, a vocational school (formed by the fusion of three existing institutions) was opened in January 1925, with an enrolment of 125 students in five courses—automobile mechanics, stenography and book-keeping, carpentry and cabinet-making, printing, and iron work and electricity.

Republic of Honduras

[*Central America*]

(REPÚBLICA DE HONDURAS)

Capital—Tegucigalpa

THE republic of Honduras covers an area of about 44,275 square miles, and has a population of 773,408, most of whom are of the aboriginal Indian type. About 90,000 who live among the mountains still maintain the primitive customs of their race. The birth-rate is estimated at about 27 per 1000. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholicism.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The majority of the people are obedient to the Roman Catholic rite, *q. s.* Among the Caribs, however, polygamy is still to be met with.

CHILD WELFARE

Under a State scheme of insurance, an allowance is payable to mothers during six weeks before and four weeks after confinement, provided that no work is done, during that period, which might impair the health of either mother or child. Health propaganda is being developed by the Honduran Red Cross.

EDUCATION

Elementary education is free and compulsory between the ages of 7 and 15. There are 922 schools, with an enrolment of about 40,000. For secondary education, there is a central institute at Tegucigalpa, and the Government also subsidises a number of colleges. There is a small national university.

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum age for employment in industry is 12 years, but no child under 15 may be employed unless he has completed the elementary school course. No child under 15 and no female of any age may be employed in industry between 7 P.M. and 5 A.M. The republic is a member of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations, but no information has been received by the Office (January 1928) of ratification of the conventions with regard to the employment of children.

Kingdom of Hungary [*Europe*]

(MAGYARBIKADOLOM)

Capital—Budapest

THE kingdom of Hungary, as delimited by the Treaty of Trianon, has an area of 35,790 square miles, and a population of (1926) 8,454,499, of whom 2,443,555 are children aged under 15. The birth-rate is (1926) 26.7 per 1000 of the population, and the infantile mortality rate 168.5 per 1000 births. The illegitimate birth-rate is (1925) 2.4 per 1000 of the population. Registration of births is compulsory within 8 days. The registry office is bound to report every birth to the Stefania Union, which is responsible for work relating to child health. (See 'Child

Welfare, *post.*) Still-births must also be notified to the National Stefania Union. Vaccination is compulsory during the first year of life, and again before the age of 12. The predominating religious sects are the Roman Catholic, the Greek Catholic, and the Protestant (Augsburg and Helvetian).

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage is 18 for males and 16 for females, with parent's or guardian's consent, and 24 without such consent. In the case of a person under 20 having neither parent living, the consent of the official Orphans' Court is necessary, and the Court may also give consent in certain cases where it is refused by the parents or guardians. Only civil marriage is obligatory. The principal impediments are an attempt on the life of the other party, consanguinity (including cousinhood), guardianship, adultery. An interval of 10 months must elapse before the re-marriage of a woman. Children born out of wedlock are legitimised by the subsequent intermarriage of their parents. The principal grounds on which divorce may be obtained are desertion combined with infidelity, and conviction of crime punishable by at least five years' penal servitude. Abortion, in the case of an unmarried woman, is punishable by two years' imprisonment, but the maximum penalty in the case of a married woman is one year's imprisonment. Family limitation, by means of the control of conception, is condemned by both the Catholic and the Protestant Churches, and the sale of drugs, etc., for this purpose is prohibited. Nevertheless, the one-child family system (Hungarian *egyke*, a diminutive of 'one') has shown a marked tendency to grow in popularity during recent years, and as a result of a debate in Parliament in December 1927 a national society for combating the *egyke* was founded.

CHILD WELFARE

Child welfare work falls into two divisions: (a) general welfare, including the protection of mothers and infants, health, and care of abandoned children and war orphans, all these activities coming within the scope of the Ministry of Public Welfare; and (b) the welfare of children (12-18) exposed to moral danger, this being the province of the Ministry of Justice. The general work is carried out partly by the various public authorities and partly by voluntary effort, and it is subsidised by the Government. The

principal work for expectant mothers and for mothers and infants (up to 3 years) is carried out by the National Stefania Union, which maintains (1927) 109 dispensaries and welfare centres, associated with which are visiting nurses. In places where these centres exist they take charge of 75 per cent. of the cases of live births, the average infantile mortality among these cases being (1926) 73 per 1000 births as against 168.5 per 1000 for the whole country. Official care for the health of children is also exerted through the national system of social insurance (which also provides for medical and other benefits for pregnant and lying-in women), and the supervision (through local physicians) of children boarded out with foster-parents. Abandoned children (under 15) have a statutory right to be maintained by the Government, and the Orphans' Court is charged with the duty of determining when a child is 'abandoned.' Such children are maintained in Government asylums or hospitals, or are boarded out. There are (July 1927) over 50,000 children in the asylums. The Government also cares for 116,000 war orphans, in institutions (1800 only) or by means of annuities. A Government grant of two-thirds of the expenditure is given to voluntary organisations. School children are subject to medical examination once a year, and in Budapest and some other towns arrangements have been made for dental treatment. There are, in Budapest, 4 university (Government) hospitals for children, 4 other hospitals, and 109 welfare centres (National Stefania Union) in the country, 3 hospitals maintained by local authorities, and the hospitals of 8 (Government) children's asylums. The Government also maintains an institution (at Gyula) for mentally defective children. Widowed mothers with children under 15 to support receive a Government allowance.

EDUCATION

Education is free and compulsory between the ages of 6 and 12. The elementary schools are maintained by the communes or parishes, with assistance from the Government. Beyond these are the middle or secondary schools, the high schools, and the technical schools. The middle schools comprise classical schools and modern schools (*Realschulen*), the latter being preparatory to the technical schools. The high schools include the universities, to which the classical schools are preparatory. The curriculum of the middle schools extends over about eight years, and these institutions are

maintained by the State, by the larger communes, or by ecclesiastical foundations. There are 10,805 schools of all kinds; maintained by the Government, and many private schools.

In Budapest, where there is a population of about 1,000,000, of whom (census of 1920) 147,373 are under 12, and 93,188 between 12 and 18, there were, in 1925, 55,995 children on the school roll out of 84,242 on whom school attendance was obligatory. This reluctance to attend school led to a stricter enforcement of the law, with the appointment of official school 'sisters,' *i.e.* attendance officers.

One of the most interesting educational efforts is the children's workschools, originated, and for seven years maintained, by the British Save the Children Fund, in Budapest. A daily average of 650 of the poorest children of the city attend these workschools, and are taught basket-making, shoemaking, sewing, embroidery, dressmaking, and lacemaking; they are paid for their work, and are also given a hot meal. This work has earned the special approval of the Ministry of Justice for the appreciable effect which it has had in reducing juvenile crime. Towards the end of 1927, all the workschools save those in the Maria Valeria colony were transferred to the control of the local authorities; those which have been retained by the Save the Children Fund will serve as a model institution.

EMPLOYMENT

Employment of children becomes legal at the age when school attendance ceases to be obligatory, *viz.* 12 years, but such employment is subject to restrictions as to hours of work, etc., and is not permissible in trades which are likely to have an ill effect on the health. Hungary is a member of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations, and has in progress legislation with regard to the employment of children at sea and in agriculture, on the lines of the Convention of Genoa and Geneva. The minimum age for apprenticeship is 14, and a medical certificate of health is required. Moreover, attendance at educational classes is obligatory on apprentices for a certain period during their working hours, the master craftsman being liable to punishment in case of disobedience to this law. There are 4 apprentice schools maintained by the Government, 106 maintained by the Budapest municipality, and several others dependent mainly on private enterprise.

Through the Ministry of Commerce, the Government main-

tains an advisory department to assist young people in the choice of employment. The partition of the pre-war Hungary seriously disorganised the scheme of industrial (*i.e.* trade) schools. Of 38 such institutions formerly maintained by the Ministry of Commerce, only 13 remain within the present bounds of the State. All the weaving, stonework, and potters' schools were lost with the ceded territory. There are about 3000 students in attendance at the existing schools, not including about 10,000 adult workers who attend continuation classes thereat.

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile offenders (12 to 18) are tried in special courts before specially appointed judges, who may deal with the delinquent by (*a*) reprimand; (*b*) correctional education; (*c*) corporal punishment at home, at school, or in the juvenile court; (*d*) commitment to a juvenile prison. The minimum age for sentence to imprisonment is 18, and to death 21.

The Ministry of Justice maintains institutions for children (up to the age of 12) and young persons (12 to 18) who are exposed to moral danger. These institutions comprise 3 correctional homes for boys and 1 for girls, and, in addition, the Ministry has contracts with 9 private institutions. The British Save the Children Fund opened a detention home for girls, in memory of the late Lord Weardale, an English statesman who was first president of the Fund, at Budapest, in October 1924. Here about 50 girls who have been brought before the juvenile courts are maintained; they attend the workschools of the Save the Children Fund (*q.v.* under 'Education,' *ante*).

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the principal voluntary efforts for the care and protection of children are the following:—

- Hungarian Boy Scouts (Magyar Cserekesz Szövetség), 15 Rakocsi Utca, Budapest VIII.
- Hungarian Council for Child Relief (Magyar Gyermekvédelem Szövetség), 6 Wesselényi Utca, Budapest VII.
- Hungarian Red Cross (Magyar Vöröskereszt Egyesület), 8 Andrássy Utca, Budapest VI.
- Jewish Homes for the Blind and for the Deaf and Dumb.
- Junior Red Cross, 8 Andrássy Utca, Budapest VI.
- League for the Protection of Children, 6 Wesselényi Utca, Budapest VII, with 22 affiliated institutions.

Save the Children Fund, Falk Miksa Utca, 9, I, 121, Budapest V.
 National Stefania Union (for infant welfare, the protection of motherhood,
 and the training of infant nurses), Budapest.
 Stefania Children's Hospital.
 White Cross Asylum (for foundlings), Budapest.

There are also orphanages maintained by various religious bodies, and homes for defective children maintained by the patronage societies of various denominations.

Kingdom of Iceland [*Europe*]

(ISLAND)

Capital—Reykjavik

THE kingdom of Iceland (united with Denmark by the personal bond of having the same monarch, and by the Union Act of 1918) has an area of 39,709 square miles, and a population of 94,679. The birth-rate is 27.15 per 1000 of the population, and about 13 per cent. of the births are illegitimate. The national church is Evangelical Lutheran, and there are less than 500 dissenters.

CHILD WELFARE

The care of orphans and other dependent children falls primarily on the local poor-law authorities, who either board them out or maintain them in institutions. There are also private charitable efforts for the care of children. The general medical supervision of children is in the hands of the national physician, and the death-rate among children has shown an appreciable decrease during recent years.

EDUCATION

Elementary education is compulsory from 10 to 14, and it is incumbent on the clergy to see that all children are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic. In the villages there are few schools, and children are often instructed at home or by peripatetic teachers. There are, however, 209 elementary schools, with an enrolment of about 6500, and 1 grammar school, 3 public high schools, 2 ladies' schools, and special schools for agriculture, navigation, commercial training, etc. There are also continuation schools.

Kingdom of Iraq [*Asia*]

(MESOPOTAMIA)

Capital—Baghdad

THE kingdom of Iraq, an independent state placed, temporarily, under the mandatory of Great Britain, covers an area of 53,580 square miles, and has a population (census of 1920) of 2,849,282, of whom 1,146,685 are Sunni Mohammedans, 1,494,015 Shi'ah Mohammedans, 87,488 Jews, 78,792 Christians, and 42,302 adherents of other religions.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The conditions of marriage and divorce conform to the tenets of the various religious faiths.

CHILD WELFARE

No organised system of child welfare exists; there is great suffering among the children, and the infant mortality rate is high. Eye diseases, spread by dust, dirt, flies, and contagion, are exceedingly common, as are tuberculosis, typhus, syphilis, and gonorrhoea, and all these diseases take their toll of the children. Children also suffer from diarrhoeal diseases caused by infection of food and water.

EDUCATION

There are about 200 public and private schools, with an aggregate of nearly 30,000 pupils. Public and private secondary schools have nearly 500 pupils, and there are several vocational schools.

Kingdom of Italy [*Europe, Africa*]

(REGNO D'ITALIA)

Capital—Rome (Roma)

THE kingdom of Italy covers an area of 119,714 square miles, and has a population (census of 1921) of 38,756,433. The live birth-rate is (1925) 28 per 1000 of the population, and still-births equal 43.3 per 1000 live births. The illegitimate

birth-rate is 1.4 per 1000 of the population. The birth-rate varies considerably in different parts of the kingdom, being highest in the centre and the south, and lowest in the north and in the island of Sardinia. About 95 per cent. of the population belongs to the Roman Catholic Church.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum legal age for marriage is 21 for males and 18 for females, and parent's or guardian's consent is necessary until the ages of 25 and 21 respectively. In special circumstances, however, by royal dispensation, marriage may take place at the ages of 18 and 15 years respectively. The principal impediments to marriage are consanguinity, mental disease, and impotence. Civil marriage only is recognised by the State, but an additional religious ceremony is usual. Divorce is not allowed in any form, but there is legal provision for voluntary or judicial separation. *Legitimatio per subsequens matrimonium* is recognised, and the Civil Code requires that guardianship be provided for all children left orphaned, whether legitimate, or illegitimate but acknowledged. Under a law passed in 1927, severe penalties are imposed against the teaching and practice of contraception. Incitement to the practice or propaganda in favour of it is punishable by one year's imprisonment.

CHILD WELFARE

Under a law of 10th December 1925, which came into force in May 1926, there was created a national system of guardianship for expectant and lying-in mothers, and all other mothers having need of advice and help, and for children from birth until the age of 18. This system, known as the National Organisation for the Protection of Motherhood and Childhood, functions under the supervision of the Minister of the Interior, and the organisation exercises control over all institutions, whether public or private, for the assistance and protection of mothers and children, including those physically or mentally abnormal, neglected, or delinquent. Since 1927, a tax has been imposed on unmarried men between the ages of 25 and 65, the proceeds being devoted to the work of the National Organisation. A proposal is (1928) under consideration by the Government to extend the tax to childless couples. Women employed in industry (but not in commerce) are legally entitled to not more than one month's absence from work after confinement;

nursing mothers employed in factories are allowed intervals for feeding their children, and for this purpose (in factories employing 50 or more women) a special room must always be available.

It is incumbent on all citizens to report, to the competent authorities, any case of desertion of a child under 7, and, apart from the sick poor, deserted children are the only persons having a legal claim on public charity. To meet cases of desertion and of children left orphaned and destitute, there was formerly a co-ordination of charitable institutions under the *Commissioni Provinciali di Beneficenza*, which was established by law in 1904, but this organisation proved somewhat ineffective and was abolished. Much charitable work for children is carried on by the *Opere Pie* (which include all poorhouses, etc.) and similar institutions, as well as by more modern organisations such as the *Istituto per la Protezione e l'Assistenza degli Orfani di Guerra* (for war orphans) and the *Patronati* which exist in most of the towns for the protection of children. These latter also take charge of delinquent children (*post*). The *asilo*, or day nursery, dependent on private initiative, for children aged from 2 to 6 years, is widespread, and in the northern provinces there is probably not a commune without one of these institutions, where mothers may leave their small children to be cared for, fed, and amused, and instructed under kindergarten conditions, while they themselves are at work. In some cases the *asilo* is quite free, while in others—generally where the institution is inadequately endowed—a charge is made. There are several important institutions for the teaching of mothercraft, and centres for the assistance of nursing and expectant mothers are numerous and widespread. There are, all told, over 33,000 charitable foundations scattered throughout the kingdom. The larger number are conducted by orders of the Roman Catholic Church, and many exist wholly, or in part, for the care of children. Since the World War, the Duchess of Aosta has founded a large number of asylums for children, at Bressanone, Salerno, Brennero, Caporetto, and elsewhere. Special efforts have recently been made by the education department to encourage personal hygiene among school children. The duty of supervising the children, in this respect, is laid on the class teachers. School children are subject to medical examination, and provision is also made for instruction of the children in general physiology and hygiene, in the importance of sports and exercises, the dangers of alcoholism and tuberculosis and other social and industrial diseases, and in

first aid, domestic economy, and so forth. The Junior Red Cross, with 1,000,000 members, has a far greater membership in Italy than in any other country save the United States.

EDUCATION

Education is free in both the elementary and secondary grades. It is compulsory, between the ages of 6 and 9, in communes where there is no higher elementary school, and until 12 in places where there are such higher schools. Elementary education is subject to State control and is partially subsidised. The administration and finance of these schools, originally a matter for each commune, was, however, transferred from the communes to the provincial education councils, under a law of 4th June 1911, but the chief towns of the administrative provinces and districts retained independence, while certain other communes desiring independence obtained it by concession. Of the 9000 communes, only 270 (including the towns, as above indicated) administer their own schools. There are (1926) 131,444 schools, with an aggregate enrolment of 4,326,599. Secondary education, which also is supervised and either maintained or aided by the State, falls into two categories: (1) classical, provided in the *ginnasi* and *licei*, the latter leading to the universities; and (2) technical, provided in the technical schools and institutes and the special higher schools, as, e.g., those for agriculture, horticulture, and nautical training. There are 2344 Government secondary schools of all kinds, with an aggregate of 240,038 pupils, and 699 private schools, with an aggregate of about 34,000 pupils. There are 25 universities.

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum age for employment in industry is 12 (subject to satisfactory medical and educational certificates), but the ratification of the Washington Convention raising the age to 14 has been approved by the Government. Children under 14 may not be employed in weeding on rice grounds, and boys under 16 and girls under 21 may only be so employed on production of their birth certificates. No young person under 18 may be employed in itinerant callings. Young persons under 18 and women of any age must not be employed in factories at night, with certain exceptions in the case of young persons over 16. Italy is a member of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations.

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile courts do not yet exist, though the desirability of creating them is persistently urged by reformers. Charges against young persons under 18, who are not charged jointly with a person over 18, are, however, heard *in camera*, and reports of such cases may not appear in the press. Juvenile offenders are committed to various reformatory institutions. There are 10 public and 5 private reformatories, with accommodation for 2227 and 865 boys respectively; and 16 girls' reformatories, with accommodation for 1665. The *Patronati*, existing in most towns, with different titles and slightly varying scope—*dei Minorenni abbandonati* (deserted), *traviati* (delinquent), *condannati condizionalmente*, etc.—besides undertaking preventive work, watch all cases of juveniles charged with crime or misdemeanours, provide for detention, and give assistance and after-care, including medical and other remedial treatment, if required. These *Patronati* have formed a federation, and held a conference in Rome in 1923. Many enlightened reforms are under consideration, including a *codice dell' infanzia*, and serious attention is being given to the psychological causes of, and to the social conditions largely responsible for, delinquency. Under the Penal Code, children under 9 who have committed a felony are exempt from legal punishment; between 9 and 14 the magistrate is called upon to decide whether the offender had capacity (*discernimento*) to distinguish between right and wrong; between 14 and 18 the sentence may be reduced, and up to 18 the sentence may be undergone in a reformatory. Prison treatment for minors is remedial: occupations are taught, and physical training is given. Capital punishment does not obtain in Italy. A penal colony for juvenile offenders, on a new plan, was inaugurated, near Milan, in 1922. It is surrounded by meadows, and is provided with workshops, a laboratory, and a school. There is a similar colony at Arezzo for younger children, and those who have delinquent tendencies. In both institutions the children are carefully graded and are under the supervision of medico-pædological experts.

LEGISLATION

The following are among the principal statutes and decrees relating to children:—

- Law Prohibiting the Employment of Minors in Itinerant Callings, 1873.
- Law Dealing with the Employment of Women and Children, 1907.

- Law Relating to the Institution of a Maternity Fund, 1910.
 Decree Dealing with the Emigration of Minors, 1911.
 Law to Combat Alcoholism, 1913.
 Decree Amending the Maternity Fund Law, 1917.
 Law of Emigration and the Legal Guardianship of Children, 1919.
 Decree Dealing with the Protection and Assistance of Children, 1922.
 Decree for the Creation of a State Maternity Fund, 1923.
 Law Converting the Maternity Fund Decree into a Law, 1923.
 Decree Dealing with the Organisation of State and Private Schools for Industrial Training, 1923.
 Law Prohibiting the Employment of Women at Night and of Young People at Night in Certain Trades, 1923.
 Law of Protection and Assistance of Maternity and Childhood, 1925.

Various clauses of the Penal and Civil Codes also deal with children.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the more important voluntary efforts, existing wholly or in part for the welfare of children, are the following :—

- Aiello Corradini (for war orphans), Firenze (Florence).
 Associazione Pediatrica Piemontese, Torino (Turin).
 Associazione per la Donna (provides assistance for mothers and illegitimate and necessitous children), Roma (Rome).
 Associazione Scontistica Cattolica Italiana, 70 Via della Scrofa, Roma, 11 (Rome).
 Casa di Assistenza per la Maternità (a maternity charity fund), Firenze (Florence).
 Croce Rossa Italiana (Italian Red Cross), 12 Via Toscana, Roma (Rome).
 Federazione Romana fra gli Istituti di Assistenza al Minorenni (Federation of Young People's Institutes), 26 Piazza San Stefano del Cacco, Roma, 17 (Rome).
 Infanzia Sofferente (provides food, clothing, and holidays for poor children), Firenze (Florence).
 Istituto Evangelico Femminile, Firenze (Florence).
 Refettorio Materno (provides care for expectant mothers during the last months of pregnancy, and nourishing food during twelve months' breast-feeding), Firenze (Florence).
 Refugio (for deserted children), Firenze (Florence).
 Scuola Magistrale Ortofrenca (for the training and education of abnormal children), Roma (Rome).
 Società delle Donne di Carità (assists poor children in their homes by the distribution of food, etc., and advises and assists necessitous mothers), Firenze (Florence).
 Società Italiana di Pediatria, Roma (Rome).
 Unione Italiana di Assistenza all' Infanzia (Italian Save the Children Fund), 12 Via Toscana, Roma (Rome).
 Unione Nazionale delle Gioviette Volontarie Italiane (Girl Guides), Roma (Rome).

Colony of Eritrea [*Africa*]

Seat of Administration—Asmara

Eritrea, an Italian colony on the African coast of the Red Sea, has an area of about 45,435 square miles, and a population of about 407,474 consisting of Afars, Somalis, Abyssinians, and Arabs, and including 4681 Europeans, mainly Italian. A large proportion of the inhabitants are semi-nomad shepherds, while others—more particularly the Abyssinians—are craftsmen in silver, iron, leather, etc. The nomads are Mohammedans. No information as to children is available.

Colony and Protectorates of Italian Somaliland [*Africa*]

Seat of Administration—Mogadisho

The Colony and Protectorates of Italian Somaliland have an area of 139,430 square miles, and a population of 450,000, of whom only 656 are Italians, the remainder being Somali, mostly of the Hashiya race, who are Sunni Mohammedans. No information as to the conditions of child life is available. See, however, p. 201.

TERRITORY OF JUBALAND (*Africa*)

Seat of Administration—Kismayu

This territory, formerly part of Kenya colony, was transferred from Great Britain to Italy (1925), and is now administratively associated with Italian Somaliland. (See page 173.)

Territory of Tripolitania and Cyrenaica [*Africa*]

(LIBIA ITALIANA)

Seats of Administration—Tripoli and Benghazi

The territory of Tripolitania and Cyrenaica has a total area of about 406,000 square miles, and a population of about 1,000,000, of whom 30 per cent. are Arabs, 40 per cent. negroes, 23 per cent. Jews, and about 7 per cent. Europeans.

The territory includes a large area of desert; the principal occupations of the inhabitants are agriculture and trading, and, in religion, the majority of them are Mohammedan. No information as to the conditions of child life is available.

Empire of Japan [*Asia*]

(NIPPON)

Capital—Tokyo

THE empire of Japan, comprising the six large islands of Honshu, Kyushu, Shikoku, Hokkaido (Yezo), Formosa (Taiwan), and Southern Karafuto (Saghalien), the peninsula of Chosen (Korea), and about six hundred smaller islands, has an area of 260,738 square miles, and a population (census of 1925) of 83,455,137. The birth-rate is (1925) 34.92, and the infantile mortality rate about 180. The still-birth rate is 2.51 per 1000, of the population, 77.8 per cent. being illegitimate. There are about 5,833,000 children under the age of 15, of whom those under 5 represent the highest number of any quinquennial age group of the population, the ratio being 129 per 1000. Vaccination is compulsory twice during childhood—during the period ending with June in the year following birth, and on the completion of the ninth year. The predominating religions are Shintoism (13 officially recognised sects, with 115,509 shrines and 14,698 priests), Buddhism (with 71,625 temples and 52,894 priests), and Christianity (including 115,991 who are returned as 'Protestant' communicants, 75,983 Roman Catholics, 36,618 Russian Orthodox, and 101,067 persons distributed among four other sects). All three religions are regarded with equal tolerance by the State.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The legal minimum age for marriage is 17 in males and 15 in females, but parent's consent is necessary for men under 30 and women under 25. Divorce may be granted on the mutual application of the parties, or by judicial action. In the latter case, adultery on the part of the wife is sufficient cause, but the husband's adultery is only recognised if he has been prosecuted by the husband of the woman who is party to the offence. A wife cannot, there-

fore, bring an action for divorce if the husband keeps a mistress who is not herself married. Children born out of lawful wedlock are illegitimate, and have not the legal status possessed by children born in lawful wedlock. A natural child, however, may be acknowledged by the father or mother. While acknowledgment by the mother produces no change in the illegitimate status of the child, a child acknowledged by the father becomes a *shoshi*, that is, a child of semi-legitimate status. Although not possessing the status of a fully legitimate child, a *shoshi* is vested with a certain legal status, and acquires the status of a legitimate child if and when its parents become legally united in marriage. An illegitimate child succeeds to one half-share of inheritable property, and a legitimate girl child gives place, in inheritance, to an illegitimate boy who has been formally recognised by the father.

CHILD WELFARE

Child welfare work, interpreted as care of orphan and neglected children, etc., has been carried on, mainly by private effort, for more than a thousand years, but development on the lines of prenatal and post-natal infant care, and the welfare of school children and of child workers, is comparatively recent. Such activities are officially fostered by the Bureau of Social Affairs, a new sub-department of the Home Office, which works in conjunction with the Bureau of Health. For the proposals of the Home Office Committee on child welfare, see *The International Year Book of Child Care and Protection*, 1924. Among other activities a 'children's week' is advocated to stimulate public opinion. Surviving of the older system of child welfare work are 108 nurseries (some dating from 1868), which in 1922 dealt with 7943 children; and 114 orphanages in which, during the same year, 15,692 children (including foundlings and abandoned children) were cared for.

The newer activities include 11 maternity hospitals (4900 patients in 1922) and 1 children's hospital (25,686 patients, and in addition 15,021 free consultations). The Japanese Red Cross has now opened 4 maternity hospitals, through which 3333 patients passed in 1922; and has established training schools for midwives, free medical services for children, children's holiday homes, and school nurses. Trained midwives are provided by the Government or local authorities to visit, free of charge, women who are too poor to pay for their services. Welfare centres have been opened in

18 localities. Under various Acts and Ordinances, since 1926, women employed in factories (of 10 or more workers) and mines are entitled to four weeks' leave before childbirth, and not more than six weeks (reducible to four at the worker's request, subject to medical certificate) after; and (since 1st January 1927) insured women receive confinement and maternity benefit. In conformity with a decision of the Bureau of Social Affairs, the term 'childbirth' covers all births, including still-births after the fourth month of pregnancy. Nursing mothers employed in factories and (not underground) in mines are entitled to two periods of thirty minutes each daily, for nursing their children. In the case of women employed underground, the employer must make arrangements for feeding the children.

The Government gives relief to needy children and local authorities, who are also competent to appropriate money for this purpose, but with the exception of the municipal *yoikwin* at Tokyo there are no public orphanages. Of the 114 orphanages referred to above, all save that at Tokyo are in the hands of Buddhist, Christian, and other religious workers, and are supported by voluntary gifts from the general public or by private benefactions. The Childhood Protection Committee of Tokyo, appointed in 1921, under the Social Section of the Tokyo Prefectural Government, assumes the duty of investigating and assisting cases of neglect and destitution among children. The accommodation for the care of the feeble-minded child is inadequate, there being but 3 institutions for this purpose in the whole country; there are also 2 institutions for stammering children, and 79 for the deaf and dumb and the blind. There are 10 schools for training children's nurses. There is only one children's hospital (attached to the Fujin-Kyoritsu Ikujikai), which dealt with 25,686 patients in 1922. Medical inspection of school children takes place in some parts of the country.

EDUCATION

Education is nominally obligatory on all children, except invalids and the children of paupers, between 6 and 14 years of age. The principal grades of the educational scheme as it applies to children are primary, secondary, and technical, high, or special schools. The primary schools are of two categories—one category, which has a six years' course of education, being known as the 'ordinary primary school,' and the other the 'higher primary school,' having

a two years' course commencing upon the completion of the ordinary course of six years. More than half the total number of primary schools provide both courses. Primary education is not maintained by the Government, but by municipal corporations, or by private individuals authorised to keep schools. The rules and regulations applicable to primary education are, however, either issued by the Government or are subject to Government approval. According to the 1923 figures there are 25,582 primary schools in Japan, excluding those in the colonies. Of this number about 43 per cent. are ordinary schools, and 56 per cent. have both the ordinary and higher primary courses. Only 1 per cent. have the higher primary course alone. The total number of children attending the primary schools is (1923) 9,020,619, in addition to those in the colonial primary schools. After the completion of the elementary education courses, boys may attend a secondary school for five years, a high school for three years, and ultimately an Imperial university for three years. The secondary schools are maintained by the municipal authorities, but the high schools and the Imperial universities, which consist of several colleges, are maintained by the Government, and are under the direct control of the Ministry of Education. In addition there are many Government colleges equal in rank to those of the Imperial university, and also several universities maintained by private persons.

Boys desiring a short course of education can enter the industrial, commercial, or normal schools, instead of the secondary schools, after leaving a primary school. On completion of either the secondary school, the industrial, commercial, or normal school course, boys can enter on a further course at a higher industrial, commercial, medical, or normal school. Several of these schools have been already transformed into colleges equal in rank to those of the Imperial university, as stated in the preceding paragraph. On the other hand, if the boy desires to take up a military or naval career, he can, after or before leaving a secondary school, make an application to enter the military or naval school, and a certain selected number of the young officers may then enter the military or naval colleges.

Girls, on completing the elementary school courses, may take a course at the high schools, equivalent to the secondary school course for boys, and this course continues for either four or five years according to local circumstances. In 1923, the total number

of girls' high schools offering the advanced course was 618, with 206,864 students, as compared with 368 boys' secondary schools, with 177,201 students. The smaller number of secondary schools is due to the fact that boys have much more scope of choice than girls after leaving the elementary school. On completion of the advanced high school course, girls may attend two higher normal schools maintained by the Government, and a few girl graduates are admitted to the Imperial university. Female education in Japan may be said, therefore, practically to cease with attendance at the higher normal school, or at one of the several private institutions of similar status. It should be remarked that, as regards all educational courses after the elementary school, it is usual for the student to be required to pass an entrance as well as a graduation examination. The entrance examination for some courses is very severe, and less than 10 per cent. of the students secure a pass.

Kindergartens receive infants from 3 years up to the age of admission to ordinary elementary schools, and there are about 52,000 children in attendance at these classes. About 250 schools, including the institutions mentioned under 'Child Welfare,' *supra*, for blind, deaf and dumb children are maintained by private charity and from public funds.

EMPLOYMENT

It is estimated by the Home Office that there are roughly 1,397,000 employed children in Japan, of whom 715,000 are boys and 682,000 are girls. Of this total, about 187,000 are obliged by family necessity to earn, and are returned as illiterate. The average working day is 10 or 11 hours. Of the juvenile workers in factories, 80 per cent. are girls. Working hours average between 10 and 11 per day.

The Factories Act, 1911, which applied only to factories employing not less than 15 operatives, fixed 12 years as the minimum age for employment of children. As a result of the International Labour Conference, held at Washington in 1919, new legislation was passed in 1923, making the law apply to factories employing not less than 10 operatives, and raising the minimum age for employment to 14. This, moreover, now applies not only to factories, but to almost every industry except agriculture. Children of the age of 12 may, however, be employed if they have completed the elementary school course. No young person under 16 and no woman of any age may be employed in a factory for more than

11 hours daily, or between 10 P.M. and 5 A.M. Young persons under 16 must be allowed at least two rest days (and young persons under 15 and women, four days) per month, and a break of not less than 30 minutes during each working day, if the day exceed 6 hours, and not less than 1 hour if the day exceed 10 hours.

Systems of vocational guidance and training are in operation under municipal corporations, and children are included in the industrial insurance scheme at present in operation, which is virtually a voluntary institution, but the Government are considering legislative measures with regard to the introduction of State industrial insurance.

DELINQUENCY

The Juveniles Act passed in 1922 defines minors of under 18 years of age as 'juveniles.' There are two classes of measures concerning juvenile delinquents, viz. protective and criminal measures. Juvenile courts have been established for ascertaining the adequate protective measures for the treatment of juvenile delinquents. Juveniles who have committed, or are likely to commit, acts liable to criminal punishment may be treated in the following ways, singly or collectively, instead of by criminal punishment: (1) general warning; (2) warning by a schoolmaster; (3) written undertaking by the delinquent to reform; (4) conditional delivery of the delinquent over to his legitimate guardian, on probation; (5) placing the delinquent on probation with church, patronage, community, or other suitable authority; (6) submitting the case to the observation of the patron of juveniles; (7) sending the delinquent to the reformatory; (8) sending the delinquent to a hospital.

The criminal measures consist in the continuation of the punishment of juvenile offenders, e.g. no sentence of death or indefinite imprisonment may be passed on juveniles who are under 16 years of age at the time of the commission of the offence.

Regulations relating to reformatories for 'depraved' children were first issued in 1900. The Home Office estimates that there are roughly 100,000 'depraved' boys in Japan, but arrangements for dealing with them are inadequate, and only 2116 boys can be dealt with in the existing 55 reformatories. Such juvenile offenders (under 18) as are sentenced to imprisonment are confined in a part of the prisons separate from adults.

LEGISLATION

Among the principal statutes relating to children are the following :—

- Founding Act, 1871, and Amendment, 1873.
- Poor Law, 1874. (Provides, *inter alia*, for orphan and destitute children.)
- Reformatory Act, 1900, and Amendment, 1904.
- Factories Act, 1911, and Amendment, 1923.
- Juvenile Act, 1922.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the principal voluntary efforts for the welfare of children are the following :—

- Boy Scouts (Shonendan Nippon Renmu), Mombusho Building, Tokyo.
- Fukenden ka, Shimoshibuya, near Tokyo.
- Japanese Red Cross (Maternity Hospital), 5 Shiba Park, Tokyo.
- Okayama Orphanage, Okayama.
- Samegahashi Infants' School Day Nursery, Tokyo.
- Save the Children Fund (of Great Britain) : Hon. Representative in Japan, Douglas Young, Esq., 16^b Maye Machi, P.O. Box 108, Kobe.
- Sumure Girls' School Orphanage (R.C.), Yokohama.
- Tokyo Asylum for Invalids and Orphans, Otsuka Tsujmachi, Tokyo.
- War Memorial Day Nursery Association, Kobe.
- Women's Public Service Association, Kobe.

Colony of Chosen [*Asia*]

(KOREA)

Principal City—Seoul

Chosen (the ancient name was officially substituted for that of Korea when the peninsula became an integral part of the Japanese Empire in 1910) has an area of 85,156 square miles, and a population (1925) of 19,519,927, of whom about 32,000 are foreigners. The native birth-rate is (1922) 34.02 per 1000 of the population, and the still-birth rate 0.21 per 1000 of the population. Confucianism, Buddhism, and Christianity are the prevailing religions.

CHILD WELFARE

Child welfare work was started in Seoul, in 1923, by a missionary nurse (Miss Elma T. Rosenberger), who is now (1927) carrying it on with the assistance of two Korean nurses. The work includes house-to-house visitation, baby welfare clinic, pre-natal work, health

examinations in schools, hygiene lectures in schools, mothers' classes, free bathing, baby shows, and baby week each year. The statistics for 1926 are as follows :—

| | |
|---|------|
| Visits in homes | 748 |
| Calls in clinic | 5500 |
| Lectures in schools (to average of 1000 pupils a month) | 120 |
| Lectures to mothers' classes | 52 |
| Free baths | 400 |

EDUCATION

The educational system has been remodelled on the Japanese plan. There are 2019 schools of all kinds, with about 389,000 pupils. Some of these schools are for Japanese (including 399 elementary schools and 5 middle schools), with an aggregate enrolment of about 51,000. The Korean schools are divided into three grades: ordinary and higher common schools, and technical (*i.e.* agricultural, commercial, engineering, etc.) schools. There are 462 public common schools, with 87,379 pupils, and 87 technical schools, with 3671 pupils. There are also a few higher and special schools, and 809 private schools, of which about 320 are connected with foreign Christian missions.

Colony of Formosa [*Asia*]

(TAIWAN)

Principal City—Taihoku

The island of Formosa has an area of 13,839 square miles, with a population of (1924) 4,041,702, of whom 3,614,207 are natives. The birth-rate is (1922) 42·3 per 1000 of the population.

EDUCATION

An educational system has been established by the Japanese administration for both Japanese colonists and natives (of whom Chinese are the majority). There are (1924) 131 primary schools for Japanese, with 23,785 pupils; 515 public schools for natives, with 219,472 pupils; 28 schools for aborigines, with 4731 pupils; 8 middle schools, with 1425 pupils; 8 girls' high schools, with 1815 pupils; and various other schools.

Territory of Karafuto [*Asia*]

(SAKHALIN)

Capital—Toyohara

The Japanese territory of Karafuto, being the southern portion of the island of Sakhalin (or Karafuto), covers an area of about 13,254 square miles, and has a population of (1925) 203,504, mainly Japanese, with a small number of Koreans, Chinese, Russians, and aborigines. The predominating religion is Buddhism, but Christian and Shinto missionaries are actively engaged, and have won many adherents.

EDUCATION

There are (1923) 153 primary schools, with an enrolment of 16,361, 1 middle school (415), 2 girls' high schools (424), and a kindergarten (93).

Territory of Kwantung [*Asia*]

(SOUTHERN MANCHURIA)

Principal City—Dairen (Dalny)

The territory of Kwantung, or Southern Manchuria, held by Japan on lease until the year 1997, covers an area of 538 square miles, and has a population of (1924) 1,056,076, of whom the majority are Chinese.

EDUCATION

There are (1924) 49 primary schools, with 20,521 pupils, 6 secondary schools (1913), and 7 girls' high schools (2133). There are also many private schools.

Territory of the Pacific Islands [*Pacific Ocean*]

Seat of Administration—Perao

Under the Treaty of Versailles, 1919, Japan was appointed mandatory to the former German Pacific Islands, north of the Equator. These islands, consisting of the Marianne (or Ladrone) Islands, the Caroline Islands, and the Marshall Islands, have a total area of about 800 square miles, and a population of 48,505 natives

and 3671 Japanese. There is no native religion, but the American Board of Missions (Protestant) and Roman Catholic missions are at work. Schools have recently been opened by the Japanese Government.

Republic of Latvia [*Europe*]

(REPUBLIKA LATVIJA)

Capital—Riga

THE republic of Latvia has an area of approximately 41,000 square miles, and a population of (1925) 1,844,805, of whom 90 per cent. are Letts. The number of children under 15 is about 550,000. The birth-rate is (1924) 22.32 per 1000, the infantile mortality rate 88.4 per 1000 births, and the illegitimate birth-rate 55.6 per 1000 births. Registration of births and of still-births is compulsory within 14 days. Infant vaccination is compulsory. In religion, 58 per cent. of the population are Protestant, and 23 per cent. Roman Catholic, and there are also members of the Greek Orthodox Church and Jews.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage is 18 for males and 16 for females with parent's consent, and 21 in either sex without such consent. The principal impediments are consanguinity, mental disease, and communicable venereal disease. The principal grounds for divorce are adultery, cruelty, incurable mental or venereal disease, and the avoidance of procreation. *Legitimatio per subsequens matrimonium* is recognised. There is no statutory prohibition of the teaching or practice of contraception.

CHILD WELFARE

Responsibility for the protection of children rests on the municipalities and other local authorities, which maintain institutions of various kinds; and apart from voluntary societies and organisations, recognised by the Government and local authorities, private enterprise in the establishment of children's homes is permitted. Homes for orphans have been in existence since 1651. There is only one children's hospital (at Riga), but children are treated at

the general hospitals, and there are 9 day nurseries and 47 children's homes. Women employed in any work other than agriculture are entitled to four weeks' leave before and eight weeks after confinement, and are protected from dismissal during this period. Nursing mothers must be given one hour's rest daily, in two portions, to feed their babies.

EDUCATION

Free and compulsory elementary education was introduced for Protestants in Livonia in 1860, and in Courland in 1875. This was due to the action of the Assembly of the Nobles of these two provinces, who were the chief landowners and belonged to the Lutheran Church. Before the war, no fewer than 87 per cent. of children in Livonia were receiving regular instruction, a much higher percentage than in any other area of the Russian Empire, of which it was then a part. In 1887, the Lettish schools were brought under the jurisdiction of the Russian Ministry of Education, and this had a repressive effect. Education is now compulsory between the ages of 6 and 16, the schools being maintained partly by the Government, partly by local authorities. Each national minority has a right to its own schools, with its own language of instruction. There are special schools for the instruction of deaf, dumb, blind, and mentally deficient children. The 1926 statistics are as follows:—

| Type of School. | No. | Enrolment. |
|-------------------------------|-------|------------|
| Elementary and kindergarten . | 1,891 | 173,099 |
| Handicraft | 13 | 1,447 |
| Secondary | 121 | 22,071 |
| Commercial and technical . | 7 | 1,515 |
| Others | 12 | 1,523 |

EMPLOYMENT

The employment of children under 14 is strictly prohibited, and children must not be employed during the hours of compulsory attendance at school, subject to exceptions in branches of labour where the employment of children is deemed to be absolutely necessary. Children under 16 must not be employed for more than 6 hours per day, or young persons under 18 for more than 8 hours, and neither may be employed at night. Children and

young persons, and women under 21, must not be employed in establishments dealing with alcoholic beverages. Latvia became a member of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations in 1921.

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile offenders are placed on probation, under surveillance, as far as possible, or are committed to correctional colonies or institutions, or, in extreme cases, to prison, but there are no juvenile courts. No person under 21 years of age may be sentenced to death.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the principal voluntary efforts which include the promotion of the welfare of children within their scope, or exist for that specific purpose, are the following :—

- Association for the Advancement of Civilisation in Latvia, Riga.
- Latvian Boy Scouts Association, 1 Skolas Iela, Riga.
- Latvian Girl Guides (Latvijas Gaidu Centrālā Organizācija), 15/5 Ganību Dambis, Riga.
- Latvian Red Cross (Latvijas Sarkanās Krusts), 1 Skolas Iela, Riga.
- Latvian Save the Children Fund (Latvijas Bērnu Palīdzības Savienība), 1 Skolas Iela, Riga.
- Latvian Teachers' Union, Riga.
- Latvian Welfare Association, Riga.
- Latvian Women's Relief Corps, which supports an Orphans' Home; a Cripples' Asylum, and a Poor Children's Summer Colony School.

Lebanon Republic [*Asia*]

(ÉTAT DU GRAND LIBAN)

Capital—Beirut

THE Lebanon was declared a separate state by the French High Commissioner for Syria and Lebanon in 1920, and a republican constitution was elaborated in 1926. The estimated area of the republic is 4,300 square miles, and the population is estimated at 579,778.

No specific information with regard to children is available, except that there are missionary schools at Beirut and Aleppo.

Republic of Liberia [*Africa*]

Capital—Monrovia

THE republic of Liberia, which originated in the effort of several colonisation societies in England and America to make permanent provision for the freed American slaves, covers an area of about 40,000 square miles. The population is estimated at between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000, all of the African race, the indigenous natives belonging to six principal stocks: (1) the Mandingos, (2) the Gissi, (3) the Gola, (4) the Kpwesi, (5) the Kru, (6) the Greboes. Slavery and cannibalism still persist in the interior, and in some of the remote villages children go nude up to 9 or 10 years old. The indigenous natives are Mohammedans and pagans, and there are several American (Protestant) missions and one French (Roman Catholic) mission at work among them. The Americo-Liberians are all Protestants (Anglican, Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian).

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

In the coastal area, under the influence of Christian missionaries, Western customs of marriage prevail. In the interior, marriage by purchase virtually still persists. Polygamy is universal among the indigenous races, and it is customary for a woman not to bear a child more than once in three years. Divorce consists in sending away a wife for repeated acts of infidelity, or for barrenness.

CHILD WELFARE

Child welfare work, as understood in the more highly organised countries, does not exist, except in so far as it forms part of the activities of the various foreign missionary societies. By native custom, a pregnant woman pursues her usual occupation until labour pains begin. After the birth of the child, she keeps indoors for seven days, during which time the husband is not allowed to see her. The general practice throughout the country is for children to be breast-fed for eighteen months. Deformed and defective children are destroyed at birth among the indigenous races, and twins are held to be unlucky by the Krus, who destroy one of the children at birth—preferably a boy. 'As a rule,' says Sir Harry Johnston, writing of the people as a whole, 'they take

great pains to keep their children clean and wholesome. The children are rarely ill-treated, and as a rule may commit many small offences without any punishment.'

EDUCATION

Under the Constitution of the republic, a department of education was set up, the head of which has a seat in the Cabinet. Each country has a school commissioner, whose duties include examination of candidates for teacherships. Nominally, education is compulsory, and there are between 60 and 70 secular schools maintained by the State. Much educational activity is also carried on by foreign missionary societies. The Protestant Episcopal Church maintains 22 day schools, 19 boarding schools, and 38 Sunday schools, with about 1900 day and boarding scholars and 2714 Sunday scholars. The Methodist Episcopal Church has 70 schools, with between 4000 and 5000 pupils. Many Kru children from the interior attend these schools, though they are all in the coastal area. The curriculum includes religious instruction, elementary education, and (for girls) household management, sewing, and cooking; (for boys) carpentry, masonry, and shoemaking. Native methods of education still survive in the interior. A three years' course of training is prescribed for all young people at puberty. This takes place in a separate establishment built for the purpose at some distance from the pupils' homes, and there are separate departments for boys and for girls. The boys are taught the tribal traditions, songs, dancing, mystical signs, etc., the arts of manliness, and their duties as husbands and fathers. The girls are trained in the functions of wifehood and motherhood by tribal preceptresses, who also act as midwives. Among some of the tribes ritual circumcision takes place at this age, and the boys are given new names, while an analogous rite is performed on girls. The Krus and Greboes have abandoned circumcision and the tribal initiation schools.

EMPLOYMENT

Employment of children is widespread, and is not regulated by legislation. So many children absent themselves from school during the day on account of employment that evening classes have been instituted for them, but the attendance is small. Under the Constitution, slavery is illegal. Liberia is a member of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations, but no

- information has (January 1928) been received thereby of any measures adopted or proposed for the ratification or application of the conventions with regard to the employment of children.

DELINQUENCY

There is no special machinery for dealing with juvenile delinquents. The judiciary is modelled on English practice.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

The principal voluntary efforts on behalf of children are those conducted by the various missions, and there are also troops of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides.

Principality of Liechtenstein

[*Europe*]

Capital—Vaduz

THE principality of Liechtenstein has an area of 65 square miles and a population of 10,716. Almost without exception, the people are Roman Catholics, and the schools are controlled by the Church, which also makes provision for orphaned and destitute children.

International sympathy was aroused by a disastrous flood which visited the principality in the autumn of 1927, when 700 inhabitants were rendered homeless, and damage estimated at about £400,000 was done. Gifts in aid of relief were made by Austria, Switzerland, and the American Red Cross.

Republic of Lithuania [*Europe*]

(LITUVA)

Capital—Kovno (Kaunas)

THE Lithuanian republic covers an area of about 20,000 square miles, with a population (census 1926) of 2,229,876, of whom about 650,000 are children aged not more than 15. Lithuanians form 70 per cent. of the total population. The birth-rate is (1923)

28 per 1000 of the population ; the illegitimate birth-rate 1.5 per 1000. The infantile mortality rate is (1921) 159 per 1000 births. Registration of births is compulsory, and all births (including stillbirths) must also be notified to the public health authority. The question of making infant vaccination compulsory is under consideration by the Government. Roughly, 75 per cent. of the population belong to the Roman Catholic Church, and 12 per cent. are Jews.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

Pending the formulation of a Lithuanian code, the old Russian Imperial laws and the various religious canons remain in operation. The legal minimum age for marriage is 18 for males and 16 for females. The Constitution lays it down that 'marriage is the foundation of family life,' that 'the well-being of the family and social welfare shall be promoted and maintained by special Acts,' and that 'maternity shall be under the exclusive protection of the State.' There is no civil marriage, and the State recognises for each religion the right to impose its own laws. Children born out of wedlock are legitimised by the subsequent intermarriage of their parents. The teaching and practice of contraception are prohibited.

CHILD WELFARE

The general supervision of, and provision for, the care of children devolves upon the State Labour and Social Protection Department, the local authorities, and private organisations. Various types of institutions are maintained either by the Government or by the local authorities, the Government making grants-in-aid ranging from 10 to 60 per cent. of the total expenses, as may be necessary. Grants are also made to some, but not all, of the institutions provided by voluntary effort. There are (1925) 82 child welfare centres and 2 children's hospitals—one maintained by the Government, the other by the Jewish community. Children attending the public schools are subject to periodical medical examination. Orphaned and other dependent children are cared for by either Government or voluntary institutions. Women employed in industry are entitled to four weeks' leave after confinement, and certain benefits are payable to insured women.

EDUCATION

Elementary education is universal and compulsory for all chil-

dren from 7 years old. The number of elementary schools is (1925) 2201, and these are maintained jointly by the local authorities and the Government. They are attended by 118,596 children from 7 to 14 years of age. In order to facilitate higher education, schooling is free for the children (up to five children per family) of teachers and State employees of the lower categories. There are 38 gymnasia (13,777 pupils) and 77 middle schools (9639 pupils), various special schools, and a university.

EMPLOYMENT

Child labour is regulated by the old Russian Imperial industrial law, in accordance with which children under 12 years old may not be put to work. Children of from 12 to 15 may not work more than 8 hours a day, nor more than 4 hours at a time. Children under 15 may not work on night shifts (*i.e.* from 9 P.M. to 5 A.M.) nor on Sundays or holy days. It is also forbidden to employ them on work which is recognised as injurious or too hard. Children who have not finished their elementary education must attend school not less than 3 hours a day or 18 a week, and employers must allow them the necessary time for this. The carrying out of this law is supervised by a Government inspector of labour. Legislation in accordance with the Washington Convention, with regard to the employment of children and young persons, is in progress, and the republic is a member of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations.

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile offenders up to 10 years are held to be not legally responsible for their acts. Offenders from 10 to 17 are committed to the care of parents or other trustworthy persons, or are placed in training institutions (reformatories) established for that purpose, or are imprisoned in cells set apart for minors, according to the nature of the offence. Juvenile offenders of the female sex may be confined in convents up to the age of 21. There are no juvenile courts. The minimum age for sentence to death is 21, and to imprisonment 14. For further details as to sentences, see *The International Year Book of Child Care and Protection*, 1924, page 248.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the principal voluntary efforts for the care and protection of children are the following:—

- 'Gouttes de Lait' Society, Kaunas (Kovno), and branches. (Maintains milk centres and crèches.)
 Infants' Aid Association.
 Jewish Health Defence Association, with nine school clinics and two sanatoriums.
 Lithuanian Boy Scouts (Lietuvos Skantu Asociacija), 13a Duonelaicio Gatve, Kaunas (Kovno).
 Lithuanian Red Cross, 8, Kestucio g-ve, Kaunas (Kovno).
 Lithuanian Women's Guardianship Committee.
 Society of St. Vincent de Paul, Kaunas (Kovno), Telsiai, Panevezis, and other branches.
 Society of the Child Jesus.

Grand Duchy of Luxemburg

[*Europe*]

(GRAND-DUCHÉ DE LUXEMBOURG)

Capital—Luxemburg (Luxembourg)

THE Grand Duchy of Luxemburg has an area of 999 square miles, and a population of (1922) 260,707, of whom 69,755 are children aged 15 and under. The birth-rate is (1923) 20·7 per 1000 of the population. The infantile mortality rate is 113·4 per 1000 births, and the illegitimate birth-rate is 41·7 per 1000 total births. Registration of births is compulsory within three days, and still-births are notifiable. Vaccination is compulsory during the first year of life and again at the age of eleven. The predominant religion is Roman Catholic, its adherents numbering 254,073.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage is 18 for males and 15 for females with parent's consent, or 21 for either sex without such consent. Marriage is prohibited, *inter alia*, within certain degrees of consanguinity, during sentence of imprisonment, and for women within ten months of widowhood. Divorce is granted to the husband for the adultery of his wife, but the wife can obtain divorce from her husband for adultery only if his mistress is brought into the house. Divorce is also granted for drunkenness and cruelty.

The custody of the children is given generally to the innocent party, but is left to the discretion of the court. Illegitimate children are legitimised by the subsequent intermarriage of their parents. No legislation has been passed with regard to the teaching or practice of contraception.

CHILD WELFARE

Child welfare work, which was initiated, by voluntary effort, in 1898, comprises the following activities: care of lying-in and nursing mothers and of infants, protection of children, the campaign against tuberculosis, holiday colonies, and certain departments of the work of the Luxemburg Red Cross. All these activities receive Government aid according to their importance, and grants are also given by the local authorities. Medical examination of school children is not compulsory, but the larger towns have organised medical and dental services in the schools. Orphans and other dependent children are maintained in special institutions (up to the age of 15 years), at the cost partly of the Government and partly of the communes. The Government also maintains a children's hospital. Under the Social Insurance Law, 1925, maternity benefit is available for insured women.

EDUCATION

Elementary education is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 13 years, and any commune may extend the compulsory period to the age of 14. Moreover, children who do not continue their education at a middle school are obliged to attend vocational training classes up to the age of 15. The elementary schools and the higher elementary schools (for children aged 14 or 15 to 16) are maintained partly by the State and by the communes, and are free to all. The *gymnasia* and other schools of higher education require fees, but bursaries are available in certain cases. The State maintains kindergartens (*jardins d'enfants*). There are (1923) 60 public kindergartens, with 2248 children; 1010 public elementary schools, with 32,922 children; 733 post-school vocational courses, with 8344 pupils; 28 higher elementary schools, with 869 pupils; and 16 *gymnasia*, *lycées*, and other schools for further education, in addition to the special institutions for deaf and dumb, blind, and backward children.

EMPLOYMENT

No child under the age of 13 may be employed, and in any case he must be furnished with a school-leaving certificate. Moreover, no child under 14 may work for more than 6 hours per day, and where children are required to attend post-school courses time must be allowed for this purpose. Various other restrictions also exist as to hours and kinds of work. Employment advice bureaux have been established in the towns of Luxemburg, Esch-sur-Alzette, and Differdange. Luxemburg is a member of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations, and has legislation in preparation (January 1928) on the lines of the Conventions with regard to the employment of children in industry; and a law regulating juvenile employment in agriculture has been passed.

DELINQUENCY

Offenders under the age of 16 may not be condemned to death, and other adult penalties imposed on them are subject to modification in accordance with a statutory scale. There are no juvenile courts.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the principal voluntary efforts wholly or in part on behalf of children, the following may be noted :—

Charité Maternelle.

Crèche de Luxemburg.

Croix-Rouge de Luxemburg.

Fédération Nationale des Eclaireurs du Luxemburg, 7 Rue Bourbon, Luxemburg.

Foyer de l'Enfant.

Ligue Contre la Tuberculose.

LEGISLATION

The principal current statutes relating to children are as follows :—

Arrêté grand-ducal du 7 juillet 1907. (Protection of children.)

Loi du 6 décembre 1876 et les arrêtés des 26 août 1877 et 7 janvier 1891.
(Employment of children under 18.)

Loi scolaire du 10 août 1912. (Compulsory education.)

Loi du 17 décembre 1925 concernant le code des assurances sociales.
(Includes maternity benefit.)

United States of Mexico

[*North America*]

(ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS)

Capital—Mexico

THE United States of Mexico, comprising 28 states, one federal district, and two territories, covers an area of 767,198 square miles, and has a population (census of 1921) of 14,234,794, of whom over 30 per cent. are Indians and over 40 per cent. of mixed bloods. The Indians appear to be decreasing in number, owing partly to tribal intermarriage and partly to neglect of their children, among whom the mortality rate is said to be about 50 per cent. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

Since 1917, marriage has been a civil contract, but the Roman Catholic Church retains great influence in regard to the state of matrimony, as to which see page 576. Increasing attention is being paid to the subject of eugenics, and discussions thereon have figured in several recent child welfare conferences. Moreover, there has been opened at Merida, in the state of Yucatan, a public clinic for birth control (*Clinica del Control de la Natalidad*), largely as the result of the efforts of the American Birth Control League (*q.v.*, United States, *pass*).

CHILD WELFARE

Under a presidential decree of 29th December 1924, a Federal Board for the Protection of Childhood has been created under the education department. The duties of the Board will be to establish boards in the several states, to codify existing laws and regulations, and study the best manner of securing their enforcement, to draw up new bills for the promotion of child welfare and plans for the necessary institutions, to check mendicity, and to secure in every way the most effective means for the protection of childhood. Much progress has been made, in recent years, with regard to child welfare. A school for nurses has been opened,

with Government approval, under the auspices of the Mexican Red Cross (*Asociación Mexicana de la Cruz Roja*, 2a San Geronimo 14, Mexico City), and numerous infant consultation centres have been established under the public health department. The first nursery school was opened in Mexico City early in 1925, and school children are subject to both medical and psychological examination. The first Mexican chapter of the Junior Red Cross was formed in the city of San Luis Potosi in 1924.

EDUCATION

Elementary education is free and compulsory between the ages of 6 and 12, and the preparatory courses for professional training, in the Government schools, are also free. In the Federal district and in the two territories, education is controlled by the national government, but in the 28 states it is regulated by the state authorities. All told, there are 9715 primary schools (8388 of which are public schools), with an aggregate enrolment of about 820,000. There is a great shortage of school buildings in the larger centres of population. There are also about 2300 private, religious, and association schools, with some 140,000 pupils. For secondary education, the national and state schools number 36, with about 5000 pupils, and there are 65 professional schools, with about 10,000 students. There are also special schools and 2 universities. A special children's library is maintained by the Government under the direction of the department of education. Educational missions are engaged, in the rural districts, providing instruction in elementary subjects and in domestic and industrial work.

EMPLOYMENT

The Constitution requires each state to adopt labour laws on certain specified lines, but suited to local conditions, and legislation tends therefore to vary considerably. One of the most advanced laws under this head is that promulgated in the state of Puebla, which enacts that no child may be employed in any kind of work under the age of 13; from 12 to 16, children may not work for more than 6 hours per day, or at night, nor may they engage in any occupation which is likely to injure their health or morals. In any case, employment is subject to a permit from the municipal authorities. Moreover, the employer must arrange for his juvenile employees to attend educational classes.

DELINQUENCY

No special children's courts have yet been established, but they were strongly advocated by the National Juridical Conference in 1922, and the question is receiving the attention of the Federal Legislature.

Principality of Monaco [*Europe*]

(PRINCIPAUTÉ DE MONACO)

Capital—Monaco

THE principality of Monaco covers about five miles of the Mediterranean littoral, and extends inland about a mile and a half. The resident population is about 25,000, but there is an influx of some 2,000,000 visitors annually, attracted mainly by the famous casino at Monte Carlo. Of the permanent population, only about 5000 are Monagasc, the remainder being principally of other European nationalities. The predominating religion is that of the Roman Catholic Church.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The legal system is virtually the same as that of France, but in relation to such questions as marriage, divorce, and illegitimacy it is strongly influenced by Canon Law, *q.v.* The minimum age for marriage is 18 for males and 15 for females.

CHILD WELFARE

Practically all work for the welfare and care of children is in the hands of various religious orders, and there is little poverty. The official *Bureau de Bienfaisance* and *Bureau d'Assistance Publique*, however, minister to the needs of children, when required. Under a law of 1921, a municipal consultation centre, crèche, and milk depot are established, with a staff including a doctor who is charged with the general supervision of the children's health, and a matron and, if necessary, a midwife. The registration of nurse-children under 6 years of age is obligatory on both the person who boards out the child and the person who takes charge of it.

EDUCATION

Education is free and obligatory between the ages of 6 and 13, and the school system is much the same as in France, save that many of the schools are directed by religious orders. There are public primary schools for boys and for girls in each of the three communes (Monaco, La Condamine, and Monte Carlo). There are also, in Monaco, a secondary school for boys and one for girls, each with industrial, art, and technical departments, and a *lycée* for boys. The *Religieuses du Saint Enfant Jésus* maintain a large boarding and day school, and there are many other schools maintained by religious Orders, as well as a number of private schools.

EMPLOYMENT

As a general rule, children are not employed, but during the season, which lasts about three months, those who are capable of so doing, in working families, take their part in occupations for profit arising out of the ingress of the large visiting population.

DELINQUENCY

The amount of juvenile delinquency in the principality is negligible, and no special children's courts have been established.

LEGISLATION

The principal laws of the principality having reference to children are the following :—

Ordonnance du 20 janvier 1918, concernant la Crèche Municipale.

Ordonnance du 20 janvier 1918, concernant les Nourrices.

Loi du 8 juillet 1921, concernant l'Œuvre de la Goutte de Lait.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the principal voluntary efforts for the welfare of children are the following :—

Monaco Hospital. (Maintained under the *regis* of the Prince, the Maire, and other officials ; has a midwifery department, and also admits children.)

Monaco Orphanage.

Orphanage of the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul.

Kingdom of Nepal [*Asia*]

Capital—Katmandu

THE kingdom of Nepal has an area of about 54,000 square miles, and a population estimated at 5,600,000. Vaccination is gradually being introduced. The Gurkhas, who are the dominant race, are Hindus.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

Among the Gurkhas, the marriage laws resemble those of the Hindus (*q.v.*, page 48), but, among the Newars, every girl while still an infant is symbolically married with much ceremony to a betel nut, which is afterwards thrown into a sacred stream. As the fate of the nut is unknown, a Newari is supposed never to become a widow. At the age of puberty, a husband is selected, but the woman may, at any moment, divorce herself by placing a betel nut under her husband's pillow and taking her departure. Adultery is punished by the imprisonment and fine of both the adulteress and her paramour.

CHILD WELFARE

Organised work for child welfare does not exist. All families of good standing have at least one *baid*, or medical man, in constant attendance, and there are many general practitioners. There are several hospitals and dispensaries.

EDUCATION

Education is provided free by the State, and is encouraged by the grants of scholarship and prizes. Boys passing out well are sent at the Government's expense to pursue their education at the universities of Northern India or to Japan. There is a central educational institution, with three departments (English, Sanskrit, and Urdu), and 16 branches, or schools, spread over the country.

EMPLOYMENT

Slave labour and the slave trade—which comprehended both adults and children—were abolished by the Maharajah, Sir Chandra

Shum-Shere, after a referendum of the slave-owners, in 1926. At the same time a law was passed prohibiting, under heavy penalties, the purchase or sale of any human being.

Kingdom of the Netherlands

[*Europe, Asia, America*]

(KONINKRIJK DER NEDERLANDEN—HOLLAND)

Capital—The Hague (Den Haag)

THE kingdom of the Netherlands covers a land area of 12,582 square miles, and has a population (census of 1920) of 6,865,314, of whom 2,377,165 are under 16 years of age. The birth-rate is (1924) 24.9 per 1000 of the population, and the infantile mortality rate 51.2 per 1000 live births. Both the birth-rate and infantile mortality rate have shown a steady decline during the past four decades, though the decrease in the latter is most marked, and it is now the lowest in all Europe. The percentage of still-births to total births is (1920) 3.26, and the rate of maternal deaths from puerperal fever is (1920) 2.4 per 1000 live births—probably the lowest rate of maternal mortality in the world. The illegitimate birth-rate is (1923) 19.1 per 1000 total births. Registration of births and of still-births within 3 days is compulsory. Children must be vaccinated before they are admitted to any school. The Dutch Reformed Church has 2,826,633 adherents, and the Roman Catholic Church 2,447,583. There are also 832,162 Protestants not associated with the Reformed Church, and 115,222 Jews.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum legal age for marriage is 18 for males and 16 for females, but parent's or guardian's consent is necessary until the age of 21. The principal grounds for divorce are adultery, wilful or malicious desertion, unnatural offences, and imprisonment for life. Legally, marriage is prohibited between the adulterer and the person with whom he is proved to have committed the offence, but there is some doubt as to whether this prohibition is enforced. *Legitimatio per subsequens matrimonium* is recognised. The open display of means for the prevention of conception is liable to incur

a penalty. Nevertheless, private initiative in the Netherlands was responsible for the first organised birth-control work in the world, and instruction of mothers in methods of birth-control is carried on, by midwives and nurses, in (1927) 27 towns under the ægis of the Neo-Malthusian League (*Nieuw-Malthusiaansche Bond*), which was granted a Royal Charter of Public Utility in 1895. When, however, the League submitted (1927) a new constitution to the Minister of Justice, as is required by law, for approval, this was refused.

CHILD WELFARE

Child welfare work owes much to voluntary initiative, which has been consistently supported by the Government and by public authorities. In the larger towns, courses in puericulture are available for mothers, under the municipal medical service, together with infant consultation centres and milk depots. In Amsterdam the child welfare work is under the direct control of the Government, but in Rotterdam it is maintained by a voluntary association, under the supervision of the communal authorities, with grants from public funds, and this system has been extended to other towns. The care of orphaned and destitute children devolves primarily on private charity, and the Poor Law Acts (1854 and 1912) imply the principle that the State should only intervene when private charity fails. All private and religious institutions, however, must be registered before they can collect funds. Boarded-out children are subject to police supervision, and no person may accept a child, for reward, without due authorisation from the public health authorities, and such authorisation is only granted on an undertaking by the proposed foster-parents that they will acknowledge the authority of all the child welfare agencies in the commune. Special homes for unmarried mothers and their infants have been established, in several towns, by the Women's Mutual Aid Society (*Onderlinge Vrouwenbescherming*). Working women are legally entitled to a total leave of absence, before and after confinement, of eight weeks, and adequate opportunities must be allowed, during working hours, for nursing mothers to feed their children. There are several open-air schools for children of tubercular tendency. These institutions, which are both curative and educational, were founded by private initiative, but receive State or communal assistance. The Compulsory Education Act gives authority to the communes to provide food and clothing for

needy children. In some of the larger towns, school baths have been installed, school physicians and nurses appointed, and dental treatment arranged for.

EDUCATION

Education, in every grade, is under the control and supervision of the State, through the Ministry of Education, Arts and Sciences, which, in 1919, was created to take over this function from the Ministry of the Interior. Elementary education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 13, and, though not entirely free, is subject to the payment of small fees from which exemption may be obtained on grounds of poverty. In addition to the public elementary and infant schools, there are many private schools of similar grade. Secondary education is given in public and in private schools, some of the latter being endowed by the Government or by provincial and communal authorities. Higher education is provided through grammar schools and higher schools, which may be maintained or assisted by the Government, and through the 4 public universities, 1 technical university, and 1 private university. The number and enrolment of the various schools are as follows :

| Type of School. | Number. | Enrolment. |
|--------------------------------------|---------|------------|
| High school of commerce | 1 | 565 |
| Classical schools (public) | 34 | 3,526 |
| Working people's schools | 555 | 58,472 |
| Navigation schools | 12 | 1,160 |
| Middle class schools | 160 | 24,234 |
| Elementary schools : | | |
| Public | 3,437 | 650,459 |
| Private | 2,510 | 461,370 |
| Infant schools : | | |
| Public | 1,630 | 35,600 |
| Private | 3,476 | 111,457 |

EMPLOYMENT

No child under the age of 14 may be employed in industry, nor may any young person (under 16) be employed for more than 8 hours a day and 45 hours a week, or on Sundays. There are also many limitations as to the character and conditions of employment, as, e.g., no boy under 15 may stoke or mind an engine, girls under 16

may not work at hot calender-rolling or ironing machines in laundries, and girls may not be employed in places used also as bedrooms. All employment of juveniles is subject to medical examination. Leave of absence from school is granted, under certain conditions, to enable children over 11 years of age to take part in agricultural, horticultural, or stock-raising work. The Netherlands is a member of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations, and has ratified the conventions with regard to a minimum age for employment in industry and at sea, but not that with regard to agriculture.

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile offenders (under 18) are brought before special courts, each of which is presided over by a specially appointed judge. The delinquents are generally placed on probation, under supervision, or sent to reformatory institutions. In cases, however, where the charge is such as to warrant imprisonment for more than one year, the judge of the children's court acts as judge-examiner. A special body of children's police has been formed in Amsterdam for the supervision of truant, unmanageable, vagrant, immoral, and physically neglected children. With the consent of their parents or guardians, the greater number of the children arrested are sent to the communal consultation centres, where they undergo psychological examination. Those apparently mentally defective are sent to institutions for treatment and care, while the others are brought before the juvenile courts. Civil capital punishment was abolished in 1870.

LEGISLATION

Among legislation relating to children, the following statutes may be noted:—

Besluit houdende bekendmaking van den tekst der Arbeidswet 1919, zooals die wet sedert is gewijzigd. (Decree promulgating the text of the Labour Act, 1919, as amended 21st July 1922.)

Wet van den 3den Juli 1921, houdende invoering van den kinderrechtcr en van de ondertoezichtstelling van minderjarigen. (Law of 5th July 1921, dealing with the appointment of children's magistrates and with the supervision of minors.)

Besluit van den 3den December 1921, ter bekendmaking van den tekst der Leerplichtwet—wet van 7 Juli 1900—zooals die wet is gewijzigd bij de wetten van 31 December 1920, en 15 October 1921. (Decree promulgating the text of the Compulsory Education Act on 7th July 1900, as amended by Acts of 31st December 1920 and 15th October 1921. Dated 3rd December 1921.)

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the principal voluntary efforts which have as their object the care and protection of child life, or include such object within their scope, the following may be noted :—

- Kinderbescherming Bureau, Amsterdam.
- Maatschappij tot nut van't Algemeen (Society of Public Welfare ; engages largely in educational reform), Rotterdam.
- Maatschappij van Weldadigheid (Society of Charity), Frederiksoord, and elsewhere.
- Nationale Vrouwenraad (National Council of Women), Den Haag (The Hague).
- Nederlandsche Padvinders (Boy Scouts), 10 Servaasbolwerk, Utrecht.
- Nederlandsche Rode Kruis (Netherlands Red Cross ; affiliated to the Union Internationale de Secours aux Enfants, Geneva), 27 Prinsessegracht, Den Haag (The Hague).
- Nieuw-Malthusiaansche Bond (Neo-Malthusian League), 22 Steengracht, Den Heider (Heider).
- Onderlinge Vrouwenbescherming (Women's Mutual Aid Society ; maintains homes for unmarried mothers and their infants), Den Haag (The Hague).

Colony of Curaçao [*West Indies*]

Seat of Government—Willemstad

The colony of Curaçao, comprising two groups of islands, covers a land area of about 403 square miles, and has a population (census of 1921) of 54,963. The birth-rate is 23.9 per 1000. The Roman Catholic religion predominates.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage is 18 for males and 15 for females, but in exceptional cases these minimums may be waived.

EDUCATION

There are 40 schools, with about 7100 pupils.

Territory of Dutch East India [*Asia*]

(NEDERLANDSCH OOST INDIE)

Seat of Administration—Batavia, Java

The territory of Dutch East India, which is under the direct sovereignty of the Netherlands, covers an area of about 733,642

square miles, and has a population (census of 1920) of 49,350,834, as follows :—

| Colony or Territory. | Area (Square Miles). | Population. |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| Java and Madura | 50,745 | 34,984,171 |
| Sumatra | 163,138 | 5,852,135 |
| Riau-Lingga Archipelago | 12,506 | 223,122 |
| Banca | 4,549 | 154,141 |
| Billiton | 1,873 | 68,582 |
| Borneo | 206,810 | 1,626,001 |
| Celebes | 72,679 | 3,108,337 |
| Moluccas | 30,168 | 427,211 |
| New Guinea | 160,692 | 195,460 |
| Timor Archipelago | 26,410 | 1,146,660 |
| Bali and Lombok | 4,072 | 1,565,014 |

The population is divided legally into two classes—Europeans and persons assimilated with them, and natives and persons assimilated with them. The former generally live under the laws of their mother-country, while in regard to the latter, who form the vast majority, native customs and institutions are respected as far as is practicable. Registration of births and still-births is obligatory only on Europeans and native Christians, but as no reliable enumeration of the latter appears to be available, birth-rates and infantile mortality rates cannot be given. The following official figures, relating to the year 1921, are, however, supplied :—

| Territories. | Births. | | Deaths under 2 Years. |
|-----------------------------|---|---------------|-----------------------|
| | Legitimate. | Illegitimate. | |
| Java and Madura | 4321 | 186 | 403 |
| | <i>Still-births (included in above)</i> | | |
| | 63 | 11 | |
| Other Territories | 1356 | 51 | 160 |
| | <i>Still-births (included in above)</i> | | |
| | 36 | 6 | |

The majority of the natives are Mohammedans, but several millions have embraced Christianity, and there are some 600 Christian missionaries at work, mostly representing the Dutch Reformed and the Roman Catholic churches.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

Subject to the general principle stated above, the condition of marriage is regulated by Dutch law. *Legitimatio per subsequens matrimonium* obtains, and there is also a system of formal 'recognition' by the father of children born out of wedlock.

CHILD WELFARE

Voluntary effort has done much to promote child welfare work during recent years. Several infant consultation bureaus and relief centres are maintained under the ægis of the Dutch National Council of Women (*Nationale Vrouwenraad*), and the Board of Health for Bandoeng, Java, has opened a consultation bureau. There are numerous orphanages maintained by religious orders and by private philanthropy with Government aid.

EDUCATION

The Government maintains a variety of primary schools, secondary schools, and a number of technical and special schools. There are also many private schools of similar grades to the public schools. Details will be found in the table in *The International Year Book of Child Care and Protection*, 1924, page 260.

EMPLOYMENT

Under a Decree dated 1925, no child under 12 may be employed in any work or for any undertaking between 8 P.M. and 5 A.M., nor at all in factories, work places, and in certain specified kinds of work.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the more important voluntary efforts on behalf of children the following may be noted :—

- Batavian Children's Holiday Colony (*Bataviasche Kinder-vacantie-Kolonie*), Batavia.
- Dutch Indies Red Cross (*Centraal Comité in Nederlandsch-Indie van de Vereeniging Het Nederlandsch Roode Kruis*) (affiliated to the Save the Children Fund International Union), Batavia.
- Orange-Nassau Society for the Advancement of Christian Life and Help to Youth (*Oranje-Nassau Gesticht*), Magelang, Kedoe.
- Orphans' Union (*Vereeniging tot weesen-verpleging*), Padang.
- Protestant Orphanage (*Protestantsch weeshuis*), Semarang.
- Roman Catholic Orphanage (*Romosch-Katholick weeshuis*), Semarang.

Colony of Surinam [*South America*]

(DUTCH GUIANA)

Capital—Paranaribo

The colony of Surinam covers an area of 46,060 square miles, and has an enumerated population (census of 1921) of 113,181, to which must be added an unknown number of Indians living in the forests. The birth-rate, among the enumerated population, is 31.5 per 1000. The most numerous religious body is the Moravian (29,233 adherents), others being the Roman Catholic (22,140), Hindu (21,500), Mohammedan (15,431), and Reformed and Lutheran (11,000).

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The Roman Catholic, Hindu, and Mohammedan populations observe the laws of their own religions, as to which see pages 576, 48, and 580. Dutch civil law also operates. Among the natives, polygamy is common, but the Government and the Christian missionaries are endeavouring to reduce the practice. Moreover, the Government medical officers and the missionaries are making combined efforts to improve the sexual hygiene of the community.

CHILD WELFARE

Various activities for the care and protection of children are carried on by the religious communities, the Moravian Brethren and the Roman Catholic Church being the most prominent in this connection. The Government subsidises their orphanages and homes, and also maintains an almshouse of its own.

EDUCATION

There are 35 public schools, with about 5000 pupils, and 45 private schools, with an enrolment of about 8000. There is also a Government normal school.

Republic of Nicaragua

[*Central America*]

(REPÚBLICA DE NICARAGUA)

Capital—Managua

THE area of the republic of Nicaragua is estimated at 51,660 square miles, while the population is (census of 1920) 638,119 and appears to be increasing rapidly. The predominating religion is the Roman Catholic.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The state of marriage is regulated by Canon Law, *q.v.*

CHILD WELFARE

The Nicaraguans are said to be fond of children, but much ignorance prevails among the poorer classes. Child welfare work is in a nascent stage, but a day nursery has been established in connection with the San Pablo Hospital, at Bluefields, and for three months in 1924 the Ministry of Health engaged two physicians, one in the city of Managua and one in Leun, to care for children under 6 who were suffering severely from epidemic disease. Consultations were held daily, medicines were issued free, and public lectures on infant hygiene were given. Under a Government insurance scheme an allowance is payable to mothers during six weeks before and four weeks after confinement, provided that no work is done, during that period, which might impair the health of either mother or child. The flattening of children's heads, which was formerly customary among certain tribes, appears to have died out.

EDUCATION

Elementary education is free and compulsory, and the university courses are also free. There are 356 elementary schools, 10 secondary schools, and 3 universities. Until recently, all public instruction was in the hands of Orders of the Roman Catholic Church. By means of Government scholarships, students are sent

to the United States to study education and horticulture. All boys are liable to a year's military service on reaching the age of 17. The late President of the Republic (Sig. Solórzano), in his inaugural message on 1st January 1925, expressed his desire to maintain a higher budget for educational services, 'so that the needs of our increasing school population may be adequately met.'

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum age for employment in industry is 12 years, but no child under 15 may be employed unless he has completed the elementary school course. No child under 15 and no female of any age may be employed in industry between 7 P.M. and 5 A.M. Nicaragua is a member of the International Labour Office, but no information as to ratification of the conventions relating to juvenile employment has been received by the Office.

Kingdom of Norway [*Europe*]

(NORGE)

Capital—Oslo¹

THE kingdom of Norway covers an area of 124,964 square miles, and has a population (census of 1920) of 2,649,775. Of this number, 904,116 are children aged 15 and under. The live birth-rate is (1923) 23 per 1000 of the population, and has shown a marked tendency to decrease since the end of last century, which closed with a five-years average rate of 30.44. The infantile mortality rate is (1921) 54.3 per 1000 live births, and the illegitimate birth-rate is (1923) 68.6 per 1000 live births. The infantile mortality rate among illegitimates is 97.5 per 1000 illegitimate births; among legitimates alone, 50.8 per 1000 legitimate births. Registration of births and still-births is compulsory within 1 month, and accoucheurs are under obligation to report all births to the health authorities within 8 days. Vaccination is not obligatory by statute, but (subject to certain exceptions) a vaccination certificate is a condition of confirmation, marriage,

¹ The name of the Norwegian capital was changed from Christiania to the ancient name of Oslo on 1st January 1925.

and admission to schools and vocational training institutes. The Evangelical Lutheran is the dominant religion.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum legal age for marriage is 18 for females and 20 for males, but the consent of parent or guardian is necessary up to the age of 21 in either case. Both civil and religious marriage obtains at the option of the parties concerned. The principal impediments to marriage are consanguinity and affinity (which is extended to include close relationship by a previous marriage), mental disease, and communicable syphilis. The principal grounds for divorce are adultery, wilful exposure of the other spouse to venereal disease, and imprisonment for 3 years or more; or by agreement between the parties after 1 year's legal separation, otherwise after 2 years' legal separation or 3 years' informed separation. In disposing of the children of divorced or separated couples, the welfare of the children is considered first, but both parents are obliged to contribute to the expenses of maintenance and education. An illegitimate child must be supported according to the means of the better-situated parent, and maintained until the child's sixteenth year, and if necessary, beyond. The child inherits through the father as well as through the mother. Where the paternity of a child cannot be determined, two or more men, any one of whom may possibly be the father, may be ordered to contribute to the support of the child. A guardian may be, and usually is, provided for an illegitimate child. Children born out of wedlock are legitimised by the subsequent intermarriage of their parents. There is no statutory prohibition of the teaching or practice of contraception *per se*, but it is generally held to be prohibited under the statutes dealing with indecent publications and articles.

CHILD WELFARE

Communal care for the child in Norway dates from the opening of the first children's home, at Trondhjem, in 1637. There are 111 children's homes (of which 15 are under municipal auspices, 5 are self-supporting, the remainder being maintained by voluntary contributions and by endowment). These institutions are all under the general supervision of a national body (*Norges Landslag for Barne- og Ungdomsforsorg*), which also controls all work for the welfare of young people. During recent years, much activity

has taken place in the promotion of ante-natal and infant welfare clinics, and special attention has been given to combating tuberculosis, which is responsible for a death-rate of 2 per 1000 of the population. The Norwegian Anti-Tuberculosis Association, which is a voluntary organisation functioning under the ægis of the Ministry of Social Affairs, has established a number of sanatoria, and pays special attention to pre-tubercular cases among children. The employment of women within six weeks after confinement is prohibited, and no woman may be refused exemption from work during the four weeks before confinement. A system of mothers' pensions is in operation. Periodical medical examination of school children does not obtain, but all the higher schools have medical officers attached to them, and the elementary schools are provided with such officers at the option of the local authorities.

EDUCATION

School attendance is compulsory between the ages of 6½ in towns and 7 in rural districts, and 14. The schools are maintained by the municipalities with State aid, and attendance is free. There are 5999 public elementary schools in rural districts, with about 300,000 pupils; and 3379 classes in towns, with about 97,000 pupils. There are also 113 secondary schools, of which 15 are maintained by the State and 88 by the communes, the aggregate enrolment being about 21,000. In addition, there are numerous private schools, normal schools, technical and agricultural schools. Continuation schools are provided for young persons of between 15 and 18, and there is a university at Oslo. Many of the public schools have baths attached. Kindergartens are available for children under the school attendance age, and there are special schools for deaf, dumb, blind, crippled, and mentally defective children.

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum age for employment is 14; on board ship, 15; as an engine-room boy, 17; and as a stoker or coal trimmer, 18. Moreover, no child may be employed between 8 P.M. and 6 A.M. Norway is a member of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations, but has not yet (January 1928) formally ratified the convention with regard to a minimum age for employment in industry.

DELINQUENCY

There are no juvenile courts, but delinquents under 16 are dealt with under a special code, and are generally boarded out under supervision, or sent to a reformatory school, of which schools there are 10. No child under 14 may be sentenced to imprisonment. The death penalty does not exist.

LEGISLATION

Legislation relating to the care and protection of children includes the following Acts:—

- Lov om arbeiderbeskyttelse i industrielle virksomheter. (Act respecting protection of workers in industrial undertakings, 18th September 1915, amended 11th July 1919.)
- Lov om forsorg for barn. (Act respecting the care of children, 10th April 1915.)
- Lov om sykeforsikring. (Acts respecting sickness insurance, of 1915, 1917, and 1920.)
- Midlertidig lov om tillægsunderstøttelse for sykepenge- og familiebidragsberettigede ifølge lov om sykeforsikring av 6 august 1915, med tillægslov av 15 juni 1917. (Provisional Act supplementing the benefits to persons entitled to sickness benefit and family allowances in pursuance of the Sickness Insurance Act, 23rd July 1918.)

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the principal voluntary efforts, wholly or in part, on behalf of children, the following may be noted:—

- Foreningen for Blinde, Osló.
- Norges Røde Kors (Norwegian Red Cross), 44 Akersgaten, Osló.
- Norske Komite for International Barneforsorg (Norwegian International Save the Children Fund), 102 Drammensveren, Osló.
- Norske Kvinders Sanitetsforening (Norwegian Children's League of Health), Osló.
- Norsk Speiderguttforbund (Norwegian Boy Scouts Association), 15 Rosenkrantzgaten, Osló.
- Norske Speiderpike forbund (Norwegian Girl Guides Association), 6 Finnegårdsst, Bergen.

Svalbard [*Europe*]

(SPITSBERGEN)

Principal mining camp—Longyear 'City'

The archipelago of Svalbard has an area of about 25,000 square miles. The population consists mainly of persons engaged in the

mining industry, and numbers (1922) 980 in the winter and 1503 in the summer. No information is available as to the conditions of child life.

Sultanate of Oman [*Asia*]

Capital—Muscat

THE Sultanate of Oman has an area of 82,000 square miles, and a population estimated at 500,000, chiefly Arabs. The mass of the population is poor.

The Government does not record any statistics relating to child life, nor is specific information on this subject available from any other source.

Republic of Panama

[*Central America*]

(REPÚBLICA DE PANAMÁ)

Capital—Panama

THE republic of Panama has an area of 32,380 square miles, and a population estimated at (1921) 442,486. These figures exclude the Panama Canal Zone, as to which see under United States, page 547. The birth-rate is (1925) 27.1 per 1000, and more than two-thirds of the births are illegitimate. No statistics of infantile mortality are available for the whole republic, but in the city of Panama the rate is (1923) 138.88 per 1000 births, and in Colón 115.66 per 1000. The predominating religion is Roman Catholicism.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

Taking the country as a whole, the marriage rate is low (less than 2 per 1000 of the population per annum), and the number of unmarried unions is very large. The legal minimum age for marriage is 14 for males and 12 for females. Illegitimate children do not appear to suffer any disabilities.

CHILD WELFARE

Child welfare work has been in operation in Panama city since 1917, under the Red Cross. About 1000 infants are dealt with per year, and the pre-natal clinic attached to the Santo Tomas Hospital deals with about 900. The work is subsidised by the Government. There are several State-aided voluntary institutions for the care of orphans and other dependent children, but there are no children's hospitals. In Cristobál-Colón child welfare work was inaugurated in 1919, when a visiting nurse was assigned to this office. This nurse, or her assistant, visits each new-born child, and gives the mother instructions as to proper care and food; and if the parents are indigent, food is provided for the mother and child for a limited period. There is one welfare centre in operation in this city, dealing with over 3000 cases per year. This work is subsidised by the municipality of Colón, and is carried on under the auspices of the Cristobál Women's Club.

EDUCATION

Elementary education is obligatory on all children from 7 to 15 years of age. There are 339 Government schools, with an enrolment of 35,255. All schools are co-educational. There are also a university, a school of arts and crafts, a normal school for girls, and about 20 private educational institutions. Many young men and women are being educated in Europe and in the United States, at the cost of the Government.

EMPLOYMENT

Apart from the compulsory school attendance law, there appear to be no limitations with regard to the employment of children. The republic is a member of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations, but does not appear to have ratified the conventions with regard to juvenile employment.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the principal voluntary efforts (many of them State-aided) for the welfare of children are the following :—

Asilo de la Infancia, Panama City.

Asilo de Malambo de las Hermanas de la Caridad, Panama City.

Asilo de Maria Auxiliadora, Panama City.

Cruz Roja Nacional de Panama (Panama Red Cross), Panama City.

Departamento de Puericultura (Child Welfare Department), Panama City.
Hospicio de Huerfanos, Panama City.

La Santa Familia, Hermanas de la Caridad, Panama City.

Republic of Paraguay

[*South America*]

(REPÚBLICA DEL PARAGUAY)

Capital—Asunción

PARAGUAY has an area of 75,700 square miles, and a population of about 800,000. Vital statistics for the whole country are lacking, but the following are available for Asunción (1925): Birth-rate, 27·9 per 1000 of the population; illegitimate births, 70·56 per cent. of total; infantile mortality, 151·5 per 1000 births; still-births (not included in infantile mortality), 54 per 1000 live-births. The great majority of the inhabitants are of Indian descent, and the habits of the people are more primitive than in the more advanced neighbouring republics. Vaccination is not compulsory, but facilities are provided free in the large towns. The Roman Catholic is the established religion of the State.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

A civil ceremony alone gives validity to a marriage, but religious ceremonies are general.

CHILD WELFARE

Child welfare work is of recent development, but the Paraguayan Red Cross (*Cruz Roja Paraguaya*, 132 Calla Humaitá, Asunción) is turning its active attention to the matter. Among the activities of this organisation may be cited the anti-tuberculosis dispensary, the campaign against venereal disease, and the promotion of physical exercises and athletics, all of which have an intimate bearing on the question of child welfare. More directly associated with children themselves are the Junior Red Cross (founded in 1923) and the Boy Scouts Association affiliated thereto, both of which work in close co-operation with the educational authorities.

In view of the increasing rates of infantile mortality and still-births, the statistical department of the Government published, in

1926, a survey of the question as a preliminary to measures for combating these conditions. In the introduction to this document it is pointed out that statistics of infantile mortality for Asunción reveal evils which could be extirpated by proper action, *e.g.* syphilis, tetanus, lack of health, education, under-nourishment, abortion (whether deliberate or accidental), and illegitimacy.

EDUCATION

Education is in a backward state, and about 60 per cent. of the whole population is illiterate. Education is, however, legally free and nominally compulsory, but schools are not everywhere available. The ages for compulsory school attendance have been fixed by a law of November 1924, at 7 to 14 in the larger towns and 9 to 14 in small towns and rural districts. There are (1924) 601 public and 31 private elementary schools, at which boys and girls are taught in separate sessions (which are sometimes classified as separate schools). The total enrolment is 88,514. In addition there are 6 normal schools and an unstated number of 'secondary' schools which provide a six-years course leading up to the bachelor's degree at the university.

EMPLOYMENT

No regulations with regard to juvenile employment appear to have been made other than those implied in the new compulsory school attendance law, *supra*. The republic is, however, a member of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations, and a recommendation for approval of the ratification of the convention with regard to a minimum age for employment in industry is (January 1928) before the Government. Special attention is being devoted to the question of vocational training in agriculture.

Kingdom of Persia [*Asia*]

(IRÂN)

Capital—Teheran

THE kingdom of Persia has an area of approximately 628,000 square miles, and a population of between 8,000,000 and 10,000,000, of whom, it is estimated, some 3,000,000 are nomads

—Arabs, Turks, Kurds, Leks, Baluchis, Gipsies, and Lurs. Infant mortality is very high, owing to the prevalence of child marriage and excessive maternity from puberty onwards, and of venereal disease. The majority of the people are Shi'a Mohammedans, but the Sunni Mohammedans are represented by about 800,000 adherents, and there are smaller numbers of Parsees, Jews, Armenians, Nestorians, and of Baha'is, who attach special importance to the care and training of children.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

Marriage and divorce are regulated by the various religious faiths. Owing to the multiplicity of wives allowed by the Mohammedan religion, illegitimacy is rare. Childhood marriage is prevalent, and it is no uncommon thing for a girl to be married by the time she is 9 years of age. During recent years a growing desire for educated wives has led to a decrease in these child marriages, and girls are sometimes allowed to remain at school until 13 or even 16 years of age. The Baha'is have set themselves against child marriage, and they are monogamous.

CHILD WELFARE

The Mothers' Union of England has recently established a representative at Kerman to initiate the work of child welfare. She is an educated Armenian woman, and a trained nurse, and is working in conjunction with the representatives of the Church Missionary Society. Many of the child patients admitted to the hospitals of the Church Missionary Society for operations suffer from mutilation arising from conjugal relations during immaturity. The municipality of Teheran maintains an orphanage for boys and girls in connection with the public assistance service. Associated with this institution is a hospital of 18 beds.

EDUCATION

During recent years, education has shown a tendency to develop on European lines, and the education of girls has been advanced. It is estimated that there are now about 50 schools in Persia, with an enrolment of some 4000 pupils. The *madrashah* ('place of lessons'), or its more primitive form, the *maktab* ('place of the

book'), continues to be the national school, supported by the State. It does not, however, provide any Western education, limiting its curriculum to religion, Persian and Arabic literature, and some Persian science. There are many of these schools throughout the country. Private tutors are employed in all families which can afford them. The opening of education for girls has done much to improve their lot. Whereas, formerly, the girl passed direct from babyhood to womanhood at the age of 7, she has now, if permitted by her parents, a few years of comparative freedom, with games and lessons, in which she generally evinces a keen and intelligent interest.

For boys and young men there are a polytechnic with European professors, and the French school of the Alliance Française. Government employees are taxed 1 per cent. of their salaries for the maintenance of the Government schools.

EMPLOYMENT

Under a Decree of the Governor-General of the province of Kerman and Beluchistan, dated December 1923, boys under 8 and girls under 10 may not be employed in carpet factories; boys and girls must work in separate workshops, and the employment of male supervisors in girls' workshops is prohibited. Hours of work are limited to 8 hours per day. Comfortable and suitable seats must be provided for women and children so that they may work in normal positions. The cramped and strained positions formerly tolerated were found to produce rickets, bent arms, knock-knees, and, in girls, pelvic deformity. Persia is a member of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations, but does not appear to have ratified the conventions with regard to juvenile employment.

Vocational training is provided for the inmates of the Government orphanage (*ante*, 'Child Welfare') in the following crafts: engraving, smith's work, weaving, stocking-making, shoemaking, and sewing. The girls are also taught carpet-weaving. Moreover, a certain number of the orphans attend the Government workshops to learn engineering and other crafts.

Republic of Peru

[*South America*]

(REPÚBLICA DEL PERÚ)

Capital—Lima

THE republic of Peru covers an area of 722,461 square miles. There has been no census since 1876, but the civilised population is estimated at about 5,550,000, in addition to which there is an unknown number of uncivilised Indians. The following vital statistics are available for the city of Lima (1926): population, 250,000, including 80,000 children under 6; birth-rate, 37 per 1000 of the population; infantile mortality rate, 237 per 1000 births. Registration of births within 8 days, and notification to the public health authority of both live-births and still-births, are compulsory. All children must be vaccinated. The Roman Catholic religion is the religion of the State, but (since 1920) religious liberty has obtained.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage is 16 for females and 18 for males, with parent's consent, or 21 for either sex without such consent. The principal impediments to marriage are—consanguinity, adoption (not only so far as concerns the adopter himself or herself, but also his or her widowed husband or wife), ecclesiastical orders and vows of chastity (unless they have been annulled), murder, or complicity in the murder, of the husband or wife of the other party, impotence, insanity and other mental defects. Divorce does not exist, but separation may be obtained on grounds of the adultery of the woman, concubinage or notorious incontinence of the husband, cruelty, incompatibility, chronic contagious disease, etc. The children are entrusted to the party who has sued for the separation. Children born out of wedlock are legitimised by the subsequent intermarriage of their parents. There is no specific law against the teaching or practice of contraception, but the use of objects with this intention is prohibited.

CHILD WELFARE

The Children's Protection Society (*Junta de la Defensa del Niño*) is an official organisation, deriving support from a Government grant representing half the revenue of the amusements tax. Its aim is to foster the protection and welfare of children in all ways. Child welfare work is being developed under the ægis of the Child Welfare Board, founded in 1922, and of the Peruvian Red Cross (*Sociedad Peruana de la Cruz Roja*, 349 Melchormalo, Lima). There are Government milk stations for necessitous children, and similar institutions are maintained by the Children's Protection Society and the Auxiliary Society, which also provides a dispensary and kindergarten. The *Casa de Convalescencia*, in Lima and in Callao, provides care and holidays for sickly school children. The religious orders maintain institutions for the care of orphaned and destitute children. School dental clinics with free treatment have been established in Lima and Callao, with compulsory dental examination every six months. 'Mothers' Day,' which it is proposed to make an annual festival, was inaugurated on Easter Day, 1924, by the Child Welfare Board, prizes being awarded mothers having the greatest number of healthy offspring, for breast-feeding, etc. The employment of women is prohibited during the twenty days preceding and the forty days following childbirth, and the employer is bound to pay 60 per cent. of wages during this period. Moreover, where women over 18 are employed, provision must be made for the reception and care of their children during the first year after birth, and the employer must allow mothers time to nurse their children.

EDUCATION

Elementary education is free and compulsory between the ages of 7 and 14. There are 3338 elementary schools, with about 200,000 pupils, and 29 Government high schools, with about 7000 pupils. There are also many private schools, particularly of secondary grade. Besides the ancient *Universidad de San Marcos* (1551) at Lima, there are 3 modern universities and a 'University of technical schools' (1921), comprising schools of engineering, agriculture, industrial arts, commerce, and pedagogy.

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum age for employment is 12, subject to certain

educational requirements and to a medical certificate of fitness. No child under 14 may work for more than 6 hours per day and 33 hours per week, and no young person under 18 (or woman) for more than 8 hours per day and 45 hours per week. Night work is prohibited under the age of 18. Peru is a member of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations, but does not appear (January 1928) to have ratified the conventions with regard to the employment of children.

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile offenders are committed to a correctional school, at Lima, where special attention is paid to education and training. The recently formed Peruvian Humanitarian Association advocates the creation of children's courts and the separation of juveniles, committed to prison, from adult prisoners.

Republic of Poland [*Europe*]

(RZECZPOSLITA POLSKA)

Capital—Warsaw (Warszawa)

THE republic of Poland covers an area of 146,821 square miles, and has a population of (1926) 29,249,000, of whom about 12,000,000 are under the age of 18. The birth-rate is 31.3 per 1000 of the population, the infantile mortality rate 164 per 1000 births, and the illegitimate birth-rate 100 per 1000 total births. Registration of births and still-births within 8 days and infant vaccination are compulsory. The predominating religion is that of the Roman Catholic Church, but the Greek Catholic Church also claims many adherents, and there are also numbers of members of the Greek Orthodox, Armenian, and Protestant Churches.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage is 18 for males and 16 for females with parent's consent, and 21 in either case without such consent. The principal impediments to marriage are difference in religion, ordination as a priest, consanguinity, and close relationship by marriage. Divorce is only granted where the marriage has not been consummated, but separation (without

leave to contract another marriage) may be obtained on grounds of adultery, mental or infectious disease, persistent cruelty, and commission of a capital offence. Children born out of wedlock may be formally recognised by the father and may be legitimised by the subsequent intermarriage of their parents, subject to Government sanction. The teaching and practice of methods of contraception are forbidden by law.

CHILD WELFARE

For a note on the development of child welfare work see *The International Year Book* (1924), page 272. All social welfare work (including child welfare) is conducted by the communal authorities with Government assistance, and special grants are made for child welfare. Medical examination of school children is obligatory. There are children's wards in most of the hospitals, and numerous orphanages and children's homes for various categories of children. The Constitution lays it down that the protection of motherhood shall be regulated by special Acts, and the Government insurance scheme provides the services of a medical practitioner and a midwife, before, during, and after confinement, for wage-earning employees. A pregnant woman employed in industry, commerce, or trade is entitled to leave of not more than six days monthly, and to six weeks' leave both before and after confinement.

EDUCATION

Education is free throughout the whole course, and is compulsory from 7 to 14 years of age. There are (1925) 27,414 elementary schools, of which all but about 400 are public schools, with an aggregate of about 3,237,340 pupils. There are also 198 seminaries (with 27,210 pupils), 31 special schools (4010), 778 middle schools (219,978), and 829 schools maintained by industrial works (94,665).

EMPLOYMENT

Under the Constitution, the employment for wages of children below the age of 15, and the night work of women and young persons in branches of manufacture injurious to their health, and the regular employment for wages of children and young persons subject to compulsory school attendance, are prohibited. The republic is a member of the International Labour Office of the

League of Nations, and has ratified the conventions relating to juvenile employment.

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile courts, with associated juvenile care agencies (under a Central Juvenile Care Council controlled by the Ministry of Justice), were established in 1919. Criminal proceedings cannot be instituted against offenders under 13, or against those between 13 and 17 if they have committed the offence without realising its nature. If a minor between 13 and 17 commits a crime, with realisation of its nature, he may be committed to a reformatory, or released on probation. In no case may the offender be detained in a reformatory for a period of less than six months, or more than ten years. Minors under 17, found begging, loitering for felonious purposes, or misbehaving themselves in any way, may be placed on probation or committed to an institution. Special homes and hostels for reformatory and educational purposes are being founded. The minimum age for sentence to death is 17.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the principal voluntary efforts for the care and protection of children are the following:—

Name of Mary Orphanage Society, Warszawa (Warsaw).

Polish Boy Scouts Association, 37 m 12, Al. Ujazdowska, Warszawa (Warsaw).

Polish Red Cross (Polski Czerwony Krzyż), Child Relief Section, affiliated to the Union Internationale de Secours aux Enfants), 9 Mazowiecka, Warszawa (Warsaw).

Regeneration Catholic Society of Polish Young People, Zakopane.
St. Vincent de Paul Association, Warszawa (Warsaw).

Portuguese Republic

[*Europe, Asia, Africa*]

(REPÚBLICA PORTUGUESA)

Capital—Lisbon

THE Portuguese republic covers an area of 35,490 square miles, and has a population (census of 1920) of 6,032,991. The islands of the Azores and Madeira are regarded as an integral part of the republic, and are included in the above figures. The

birth-rate is about 27.59 per 1000, and the illegitimate birth-rate (included in the above computation) 3.57 per 1000 of the population. Still-births represent nearly 12 to every 100 live-births. The predominating religion is the Roman Catholic.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage is 18 for males and 16 for females, with consent of the parent, and 21 years for both sexes without such consent. Marriage is prohibited within certain degrees of consanguinity, and to any person suffering from idiocy or any contagious incurable complaint, and a guardian or his relations cannot marry the person under guardianship unless a complete year has elapsed since the cessation of the guardianship. Divorce is granted to either husband or wife for adultery, cruelty, sentence to penal servitude, complete abandonment for a period of three years or more, incurable lunacy, mutual separation for two consecutive years, inveterate gambling, and for incurable contagious complaint. The custody of the children is generally given to the parent who obtained the divorce, and both parents must contribute towards the support of the children according to their means. Illegitimate children are legitimised by the subsequent intermarriage of their parents, and in any case both parents are responsible for the care of illegitimate children. The teaching and practice of contraception are prohibited under the Penal Code.

CHILD WELFARE

The work of child care and protection has developed considerably on modern lines during recent years. When the religious bodies were expelled, following the revolution of 1910, great temporary suffering was caused by the loss of the charities maintained by them. A system of State care for destitute and orphaned children has, however, been developed, and much progress has also been made in the provision of infant welfare centres, and in other measures for the welfare of child life. Voluntary efforts in this direction are encouraged, under the National Federation of Child Welfare Institutions. No employed woman may work during the four weeks following confinement, and a woman may leave her work on production of a doctor's certificate that she will probably be confined within six weeks. During this enforced leave, she is entitled to receive her ordinary wages. Moreover, if a woman is nursing her child, the employer is bound

to allow her, in addition to the ordinary rest time, two additional intervals of half an hour each, per day.

EDUCATION

Elementary education is compulsory and free between the ages of 7 and 15, but children who live more than a mile from a school may be exempt. There are about 7000 elementary schools, with an enrolment of about 171,000. Secondary education is provided in about 35 schools, with an enrolment of about 12,000. There are also many special schools, private educational establishments, and 3 universities.

EMPLOYMENT

The first law relating to the employment of children was passed in 1927. It fixes 12 as the minimum age, subject to the child's being able to read and write, and to his obtaining a medical certificate of fitness; and between 12 and 14 a child may work for only 6 hours per day. The republic is a member of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations, but has not yet (January 1928) ratified the Washington Convention with regard to the employment of children.

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile courts have been set up in Lisbon and Oporto under laws of 1911 and 1925, to deal with children under the age of 16, whether neglected, ill-treated, or delinquent. Each court (*tutoria*) consists of a judge, a doctor, and a teacher, and associated with it are a psychiatric clinic and an observation home. The minimum age for imprisonment is 16, and the civilian death penalty does not exist.

Colony of Angola [*Africa*]

Seat of Administration—Loanda

The colony of Angola covers an area of about 484,800 square miles, and has a population estimated at 4,119,000, of whom the majority are Bantu negroes.

EDUCATION

There are 52 Government schools, 7 municipal and 2 private schools, with an aggregate enrolment of about 2500. Various Christian missions are also at work in the country.

Province of the Cape Verde Islands [Africa]

(PROVINCIA DE CABO VERDE)

Capital—Praia

The Cape Verde Islands, fourteen in number, cover an area of about 1475 square miles, and have an aggregate population of (1919) 150,000, of whom 66,583 were under 20 years of age. The birth-rate is 43 per 1000 of the population, and the infantile mortality rate is 367 per 1000 births. Registration of births is compulsory within 40 days, and still-births must be notified. Vaccination is compulsory before admission to school. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The law is the same as in Portugal itself, *q.v.*, page 365.

CHILD WELFARE

There is no general child welfare work. Destitute children are cared for in Government homes. Children are medically examined before admission to school. There are no special children's hospitals, but children are admitted to the general hospitals. Orphan and dependent children are protected by public authority until a guardian is judicially appointed.

EDUCATION

Elementary education is free and compulsory from 7 to 14 years and is maintained by the Government. There are (1919) 7929 pupils in the schools. There are no special schools for defective children.

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum age for employment is 14 years. There are two trade schools for the training of carpenters, stone-cutters, and locksmiths.

DELINQUENCY

Delinquent children under 14 remain with their parents, but are under the supervision of the police. The minimum age at which a child may be imprisoned is 14. The civilian death penalty does not exist.

Colony of Guinea [*Africa*]

Chief Port—Bissau

The colony of Guinea covers an area of about 14,000 square miles, and has a population estimated at about 289,000. The natives have a profound respect for family life, but no specific information as to children is available.

Colony of Portuguese India [*Asia*]

Capital—Panjin (Nova-Gôa)

Portuguese India consists of the province of Gôa, the settlement of Damão, and the island of Dui, the 3 areas being isolated but regarded as an administrative whole. The aggregate area is about 8968 square miles, and the population about 826,290.

EDUCATION

There are about 150 schools, with some 10,000 pupils all told.

Settlement of Macao [*Asia*]

(MACAU)

The settlement of Macao has an area of about 4 square miles, and a population of about 75,000.

EDUCATION

Educational work is carried on by Jesuit missionaries.

Province of Mozambique [*Africa*]

(PROVINCIA DE MOÇAMBIQUE)

Capital—Lourenço Marques

The province of Mozambique, or Portuguese East Africa, has an area of about 300,000 square miles, and a population estimated at 3,120,000, about 90 per cent. of whom are of Bantu race. Vaccination of children is compulsory.

CHILD WELFARE

Child welfare work in a limited degree is carried on by the

provincial health service and by voluntary effort. The care of orphans devolves upon the provincial administrative service.

EDUCATION

There are Government and municipal schools in the towns, and various Government missions and Christian missionary societies are carrying on educational work in the interior. In Lourenço Marques there are 15 primary schools, with an enrolment of about 2000 children, while about 55 children attend the *Licéu Nacional* (secondary school).

EMPLOYMENT

Native children under 14 may be employed in domestic service; between 14 and 19 their labour is subject to the permission and the supervision of the Native Affairs Department.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

The following organisations include the welfare of children within their scope :—

- Anti-Alcoholic League.
- British Relief Fund.
- Central Commission for Social Assistance.
- First of January Educational and Benevolent Society.
- Native Relief Fund.
- Oriental Cross.

Colony of St. Thomas [*Africa*]

(SÃO THOMÉ)

The province of St. Thomas, comprising the island of that name and the island of Príncipe, covers an area of 360 square miles, and has a population of about 59,000. The bulk of the population are immigrant contract labourers, employed on the cocoa plantations, and no information as to conditions of child life is available.

Settlement of Timor [*Asia*]

Port—Dilly

The settlement of Timor, comprising the eastern portion of the island of that name, covers an area of 7330 square miles, and has a population of 377,815. The natives, who are Papuans, are pagans in a low state of culture, and no specific information as to conditions of child life is available.

Kingdom of Rumania [*Europe*]

(ROMÂNIA)

Capital—Bucharest

THE kingdom of Rumania has an area of 122,282 square miles, including the territories of Banat, Bessarabia, Bukovina, Crisana, Maramuresh, and Transylvania, which were ceded by treaty following the World War. The population is estimated at 17,393,149. The Rumanian people form the great majority of the population. Many foreign stocks are, however, represented in the territories which form new Rumania. The birth-rate is (1925) 34.8 per 1000 of the population. The majority of the population belong to the Greek Orthodox Church, but there are nearly one and a half million each of Greek Catholics, Roman Catholics, and Protestants.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The legal minimum age for marriage is 18 for females and 21 for males. Divorce may be granted for cruelty, adultery, and by mutual agreement between the parties. Children of unmarried parents, who live in permanent union, acquire the status of legitimate children if the parents formally recognise or adopt them.

CHILD WELFARE

For details of the rise of the child welfare movement in Rumania, see *The International Year Book*, 1924, pages 278 and 279. Such activity falls into two categories, *i.e.* that which obtains within the old boundaries of the kingdom, and that which has been undertaken in Transylvania. So far as regards the old kingdom, the work has always depended mainly on private initiative. In 1921, however, a law was passed, co-ordinating, under the public health authority in conjunction with various ministries of the Government, the several efforts for the welfare of children, *e.g.* the Minister for War was made responsible for war orphans, the Minister of Labour for all matters regarding children in industry, and so on. In Bucharest, thanks to the assistance of the Prince Mircea Society, free milk depots for mothers and infants are maintained, while crèches are

supported by charitable societies in several of the larger towns. All the larger hospitals have their maternity wards, and the universities of Bucharest and Jassy maintain maternity clinics. Hospitals were started as long ago as one hundred and sixty years, and are maintained by donations of lands, vineyards, houses, etc., from the rich. The official trustee of civil hospitals (*Efora Opitalalor civile*) now controls the whole administration of the hospitals.

In Bessarabia, only very elementary steps in child welfare appear to have been taken. There is one small and inadequate children's hospital maintained by private effort, and the midwives practising there are ill-instructed. In Bukovina, on the other hand, there is a modern and well-equipped hospital. In Transylvania, the care of children is efficiently organised under the public authorities. The Central Orphans' Bureau (*Seauunul Orfanala*) exercises legal protection over the moral and material welfare of orphans and other children needing care; and Children's Asylums (*Axilul de copii*), each of which maintains about 2000 children, exist in the various towns for the benefit of children up to the age of 15 needing institutional treatment. There are also in Transylvania 6 important maternity hospitals, with schools for midwives, maintained by the local authorities, 3 large children's hospitals, and an infants' clinic associated with the chief university. In addition to the State institutions, there are about 200 voluntary orphan asylums and children's homes. Women employed in industry are entitled to one month's leave after confinement, and in commerce to six weeks' leave.

EDUCATION

Education is free and compulsory between the ages of 7 and 15. There are about 5764 elementary schools, with 692,896 pupils. All schools are open to rich and poor alike, and there are no special schools for the children of the wealthy. There are, for boys, 56 *lycees* (38 Government and 18 private), and 20 higher schools, with an aggregate of 44,983 pupils; and, for girls, 66 high schools (12 Government, 54 private), with 9584 pupils. There are also 75 professional schools for boys, with 3221 students, and 54 for girls; 25 commercial schools, with 4656 pupils; 25 agricultural schools, with 669 pupils; and 11 schools of domestic economy, for girls, with 201 pupils. The *lycees* consist of eight classes. Up to the fourth class, all pupils follow the same syllabus, but in the fifth they are divided into a literary, or humanist, section and a

scientific, or *real*, section. The cost of education is borne partly by the communes and partly by the Government.

In 1890 an organisation called the School House Society (*Casa Scoalelor*) came into being, which has done much work in getting more schools built in the village. It also supplies books, maps, charts, and other materials for school use. Donations in kind are often made by wealthy people to this society. Much attention is given to gardening and agricultural experiments, most village schools possessing ground for this purpose. Instruction in silk-worm cultivation is available for girls.

EMPLOYMENT

No child under 14 may be employed in any industry, and young people may not be employed at night. Rumania is a member of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations, and has ratified the conventions dealing with a minimum age for employment in industry and at sea, but not (1928) that relating to agriculture.

DELINQUENCY

The establishment of juvenile courts is under consideration. No criminal responsibility attaches to a child under 12, and modified penalties are applied in the case of an offender under 18. The Social Relief Department exercises general supervision over juvenile offenders.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the principal voluntary efforts on behalf of children are the following :—

- Ajutorarea Lehwscilor Sărace de la Periferia Capitalei (a maternity aid association for the neighbourhood of Bucharest), Bucharest.
- Asociația Certasii României (Boy Scouts), 10 Str. Latina, Bucharest.
- British-Rumanian Foundation (for pre-maternity, maternity, and child welfare), Bucharest.
- Civil Hospitals Trust (*Efora ospitalilor civile*), Bucharest.
- Crișul Vietei (a society which provides medical assistance for pregnant and lying-in women, and dispensaries and canteens for children), P.-Neamțu.
- Munca (a society for the assistance of indigent families and of lying-in women), Bucharest and five branches.
- Obole Society, Bucharest.
- Prince Mircea Society (*Principala Mircea*) (a child welfare society, founded in memory of one of the royal children), Bucharest.

Rumanian Red Cross (*Societatea nationala de Cruce Rosie*), 20 Rue Raymond Poincaré, Bucharest.

Save the Children Fund, 20, Rue Raymond-Poincaré, Bucharest.

School House Society (*Casa Scoalelor*), Bucharest.

Scritita (a society for the care of children whose parents are in prison). Bucharest.

Society for Combating Infantile Tuberculosis, Bucharest.

Society of Good Housekeepers (*Bunale Gospodine*), Bucharest.

Society for the Protection of Mothers, Arad, Transylvania.

War Orphans' Protection Society, Bucharest.

White Cross Society (*Crucea Alba*), Czernowitz.

There is a special hospital for children in Bucharest.

Russian Union [*Europe, Asia*]

(UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—SOYUZ
SOVIETSKIH SOCIALISTICHESKIH REPUBLIC)

Capital—*Moscow (Moskva)*

THE Union of Soviet Socialist Republics covers an area of 8,166,130 square miles, and has a population estimated at (1926) 143,500,000. The Union is composed of the following federations, republics, and autonomous provinces :—

| Federations, etc. | Capitals. | Area (sq. miles). | Population. |
|---|-----------------|----------------------|-------------|
| RUSSIAN SOCIALIST FEDERAL SOVIET REPUBLIC . | Moscow | 7,727,000 | 96,612,000 |
| <i>Autonomous Provinces—</i> | | | |
| Adygeistcherkess | Krasnodan | 1,023 | 113,000 |
| Kabardabalkarakaya | Nalchik | 4,364 | 198,971 |
| Kalmyk | Astrakhan | 33,701 | 164,000 |
| Karachaevtcherkess | Batolpashinak | 4,252 | 163,289 |
| Komi-Zyran | Ust-Syssolaki | 145,116 | 220,900 |
| Mariinak | Krasnokokshaisk | 705 | 396,760 |
| Oirat | Ulala | 35,022 | 82,900 |
| Tchetchenak | Grosny | 3,955 | 313,206 |
| Tchuvash | Tcheboksari | 5,969 | 924,000 |
| Votyak | Ishevsk | 11,027 | 784,200 |
| Bashkir Autonomous Soviet Republic | Ufa | 59,689 | 2,926,000 |
| Buryat Autonomous Socialist Soviet Republic | Verkhne-Udinak | 139,846 | 459,675 |
| Crimean Autonomous Socialist Soviet Republic | Simferopol | 9,904 | 579,000 |

| Federations, etc. | Capitals. | Area (sq. miles). | Population. |
|--|--------------|----------------------|-------------|
| RUSSIAN SOCIALIST FEDERAL SOVIET REPUBLIC (<i>ctd.</i>)— | | | |
| Daghestan Autonomous Socialist Soviet Republic | Makhach-Kala | 19,731 | 843,100 |
| German-Volga Autonomous Socialist Soviet Republic | Pokrovsk | 10,610 | 503,400 |
| Karelian Autonomous Socialist Soviet Republic | Petrosavodak | 41,860 | 218,800 |
| Kirghiz Autonomous Socialist Soviet Republic | Orenburg | 76,176 | 834,600 |
| Mountain Autonomous Socialist Soviet Republic | Vladikavkaz | | 72,069* |
| Tartar-Volga Autonomous Socialist Soviet Republic | Kazan | 25,421 | 2,925,000 |
| Yakutsk Autonomous Socialist Soviet Republic | Yakutsk | 1,279,864 | 285,300 |
| TRANSCAUCASIAN SOCIALIST FEDERATION OF SOVIET REPUBLICS | Tiflis | | |
| Armenian Socialist Soviet Republic | Erivan | 13,953 | 921,400 |
| Azerbaijan Socialist Soviet Republic | Baku | 13,715 | 2,006,800 |
| Georgian Socialist Soviet Republic | Tiflis | 25,760 | 2,343,600 |
| TURKOMAN SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLIC | ... | 162,220 | 915,000 |
| UKRAINIAN SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLIC | Kharkov | 174,000 | 27,302,000 |
| Moldavian Autonomous Socialist Soviet Republic | Balta | | |
| UZBEK SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLIC | ... | 125,000 | 4,804,000 |
| WHITE RUSSIA SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLIC | Minak | 41,352 | 4,262,000 |

* Population of the town of Vladikavkaz only.

Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic

[*Europe, Asia*]

Capital—Moscow (Moskva)

Supplementary General Information. There is freedom for all religions, but that of the Orthodox Church (disestablished and disendowed at the Revolution) continues to predominate. There are, however, about 12,000,000 Roman Catholics and many Jews.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The legal minimum age for marriage is 18 for males and 16 for females. Mental deficiency and consanguinity are the principal impediments. Divorce is obtainable on the joint application of both parties, but if it is desired by one party only, the application must be brought before the people's tribunal, which has power to grant or to withhold the divorce. The Soviet Government draws no distinction between children born in wedlock and those who are not so born, all children possessing an equal right to the father's name and an equal claim on him for maintenance and education. Every effort is made to discover the father of a child and to compel him to meet his responsibilities. A woman, on becoming pregnant, may give notice to the municipal office of the name of the man whom she believes to be the father, or, if the responsibility for fatherhood may rest on one of several men, the names of all such men. A person so named is notified accordingly, and if he does not give notice of objection within two weeks he is registered as the unborn child's father. If he maintains that the child is not his, the matter is brought before the people's tribunal for decision. If, after the child's birth, the putative father maintains that the child is not his, the matter is also determined by the people's tribunal, which is competent to compel the man, who it decides is the father of the child, to maintain the mother during the period of her incapacity and the child during childhood. In framing laws regulating the family relationships, the Soviet Government maintains that regard for the interests of the children has been given first place. In 1920 abortion was legalised through the Soviet Union. Instruction in contraception is given in suitable cases, through the maternity and infant welfare organisations.

CHILD WELFARE

The work of child welfare and juvenile welfare throughout the territory of the Soviet Government is co-ordinated in the Department of Child and Juvenile Welfare, of the People's Commissariat for Health, at Moscow. This department supervises medical inspection of school children, the care of defectives, the welfare of juvenile workers, physical culture, and other activities. Child welfare work was initiated in November 1917, when the first welfare centres were opened under the School Sanitary

Department; in 1918 this work was taken over by the People's Commissariat for Health. There is a model centre in Moscow which includes a children's surgery, children's general hospital, dietetic clinic, dental clinic, open-air school, sanatorium, tuberculosis dispensary, nursery school, clinic for mentally defective children, a medico-educational colony for morally defective children, and an institution for deaf and dumb children. A psychological clinic was opened in 1921. There are, in the whole of Russia, 157 children's surgeries, 92 school sanatoria, and 77 isolation sanatoria.

Pregnant women and nursing mothers are prohibited from working, in industrial undertakings, during the night, or overtime. Maternity leave on full pay, for eight weeks before and eight weeks after childbirth, is granted women engaged in manual work, and for six weeks before and after is granted women engaged in intellectual work. Nursing mothers are allowed half an hour's leisure, at intervals of three hours, for nursing their children. In case of miscarriage, manual workers are allowed three weeks' leave, and intellectual workers two weeks'. Orphan and destitute children are cared for in Government institutions, so far as these are available. According to the Commissariat of Education, there are some 278,000 orphan children in institutions and some 250,000 outside. A number of new homes and night shelters have been opened. All told, there are about 5000 children's homes in the whole of the republic. These homes are maintained chiefly by the local provinces and districts, receiving only a small grant from the central Government. The total of these allocations is, however, insufficient for the proper maintenance of the work. Industry forms the basis of training in the children's homes—first, as regards the children themselves: every child is expected to fit himself for attending to his own personal needs; second, as regards the community: every child is trained in handwork, agricultural work, and other activities.

To combat the evil of narcotism among children, the Commissariat of Education allocated a sum of money, in April 1925, to acquire two houses, one for a clinic in Moscow, and one for a colony (in the country), for the children of drug-takers. Each institution accommodated 30 children, and during the first year 141 children were admitted to the clinic, 77 of them being transferred to the colony or other institutions, while 23 escaped, and the remainder were still at the clinic at the end of the year.

EDUCATION

The supreme educational authority, the People's Commissariat for Education, controls not merely the schools and universities, but also the museums, State theatres, the Academy of Arts, the former Imperial Musical Society, and various other art and musical institutions, cinematograph theatres, and libraries. Education is nominally obligatory up to 14, and no private schools of any kind are permitted. A 'unified labour school' has superseded the various types of elementary and secondary schools of the pre-Revolution period. It has two grades, for children of from 8 to 12, and for children of from 12 to 16, respectively. In the first grade, the 'labour' instruction is directed to teaching the children to make their school self-supporting; in the second, it takes the form of technical work, conducted as part of the general industrial life of the country. Co-education has been adopted in all schools. Since 1922 (when the responsibility for maintaining elementary and secondary education was transferred to the local soviets) fees were authorised, but a certain minimum number of free places in every school is compulsory. The Government continues to make grants-in-aid.

There are about 4,960,513 children in the elementary grade, and 314,777 in the secondary grade. In addition, about 353,692 children receive their instruction in residential institutions, 75,739 attend kindergartens, and 129,921 are enrolled at other types of schools. Corporal punishment has been abolished in all schools, and, in many, self-government has been instituted. School excursions are used extensively as a means of broadening the instruction given in school. Special efforts are being made to improve the physical development of school children throughout the republic, and only those sports which are calculated to improve the children's physique are encouraged in the schools. Museums of sexual physiology and disease have been established, for school children, in Moscow and Leningrad (Petrograd).

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum legal age for employment is 14, and between 14 and 16 no worker is usually employed for more than 4 hours per day; the normal working hours for young persons between 16 and 18 are 6-per day. All juvenile workers are subject to

medical examination on entering employment, and once annually thereafter, before going on their annual leave, which is fixed by statute at two weeks. Their work may be varied as the result of the medical report, and when necessary they are sent to a sanatorium and their leave is extended. Official statistics show that, of the juvenile workers in the city of Moscow, 35 per cent. are physically defective, while, taking the whole province of Moscow, the percentage is 30. There are, in many of the towns, societies for promoting the health of juvenile workers, and Moscow has 250 such societies, with a membership of about 15,000. Inspectors of juvenile factory workers, nominated by factory or trade union groups of the Union of Communist Youth, and known as Social Aid Brothers and Sisters, exist to resist 'the exploitation of children in either small or large industrial families, or within their own families.' The average age of these inspectors is between 17 and 18 years, very few being over 20, and most of them have received an elementary education.

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile offenders under 14 are brought before a commission, the president of which is a member of the Ministry of Education, and treatment on medical and educational lines only is meted out to them. Similar treatment is given to children of from 14 to 16 years of age, but, in extreme cases, they may be referred to the Court for sentence. Children of from 16 to 18 are liable to come before the ordinary courts, but the sentences applicable to adults are reduced by one-third. The Court has a right to supersede any sentence on a child by placing him in a home for the mentally or morally defective, or by releasing him on probation, in the care of his parents.

Transcaucasian Socialist Federation of Soviet Republics [*Asia*]

Capital—Tiflis (Tbilisi)

The Transcaucasian Socialist Federation comprises the Armenian, Azerbaijan, and Georgian Socialist Soviet Republics, *pass.*

ARMENIAN SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLIC

(HYASDAN)

Capital—Erivan

Supplementary General Information. The population is estimated at 921,400, of whom about 85.9 per cent. are Armenians, 9.8 per cent. Tartars, and the remainder Russians and others, such as Yezidi Kurds. An estimate of the birth-rate, based on the recorded births during eight months of 1923, gives a rate of 19.09 per 1000, but this is probably below the true rate. The average Armenian family consists of four or five children. The predominating religion is that of the Armenian Church.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC. Laws are the same as in Russia (*ante*), but among the Armenian peasants, girls often marry at 13 or 14. Provision is made, by law, for institutions where abortions may be carried out, but there do not appear to be any such institutions in existence. The Armenian Church forbids the marriage of first cousins.

CHILD WELFARE. Child welfare work has been in progress since 1922, and women are being trained with a view to the development of the work, which is subsidised by the Government through the Commissariat for Health. The care of orphan and destitute children devolves upon the Commissariat for Education.

EDUCATION. Education is free and nominally compulsory between the ages of 5 and 14, and is maintained by the Government through the Commissariat for Education. The secondary stage in education lasts from 14 to 18 years of age, and students may proceed to the university of Erivan without payment. There are (1924) 623 elementary schools, 12 secondary schools, and 31 technical and trade schools. A series of farm colonies is projected.

EMPLOYMENT. The laws governing the employment of children and young persons are the same as in Russia, but are largely inoperative.

DELINQUENCY. The laws affecting juvenile delinquents follow those of Russia. Reformatories are maintained by the Government.

AZERBAIJAN SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLIC (*Asia*)

(AZERBAIJĀN)

Capital—Baku

Of the total population of 2,006,800, over 75 per cent. are Mohammedans. The social economy of the state and the conditions obtaining are similar to those of the neighbouring republic of Armenia, *q.v.*, *ante*.

EDUCATION. There are (1924) 1165 elementary schools, 51 secondary schools, and 53 technical and trade schools.

GEORGIAN SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLIC (*Asia*)

(SAKARTVÉLO)

Capital—Tiflis (Tbilisi)

Georgia is the chief state of the Transcaucasian Federation. The social economy of the state is virtually the same as in Russia, and conditions are similar to those of the neighbouring republic of Armenia, *q.v.*, *ante*.

EDUCATION. There are (1924) 64 kindergartens, 1914 elementary schools, and 95 technical and trade schools.

CHILD WELFARE. Child welfare work, apart from the Government protection of orphans and abandoned and destitute children, has been carried out by foreign missions such as the American Red Cross, the British Save the Children Fund, and Armenian (Lord Mayor's) Fund, and the Italian *Unione Italiana di Assistenza all'Infanzia* (Save the Children Fund) and Red Cross. The Georgian Red Cross maintains orphanages in which children are cared for, educated, and trained in industry. There is a Georgian Children's Aid Society, and the municipal hospital at Tiflis has a children's ward with 100 beds, and a maternity ward with 50 beds.

Turkoman Socialist Soviet Republic [*Asia*]

The Turkoman Socialist Soviet Republic, created in September 1924, comprises a small portion of the former republic of Khorezm, *q.v.*, and part of Turkestan.

Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic [Europe]

Capital—Khar'kov

Supplementary General Information. The great mass of the people belong to the Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The law of marriage and divorce is virtually the same as in Russia, *q.v.*

CHILD WELFARE

All child welfare work is administered by the Government, either through the People's Commissariats of Health and Education, or through the Ukrainian Red Cross. For dependent children, there are 566 boarding institutions and 240 other institutions, with 10,524 and 2110 children respectively, maintained by the central Government. In addition, about 640,000 children are cared for in institutions maintained by the provincial Governments. There are also 41 children's colonies and communes with about 13,000 children. Further, there are 39 asylums for the temporary accommodation of children abandoned in the street, with a normal complement of about 2570 children. For a note on waifs and strays in the Ukraine, see *The International Year Book of Child Care and Protection* (1924), page 289.

EDUCATION

Education is obligatory on all children between the ages of 7 and 14, but school attendance may begin in the kindergarten section, at the age of 3. The kindergarten course operates in all children's homes, crèches, and other institutions, as well as in day schools. The primary course extends from 7 to 14 years of age, beyond which are courses in industry and agriculture, arts and sciences. There are about 20,000 primary schools, while the higher schools (including factory schools and long-term courses for youths who have entered industrial life without receiving systematic education) number about 1200. In 1927, the Commissariat of Education passed a resolution permitting the establishment of private elementary and secondary schools under Government supervision.

EMPLOYMENT

No child under the age of 14 may be employed in industry, and the employment of children over that age is subject to similar restrictions as those which obtain in Soviet Russia, *q.v.*

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile offenders are tried in special courts, before specially appointed judges, who may be either men or women. Those found guilty of committing or liable to commit offences are sent to special colonies where, in addition to ordinary education, they are taught handicrafts, gardening, etc.

Uzbek Socialist Soviet Republic [*Asia*]

The republic of Bokhara and the greater part of that of Khorezm were united to form the Uzbek Socialist Soviet Republic in September 1924. It is estimated (1924) that only 5.8 per cent. of the total population is literate.

BOKHARAN PEOPLE'S SOVIET REPUBLIC [*Asia*]

(BUKHĀRĀ)

Capital—Bokhara

The area of the Bokharan Soviet Republic is 79,000 square miles, and the population is about 3,000,000, of whom about 20 per cent. are nomads. The population in the lowlands suffers severely from sand-storms and from malaria. Women occupy a low position in the social scale, and children bear a share in some of the industries, notably agriculture and the manufacture of cotton, silks, etc. The religion is Mohammedan, and the only schools are those which are attached to the mosques, and these are of an elementary nature.

NATIONAL SOVIET REPUBLIC OF KHOREZM [*Asia*]

(KHIVA)

Capital—Khiva

The area of the Soviet Republic of Khorezm is 24,000 square miles, and the population is about 519,000. The people are partly nomadic, the religion is Mohammedan, and there are schools of an

elementary character attached to the mosques. Children take part in the domestic industries, such as embroidering of cloth, silk, and leather, and in carpet-weaving.

White Russia Socialist Soviet Republic

[*Europe*]

Capital—Minsk

The social system of White Russia is, in all essentials, the same as in Soviet Russia, but no detailed data as to conditions of child life are available.

Saar Territory [*Europe*]

Chief Town—Sarrebuck

THE territory of the Saar Basin is governed by a Commission of the League of Nations. The area covered is 751 square miles, and the population is 657,870. The average number of births per marriage is 2.

EDUCATION

The social system of the former German régime is, in the main, continued, and the territory is well provided with schools.

EMPLOYMENT

The League of Nations has made orders regulating the hours of work of children (over 14), young persons, and women.

Republic of Salvador

[*Central America*]

(REPÚBLICA DE EL SALVADOR)

Capital—San Salvador

THE republic of Salvador covers an area of 13,176 square miles, and has a population estimated at 1,582,000, most of whom are of aboriginal or mixed race. The birth-rate calcu-

lated on this figure is (1923) 35·9 per 1000 of the population, and about 59 per cent. of the births are illegitimate. The infantile mortality rate is 120·8 per 1000 births. Registration of births and of viable still-births is compulsory within 15 days.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

Civil marriage is legal, but the Roman Catholic Church, which is the dominating faith, retains much influence over the state of matrimony. (See page 576.) The minimum ages for marriage are 16 for males and 14 for females. The marriage rate is, however, low, and non-legal unions are common. Under a Decree of 1923, subventions from public funds are denied any school whose statutes prohibit the attendance of illegitimate children.

CHILD WELFARE

Child welfare work is of recent development, and there are 7 centres (*gotas de leche*) in operation in the principal towns, while one other is (January 1925) about to be opened. There are maternity wards and children's wards in 14 hospitals, and an additional children's ward is about to be opened in the *Sara Asistio*; there are also 2 crèches (in the cities of San Salvador and San Miguel), and 4 children's homes. National health and strength competitions are held, at which prizes are offered for the best children, and a national 'children's day' is observed annually on 25th December for the encouragement of official and private activities for the welfare of children. Under a Government insurance scheme, an allowance is payable to mothers during six weeks before and four weeks after confinement, provided that no work is done, during that period, which might impair the health of either mother or child.

EDUCATION

Elementary education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 14, and is free, while Government fellowships afford poor students opportunities for further education without fee. There are (1924) 204 urban schools (elementary) for boys and 204 for girls, 6 kindergartens, 61 mixed urban schools, 216 mixed rural schools, and 42 evening schools. The aggregate enrolment is 44,791, the average attendance being 30,074. In addition there are 4727 pupils enrolled at private schools registered with the Department of Education.

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum age for employment in industry is 12 years, but no child under 15 may be employed unless he has completed the elementary school course. No child under 15 and no female of any age may be employed in industry between 7 P.M. and 5 A.M. The republic is a member of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations, but does not appear to have ratified the conventions dealing with juvenile employment.

Republic of San Marino [*Europe*]

Capital—San Marino

THE area of the republic of San Marino is 38 square miles, and the population is 12,027. The Roman Catholic religion prevails.

EDUCATION

There are several elementary schools and 1 high school, the diplomas of which are recognised by the Italian universities.

Republic of Santo Domingo

[*West Indies*]

(REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA)

THE republic of Santo Domingo covers an area of about 19,332 square miles, and has a population (census of 1920) of 897,405. Roman Catholicism is the State religion. The republic was admitted to the League of Nations on 23rd September 1924.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

Generally speaking, marriage is subject to Canon Law, *q.v.* A new civil marriage law was promulgated on 19th November 1924, but no details have been received up to the time of going to press.

CHILD WELFARE

Child welfare work is in its infancy, but courses in domestic hygiene and the care of infants were inaugurated in 1923 at Santo Domingo and at Puerto Plata. Instruction is given both in schools and, by itinerant nurses, in families, and the work is under the direction of the Red Cross.

EDUCATION

Elementary education is compulsory and free, and is maintained by the communes with Government aid. There are about 1000 public schools (of which only 6 are secondary), with a total enrolment of about 105,000. The system of public education is undergoing revision, and it is proposed to introduce some form of manual training or agricultural instruction into the school curriculum. There are several private schools and a university.

Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes [*Europe*]

(KRALJEVINA SRBA, HRVATA I SLOVENACA—YUGOSLAVIA)

Capital—Belgrade (Beograd)

THE kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes comprises the former kingdoms of Serbia and Montenegro, the triune kingdom of Croatia-Slavonia-Dalmatia, parts of the former Hungary proper, Slovenia, and Bosnia-Herzegovina. The total area is 96,134 square miles, and the population (census of 1921) is 12,017,323. As to religions, see under 'Marriage, etc.,' *post*.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The estate of marriage is governed principally by religious canons, though civil marriage has been introduced. The State religion is Serbian-Orthodox (professed by about 47 per cent. of the population), which admits divorce for adultery and recog-

nises *legitimatío per subsequens matrimonium*. As to the Roman Catholic Church (adherents about 39 per cent. of the population), see page 576. There are also about 11 per cent. Mohammedans, as to whose marriage laws see page 580. Serbian custom prohibits the marriage not only of cousins, but of persons related, however distantly, by *kumstvo* (i.e. the relationship subsisting between the 'best man' at a wedding and the bridegroom, or between godparents and godchildren), or by *probratimstvo* (i.e. eternal brotherhood, sworn between young men and recognised by the Church as indissoluble). Among the Montenegrins, betrothals often take place in early childhood.

CHILD WELFARE

Child welfare, in the modern sense, is a development of the period following the World War. In 1919 and subsequent years, great sympathy was felt in Great Britain and the United States for the distress under which the children were suffering, and various relief efforts were initiated on their behalf. Among them were the Serbian Relief Fund of Great Britain and the Serbian Child Welfare Association of America, while the American Relief Administration and the British Save the Children Fund also extended their help to Serbia. Moreover, a children's hospital—still the only one in the kingdom—was founded by Dr. Katherine S. Macphail, at Belgrade, in 1919, and is maintained partly by the Save the Children Fund and other voluntary supports, and partly by a Government subsidy. In 1921, a voluntary national committee for the relief of children was founded at Belgrade, to serve as a link between foreign organisations and the Government departments dealing with children, and in the same year a Government department for the protection of children was established under the Ministry of Social Welfare. The functions of this department include the securing of adequate physical and mental education for all children, the collection of statistics, the inquiry into the causes of infantile mortality, etc., the revision of laws affecting children, the supervision of institutions and the co-ordination of philanthropic and official work on behalf of children. The national Red Cross Society (*Glasnik Crvenog-Krsta Srba, Hrvata i Slovenaca*, 21 Simina Ulica, Beograd [Belgrade]) engages in health and child welfare propaganda, and held its first 'Red Cross Day' in 1923, and there is a national committee of the Save the Children

International Union (*Narodni Odbor za pomoč detzi v Kraljevina*, 40a Nemanjina Ulica, Beograd [Belgrade]). An employed woman has the right to cease work on presenting a medical certificate that she is likely to be confined within two months, and she must not work for two months after confinement. During these four months she receives benefit under the Workers' Sickness Insurance Act. Employers must afford facilities for nursing mothers to nurse their child during working hours, and the larger undertakings must provide crèches.

EDUCATION

Elementary education is free and compulsory. There are about 6000 public elementary schools, with some 800,000 pupils, and about 140 secondary schools, with about 56,000 pupils. There are also 32 training colleges, 22 commercial schools, and other special schools. There are 3 universities.

EMPLOYMENT

Children under 14 may not be employed in industrial undertakings. No young person under 16 may be employed for more than 8 hours per day, and the Minister of Social Affairs is competent to reduce the hours of work in certain occupations. No woman and no male under 18 may be employed at night (subject to certain exceptions). The kingdom is a member of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations, and has ratified the conventions relating to minimum age for employment in industry and at sea, but (January 1928) not that relating to agriculture.

DELINQUENCY

Children's courts have not yet been established, but the question is engaging the attention of the authorities. The provision of institutions for juvenile offenders is inadequate, but it is proposed to establish reformatories, with facilities for education and for occupational training, to admit juveniles up to 18 years of age. No child under 12 may be convicted in a court of law, but must be handed over to his parents or guardians for punishment.

Kingdom of Siam [*Asia*]

(SAYAM—MUANG-THAI)

Capital—Bangkok

THE area of the kingdom of Siam is 194,580 square miles. The first census of the whole country was taken in 1909. The revised census figures for 1919-20 gave a population of 9,207,355. The estimated population is (1926) 9,831,000, of whom the majority are Siamese, Laos, Chinese Malays, and Cambodians. The prevailing religion is Buddhism.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

Polygamy is permitted, but is common only among the upper classes; the first wife is recognised as head of the household. Divorce may be obtained for gross cruelty and desertion.

CHILD WELFARE

The Siamese Red Cross maintains (since 1924) a child welfare centre in Bangkok, to which is attached a school for visiting nurses.

EDUCATION

Elementary education has recently been made compulsory and free, and is maintained partly by the Government and partly by the local authorities. There are (1925) 343 Government schools (including 236 secondary departments), with about 48,000 pupils, and 65 technical departments, with about 1100 pupils. There are also 4707 schools maintained by local authorities (about 530,000 pupils), and 573 private schools (about 28,000 pupils), many of the latter being connected with American, French, and English missions.

EMPLOYMENT

There are no laws regarding child labour, but, apparently, employment of children is not very common, except in the agricultural districts at certain times in the year, when children are employed to gather in the crops. There is a State system of vocational training. Slavery, once common, was finally abolished in 1905, but forced labour is still exacted in certain circumstances.

Siam is a member of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations, but has not yet ratified the conventions relating to juvenile employment.

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile offenders are committed to special institutions, where they are taught trades.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

The principal voluntary efforts for children, or including the welfare of children within their scope, are the Siamese Red Cross, Sapakachara, Bangkok, and the Rajini Orphanage. There are special departments for children in nearly every hospital.

LEGISLATION

The principal laws affecting children are the Law on Private Schools, and the Law on Elementary Education.

Kingdom of Spain

[*Europe, Africa*]

(ESPAÑA)

Capital—Madrid

THE kingdom of Spain, including the Balearic and Canary Islands and Ceuta (Africa), covers an area of 194,800 square miles, and has a population (census of 1920) of 21,347,335. The birth-rate is 30.41 per 1000 of the population. The whole population adhere to the Roman Catholic faith, except about 30,000 who are Protestants, Jews, and Rationalists.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The ecclesiastical courts of the Roman Catholic Church have exclusive cognisance in matrimonial causes, and marriage is indissoluble. (See page 576.) The minimum ages are 16 for males and 14 for females.

CHILD WELFARE

The first infant consultation centre in Spain was founded by

Vidal Solares, in the year 1890, but child welfare work, in the modern interpretation of the term, may be said to have begun with the passing of the Children's Protection Law of 1904, which laid down comprehensive regulations for the moral and physical care of children under 10. Under this Law, such children, whether they are put out to nurse, or are sent to a crèche, school, workshop, or other institution, become subject to supervision by the State, and parents and guardians who shall dispose of their children in any of the ways mentioned are compelled to give notice thereof, within three days, to a local commission appointed for the purpose, while the superintendents of foundling hospitals are similarly bound to give notice of all children admitted. The powers conferred by this Law include the supervision of wet nurses and of institutions, inquiry into the causes of vagrancy among children under 10, and supervision under the Labour Laws as affecting such children. The regulations for the licensing of wet nurses are stringent: no woman can be so licensed unless she gives information to the local commission as to her age, place of birth, and marital condition, the state of her health, her moral conduct, and as to the birth of her child, showing that it is between 6 and 10 months old, and can well be suckled by another woman. Moreover, if married, she must secure her husband's consent to her acting as a wet nurse. No woman from a lying-in, or any other hospital, may act as a wet nurse without a special medical certificate. Regulations, made under the foregoing Law in 1908, define the protection of children as including the protection and safeguarding of expectant mothers, official inquiry as to ill-treatment of children, the care of morally-neglected children, the 'fatherly correction' (*corrección paternal*) of unruly, incorrigible, and delinquent children, and the creation of an international league for the promotion of child welfare. These Regulations also provide for a Central Child Welfare Council (*Consejo Superior de Protección a la Infancia*) and for provincial commissions (*Juntas Provinciales*) in the principal town of every province. The functions of the Central Child Welfare Council and of the provincial commissions are elaborated in the Royal Decree of 25th July 1911, which, *inter alia*, authorises the establishment of a National Institute of Mothercraft and Puericulture (*Instituto Nacional de Maternología y Puericultura*). A campaign against infantile mortality (*Lucha contra Mortalidad Infantil*) has been initiated as a permanent institution in various parts of the kingdom, mainly at the instance of the League of Catholic Ladies, functioning

through dispensaries, ante-natal clinics, infant welfare centres, etc. Moreover, no woman who is employed in any public or private industrial or commercial undertaking (including teachers, inspectors, and other officials under the Ministry of Education) may work during the six weeks subsequent to her confinement, and all such women have the right, subject to the production of a medical certificate, to leave, for the four weeks preceding confinement. Benefits are paid during the whole period, sufficient to meet the needs of full and healthy maintenance for mother and child, the cost being met out of public funds through a system of insurance, except in the case of Ministry of Education employees, who are granted full pay during maternity leave. Should she be nursing her child, on returning to work, the mother is allowed half an hour twice a day, during working hours, for this purpose. School children are subject to medical examination, and medical aid is gratuitously available for necessitous cases. The Spanish Red Cross, which has collaborated with the Save the Children International Union since 1920, became formally affiliated to the Union in 1927.

EDUCATION

Education is compulsory between the ages of 6 and (since 1923) 14, and is free to the poor. The public and primary schools have been supported by the Government since 1902, and the Royal Decree of that year regulates all schools, whether belonging to a corporation or to private persons, whether self-supporting or in receipt of Government or municipal grants. It requires schools to be authorised by Government authority, and provides for their periodic inspection, for the enforcement of rules respecting sanitation and discipline, and for the appointment of properly qualified teachers. There are 25,848 public schools and 5942 private schools, the total number of pupils being about 3,000,000. Secondary education is provided in 'institutions' or middle-class schools, of which there are 60 all told, with about 52,500 pupils. The Government also supports various special schools, including agricultural and arts and crafts schools. Many of the schools are attached to religious orders. There are 9 universities.

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum age for employment in industry is 14. Spain is a member of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations, and the Government has approved the ratification of the

international conventions with regard to minimum ages for employment in industry and in agriculture; that relating to employment at sea has actually been ratified.

DELINQUENCY

The patronage and paternal correction section (*sección de patronato y corrección paternal*) of the Central Child Welfare Council and its provincial sub-commission is charged with the supervision of delinquent children and the institutions (mostly voluntary) to which they are committed. Juvenile offenders (under 15) are brought before special courts, which are also under the supervision of the above-mentioned body, composed of a presiding magistrate and two assistant honorary magistrates, who may be of either sex and must be over 21 years of age, while preference is given to persons who are married and have children. The court sits *in camera*, and no report of the proceedings, nor any portrait of the offender, may be published in the press. Delinquents may be committed to an institution, fined, or released on probation.

LEGISLATION

The principal statutes and ordinances relating to children are as follows:

- Ley de Protección a la Infancia, 12 agosto 1904. (Deals with the physical and moral welfare of children under 10.)
- Reglamento de la Ley del 12 de agosto 1904, 24 enero 1908. (Detailed regulations for the carrying out of the Children's Protection Act, of 12th August 1904.)
- Real Decreto reorganizando los trabajos del Consejo Superior y de las Juntas provinciales y locales, 25 julio 1911. (Reorganises the work of the Central Councils and the Provincial Commissions for the Protection of Children and the Suppression of Mendicancy.)
- Real Orden reglamentando las exhibiciones cinematográficas en los espectáculos públicos, 27 noviembre 1912. (Regulates cinematograph entertainments and public performances.)
- Real Orden reproduciendo los disposiciones dictados en 27 de noviembre de 1912, sobre las exhibiciones cinematográficas en los espectáculos públicos, 31 diciembre 1913. (Emphasises and further enforces the Decree of 27th November 1912.)
- Ley autorizando al Gobierno para publicar una ley sobre Organización y atribuciones de los Tribunales para Niños, 2 agosto 1918. (Empowers the Government to promulgate a law concerning the organisation and powers of juvenile courts.)
- Ley sobre Organización y atribuciones de los Tribunales para Niños, 25 noviembre 1918. (Law concerning the organisation and powers of juvenile courts.)

Reglamento Provisional para la aplicación de la Ley de 2 de agosto 1918, 10 julio 1919. (Detailed regulations as to procedure in children's courts.)

The Civil Code, which came into force on 1st May 1889, contains various provisions relating to children, and the Education Law of 17th July 1857, and the Labour Laws of 26th June 1878, 13th March 1900, and 21st October 1903, should also be noted.

Territory of Ifni [*Africa*]

The territory of Ifni covers an area of about 965 square miles, and has a population of about 20,000, but no information as to the conditions of children is available.

Colony, Protectorate, and Territory of Rio di Oro [*Africa*]

Capital—Rio di Oro

The colony of Rio di Oro covers an area of about 65,500 square miles; the protectorate, about 34,700 square miles; and the occupied territory, about 9000 square miles. The population, which has not been enumerated, is mostly of Arab and Berber races, and Mohammedan in religion, but no specific information as to conditions of child life is available.

Colonies of Spanish Guinea [*Africa*]

Capital—Santa Isabel

The colonies of Spanish Guinea comprise the district of Rio Muni on the mainland (about 9470 square miles), and the islands of Fernando P6o, Annobon, Corisco, Great Elobey, and Little Elobey, aggregating 795 square miles in area, with a population of about 16,000. The natives are a mixed negro race of Bantu stock, and the majority are still in a state of savagery.

EDUCATION

Educational work is carried on by Roman Catholic and American Presbyterian missions.

Tetuan Territory [*Africa*]

(TETTÁWAN)

Chief Town—Tetuan

The Spanish territory in Morocco, in the vicinity of the port of Tetuan, covers an area of about 8280 square miles, and has a population estimated at 50,000 (Tetuan, 30,000, of whom 1000 are Europeans). General conditions are much the same as in French Morocco, *q.v.*

EDUCATION

The Spanish Government maintains numerous schools.

Kingdom of Sweden [*Europe*]

(SVERIGE)

Capital—Stockholm

THE kingdom of Sweden covers an area of 173,035 square miles, and has a population of (1924) 6,005,759, of whom about 725,000 are children under 16. The birth-rate (excluding still-births) is (1920) 23.61 per 1000 of the population, and in the last year for which statistics of illegitimate and still-births have been published (1917) the rates were 14.94 and 2.32 per cent. of total births respectively. The infantile mortality rate is 55 per 1000 births. Births (including still-births) are compulsorily registrable within 3 days. Infant vaccination is compulsory. The predominating religion is that of the Lutheran Protestant Church.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum legal age for marriage is 21 for males and 18 for females. Divorce may be obtained for any one of the following causes: deep and lasting antagonism between the parties, neglect on the husband's part to support his wife and children, neglect of marital duties on the part of the wife, living apart for three years, or for two years without giving any reason, bigamy, adultery, for having venereal disease in a communicable form, for insanity lasting

for three years without reasonable hope of recovery, for attempted murder of one party by the other, or for serious injury, for sentence of penal servitude for three years, or other serious punishment. In the latter case, if the sentence is for a less period, the court may grant divorce at the request of either party. Illegitimate children are under the supervision of Boards for the Care of Children, which appoint a special guardian (*barnavårdsman*) for every such child, to advise the mother and to see that the father fulfils his responsibilities. It is the duty of both parents to maintain and educate an illegitimate child up to the age of 16, and, in certain cases, up to a maximum age of 18. It is an offence against the Penal Code to expose for sale or to distribute any objects having for their purpose the limitation of families.

CHILD WELFARE

Child welfare work has been in progress since the beginning of the century. Since 1902, neglected and morally deficient children have been under the control of the Boards for the Care of Children, which have the power to remove such children from the care of their parents and to place them in an institution. In the same year a law was passed with regard to foster-children. In 1924, however, a new law was passed to co-ordinate practically all work for children in each community. The Board for the Care of Children acts as a Juvenile Court for children up to the age of 18, controls foster-children up to 14 years of age, and supports destitute children who must be removed from their homes; it receives a Government grant. *Pari passu* with the coming into force of the Act, State inspection of the care of children was organized. Every woman employed in industrial undertakings has the right to leave for two weeks before confinement and is prohibited from working for six weeks thereafter, except in certain cases in which the period may be reduced. The care of needy children who are supported in their own homes is in the hands of the Boards of Guardians, assisted by grants from the County Councils and from the State, but there is also a large number of private institutions. Since 1919, when new legislation was introduced to reorganise poor relief, assistance has been given as far as possible in the homes of the people, and children who cannot be assisted in their own homes are either boarded out in private families or maintained in special children's homes. Boarded-out children of below school age are supervised by the medical authorities.

EDUCATION

Education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 14. It is free in the elementary schools and in the universities. Small fees are chargeable in the secondary schools, but these are always remitted in the case of poor pupils. The educational system is maintained by the Government. The elementary schools comprise 25,692 'teachers' groups' (*läraravdelningar*) and 30,019 classes (*undervisningsavdelningar*), with an aggregate of 705,454 children. The Government secondary schools are linked up with the elementary schools, after three years in which a pupil may pass on to a secondary school. Alternatively, a pupil may stay for six years at a primary school and then may pass to a communal middle school, which prepares him for the examination which admits to Government employment. There are also many special schools and 2 universities.

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum age for employment is 12, but in the larger industrial institutions it is 13 for boys and 14 for girls. Moreover, no young person under 18 may (with certain exceptions) be employed unless he has passed through the elementary stage in education, and a child over 13 who is eligible for employment must be allowed, by his employer, adequate time within working hours to pursue an educational continuation course. No child under 15 may be employed in a mine or a quarry, nor in any work where there is danger of accident, or of any condition which might have an injurious effect on him physically, mentally, or morally. No child under 13 may work for more than 6 hours per day. A child or young person employed as a messenger must be allowed an interval of 11 hours between one day and the next, and must not work between 10 P.M. and 5 A.M. As a general rule, no child or young person may be employed between 7 P.M. and 6 A.M. As to street trading there is no absolute limit, but boys under 14 and girls under 15 must not work between 8 P.M. and 8 A.M., nor on Sundays or religious festivals; nor may they sell papers, flowers, etc., in public buildings. No boy under 14 or girl under 15 may take part in acrobatic performances, street singing, playing, etc., and permission to take part in theatrical performances is subject to special application to the magistrates. Employed children over 12 are included in the National Insurance scheme. Sweden is a member of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations, and

legislation is (January 1928) in progress in accordance with the convention relating to a minimum age for employment in industry; legislation with regard to minimums in agriculture and at sea has been passed.

DELINQUENCY

The Board for the Care of Children (see under 'Child Welfare,' *ante*) is the Juvenile Court, dealing with delinquents up to 18 years of age, who are subject to a modified system of punishment. If the sentence in the case of an adult would have been punishment by fine, or imprisonment, or penal servitude up to 2 years, the juvenile is committed, instead, to a detention home, where the treatment is mainly educational. The minimum age for imprisonment is 15, and the death penalty does not exist.

LEGISLATION

Among the principal laws relating to children are the following:—

- Förordning angående biograföreställningar den 22 juni 1911. (Regulation concerning cinematograph performances. No child under 15 may attend a cinematograph performance not licensed for children, nor any performance after 8 P.M., unless accompanied by his parents.)
- Lag om arbetarskydd den 29 juni 1912. (Workmen's law—covers employed children.)
- Lag om försäkring för olycksfall i arbete den 17 juni 1916. (Law of insurance against industrial accidents—covers employed children.)
- Lag om barn utom äktenakap den 14 juni 1917. (Law of illegitimate children.)
- Lag om adoption den 14 juni 1917. (Adoption law.)
- Lag om fattigvården den 14 juni 1918. (Poor law; deals, *inter alia*, with children supported in their own homes.)
- Lag om barn i äktenakap den 11 juni 1920. (Law of legitimate children—defines parents' responsibilities.)
- Lag om makes underhållsskyldighet mot andra makens barn den 11 juni 1920. (Provides for the support of the children of one partner to a marriage, by the other partner.)
- Lag om samballets den 6 juni 1924. (Deals with the care of foster-children, delinquent and morally-neglected children, and destitute children educated outside their homes.)

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

The following are among the principal voluntary efforts for the welfare of children:—

- Barnkrubbeföreningen, Stockholm. (Day Nurseries Association.)
- Centralkommittén för Stockholms arbetsstugor, Stockholm. (Central Committee for the Stockholm 'handicraft cottages'.)

- Föreningen Barnens Dag, Stockholm. (Children's Day Society—provides funds, by means of entertainments, etc., for giving country holidays to poor children.)
- Föreningen för Skollovskolonier, Stockholm, and elsewhere. (School Holidays Colonies Association.)
- Föreningen Mjölkdroppen, Stockholm. (The 'Milk-drop' Society—provides milk for infants and for nursing mothers.)
- Föreningen Rädde Barnen, 7^b, Brahegatan, Stockholm. (Swedish Save the Children Fund, affiliated to the Save the Children International Union of Geneva.)
- Svenska Fattigvårdsförbundets Barnvårdsutskott, Stockholm. (Swedish Poor Law Children's Association—works for the development of the care of children.)
- Svenska Röda Korset, Stockholm. (Swedish Red Cross.)

Swiss Confederation [*Europe*]

(SCHWEIZ—SUISSE—SVIZZERA)

Federal Capital—Bern (Berne)

THE Swiss Confederation comprises 22 cantons, each of which is a sovereign state, save in so far as it has ceded its rights to the Federal Government. The total area is 15,975 square miles, with a population of (1922) 3,891,200, of whom 1,082,500 are children aged 15 and under. The live birth-rate for the whole confederation is (1922) 19·6 per 1000, and the infantile mortality rate is 69·6. Still-births are 28·4 per 1000 total births. The illegitimate live birth-rate is 37·1 per 1000, the illegitimate infantile mortality rate 128 per 1000 live births, and the still birth-rate is 54·3 per 1000 total illegitimate births. Figures for the constituent cantons are given in the following table:—

| Canton. | Population. | Live birth-rate per 1000 of population. | Infantile mortality rate per 1000 live births. | Total still-births per 1000 births. | Illegitimate still-births per 1000 births. |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|---|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| Aargau (Argovie) | 240,776 | 23·3 | 68·00 | 28 | 102 |
| { Appenzell I.-Rh. (Int.) | 55,354 | 17·7 | 73·00 | 39 | ... |
| { Appenzell A.-Rh. (Ext.) | 14,614 | 26·0 | 123·00 | 42 | ... |
| { Basel-Land (Bale-C.) | 82,390 | 21·3 | 50·00 | 25 | 58 |
| { Basel-Stadt (Bale-V.) | 141,855 | 12·7 | 40·00 | 75 | 67 |
| Bern (Berne) | 674,394 | 22·4 | 62·00 | 34 | 57 |

| Canton. | Population. | Live birth-rate per 1000 of population. | Infantile mortality rate per 1000 live births. | Total still-births per 1000 births. | Illegitimate still-births per 1000 births. |
|--------------------------------|-------------|---|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| Fribourg (Freiburg) . . . | 143,955 | 27.6 | 113.00 | 25 | 21 |
| Genève (Genf) . . . | 163,440 | 11.7 | 90.28 | 30 | ... |
| Glarus (Glaris) . . . | 33,834 | 21.0 | 74.00 | 41 | ... |
| Graubünden (Grisons) . . . | 119,854 | 22.8 | 89.00 | 23 | 56 |
| Luzern (Lucerne) . . . | 177,073 | 23.1 | 78.00 | 26 | 58 |
| Neuchâtel (Neuenburg) | 127,382 | 14.3 | 71.00 | 34 | 26 |
| Nidwalden (Unterwalden-le-Bas) | 13,596 | 27.7 | 88.00 | 11 | ... |
| Obwalden (Unterwalden-le-Haut) | 17,567 | 26.1 | 87.00 | 11 | ... |
| St. Gallen (St. Gall) . . . | 295,543 | 21.3 | 74.00 | 26 | 61 |
| Schaffhausen (Schaffhouse) | 50,428 | 21.1 | 68.00 | 21 | 60 |
| Schwyz . . . | 59,731 | 22.8 | 74.00 | 21 | 34 |
| Solothurn (Soleure) . . . | 130,617 | 25.6 | 72.00 | 25 | 71 |
| Thurgau (Thurgovie) . . . | 135,933 | 19.6 | 64.00 | 34 | 63 |
| Ticino (Tessin) . . . | 152,256 | 20.6 | 121.00 | 28 | 58 |
| Uri . . . | 23,973 | 28.4 | 101.00 | 23 | 71 |
| Valais (Wallis) . . . | 128,246 | 29.1 | 117.00 | 16 | 17 |
| Vaud (Waadt) . . . | 317,498 | 18.3 | 66.00 | 33 | 34 |
| Zug (Zoug) . . . | 31,569 | 21.6 | 77.00 | 25 | ... |
| Zürich (Zurich) . . . | 538,602 | 16.8 | 58.00 | 35 | 57 |

Registration of births and of still-births (after 6 months' pregnancy) is compulsory within three days. Infant vaccination is compulsory in most of the cantons. Of the total population, 2,230,597 are (1922) Protestants, 1,585,311 Roman Catholics, 20,979 Jews, and 43,433 belong to other sects.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum legal age for marriage is 18 for males and 17 for females, subject to the consent of parent or guardian, up to the ages of 20 and 18 respectively. Marriage is subject to civil law only. The principal impediments are consanguinity and insanity. The principal grounds for divorce, subject to slight variations in the various cantons, are adultery, attempted murder of one spouse by the other, criminal mode of life, wilful desertion, and incurable mental disease. So far as the Roman Catholic population is concerned, reference should be made to page 576. The disposition

of the children of a divorced or separated couple is left in the discretion of the judge. Under the Federal Civil Code, a child born out of wedlock is legitimised by the subsequent intermarriage of his parents, whether or not a formal declaration of paternity is made. Moreover, the child of a father and mother who were betrothed, but whose marriage could not take place on account of the decease of one of the parties, may be legitimised at the request of the surviving parent or of the child himself. The offspring of an adulterous or incestuous marriage cannot, however, be legitimised. A mother may sue for indemnity from the father of her illegitimate child, including the cost of maintaining and educating the child until he is 18 years of age. Illegitimate children take the mother's surname, acquire her civil rights, and have the same relationship to her relatives as if they were legitimate; on legitimation, however, they take their name and rights and relationships from the father. There is no Federal legislation against the teaching or practice of methods of birth-control, but in certain cantons the public advocacy of such methods is forbidden.

CHILD WELFARE

The country is liberally supplied with organisations and institutions for the promotion of child welfare, in which the people of the Confederation have taken a leading place among the nations of the world. Juvenile welfare boards have been established by some of the cantons and communes, but the care of children rests very largely on private initiative assisted by communal grants. The principal voluntary organisation, which operates throughout the whole country, is the Pro Juventute Foundation of the Swiss Benevolent Society, the aim of which is both to do practical work of its own in the sphere of the care for the young, and to further the endeavours of kindred institutions. It covers also the care for mothers, especially legal and moral help for the unmarried mother. The work of the Foundation is so arranged as to follow each year a special purpose in Switzerland in triennial series. Thus, in three consecutive years, it concentrates on (1) care for mothers and infants, (2) for school children, and (3) for those of school-leaving age. Moreover, the Foundation aims at co-operation between the various existing organisations engaged in the care of the young, and uses its influence in the direction of co-operation between local organisations with kindred aims.

Federal law secures periods of leave to women employees in factories, etc., before and after confinement. Before confinement, the woman may cease work immediately on giving notice; afterwards, she is entitled to 6 weeks' leave in transport undertakings, and 8 weeks in factories. This also applies where the child has died within six weeks of birth, or where it was still-born after six months' pregnancy.

The responsibility for orphaned and neglected children falls upon the communal authority, except in cases where a special guardianship commission has been appointed, but there are many private orphanages. A permanent official guardian may be appointed for any child, at the charge of the commune. Further, dependent children may be either maintained in a public or private institution, or boarded out. The poor-law authorities make allowances from public funds to needy widows and deserted mothers with children to support. The adoption of children is strictly regulated by the Civil Code. Only persons who have reached the age of 40 and have no legitimate descendants may adopt a child, who must be at least 18 years younger than the adopter. Moreover, the adoptee's own consent or, if he is a minor, that of his parents or guardians, must be secured, and the adoption must be recorded in an authentic document, inscribed in the registry of births.

The Swiss have shown generous interest in the welfare of children of other lands. In 1918 was founded the *Schweizer Kinderhilfskomitee* (*Comité suisse de secours aux enfants*) under the patronage of the Federal Council, and this committee devoted itself to foreign relief and to giving hospitality, in Switzerland, to necessitous foreign children. On 6th January 1920 the committee became one of the founder-members (with the *Comité Internationale de la Croix-Rouge*, of Geneva, and the Save the Children Fund, of London) of the *Union Internationale de secours aux Enfants* (Save the Children International Union), which has its seat at Geneva, and now has over 50 affiliated and associated committees in 41 different countries.

Under a projected revision of the Federal Penal Code, which has been in progress for several years, and is not yet (February 1928) complete, it would become a penal offence for any person entrusted with the charge of a child or young person under the age of 16 to ill-treat, neglect, or handle such child or young person in any way that might injure his health or retard his development. Moreover, it would be an offence to overstrain the bodily or mental

strength of a child or young person whether through 'egoism, self-interest, or malice' (*Egoismus, Selbstsucht oder Bosheit*).

EDUCATION

Education is well cared for, and substantial sums are spent annually by the cantons and communes, with grants from the Federal Government. There are four principal classes of schools: (1) elementary, (2) secondary, (3) middle schools, and (4) universities. Under the Federal Constitution, elementary education is compulsory and free. It is, however, administered by the cantons. An amendment of the Constitution, adopted in 1902, empowers the Confederation to make grants-in-aid to primary schools and to continuation schools at which attendance is compulsory. In addition to the primary schools there are kindergartens (*écoles enfantines*) at which attendance is voluntary. The age of compulsory school attendance varies in the several cantons, beginning at 6 or 7 years of age and extending to 13, 14, or 15. Private schools of primary grade exist, but receive no grants from public funds. All told, there are 775 kindergartens and 4411 primary schools, with an aggregate enrolment of about 582,430. Secondary education is optional throughout the Confederation, save in the canton of Basel Town, where it is compulsory. The schools receive no Federal grant, but are supported by the cantons and the communes. Of such schools there are 520, with an enrolment of 54,980 pupils. The middle schools comprise technical and professional schools, and grammar schools, colleges, and cantonal schools which, in some cases, prepare for the universities. There are 152 such schools, with about 27,000 pupils. There are also institutions for blind, deaf and dumb, and feeble-minded children, and there are 7 universities.

EMPLOYMENT

Under a Federal Act, children under 14 may not be employed in industrial undertakings, and young persons under 18 may not be employed at night, or on Sundays. Street trading and casual employment are regulated by cantonal laws. In many of the cantons, Government and private vocational advisory boards and schools are in existence. Switzerland is a member of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations, and the Federal Government has ratified the convention relating to a minimum age for employment in industry, but not those conventions dealing with agriculture and employment at sea.

DELINQUENCY

Under the Penal Code, children under the age of 6 are exempt from any kind of punishment. Juvenile delinquents, who are tried in special courts, are divided into two categories, *i.e.* children (aged 6 to 14) and adolescents (14 to 18). On being apprehended, a child is subjected to examination as to his physical and mental state, and inquiry is made as to his environment and training. Should it be necessary, he is placed under treatment, or committed to an educational institution, or placed on probation. An adolescent is subjected to similar treatment, but if found to be morally neglected he may be sent to an industrial school for at least a year, or if convicted of a serious misdemeanour to a reformatory for a period varying from 3 to 12 years. The offender's name and sentence are entered in a police register (*casier judiciaire*), but are erased if he shows good behaviour for a period of 10 years. Offenders of between 18 and 20 years of age are subject to reduced sentences. Sentence of death may not be passed on a person under the age of 18, but in principle a child may be sentenced to imprisonment from the age of 6.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

The following are among the principal voluntary efforts, of national or international status, on behalf of children. Where alternative titles are in common use, that under which the organisation is more generally known is given first.

Association Catholique Internationale des Œuvres de Protection de la Jeune Fille—Branche Nationale Suisse (Schweizerischer Katholische Mädchenschutzverein), 16 Rue St. Pierre, Fribourg.

Comité International de la Croix-Rouge, 1 Promenade du Pin, Genève (Geneva).

Croix-Rouge Suisse, 9 Rue des Cygnes, Berne.

Gesellschaft Schweizerischer Pädiater (Société Suisse de Pédiatrie), Zürich 7.

Institution Suisse pour Aveugles faibles d'esprit (Le Foyer), Chailly sur Lausanne.

Mouvements de Jeunesse, Secrétariat International, 6 Rue Petitot, Genève (Geneva).

Mouvement de la Jeunesse Suisse-Allemande, Basel.

Mouvement de la Jeunesse Suisse-Romande, Lausanne.

Pro Juventute (Für die Jugend, Pour la Jeunesse, Per la Gioventù), 11 Unterre Zäune, Zürich 1.

Schweizerische Anstalt für Epileptische, Zürich 8.

Schweizerische Anstalt für Schwachbegabte, Taubstumme Kinder, Schloss Turbenthal. Winterthur.

- Schweizerische Erziehungsanstalt für Katholische Knaben, Sonnenberg, Luzern (Lucerne).
- Schweizerische Fachschule für Damenschneiderei und Lingerie, 68 Kreuzstrasse, Zürich 8.
- Schweizerische Gesellschaft für Erziehung und Pflege Geistesschwacher, Zürich 2.
- Schweizerische Gesellschaft für Kranken- und Wöchnerinnenpflege, Luzern (Lucerne).
- Schweizerische Gesellschaft für Gesundheitspflege (Société Suisse d'Hygiène), Zürich.
- Schweizerische Heil- und Erziehungsanstalt für Krüppelhafte Kinder und Orthopädische Poliklinik Balgistr, 8 Forchstrasse, Zürich 8.
- Schweizerische Obst- und Gartenbauschule für Frauen, Niederlenz, Lensburg.
- Schweizerische Pflegerinnenschule und Frauenspital, 15 Samariterstrasse, Zürich 7.
- Schweizerische Vereinigung für Jugendspiel und Wandern, 19 Mühletal, Schaffhausen.
- Schweizerische Vereinigung für Kinder- und Frauenschutz (Association Suisse pour la Protection de l'Enfant et de la Femme), Zürich.
- Schweizerischer Armenersiehverein, Berne.
- Schweizerischer Katholischer Fürsorgeverein für Frauen, Mädchen und Kinder (Œuvre Catholique Suisse de relèvement moral pour Femmes, Jeunes Filles et Enfants), Baden.
- Schweizerischer Kindergartenverein, Winterthur.
- Schweizerischer Verband für Berufsberatung und Lehrlingsfürsorge (Association Suisse de Conseils d'Apprentissage et de Protection des Apprentis), Genève (Geneva).
- Schweizerischer Verband für Jugenderziehung und Volkswohlfahrt, 50 Rosenbergstrasse, St. Gallen (St. Gall).
- Schweizerischer Verband Fürsorgevereine zur Erziehung Hilfsbedürftiger Kinder, Ganterschwil, St. Gallen (St. Gall).
- Schweizerisches Zentralkrippenverein (Société Centrale des Crèches Suisses), Berne.
- Schweizerischer Zweig des Internationalen Vereins der Freundinnen Junger Mädchen (Branche Suisse de l'Union Internationale des Amis de la Jeune Fille), Basel.
- Schweizerisches Christkatholisches Kinderfürsorgeamt, Berne.
- Schweizerisches Erziehungsanstalt für Knaben in der Bächtelen, Berne.
- Schweizerisches Israelitisches Waisenhaus, 98 Gotthelfstrasse, Basel.
- Schweizerisches Pestalozsiheim, Neuhoff, Birr.
- Schweizer Kinderhilfskomitee (Comité Suisse de Secours aux Enfants), 8 Place Bubenber, Berne.
- Union Internationale de Secours aux Enfants (Save the Children International Union, Internationale Vereinigung für Kinderhilfe, Unione Internazionale per la Salvazza dei Bambini), 31 Quai du Mont-Blanc, Genève (Geneva).
- Unterstützungskasse für Waisenkinder der Methodistenkirche der Schweiz, Teufen.
- Verband Deutschschweizerischer Frauenvereine zur Hebung der Sittlichkeit, Aarau.

Verein Freundinnen junger Mädchen, Trogen.
 Verein zur Hebung Sittlichkeit, Trogen.
 Verein für Volkswahl, Trogen.

NOTE

The following sections, embodying such specific information as has come to hand with regard to the several cantons of Switzerland, should be read in conjunction with the foregoing general section.

Canton of Aargau [Switzerland]

(KANTON AARGAU—CANTON D'ARGOVIE)

Capital—Aarau

Supplementary General Information. Of the total population about 55 per cent. are Protestants and 44 per cent. Roman Catholics.

CHILD WELFARE

There are crèches in the principal towns, a children's clinic at Brugg, 20 kindergartens and 9 holiday colonies for children, as well as numerous homes for orphaned and destitute and for crippled, deaf and dumb, and blind children.

Canton of Appenzell-in-Rhoden

[Switzerland]

(KANTON APPENZEL-INNER-RHODEN—CANTON
 D'APPENZEL INTÉRIEUR)

Capital—Appenzell

Supplementary General Information. The majority of the population belong to the Roman Catholic Church.

CHILD WELFARE

The canton is well provided with institutions for the care of children, some maintained by the canton or by the communes, and many others by private effort and by the Church.

Canton of Appenzell-without-Rhoden [Switzerland]

(KANTON APPENZELL-AUSSER-RHODEN—CANTON D'APPENZELL
EXTÉRIEUR)

Capital—Trogen

Supplementary General Information. All births and all stillbirths after 6 months' pregnancy must be reported, within 3 days, to the civil department, and births must be registered with the sanitary commission before the end of the calendar year in which they occur. Vaccination is not compulsory, but the canton bears the expenses in most cases. The majority of the population are Protestant in religion.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage is 20 for males and 18 for females, but marriage at 18 and 17 respectively is sanctioned by the cantonal Government in special circumstances, with the consent of the parents or guardians of the parties concerned. Permission to marry is withheld from persons who are *non compos mentis*. Divorce is regulated by Federal Law.

CHILD WELFARE

Orphaned children are supported either by the parish authorities, under the supervision of the cantonal Government, or by private societies, and there are public commissions for the protection of the young (*Jugendschutzkommissionen*) and for the maintenance of children (*Kostkinderkommissionen*). Mentally or physically defective children are maintained in private institutions with Government aid.

EDUCATION

Attendance at the public elementary schools and girls' work schools (*Mädchenarbeitschule*) is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14, and at the secondary schools optional, but in all cases tuition and books, etc., are free, nor is there any religious bar. The primary and work schools are maintained by the canton, and the secondary schools receive grants from the cantonal Government. There are 8177 pupils in attendance at elementary schools and 1186 at secondary schools. In addition there are continuation schools

(with obligatory attendance in certain cases), special schools for abnormal children, and kindergartens, the latter under private control.

EMPLOYMENT

No child who is under 14, or, being over that age, is liable to attend school, may be employed in industry. The cantonal bureau for the welfare of apprentices (*Lehrlingsfürsorgestelle*) gives advice to young people in selecting a career and obtaining training and employment, while vocational training is offered by various trade societies.

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile offenders are brought before special courts. The death penalty is not imposed in this canton.

LEGISLATION

The *Strafgesetzbuch für den Kanton Appenzell-a.-Rhoden* contains numerous laws relating to children.

Canton of Basel Landschaft [*Switzerland*]

(KANTON BASEL-LANDSCHAFT—CANTON DE BÂLE
CAMPAGNE)

Capital—Liestal

Supplementary General Information. About 78 per cent. of the population are Protestants and 21 per cent. Roman Catholics.

CHILD WELFARE

There are 2 homes for mothers and infants, 2 holiday colonies for children, and numerous children's homes and kindergartens. School meals for necessitous children are provided in three of the towns by voluntary effort.

EDUCATION

Education is free and compulsory between the ages of 6 and 15. There are schools in all the larger communes.

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile courts do not exist, but no child under 14 is judicially

punishable. Juvenile offenders over that age are committed to educational institutions or to observation prisons (*Untersuchungsgefängnisse*).

Canton of Basel Town [*Switzerland*]

(KANTON BASEL-STADT—CANTON DE BÂLE-VILLE)

Capital—Basel (Bâle)

Supplementary General Information. Registration of births and of still-births after 6 months' pregnancy is compulsory within 3 days. Vaccination is not compulsory, but is provided for all who desire it, by the cantonal board of health. According to the census of 1920, 90,356 of the population are Protestants, 44,650 Roman Catholics, 2516 Jews, and 3186 others.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage is 18, both for males and, normally, for females, with consent of parent or guardian, and 20 in either case without such consent. In the case of males under 20, a declaration of eligibility issued by the Government of the canton of residence is also necessary, and in exceptional circumstances a woman of 17 may be allowed to marry subject to such a declaration. The principal impediments are insanity, consanguinity, and adoption. The principal grounds for divorce are adultery, desertion, the attempted murder of one spouse by the other, and insanity. Children of Swiss citizens, born out of wedlock, are legitimised by the subsequent intermarriage of their parents, but in the case of foreign fathers their native law operates. There is no statutory prohibition of the teaching or practice of contraception.

CHILD WELFARE

The term 'child welfare' (*Kinderwohlfahrt*) is given a wide interpretation, and the following activities are officially enumerated under this heading: Care of infants and children, the bureau for the care of schools (*Schulfürsorgeamt*), the guardianship system (*Vormundschaftswesen*), the care of destitute, deserted, and delinquent children and young people, of the sick (through hospitals, clinics, sick funds, convalescent homes, and school insurance), the general care of the young (through infants' homes, kindergartens, and voluntary institutions and societies), provision for vocational

training and for assistance and advice in finding employment (employment exchanges and training institutions), and public libraries so far as they relate to children and young people. Responsibility for the above services is shared between local boards and the cantonal Government. Children, in the public schools are subject to periodical medical examination. Dental clinics are associated with the schools, and there are children's clinics at all the children's hospitals. In all there are 120 child welfare organisations.

EDUCATION

Elementary education is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 15, and is free, at the cost of the cantonal Government. For further education there are middle schools, high schools, and gymnasia maintained by the Government, and private schools of various grades. Kindergartens are maintained both by public funds and by private enterprise.

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum age for employment in industry is 14, and in street trading 18, with various other ages between these limits for other occupations. Children over 12 may work in household or farmstead for not more than 2 hours daily during school term, and not more than 6 hours daily during vacation, but no child may engage in casual work under the age of 14. Vocational guidance and training, with compulsory attendance, is provided by the Government, and there is a Government handicraft commission for the control of training in works.

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile delinquents (under 14) are generally placed on probation. No person under 18 is committed to prison, and the death penalty does not exist in the canton.

Canton of Bern [*Switzerland*]

(KANTON BERN—CANTON DE BERNE)

Capital—Bern (Berne)

Supplementary General Information. Registration of births and of still-births is compulsory within 6 days. Compulsory vaccina-

tion was abolished in 1895, but may be revived by the local authorities in the event of an epidemic. About 86 per cent. of the population are Protestants and 12 per cent. Roman Catholics.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage is 20 for males and 18 for females, parent's or guardian's consent being necessary in the case of females under 20. In special cases, the cantonal Government may sanction marriage of 18 for males and 17 for females. The principal impediments are consanguinity and adoption. The principal grounds for divorce are adultery, attempt on the life of the other spouse, ill-treatment, libel, crime, and mental deficiency. Illegitimate children may be committed to the care of either the mother or the father by the local guardianship authorities, and they are legitimised by the subsequent intermarriage of their parents. The teaching and practice of contraception are not forbidden by law.

CHILD WELFARE

Numerous efforts for the welfare of children have their centre at Bern—the scope of many of them covering the whole of Switzerland. The canton itself is also well provided with institutions and organisations dealing with various aspects of child care, but hitherto there has been little co-ordination. A child welfare office to serve as a central organisation for the canton is, however (1927), in process of creation. The cantonal women's hospital in Bern has maternity and children's wards, and there are 3 children's hospitals and a sanatorium for tubercular children. Orphans are cared for in 50 institutions, some maintained by private charity or by religious communities, and some by the cantonal or communal authorities. There are also 2 homes—1 cantonal and 1 private—for deaf and dumb children, for boys and girls respectively, a private home for the blind, and 1 for epileptics. Backward children are cared for in 9 special homes and institutions. There are 17 crèches and 40 holiday colonies. Periodical medical examination of school children is carried out in some of the larger communes.

EDUCATION

Elementary education is compulsory from the age of 6 to 15, save in certain of the French-speaking cantons, where the upward age limit is 14, and the number of school hours per day is increased.

The public elementary schools are free to all and are maintained half by the canton and half by the respective communes. Free education beyond the elementary stage is also provided by continuation schools in general, commercial, industrial, and agricultural subjects. There are also elementary and higher schools at which fees are charged. Some of the communes have kindergarten establishments.

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum age for employment is 15 or 14 according to the local school-leaving age (see *ante*, 'Education'), but no child under 16 may be engaged as a hawker. Night work is prohibited before the age of 18, and overtime work before the age of 16. The cantonal Government provides advisory bureaux for juvenile workers.

DELINQUENCY

The criminal code as it affects juveniles is (1927) under revision, but, as it stands at present, no criminal action can be brought against a child under 15, an 'official enquiry' being substituted. The minimum age for imprisonment is 15 if it is clear that the offender acted with understanding of his act; otherwise, 16. Capital punishment does not exist in the canton.

Canton of Fribourg [Switzerland]

(CANTON DE FRIBOURG—KANTON FREIBURG)

Capital—Fribourg (Freiburg)

Supplementary General Information. About 84 per cent. of the population are Roman Catholics and 12 per cent. Protestants.

CHILD WELFARE

The *Société Maternelle*, at Fribourg, was founded by voluntary effort in 1800 for the assistance of expectant mothers and their families, and has been actively engaged in this work ever since, helping about 130 women yearly by means of grants of layettes, medicine, linen, etc. Ante-natal assistance is also offered by the *Hôpital des Bourgeois*, which has been functioning since 1831. At Belfaux is the Roman Catholic *Château des Bois* institution, for unmarried girls confined of their first child, with 50 beds. There is also a school for mothers at Fribourg, and there are numerous

crèches, children's homes and orphanages, school-children's kitchens (for providing meals for poor children), and institutions for blind, deaf and dumb, and mentally-deficient children. Many of the institutions are maintained by the religious orders.

EMPLOYMENT

The *Office Central des Apprentissages*, at Fribourg, founded privately in 1890 and recognised by the cantonal Government in 1900, supervises the welfare of apprentices throughout the canton and 41 local offices engaged in similar work. In addition there are several bureaux for employment and vocational advice.

Canton of Geneva [*Switzerland*]

(RÉPUBLIQUE ET CANTON DE GENÈVE—REPUBLIK UND
KANTON GENÈVE)

Capital—Geneva (Genève—Genf)

Supplementary General Information. Registration of births and of still-births is compulsory within 3 days. Infant vaccination is compulsory. About 49 per cent. of the population are Roman Catholics and 48 per cent. Protestants.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage is 18 for males and 17 for females, subject to parent's consent, and 20 and 18 respectively without such consent. The principal impediments are consanguinity and insanity. The principal grounds for divorce are adultery, attempted murder of one spouse by the other, and insanity. The custody of the children of a divorced or separated couple is left in the discretion of the court. Children born out of wedlock are legitimised by the subsequent intermarriage of their parents, if the parents declare the existence of such children at the time of marriage. There is no law against the teaching or practice of methods of contraception.

CHILD WELFARE

Child welfare work is held to comprise holiday colonies, crèches, and school children's kitchens, and such activities have been subsidised by the canton since 1895. The initiative and maintenance of these works, however, depend upon private enterprise. There

is, moreover, a school medical service maintained by the canton, and in addition there are 3 semi-official health centres. Periodical examination of school children is obligatory. There are 7 children's hospitals—only one of which is maintained by the canton. Orphans and other dependent children are maintained in institutions, of which there are 5—2 cantonal and 3 private.

EDUCATION

School attendance is compulsory and free from 6 to 15 years of age, the educational service being maintained by the canton, save for the school buildings, which are the responsibility of the communes. Beyond the elementary school, there are the professional part-time courses, which are obligatory, without charge, on all young people between the ages of 14 and 18 who do not go on to a secondary school, and besides the latter there are special schools and colleges for commercial, trade, and higher education. There are many special classes, and one school for mentally defective children, but no provision is made for the blind, the deaf and dumb, or for cripples. Every commune has its infants' school for children from 3 to 6 years of age.

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum age for regular employment is 14, and various other restrictions operate up to the age of 18. Vocational training and advice are provided by the *Institut Jean-Jacques Rousseau* and the *Office Central des Apprentissages*, both maintained in the city of Geneva by private enterprise.

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile offenders (from 10 to 18 years of age) are brought before a special court—the *Chambre Pénale de l'Enfance*. The minimum age for sentence to imprisonment is 18. The death penalty does not exist.

LEGISLATION

The principal current cantonal legislation and regulations relating wholly or in part to children are as follows :—

Règlement sur l'Hygiène dans des Ecoles, 1898.

Règlement des Classes Gardiennes, 1910.

Règlement concernant la discipline en dehors de l'Ecole, 1913.

Loi instituant une Chambre Pénale de l'Enfance, 1913 (and amendment, 1925.)

Règlement du Service médical des Ecoles, 1917.

Loi sur l'Assurance scolaire obligatoire en cas de Maladie, 1919. (Amended 1921.)

Loi sur l'Instruction publique, 1919. (Codified.)

Canton of Glarus [*Switzerland*]

(KANTON GLARUS—CANTON DE GLARIS)

Capital—Glarus (Glaris)

Supplementary General Information. The number of children aged 15 and under is estimated at 9484. Registration of births and still-births is compulsory within 3 days, but vaccination is not obligatory. About 76 per cent. of the population are Protestant and 23 per cent. Roman Catholic.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage is 20 for males and 18 for females. Divorce is regulated by Federal Law, and *legitimatio per subsequens matrimonium* is recognised. The teaching and practice of methods of contraception are not illegal.

CHILD WELFARE

The following activities are officially comprehended under this heading: vacation colonies, the convalescent home for ailing children, school baths, eye and ear treatment, and campaigns against goitre and lice. There are no welfare centres, and regular medical examination of school children does not obtain. The work indicated has been in progress for the past 30 years, partly on private initiative and partly under the ægis and with the support of the public authorities. Both the poor-law guardians and voluntary institutions care for orphaned and other necessitous children. No woman may be employed in industry for 6 weeks (or, at her request, 8 weeks) after confinement. Notice to leave must not be given during this period.

EDUCATION

Elementary school attendance is free and is compulsory, from 6 until 13½ years of age, after which the child must attend a continuation school once weekly for a further 2 years.

EMPLOYMENT

The legal minimum age for employment in industry is 14, and no young person under 18 may be employed overtime.

DELINQUENCY

No penal sentence may be passed on a child under 12, and between 12 and 16 punishment is subject to modification. The minimum age for sentence to imprisonment is 12. The death penalty does not exist.

Canton of Grisons [Switzerland]

(KANTON GRAUBÜNDEN—CANTON DE GRISONS)

Capital—Coire (Chur—Coira)

Supplementary General Information. About 55 per cent. of the population are Protestants and 45 per cent. Roman Catholics.

CHILD WELFARE

There is a women's hospital, with maternity and children's wards, at Coire, and there is also a crèche in this town. Throughout the canton there are several children's homes, and there is an orphanage belonging to the city of Coire, at Masans. The Pro Juventute Foundation (*q.v.* under 'Child Welfare,' general section, *ante*) has a sanatorium at Davos.

Canton of Lucerne [Switzerland]

(KANTON LUZERN—CANTON DE LUCERNE)

Capital—Lucerne (Luzern)

Supplementary General Information. Of the total population, 54,005 are (census of 1920) aged 15 or under. Births and stillbirths are notifiable within 3 days. Infant vaccination is compulsory. About 83 per cent. of the population are Roman Catholics.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage is 20 for males and 18 for females, and the principal impediments are insanity, consanguinity, and the relationship of adoption. The principal ground for

divorce is adultery. Children born out of wedlock may be formally recognised by the father, and they are legitimised by the intermarriage of their parents. Official guardians are appointed for illegitimate children in case of need. The offering to persons 'under age' of articles for the prevention of conception, or the transmission of recommendations or prescriptions with such intention, is an offence, with a maximum penalty of one month's imprisonment.

CHILD WELFARE

Concealment of birth, on the part of an unmarried or divorced woman, is punishable by imprisonment of not more than six weeks, and wilful neglect of children by a maximum penalty of one year's hard labour. Destitute and neglected children are relieved from public funds through the local citizens' councils (*Ortsbürgererrat*), and various institutions are maintained by the canton. Each parish has a children's protection committee, appointed by the cantonal Government, and there are also voluntary societies for the protection of children. The cantonal Education Law lays it down that 'regard must be paid to the protection of the young both morally and physically during the educational period. Special attention must be devoted to instruction concerning health, and particularly to the teaching of the evil of alcoholic indulgence.' Children who are compelled to travel a long distance to school are provided with a mid-day meal, the cost being borne by local endowments or voluntary contributions, supplemented by cantonal subsidy provided partly from the alcohol tax and partly from the funds allocated for the maintenance of elementary schools.

EDUCATION

School attendance is compulsory from 6 to 14, and the following schools are maintained by public funds: elementary schools and citizens' schools (*Bürgerschulen*), secondary schools, special schools (including teachers' training colleges, agricultural and trade and business schools), and institutions for the deaf and dumb, for mentally defective and backward children, for the blind, and for juvenile delinquents, and various institutions for advanced education. The elementary schools are free to children of their own district, other children being admitted, if there are vacant places, on payment of fees. There are also private schools, which are subject to inspection by the cantonal authorities.

EMPLOYMENT

Children engage in agricultural pursuits during the harvest, and the school holidays are arranged to permit this. Vocational training for both boys and girls is provided in work schools which are available for pupils on the completion of the elementary school course.

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile delinquents are excluded from attendance at the ordinary public schools and are committed to special institutions, but otherwise the acts of children under 14 are not subject to penalty.

LEGISLATION

The following current statutes relate in part to children :—

- Gesetz über die Vormundschaft, vom 7 März 1871 (Guardianship Law).
- Gesetz betreffend die Einführung des schweizerischen Zivilgesetzbuches vom 10 Dezember 1907 im Kanton Luzern (localises the Federal Civil Law).
- Erziehungsgesetz, vom 13 Oktober 1910 (Education Law).
- Polizei-Strafgesetz, vom 29 Dezember 1915 (Penal Law).
- Armen-Gesetz, vom 29 Dezember 1922 (Poor Law).

Canton of Neuchâtel [*Switzerland*]

(CANTON DE NEUCHÂTEL—KANTON NEUBENBURG)

Capital—Neuchâtel (Neuenburg)

Supplementary General Information. Registration of births and of still-births is compulsory within 3 days. Vaccination is obligatory before the age of 5. About 15 per cent. of the population are Roman Catholics and 84 per cent. Protestant.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

Marriage, divorce, and legitimation are regulated by Federal Law, *q.v., ante*. The advertisement, sale, or distribution of articles intended for the prevention of conception, without a medical prescription, are forbidden by cantonal law of 1919.

CHILD WELFARE

Child welfare work officially comprehends the following activities: Children's hospitals, holiday colonies, open-air schools,

orphanages, children's homes, crèches, and anti-tuberculosis dispensaries. The only responsibility of the canton in relation to these activities is in the educational departments of the holiday colonies and open-air schools. Otherwise they depend mainly on voluntary effort with communal aid, save in the case of the hospitals which are wholly maintained by the communes. Annual medical examination of school children is in operation throughout the canton.

EDUCATION

Elementary school attendance is free, and is compulsory from 6 to 14 years, and there is also provision for free secondary and vocational education.

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum age for employment in industry is 14, but no regulations have been made with regard to casual or other employment. Young persons under 18 must not work in industrial undertakings at night, nor those under 16 for more than eight hours per day. A vocational bureau (private) exists at Neuchâtel, and the cantonal Education and Labour Departments also provide help as to choice of employment for juveniles.

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile courts (dealing with children between the ages of 10 and 18) were introduced in 1917. The minimum age for sentence to imprisonment is 18, and the death penalty does not exist in this canton.

Canton of Nidwalden [*Switzerland*]

(KANTON UNTERWALDEN NID DEM WALD—CANTON
D'UNTERWALD-LE-BAS)

Capital—Stans

About 97 per cent. of the population are Roman Catholics. There are numerous homes for children (including 3 orphanages and an institution for the deaf and dumb), and a cantonal maternity hospital.

Canton of Obwalden [*Switzerland*]

(KANTON UNTERWALDEN OB DEM WALD—CANTON
D'UNTERWALD-LE-HAUT)

Capital—Sarnen

Supplementary General Information. Registration of births and of still-births is compulsory within 3 days. Infant vaccination is not compulsory. About 99 per cent. of the population are Roman Catholics.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

Marriage, divorce, and legitimation are regulated by Federal Law, *q.v., ante*. There is no cantonal law with regard to the teaching and practice of contraception.

CHILD WELFARE

There are 9 societies or centres for supplying milk and supplementary food to necessitous school children, and the canton is well provided with homes and orphanages. The communes maintain funds for the relief of the poor, and from these grants are made for the assistance of mentally defective, deaf and dumb, and other abnormal children. Tobacco-smoking is prohibited under the age of 18, and spirits may not be served to a child under 14.

EDUCATION

Education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 13½, and is free, except that all but the poorest children must buy their own books. The 13 elementary schools are maintained by the communes, and the canton maintains 2 high schools, 5 domestic economy schools, and 5 vocational continuation schools.

EMPLOYMENT

The only age limit for employment is that relating to hawking, which is prohibited for persons under 20.

DELINQUENCY

There are no special juvenile courts, but offenders under 14 are not subject to judicial proceedings, and between that age and 20 sentence may be suspended in suitable cases.

Canton of St. Gall [*Switzerland*]

(KANTON ST. GALLEN—CANTON DE ST. GALL)

Capital—St. Gall

Supplementary General Information. Of the total population, it is estimated that 85,792 are aged 15 years and under. Registration of births within 3 days and infant vaccination are compulsory. About 59 per cent. of the population are Roman Catholics and 40 per cent. Protestants.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

Marriage and divorce are regulated by Federal Law, *q.v.* Children born out of wedlock are legitimised by the subsequent intermarriage of their parents, subject to registration. The juvenile board is responsible for the oversight of illegitimate children. It is illegal for others than medical practitioners to give advice as to contraception.

CHILD WELFARE

Child welfare work is largely dependent on voluntary effort, but the canton makes grants. Orphanages are maintained by the cantonal guardians, and grants from cantonal funds are made to widowed and deserted mothers having children to support. Medical inspection of school children is only compulsory in the town of St. Gall, but it is being introduced more and more in the other communes.

EDUCATION

Elementary school attendance is compulsory from 6 to 14 years of age, and is free. Secondary schools are available at fees not exceeding 40 francs per year, and continuation schools at a maximum fee of 20 francs. The cantonal schools are more expensive (60-250 francs). Backward, mentally-defective, deaf and dumb, blind, and crippled children are educated in special schools maintained by private enterprise with State subsidy. Kindergartens for children under school age are provided by private effort or by the communes.

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum age for employment in industry is 14. A child of 14 may also assist an adult in street trading, but none may so work alone under the age of 20.

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile offenders are brought before special courts. The minimum age for sentence to imprisonment is 14, and to death 19.

Canton of Schaffhausen [Switzerland]

(KANTON SCHAFFHAUSEN—CANTON DE SCHAFFHOUSE)

Capital—Schaffhausen (Schaffhouse)

Supplementary General Information. About 87 per cent. of the population are Protestants.

CHILD WELFARE

There is a maternity welfare commission (*Kommission für Wöchnerinnenpflege*) at Schaffhausen, which looks after the welfare of expectant and nursing mothers and their infants. There are also several charitable lying-in homes, a cantonal maternity hospital, and a cantonal children's hospital. There are crèches at Schaffhausen and Schleithelm (both maintained by voluntary societies), and there are numerous homes for children and orphanages. Four organisations exist for the provision of meals for needy school children.

EDUCATION

The interests of education are fostered by a voluntary society known as the *Erziehungsverein des Kantons Schaffhausen*, with its headquarters at Schaffhausen.

Canton Schwyz [Switzerland]

(KANTON SCHWYZ—CANTON DE SCHWYZ)

Capital—Schwyz

Supplementary General Information. Of the total population, approximately 19,000 are children aged 15 and under. Registration of births and still-births is compulsory. About 98 per cent. of the population are Roman Catholics.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

Marriage and divorce are regulated by Federal Law, §.9.

There is no statutory prohibition of the teaching or practice of methods of contraception.

CHILD WELFARE

Child welfare work is largely in the hands of voluntary societies, generally with cantonal or communal aid, and there are numerous orphanages and children's homes. School children are subject to medical examination only on enrolment, but are periodically examined for dental defects.

EDUCATION

Elementary school attendance is compulsory from 7 to 14 years of age, and both the elementary and the secondary schools are free. There are no high schools in the canton, but there are middle schools, gymnasia, and private schools. Kindergartens exist for children below school age in the larger communes.

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum age for employment, whether permanent industrial work or street trading or casual work, is 14.

DELINQUENCY

No special system is in operation for dealing with juvenile offenders, who may be sentenced either to imprisonment or to death at the age of 14.

Canton of Soleure [*Switzerland*]

(CANTON DE SOLEURE—KANTON SOLOTHURN)

Capital—Soleure (Solothurn)

Supplementary General Information. About 74 per cent. of the population are Roman Catholics and 25 per cent. Protestants.

CHILD WELFARE

There are 11 maternity charities, a cantonal maternity hospital, 5 crèches, 6 holiday colonies, 31 organisations for providing meals, milk, and clothing for needy school children, a cantonal orphanage and a city orphanage in the capital, and numerous other institutions for the welfare of children.

Canton of Thurgau [Switzerland]

(KANTON THURGAU—CANTON DE THURGOVIE)

Capital—Fraunfeld

Supplementary General Information. About 70 per cent. of the population are Protestants and 28 per cent. Roman Catholics.

CHILD WELFARE

The canton is well provided with institutions, some maintained by cantonal and communal funds and some by religious bodies.

EDUCATION

Educational interests are fostered by the *Lehrlingsfürsorge für der Kanton Thurgau*.

Canton of Ticino [Switzerland]

(REPUBBLICA E CANTONE DEL TICINO—RÉPUBLIQUE ET CANTON DE TESSIN)

Capital—Bellinzona

Supplementary General Information. About 99 per cent. of the population are Roman Catholics. There are numerous institutions for the care and protection of children.

CHILD WELFARE

The most important development of child welfare work is the *asilo*, or day home for children of working mothers, the first of which was founded by the commune of Melano in 1838. Each of the 95 communes has at least one of these institutions, some of them being maintained by private enterprise and some by the communes, and the cantonal Government subsidises institutions of both categories. There are also several infants' homes, holiday colonies, orphanages, and institutions for abandoned children and for blind and deaf and dumb children. At Locarno is a maternity charity (founded 1905), and Lugano has an infant welfare centre founded in 1917. There are voluntary committees scattered throughout the canton, dealing with various aspects of child care.

There is a medico-psychological cantonal school for abnormal children at Bellinzona.

Canton of Uri [Switzerland]

(KANTON URI—CANTON D'URI)

Capital—Aldorf

Supplementary General Information. Of the total population, approximately 7900 are children aged 15 and under. The registration of births and of still-births is compulsory, but vaccination is not compulsory. About 98 per cent. of the population are Roman Catholics.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

Marriage and divorce are regulated by Federal Law, *q.v.* *Legitimatio per subsequens matrimonium* obtains. The teaching and practice of methods of contraception are forbidden by law.

CHILD WELFARE

There are no welfare centres, and medical examination of school children does not obtain. School meals are provided for necessitous children in about 20 communes, one-tenth of the cost being provided out of the tax on alcohol. The communes maintain homes for orphans and other necessitous children.

EDUCATION

Elementary school attendance is obligatory from 7 to 15 years of age, and is free. Continuation schools are also free, but fees are required in the secondary schools and high schools. Kindergartens exist only in three towns.

Canton of Valais [Switzerland]

(CANTON DE VALAIS—KANTON WALLIS)

Capital—Sion (Sitten)

Supplementary General Information. About 99 per cent. of the population are Roman Catholics.

CHILD WELFARE

The canton is well provided with orphanages, but there are relatively few other works on behalf of children. There is a

charity for providing clothing for necessitous school children. The canton maintains an institute for deaf and dumb children at G ronde.

EMPLOYMENT

Vocational guidance and help in finding employment are offered through several organisations—notably the *Kantonales Lehrlingssekretariat* at Sion and the *Office de Placement Catholique pour Jeunes Filles* at Monthey.

Canton of Vaud [Switzerland]

(CANTON DE VAUD—KANTON WAADT)

Capital—Lausanne

Supplementary General Information. Registration of births and of still-births is compulsory within 3 days. The majority of the population are Protestants.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

Marriage and divorce are subject to Federal Law, *q.v.* There is no legal prohibition of the teaching and practice of methods of contraception.

CHILD WELFARE

The cantonal *D partement de l'Int rieur* maintains a *service d'enfance* which supervises all child welfare work. Such work falls partially under two statutes—the Law of 1888 dealing with poor relief and the education of neglected and abandoned children and the Law of 1916 with the sanitary supervision of boarded-out children. In addition to the cantonal poor institution at Lausanne there are many private efforts which are not assisted by the State—milk centres, cr ches, infants' homes, orphanages, and various kinds of children's homes. There is a children's clinic at the cantonal hospital, and there are several voluntary hospitals and clinics for children, 4 of them being for cases of tuberculosis. No system of periodical medical inspection of school children has been introduced.

EDUCATION

The ages between which school attendance is compulsory vary in the several communes, beginning in every case at 7, and con

tinuing to 15 or 16, with exemption at 14 if the child has work to go to. Education is free in both elementary and secondary schools, beyond which there are numerous schools for higher education at which fees are demanded. There are special schools and classes for the mentally defective, the blind, deaf and dumb, and cripples.

EMPLOYMENT

Juvenile employment is regulated by Federal Law. An official *Bureau d'Orientation Professionnelle* was founded at Lausanne, under the local education authority, in 1926. The pre-existent voluntary bureau, which is a section of the *Secrétariat Vaudois de Protection de l'Enfance*, continues to function throughout the canton.

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile delinquents under 14 are committed to reform schools, and the same treatment may be applied to offenders up to 18 if the court finds that they were not capable of understanding the nature of the offence with which they are charged. Juveniles aged from 14 to 16 may be committed to a penal colony. Alternatively, juvenile offenders may be placed on probation under surveillance. The minimum age for sentence to imprisonment is 14. The death penalty does not exist in this canton.

Canton of Zug [Switzerland]

(KANTON ZUG—CANTON DE ZOUG)

Capital—Zug (Zoug)

Supplementary General Information. About 93 per cent. of the population are Roman Catholics.

CHILD WELFARE

There are 5 maternity charities, and the town hospital at Zug has a maternity ward. There is also a crèche at Zug, and 7 orphanages are scattered throughout the canton. Four voluntary societies exist for supplying food and clothing to necessitous school children.

EDUCATION

There are numerous primary and secondary schools, and at Menzingen is the great school for girls founded in 1844 by Fr. Theodosius Florentine.

Canton of Zurich [*Switzerland*]

(KANTON ZÜRICH—CANTON DE ZÜRICH)

Capital—Zürich

Supplementary General Information. About 87 per cent. of the population are Protestants and 12 per cent. Roman Catholics.

CHILD WELFARE

Child welfare work is co-ordinated under the *Kantonales Jugendamt* at Zürich, founded in 1918, and this city is also the seat of the Pro Juventute Foundation, *q.v., ante*. Many of the communes have voluntary lying-in charities. There are also 2 homes for mothers and babies and 7 homes for infants, including the *Kantonale Säuglingsheim* at Zürich. The city has numerous crèches, and 10 other communes are also provided with these institutions. Nearly 40 voluntary committees and charitable funds provide food and clothing for necessitous school children, and there are many holiday colonies, orphanages, and homes for children needing special care.

EDUCATION

There are many primary and secondary schools, a cantonal school (including a gymnasium and a technical side), and a high school for girls. Every commune has its kindergarten, and there are many in the capital.

Republic of Turkey

[*Europe, Asia*]

Capital—Angora

THE territory of the Government of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey consists of 10,000 square miles in Europe, and about 200,000 square miles in Asia Minor, with populations estimated at 2,000,000 and 11,000,000 respectively. The vast majority of the people are Mohammedans.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

Considerable modifications in the marriage law have been introduced by the present Government. Since 1923, medical examination has been obligatory on all persons intending marriage, and violation of this law entails not only severe punishment but annulment of the marriage. In 1926, further changes were introduced: the minimum age for marriage has been advanced to 17 for females (previously 9) and 18 for males; monogamy is insisted upon; and marriage clerks are appointed to officiate instead of the *imams* (priests).

CHILD WELFARE

The rate of infantile mortality is known to be very high, though exact statistics are not available. Among abnormal cases at birth—which have been numerous as a consequence of the custom of child marriage—the mortality rate has been computed at 90 per cent. Other causes of infantile mortality are malaria and tuberculosis, to combat which the Government has organised the free distribution of quinine pills in the provinces specially liable to malaria, and anti-tuberculosis dispensaries are being widely established. Child welfare work owes much to the American missions, many of which set up maternity and child welfare centres. There are also several voluntary efforts for child welfare, as to which see list of Societies and Institutions, *post.* The Turkish Government has instituted a midwifery certificate, without which, nominally, no woman may practise, but the standards are low and in the rural areas the grandmother is the accepted substitute for the midwife. Breast-feeding of infants is universal, but from the end of the first year children are given a variety of unwholesome food.

There are great numbers of orphans; in Constantinople alone there are 10,000 in orphanages, while many are boarded out or are apprenticed, and are thus partially self-supporting. There are 25 orphanages maintained by the American Red Cross and other American organisations. There are also 8 Turkish orphanages, 4 Greek, and 3 Jewish. The Save the Children International Union has engaged in relief work for orphans in Constantinople and in Anatolia.

EDUCATION

Elementary education is free and nominally obligatory on all

children between the ages of 7 and 16. The schools are maintained by the Government, by religious communities, or by private enterprise. In addition to the elementary schools, there are the village *madrasshs* (where practically only the Koran is taught), secondary schools, and training schools for teachers. All told, these schools number about 36,230, with about 1,331,200 pupils. The school buildings are generally poor and inadequate, and badly equipped, while the teachers are ill-trained and ill-paid. There is, however, a well-equipped Government secondary school at Galata Serai. There is a large number of foreign schools, mostly conducted by English, French, and American missionaries.

EMPLOYMENT

There are, at present, no laws limiting the employment of children, and large numbers, of from 10 to 13 years of age, are employed for whole days, and others of from 6 years upwards for half days, as shoemakers, or in the clothing and tobacco trades, or in doing fine needlework and embroidery, drying figs and raisins, weaving carpets and silk goods, or working as clerks, messengers, and *hamals* (bearers of small burdens in baskets on the back). Many children are also on the streets as traders and beggars. The Turkish Red Crescent has recently approached Parliament with a view to the introduction of legislation regulating the employment of children. With the assistance of the Government, a trade school has been opened where children can be taught various trades and also the art of salesmanship.

DELINQUENCY

All offenders are subject to examination as to their physical and mental condition at the instance of the judge. Juveniles (under 13) may be transferred to a workhouse.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

The principal voluntary efforts for the care and protection of children (other than various foreign missionary efforts) are as follows :—

Angora Society for the Protection of Children, Angora and branches.

Society of the Red Crescent, Constantinople.

Turkish Save the Children Fund, Angora.

Turkish Society for the Protection of Children, Constantinople and branches.

The United States [*N. America*]

(UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)

Federal Capital—Washington

THE United States of America is a federal republic consisting of 48 states and 1 federal 'district' (the District of Columbia, the seat of the national capital). Each state has its own constitution and its own executive, legislative, and judicial officers. There is also a federal constitution under which a president, congress, and judiciary of the United States are established. The area of the United States, excluding the territory of Alaska and other outlying possessions (as to which see *post*), is 3,026,789 square miles, and the aggregate population is (census of 1920) 105,710,620, including 10,463,131 negroes and 265,683 Indians. Of the total, 33,612,442 are children aged 15 and under, 11,573,230 of these being under 5, and 2,257,255 under 1 year.

No unified national system of registration of births exists, but in 1915 a 'birth registration area' was established by the United States Bureau of the Census. The qualification for inclusion in this area is the registration, to the satisfaction of the Census Bureau, of at least 90 per cent. of total births, and the area now comprises (1928) 41 states and the District of Columbia. All but 2 states have adopted the 'uniform law' for the registration of births, though it is inadequately enforced in many states, especially in the rural communities.

The areas and populations of the several states and the federal district, and the birth-rates and infantile mortality rates for such states as were comprised in the registration area in 1923, are as follows:—

| STATE. | Area sq. miles. | Population (estimated 1st July 1923) | Birth-rate per 1000 of population. | Infantile mortality rate per 1000 births. |
|------------------|--------------------|--|--|--|
| Alabama . . . | 51,998 | 2,423,912 | ... | ... |
| Arizona . . . | 113,956 | 380,960 | ... | ... |
| Arkansas . . . | 53,335 | 1,816,287 | ... | ... |
| California . . . | 158,297 | 3,805,153 | 21.1 | 73 |
| Colorado . . . | 103,948 | 990,320 | ... | ... |

| STATE. | Area sq. miles. | Population (estimated 1st July 1923). | Birth-rate per 1000 of population. | Infantile mortality rate per 1000 births. |
|----------------------------|--------------------|---|--|--|
| Connecticut . . . | 4,965 | 1,476,483 | 20.8 | 77 |
| Delaware . . . | 2,370 | 230,460 | 19.7 | 104 |
| District of Columbia . . . | 70 | 475,966 | 18.9 | 92 |
| Florida . . . | 58,666 | 1,046,287 | ... | ... |
| Georgia . . . | 59,265 | 2,999,196 | ... | ... |
| Idaho . . . | 83,888 | 470,179 | ... | ... |
| Illinois . . . | 56,665 | 6,790,524 | 19.4 | 82 |
| Indiana . . . | 36,354 | 3,013,134 | 21.7 | 71 |
| Iowa . . . | 56,147 | 2,468,643 | ... | ... |
| Kansas . . . | 82,158 | 1,797,489 | 21.8 | 63 |
| Kentucky . . . | 40,598 | 2,462,317 | 26.3 | 72 |
| Louisiana . . . | 48,506 | 1,849,746 | ... | ... |
| Maine . . . | 33,040 | 777,259 | 22.6 | 89 |
| Maryland . . . | 12,327 | 1,505,295 | 23.0 | 95 |
| Massachusetts . . . | 8,266 | 4,027,545 | 22.1 | 78 |
| Michigan . . . | 57,980 | 3,977,821 | 23.4 | 80 |
| Minnesota . . . | 84,682 | 2,499,396 | 22.5 | 62 |
| Mississippi . . . | 46,865 | *1,790,618 | 24.0 | 68 |
| Missouri . . . | 69,420 | 3,443,971 | ... | ... |
| Montana . . . | 146,997 | 611,199 | 17.1 | 71 |
| Nebraska . . . | 77,520 | 1,333,922 | 22.6 | 57 |
| Nevada . . . | 110,690 | *77,407 | ... | ... |
| New Hampshire . . . | 9,341 | 447,592 | 20.8 | 93 |
| New Jersey . . . | 8,224 | 3,378,963 | 22.1 | 72 |
| New Mexico . . . | 122,634 | 372,265 | ... | ... |
| New York . . . | 49,204 | 10,843,661 | 21.2 | 72 |
| North Carolina . . . | 52,426 | 2,686,325 | 31.3 | 81 |
| North Dakota . . . | 70,837 | 672,041 | ... | ... |
| Ohio . . . | 41,040 | 6,117,122 | 21.0 | 75 |
| Oklahoma . . . | 70,057 | 2,162,079 | ... | ... |
| Oregon . . . | 96,699 | 823,270 | 18.2 | 57 |
| Pennsylvania . . . | 45,126 | 9,100,326 | 23.9 | 90 |
| Rhode Island . . . | 1,248 | 626,672 | 23.0 | 94 |
| South Carolina . . . | 30,989 | 1,744,408 | 25.4 | 96 |
| South Dakota . . . | 77,615 | 655,532 | ... | ... |
| Tennessee . . . | 42,022 | 2,393,077 | ... | ... |
| Texas . . . | 265,896 | 4,939,630 | ... | ... |
| Utah . . . | 84,990 | 476,812 | 28.6 | 59 |
| Vermont . . . | 9,564 | *352,428 | 20.8 | 76 |
| Virginia . . . | 42,627 | 2,398,441 | 26.8 | 84 |
| Washington . . . | 69,127 | 1,433,998 | 17.6 | 57 |
| West Virginia . . . | 24,170 | 1,551,156 | ... | ... |
| Wisconsin . . . | 56,066 | 2,739,574 | 21.5 | 70 |
| Wyoming . . . | 97,914 | 211,864 | 23.4 | 80 |

* Population, 1st January 1920.

The birth-rate for the whole of the registration area is (1923) 22.4 per 1000. The white birth-rate is 22.1 per 1000, and the coloured birth-rate 26.3 per 1000 of the respective populations. The infantile mortality rate is 77 per 1000 live births (73 among the whites and 117 among the coloured population).

The birth-rate per 1000 of the married female population between 15 and 44 years of age is (1923) 153.2. The average number of children born to each white mother of 1923 is 3.3, the average number living being 2.9. The highest average fecundity is that of North Carolina, where the figure is 3.8, with 3.4 children living. Among the coloured population, the average number of children born is 3.7, living 3.2, per mother of 1923. The highest average fecundity is in North Carolina and Virginia, each with 4.1 children born and 3.5 living. South Carolina has the highest multiple birth-rate, with 15.6, and Delaware the lowest, with 9.3 per 1000 mothers.

The illegitimate birth-rate for the whole of the registration area is 23.3 per 1000 births, the white rate being 13.8 and the coloured 122.7, while the rate among the negro population only is 126.3 per 1000 births. Still-births are excluded. Since legitimacy is not recorded on death records, the infant mortality rate among the illegitimate group is unknown.

Little information is available regarding the number of still-births. Figures for the states in the birth-registration area in 1922, based on still-births registered as births, showed that for every 1000 live-births on an average 39 still-births occurred. In the United States as a whole it is officially estimated that at least 100,000 still-births occur annually.

Vaccination of public-school pupils is required by law in 15 states, though in a number of cases conditions are added or exemptions made, under certain prescribed conditions, in the carrying out of these laws.

Religious bodies reporting over 1,000,000 communicants each are as follows: Roman Catholic, 15,742,262; Baptist, 7,236,650; Methodist, 7,165,986; Lutheran, 2,463,265; Presbyterian, 2,257,439; Disciples of Christ, 1,231,404; Protestant Episcopal, 1,098,173. Smaller bodies include the Adventists, Christian Connection, Christian Scientists, Congregationalists, Evangelicals, Friends, German Evangelicals, Latter-Day Saints, Mennonites, Reformed Church, United Brethren, United Evangelicals, and Jewish and Eastern Orthodox congregations.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The law regulating marriage varies considerably in the different states, and it has been laid down by an eminent American legal authority (Bishop) that 'marriage and divorce laws . . . are state laws and state statutes, the national power with us not having legislative and judicial cognizance of the matter within those localities.' The legal minimum age for marriage varies in the several states between 21 and 14 for males, and between 21 and 12 for females, and only one state has no statute on this subject. Marriage between first cousins, persons of different races, or the marriage of habitual drunkards, epileptics, and persons suffering from uncured venereal disease, is prohibited in some states, while several require a male applicant for a marriage licence to present a physician's certificate showing him to be free from acquired venereal disease.

There is no federal jurisdiction in divorce, and the conditions under which relief is granted vary in the different states. In some states the expense of divorce proceedings is small, and there is little publicity, to which facts the large number of divorces has been attributed. The question is dealt with under the several states, *post*, but it may be remarked here that most states allow divorce for desertion, adultery, or cruelty, while other admissible grounds are imprisonment, habitual drunkenness, and neglect to provide. The question of a uniform marriage and divorce law is the subject of much discussion, and an amendment to the federal Constitution empowering Congress to legislate on this subject was introduced during 1924, but not acted upon.

The provisions made by the court in a divorce case for the care and custody of the children are in general based upon the discretion of the court as to what are the best interests of the children. Jurisdiction is usually conferred by the statutes regulating divorce in each state, and under most statutes the father and mother, if not unsuitable, are equally entitled to the custody of the children. However, under English common law (upon which the legal system of most of the states is based), if not modified by statute, the right of the father is superior. Moreover, the court will be sustained in giving custody to the father in cases where he is better qualified by reason of affection, means, and needed facilities. It may also be noted here that not all states have enacted equal guardianship laws with respect to legitimate children, and that, in regard to

the illegitimate child, the mother is the sole legal guardian under all state legislation. Legislation for the support of children born out of wedlock has been enacted in most states, but the fact that court action by the mother, with its attendant publicity, is usually necessary to establish paternity and secure the benefits of such legislation, and also that the payments allowed, if the mother wins her suit, are in many cases trivial, limits the value of most of this legislation. Recent legislation in one state vests in the state board of control general responsibility for the protection of illegitimate, as well as of dependent and neglected children, this agency being given power to initiate legal proceedings to enforce support of the illegitimate. *Legitimatio per subsequens matrimonium* is recognised in most of the states, with variation in detail. In a few states legitimation is permitted without marriage either through a judicial proceeding or through some form of public acknowledgment by the father.

The question of family limitation is one of great public controversy at the present time. Advocacy of 'prevention of conception' is an offence against the federal obscenity laws and the laws of several states. There exist, however, two private organisations, the Voluntary Parenthood League and the American Birth Control League, which seek to enlighten the public as to the need for and methods of birth-control, to enlist the support of statesmen and legislators in affecting the removal of the restrictive statutes, and to conduct hygienic and physiological research. On the initiative of the Voluntary Parenthood League, bills were introduced in Congress during 1924, with the object of removing the ban on the receiving by mail, or by other public carriers, of scientific information as to how best to regulate the number and frequency of births, but no action was taken on these bills.

For further information, see under the several states, *post*.

CHILD WELFARE

The function of the federal Government in child welfare has been confined mainly to research, though it is now co-operating with the states in the conduct of certain administrative activities, under the terms of special laws. In 1912 the Federal Children's Bureau was established under what was then the Department of Commerce and Labour (now the Department of Labour). The Bureau was directed by statute to investigate and report upon 'all matters pertaining to the welfare of children and child life among

all classes of our people,' subjects especially mentioned being 'infant mortality, the birth-rate, orphanage, juvenile courts, desertion, dangerous occupations, accidents and diseases of children, employment, legislation affecting children in the several states and territories.' The first work undertaken by the Bureau was a comprehensive study of infant mortality, particularly in its economic and social aspects. Popular education in child care was developed extensively, and in 1914 the first 'Baby Week' campaigns were inaugurated. Moreover, the interest of the public in the health problems of the child of pre-school age (between the ages of 2 and 6 years) was considerably increased by the national weighing and measuring test conducted as an activity of Children's Year—the second year of the participation of the United States in the World War, 1918, which was designated as a year of special effort for the protection of children. In November 1921 the Maternity and Infancy Act was passed—an Act providing for the co-operation of the federal Government with the states in promoting the welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy—under which the Children's Bureau is the federal administrative agency. Other federal bureaus concerned with special phases of child welfare are the United States Bureau of Education; the United States Department of Agriculture, especially the Agricultural Extension Service and the Bureau of Home Economics; the United States Public Health Service; and the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

A number of national agencies financed by private funds are working for the welfare of the child. These include the American Child Health Association, which makes surveys and demonstrations, and undertakes educational publicity in the field of hygiene; the National Child Labour Committee, which for many years has been working for legal protection of children against premature or hazardous employment; the Child Welfare League of America, concerned primarily with raising the standards of care of dependent children; the Department of Social Legislation of the Russell Sage Foundation; the National Probation Association, which promotes standards of juvenile court and probation work; the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, which, in co-operation with the Commonwealth Fund of New York, has been conducting demonstration child guidance clinics in a number of communities; the Playground and Recreation Association of America; and a number of other organisations.

Considerable progress in the reduction of infant mortality has

been made during the last decade. The general level around which the infant mortality rate has fluctuated in the United States dropped about 15 points in 1919 and about 10 points in 1921. The rate in 1915 was 99.6 per 1000 births in the birth registration area; in 1923 it was 77. The maternal mortality rate in 1923 was 6.7. On the face of the figures, statistics indicate that maternal mortality from all causes has been increasing in the United States, and the rate is higher than in most other countries for which statistics are available. A careful analysis of statistics made by the Children's Bureau indicates that certification of causes of death has improved during the last 20 years, and that if allowance is made for the probable effect of improvement in certification, the mortality from puerperal septicemia has fallen throughout the period, and the mortality from other puerperal causes has remained stationary. State activities under the Maternity and Infancy Act are directed toward the reduction of maternal and infant mortality through establishment of maternal and infant health centres, increase in the number of public-health nurses, training of midwives, surveys of maternity and infant homes, improvement in milk supplies, nutrition classes and conferences, education of the public as to maternal and infant hygiene, and consultation with doctors in remote districts by leading pediatricians and obstetricians of the states.

Medical inspection of school children is widespread, and 40 states have laws, either mandatory or permissive, on the question.

Dependent children are provided for through public aid to dependent children in their own homes (the so-called mothers' pensions, which are authorised by the laws of 42 states), placement in boarding or free foster-homes or for adoption, and institutional care. There are about 200,000 dependent children in institutions or in foster-homes under the supervision of child-caring agencies, and about 130,000 children in 43,000 families receiving public aid in their own homes under the provisions of 'mothers' pension' laws. There are about 1300 children's institutions and about 300 child-placing agencies. Many of the institutions also engage in child-placing to a greater or less extent. It is estimated that about two-thirds of the dependent children cared for outside their own homes are in institutions, and that one-third are placed in family homes. In the care of dependent children, emphasis is placed on the preservation of the child's own home whenever possible, and on careful study of each child before any decision

is made as to the manner in which he is to be provided for, in order that the care given may be suited to his individual needs.

The problem of the feeble-minded child is urgent in nearly all the states, institutional facilities usually being inadequate to meet the needs. Interest in the 'Massachusetts' plan of provision for the feeble-minded is increasing. This plan includes registration of the feeble-minded, special classes in the public schools, public supervision of those who can safely remain in the community, and institutional care for those who require it. Special classes for feeble-minded and retarded school children are maintained in all large cities, and several states have laws providing for the parole of the feeble-minded from institutions. Special classes are also maintained in the public schools of many cities for children with defective sight (conservation of vision classes), and for blind and deaf children. Public interest in the crippled child has been greatly stimulated during the past few years by the International Society for Crippled Children and various fraternal organisations. The present tendency is toward non-institutional care of crippled children, the use of clinics with visiting nurses, plus attendance at special public school classes, for those children who do not need the constant physical supervision possible only in a hospital or convalescent home. Under the 'Ohio' plan, any crippled child may be committed through a juvenile court to the nearest of the ten orthopedic centres used by the state for surgical and medical treatment. Expenses are repaid to the state by the child's home county. The county may collect from parents in proportion to their ability to pay. In Ohio and eight other states there are laws providing for special classes for crippled children in the public schools, with a minimum, usually, of eight children in each class. The state pays for the extra cost of the classes for cripples above what the cost would be for the same number of children not crippled, with a maximum allowance of from \$200 to \$300 per child per year for this extra cost.

The growing appreciation of the value of good social technique in caring for dependent, neglected, and delinquent children, of the importance of reaching rural as well as urban districts with a preventive programme, and the movement to reorganise and consolidate state departments, has resulted in a very great improvement in the administrative machinery of state departments or boards of public welfare or charities in recent years. The efforts to make this machinery function with reference to rural communities are

of special interest in view of the large number of children in the rural population and the previous neglect of their problems. In more than half of the 48 states child welfare work has been given special attention in the organisation of boards of charities, boards of control, or departments of public welfare. Some states have created independent child welfare bureaus which are not attached to any board or department. The lines of work in a number of the states which have given special recognition to child welfare may be briefly summarised as follows: (1) Administrative duties required by statute, including child-placing, management of institutions, etc.; (2) supervision of child-caring institutions and of agencies placing out dependent children; (3) assistance in promoting juvenile-court and probation work throughout the state; (4) co-operation with the counties in the administration of aid to children and families in their own homes; and (5) development of a state-wide programme of child care by encouragement and help in the organisation of county-wide work to prevent dependency and delinquency as well as to provide modern treatment for those who become dependent and delinquent.

State commissions, for the study and revision of children's laws, have been created in many states to study the child welfare laws of their own and other states and the child welfare needs of their state, and recommend amendments to existing laws and new legislation.

As to the details of child welfare work throughout the United States, see under the several states, *pass.*

EDUCATION

The Constitution of the United States contains no reference to education, but every state in the Union has a system of free public schools established by law. A sum approaching two billion dollars of public money is spent annually on the elementary and secondary schools, which are housed in (1924) 263,281 buildings throughout the country. The enrolment is 24,288,808 children, of whom 3,389,878 are enrolled in public secondary schools. The 'elementary school' consists of the first eight years of work, and the 'secondary' (or 'high') school consists of four additional years, generally preparatory to college entrance. There are also about 913 universities and professional schools of recognised standing. Normal schools and teachers' colleges number 312, with 229,997 students. For further details, see under the several states, *pass.*

EMPLOYMENT

The United States Constitution makes no specific provision for the prohibition or restriction of child labour, and the laws on this subject now in effect are those which have been enacted by the legislatures of the 48 states each in its own jurisdiction. According to the federal census, the employment of children reached its highest point in 1910, when 1,990,225 children of from 10 to 15 years of age inclusive (or 18·4 per cent. of that age group) were engaged 'in gainful occupations.' In 1920, when the last federal census was taken, the number had dropped to 1,060,858, the percentage of decrease being 46·7. Meanwhile, the total population in this age group had increased by 15·5 per cent., so the proportion of children gainfully employed had decreased 8·5 per cent. Much of this decrease, however, is stated by the Census Bureau to be apparent rather than real, due primarily to a change in the census date from 15th April in 1910. to 1st January in 1920. Since considerably over four-fifths of the decline is due to the large decrease in the number reported as engaged in agricultural pursuits, in which a far smaller number of children are employed in January than in April, clearly much of the decrease reported in 1920 cannot be regarded as an actual reduction in the total number of children gainfully employed. At the time this census was taken, moreover, there was in effect a federal child-labour law (since that time declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court) which in effect prohibited the employment of children in many important occupations.

Of the 1,060,858 children from 10 to 15 years inclusive reported as gainfully employed, 647,309 were in agricultural pursuits. The following table gives the numbers of child workers in the various non-agricultural pursuits :—

NUMBER OF CHILDREN 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE, INCLUSIVE, ENGAGED IN SELECTED NON-AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS, FOR THE UNITED STATES, 1920.¹

| Occupation. | Number. |
|---|---------|
| All non-agricultural pursuits | 413,549 |
| Messenger, bundle, and office boys and girls ^a | 48,028 |
| Servants and waiters | 41,586 |
| Salesmen and saleswomen (stores) ^a | 30,370 |

¹ Fourteenth Census of the United States, 1920: Children in Gainful Occupations.

^a Except telegraph messengers.

^b Includes clerks in stores.

| Occupation. | Number. |
|--|---------|
| Clerks (except clerks in stores) | 22,521 |
| Cotton-mill operatives | 21,875 |
| Newsboys | 20,706 |
| Iron and steel industry operatives | 12,904 |
| Clothing industry operatives | 11,757 |
| Lumber and furniture industry operatives | 10,585 |
| Silk-mill operatives | 10,023 |
| Shoe-factory operatives | 7,545 |
| Woollen and worsted mill operatives | 7,077 |
| Coal-mine operatives | 5,850 |
| All other occupations | 162,722 |

The tendency in child-labour legislation in the various states has been to establish an age, an educational, and a physical standard which a child must attain before he can be employed in specified occupations; to regulate the hours during which he may work during the first few years of employment, and prohibit him from certain especially hazardous occupations. The enforcement is through a work-permit system usually administered by the public schools and through inspection of the places of employment.

State laws differ markedly, however, some states having high standards of protection for working children, and others very low standards. It has, therefore, been felt for a number of years that it would be desirable to have a national child-labour law passed by the Congress of the United States, establishing a minimum standard of child-labour legislation below which no state might fall. Two laws have been passed by Congress (one in 1916 and one in 1919) in the attempt to do this, but both have been pronounced unconstitutional by the U.S. Supreme Court. It is evident, therefore, that in order to secure such a law, the federal constitution must be changed by an amendment specifically granting Congress the power to legislate with regard to child labour. Such an amendment was submitted in June 1924, by the required two-thirds vote of both houses of Congress, and is now before state legislatures for ratification or rejection. The amendment will become a part of the Constitution only if a majority in each of 36 state legislatures approves it. See also references to juvenile employment under the several states of the Union, *post*.

DELINQUENCY

On 2nd to 4th January 1925, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Chicago Juvenile Court and the fifteenth

anniversary of the establishment of the first institute for juvenile research—the Juvenile Psychopathic Institute—were observed by a series of meetings in which were reviewed the work of juvenile courts and the progress made, or yet to be made, in methods of detention, probation, or institutional care of children. All but 2 states now have laws providing for juvenile or children's courts. It is estimated that approximately 200,000 children's cases come before such courts each year. The work of the Juvenile Psychopathic Institute in Chicago, the Judge Baker Foundation in Boston, and the Child Guidance Clinics established in a number of cities, through the National Committee for Mental Hygiene and the Commonwealth Fund of New York, are demonstrating the value of scientific study of juvenile delinquency. In most communities, completely adequate resources for treatment in accordance with the recommendations of these clinics are still to be developed.

A committee, appointed by the Children's Bureau, in 1921, to formulate juvenile court standards, issued its final report in 1923 at a conference held at Washington under the joint auspices of the National Probation Association and the Children's Bureau. The fundamental principles underlying this report may be summarised as follows: The court dealing with children should be clothed with broad jurisdiction, embracing all classes of cases in which a child is in need of the protection of the State, whether the legal action is in the name of the child or of an adult who fails in his obligations towards the child. The court should have a scientific understanding of each child, treatment should be adapted to individual needs, and there should be a presumption in favour of keeping the child in his own home and his own community, except when adequate investigation shows this not to be in the best interest of the child. A committee of the National Probation Association has drafted a standard juvenile court law which in the main embodies these standards. A number of states, through state probation commissions or state welfare departments, are promoting the extension of juvenile-court work to rural communities and assisting in the development of standards.

In the majority of states the jurisdiction of the juvenile court extends to children of 17 years or older; in California the jurisdiction is extended to the age of 21 for both boys and girls, though cases of children 18 years of age and older may be initiated in the criminal courts. In most states, the law permits the juvenile court to assume jurisdiction over dependent and neglected as well as

delinquent children. In dealing with the child charged with a felony or crime punishable by death or life imprisonment, however, the legislatures of most states have refused to apply juvenile-court principles. The theory behind the juvenile court is the reformation of the child, not his punishment, and probation is generally established by law as a method of helping the delinquent child to re-establish himself in society under the supervision of a trained officer of the court. Women are appointed as referees to hear the cases of delinquent girls, and to make recommendations to the judge as to the disposition of such cases. Many states require that a woman, usually a probation officer, must be present at the hearing of charges against girls. Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Denver, Los Angeles, and Philadelphia have women referees who regularly hear the girls' cases, while in the District of Columbia the judge of the juvenile court is a woman.

In the case of children who break federal laws and are brought before the federal courts, none of the safeguards of juvenile-court procedure have been available. A bill permitting the use of the probation method in federal courts passed both Houses of Congress in 1924, and was signed by President Coolidge early in 1925.

In the legislation of the past decade there is evidence of a tendency to extend the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, or to combine in one tribunal, termed a 'juvenile,' 'domestic relations,' or a 'family' court, jurisdiction over divorce, non-support and desertion, child dependency, neglect, and delinquency. The laws of Colorado, New York State, Ohio, and Virginia illustrate this trend.

The United States census of delinquents in institutions for juvenile delinquents and in penal institutions showed 25,237 persons between the ages of 10 and 17 years, inclusive, present in such institutions on 1st January 1923. Of these, 91.1 per cent. were in institutions primarily for juvenile delinquents, 6.7 per cent. were in prisons and reformatories for adults and juveniles, and 2.1 per cent. in gaols and workhouses. These figures do not include persons in houses of detention, gaols, or workhouses, awaiting court hearing or trial.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the more important nation-wide voluntary societies and institutions concerned in various aspects of the care and protection of children are the following:—

American Child Health Association, New York City.

Big Brother and Big Sister Federation, New York City.

Boy Scouts of America, New York City.
 Camp Fire Girls, New York City.
 Child Welfare League of America, New York City.
 Commonwealth Fund, New York City,
 Girl Scouts, New York City.
 International Kindergarten Union, New York City.
 International Society for Crippled Children, Elyria, Ohio.
 Junior Red Cross, Washington, D.C.
 Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial (pre-school child), New York City.
 National Association for Advancement of Coloured People, New York
 City.
 National Child Labour Committee, New York City.
 National Child Welfare Association, New York City.
 National Committee for Mental Hygiene, New York City.
 National Committee for Prevention of Blindness, New York City.
 National Conference of Social Work, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations,
 Washington, D.C.
 National Council of Primary Education, Columbia, Mo.
 National Education Association, Washington, D.C.
 National Federation of Day Nurseries, New York City.
 National Kindergarten Association, New York City.
 National Organisation for Public Health Nursing, New York City.
 National Probation Association, New York City.
 National Society for Vocational Education, New York City.
 National Vocational Guidance Association, Chicago, Ill.
 Playground and Recreation Association, New York City.
 Progressive Education Association, Washington, D.C.
 Russell Sage Foundation, New York City.

LEGISLATION

The current federal statutes relating to children are as follows :—

Act creating the Children's Bureau, 1912. 37 Stat. 79, 736.
 Vocational Education Act, 1917. 39 Stat. 929.
 Maternity and Infancy Act, 1921. 42 Stat. 135.

NOTE

The following detailed information with regard to the 48 several states and the 1 federal district of the United States should be read in conjunction with the foregoing pages, as generally information is not duplicated. Where a subject heading is omitted from a state section, it is to be inferred that no special information on the subject in question is available. With regard to Education, in many states the number of schools has not been reported, but the number of enrolled scholars will be found duly recorded. Where, under Employment, there is no

specific reference to certain kinds of work or conditions (e.g. street-trading, night work, length of working day, etc.) it is to be understood that so far as information is available no regulating laws have been passed in the states concerned. It should also be noted that neither the lists of Voluntary Societies and Institutions, nor those of Legislative Acts, profess to be complete. They record merely what seem to be the more important, so far as information has reached the editor.

State of Alabama [North America]

Capital—Montgomery

Supplementary General Information. About 45 per cent. of the population are negroes. The birth-rate is (1924) 24.1 per 1000 of the population, and the infantile mortality rate 79 per 1000 births. Births and still-births must be registered within 10 days. Vaccination is not compulsory. The principal religious denominations are the Baptist, Methodist, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Disciples of Christ.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum ages for marriage are 14 with parent's or guardian's consent, and 16 without such consent. The principal impediments are consanguinity (including cousinhood) and venereal disease. The principal grounds for divorce are adultery, abandonment (2 years), imprisonment (2 years), habitual drunkenness and (in favour of the wife) addiction to drugs, confinement in asylum for the insane for twenty years. The disposal of the children of divorced couples is determined by the juvenile court and the state child welfare department. Children born out of wedlock are legitimised by the subsequent intermarriage of their parents. There are no state laws against the teaching or practice of contraception.

CHILD WELFARE

Child welfare work is carried on under the following state agencies—Bureau of Child Hygiene of the State Board of Health, Division of Physical Education, State Child Welfare Department. The last-mentioned department is responsible for the inspection of institutions for the care of children, for the establishment of homes for dependent, neglected, and delinquent children, and

for the enforcement of the child labour and apprenticeship laws. Child health work is carried on in 27 counties of the state, and work under the State Child Welfare Department in 10 counties. All this work is maintained by public funds. Medical examination of school children obtains in 30 counties, where there is a full-time medical officer. There are two children's hospitals, both privately maintained, and a state home for mental defectives. No system of 'mothers' pensions' exists in this state. Apart from the State Child Welfare Department, provision is made for the care of orphans and dependent children by voluntary effort in eight institutions.

EDUCATION

School attendance is free and compulsory between the ages of 8 and 16, but exemption may be granted at 14 if the elementary course has been completed or if the child has secured employment, and complete exemption is granted if the child is physically or mentally incapacitated, and under certain other conditions, including excessive distance of school from home. The rural schools have an annual term of from five to seven months only. There are (1925) 496,989 enrolled pupils in public elementary schools, and 103,742 in public high schools; 14,493 in private elementary, and 5929 in private high schools. There is a state institution for mentally defective children, and institutions for the deaf and dumb and the blind. There are also agricultural and other special schools, and a co-educational university.

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum age for employment in factories and stores is 14, in mines 16, and in street-trading 12, while the latter employment is subject to restrictions up to 16. Employment is subject to certain educational requirements and to medical examination, and there are certain exemptions which are limited to outside school hours.

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile offenders (boys under 16, girls under 18) are brought before special courts, and there are reform schools and training schools for children under 16. The minimum age for sentence to imprisonment is 16, and to death 18.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the principal voluntary efforts on behalf of children are the following :—

- Alabama Children's Aid Society, Montgomery.
- Alabama Methodist Orphanage, Selma.
- Alabama Vocational School for Girls, Woodlawn, Birmingham.
- Jefferson County Children's Aid Society, Birmingham.
- North-side Community House and Day Nursery, Birmingham.
- Our Orphans' Home, Talladega.
- Protestant Orphan Asylum, Mobile.

State of Arizona [*North America*]

Capital—Phoenix

Supplementary General Information. The birth-rate is (1925) 22 per 1000 of the population, and the infantile mortality rate 132.9 per 1000 live births. Registration (and notification to the public health authority) of births and of still-births is compulsory within 5 days. Infant vaccination is not compulsory. The principal religious denominations are the Roman Catholic, Latter-Day Saints, Presbyterian, Methodist, and Congregational.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage is 18 for males and 16 for females subject to consent of parent or guardian, and 18 and 21 respectively without such consent. The principal grounds for divorce are adultery, desertion, and failure to provide maintenance. Every child not born in wedlock is legitimised by the Act of 1921, which applies equally whether the father is single or is married to a woman other than the child's mother.

CHILD WELFARE

Child welfare work is administered by the State Child Welfare Board, which provides funds for the care of orphaned or abandoned children in their own or foster homes. Child health work comes within the province of the Child Hygiene Division of the State Board of Health, and since July 1925 all expenses have been met by federal funds, under the Sheppard-Towner Act. School medical inspection is subject to local option. There are no special hospitals for children, and dependent children are generally placed

in foster-homes. Widowed and deserted mothers are given allowances from state funds.

EDUCATION

School attendance is compulsory between the ages of 8 and 16, and is free up to 21 years of age. Children of 14 may, however, leave school to go into regular employment, but they must attend a continuation school for 5 hours per week between 8 A.M. and 6 P.M. until the age of 16. There are 446 public elementary schools, with 95,824 pupils, and 41 public high schools, with 7731 pupils. There are a special school for defective children, a state agricultural school, and a state university. Scholarships are available for the university. There are both private and public kindergartens.

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum age for employment in factories and stores is 14, in mines 18, while the minimum age for street-trading is 10 in cities, licence being required up to 12. Employment is subject to certain educational requirements, and to medical examination, and there are certain exemptions which are limited to outside school hours. No child may work more than 8 hours per day, or 48 hours per week, and night work is prohibited.

DELINQUENCY

The superior court has special jurisdiction in cases of offences committed by and against children under 18. There are one industrial school and one juvenile reform school, and children confined in any prison, etc., must be kept apart from adult offenders.

LEGISLATION

The following are the principal current laws dealing with children:—

Bastardy Act, 1913.

Bastardy Act Amendment Act, 1921.

Civil Code (Revised Statutes), 1913. (Gives the superior court special jurisdiction in juvenile cases.)

Education Act.

Legitimacy Act, 1921.

'Sheppard-Towner Work' Act, 1923.

Child Welfare Board Act, 1923.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the principal voluntary efforts on behalf of children are the following :—

- Arizona Children's Home Association, Tucson.
- Day Nursery, Phoenix.
- St. Joseph's Orphan Home, Tucson.
- St. Michael's Mission School, St. Michael's.

State of Arkansas [*North America*]*Capital—Little Rock*

Supplementary General Information. The total population includes 716,514 children (census 1920) aged 15 and under. Registration and notification of births and of still-births are compulsory within ten days. Infant vaccination is not compulsory. The principal religious denominations are the Baptist, Methodist, Roman Catholic, and Disciples of Christ. About 27 per cent. of the population are negroes.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage is 17 for males and 14 for females subject to consent of parent or guardian, and 21 and 18 respectively without such consent. Marriage is a civil contract, and is prohibited within certain degrees of consanguinity and between white people and negroes or mulattoes. The principal grounds for divorce are impotence, desertion for over a year without reasonable cause, conviction of crime, and habitual drunkenness. The custody of the children is left to the discretion of the court. Illegitimate children may inherit from their mother as if they were legitimate, and children are legitimised by the subsequent intermarriage of their parents. Moreover, children of a marriage voided because the father had a former wife living are legitimate and entitled to inherit from their father. The father is responsible for the lying-in expenses of the mother of an illegitimate child, and must pay a certain sum monthly towards the maintenance of the child until 7 years of age.

CHILD WELFARE

The juvenile courts provide for dependent, defective, and neglected children, and there are also health agencies. The work is maintained by federal, state, and local grants, and partly by

voluntary subscriptions. Children needing medical care may be placed in hospital by order of the juvenile court, and both dependent and delinquent children are committed to the same institutions. School medical inspection is compulsory in two or three cities only. A children's hospital was opened in 1925. There are no state homes for dependent children, the orphanages being maintained by churches, lodges, and city governments. Statutory provision is made for mothers' pensions, but only 5 counties at present take advantage of this.

EDUCATION

School attendance is free and compulsory between the ages of 7 and 14 'both inclusive,' but exemption may be obtained if the child's services are necessary for the support of a widowed mother. There are (1926) 6316 schools, with 466,858 pupils, and 400 high schools, with 30,381 pupils. There are also state schools for deaf, dumb, and blind children, numerous colleges, and a university.

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum age for employment in factories and stores is 14, and in mines 16, subject to certain educational requirements, and with exemptions which are limited to outside school hours. The maximum periods of work for all children are 8 hours per day and 48 hours per week, and night work is prohibited. No child of under 16 may be employed in certain occupations. Young people under 18 may not work for more than 54 hours a week, or 10 hours a day, and night work is prohibited.

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile offenders are brought before the juvenile courts, which also fulfil other functions. (See 'Child Welfare,' *ante*.) The minimum age at which a child may be sentenced to imprisonment or to death is 12 years.

LEGISLATION

The following are the principal current laws dealing with children :—

Education Act, 1909.

Mothers' Aid Act, 1917.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the principal voluntary efforts on behalf of children are the following :—

- Arkansas Baptist Orphans' Home, Monticello.
- Arkansas Children's Home Society, Little Rock.
- Inter-State Orphans' Home, Hot Springs.

State of California [*North America*]*Capital—Sacramento*

Supplementary General Information. The predominating religion is that of the Roman Catholic Church, but there are also Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, Congregationalists, Disciples of Christ, and Protestant Episcopalians. The negro population numbers but 1·1 per cent. of the whole, but many other nationalities are represented, including French (13 per cent.), Swedish (12·7), and Irish (8·6).

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage is 18 for males and 16 for females subject to consent of parent or guardian, and 21 and 18 respectively without such consent. Marriage is a civil contract, and the conditions of divorce cover an exceptionally wide range. A child born out of wedlock may be legitimised by the subsequent intermarriage of his parents, or by adoption by his father. Criminals and idiots confined in state institutions are subject to compulsory sterilisation.

CHILD WELFARE

The state is well provided with official and voluntary efforts for the care and protection of children, and there is a state board which supervises all charitable, correctional, and penal institutions. Apart from the institutions maintained by the state, there are 46 children's homes and orphanages (accommodating about 4500 children), 31 day nurseries (dealing with about 1540 children), and 9 boarding-out agencies. Dependent children are committed to the same institutions as juvenile delinquents. Mental defectives may be committed to an institution by order of the juvenile courts.

EDUCATION

School attendance is free and compulsory between the ages of 8 and 16, but exemption may be obtained at 14 for employment

under certain conditions. If, however, a child is unemployed for more than 2 weeks he must return to school while unemployed. Young persons under 18 must attend continuation schools for 4 hours per week during the regular school term, and young persons between 18 and 21, who cannot speak, read, or write English with a certain degree of proficiency, must attend evening classes for 4 hours per week. Exemption from school attendance is granted for physical or mental incapacity, or for 'undue hardship' owing to distance of school from home. There are (1926) 3376 elementary school districts, with an enrolment of 691,534 pupils; 342 public high schools, with 384,010 pupils; and 597 public kindergartens, with an enrolment of 40,131. There are 2 universities and many colleges.

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum age for employment in factories and stores is 15, in mines 16, and in street trading 10 years. There are certain exemptions, which are not limited to outside school hours. Employment is subject to certain educational requirements and to medical examination, and no child may work more than 8 hours per day, or 48 hours per week, or (in factories and stores) at night.

DELINQUENCY

The superior court functions as a juvenile court in cases of offences committed by juveniles (up to 21). Children who frequent the company of criminals, vagrants, or prostitutes, who visit billiard-rooms, etc., and who use intoxicating liquor, drugs, and tobacco, may also be brought before the court. There are public and private reformatories and other institutions for delinquent children, and no child may be confined in any room, yard, or enclosure where an adult offender is confined, nor may any child be detained in a police station or prison.

LEGISLATION

The following are the principal current laws dealing with children :—

Mental Defectives Act, 1915, and Amendment, 1917.

Detention and Non-Support of Children Act, 1917.

Penal Code (Jurisdiction of Offences) Amendment Act, 1919.

Civil Code (Succession by Illegitimate Children) Amendment Act, 1921.

Penal Code (Neglect of Minor Children) Amendment Act, 1921.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the principal voluntary efforts on behalf of children are the following :—

- Berkeley Child Welfare Society, Berkeley.
- Boys' Aid Society, San Francisco.
- Boys' and Girls' Aid Society, Pasadena and San Diego.
- California Children's Home Society, Los Angeles.
- California Girls' Training Home, Alameda.
- California Home for Crippled Children, Los Angeles.
- California Junior Republic, Chino.
- Japanese Children's Home, Los Angeles.
- Los Angeles Orphans' Home Society, Los Angeles.
- Northern Federation of Coloured Women's Clubs, Oakland.
- Pasadena Children's Training Society, Pasadena.
- Society of the Sisters of the Holy Family, Oakland.
- Youths' Directory, San Francisco.

State of Colorado [*North America*]

Capital—Denver

Supplementary General Information. Adherents of the Roman Catholic Church outnumber those of other denominations. The negro population is only 1·2 per cent. of the total.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage, without consent of parent or guardian, is 21 for males and 18 for females; but marriage may take place at lower ages subject to such consent. An illegitimate child of a deceased father is entitled to the same benefit under the Workmen's Compensation Act as a legitimate child, provided the father had acknowledged the child as his and had contributed to its maintenance.

CHILD WELFARE

There is a child welfare bureau, and homes and institutions for orphan and dependent children, maintained by the state and by private charity, number 13, with an aggregate of about 1700 inmates. There are also 5 day nurseries accommodating about 200 children, and 2 boarding-out agencies.

EDUCATION

School attendance is compulsory and free between the ages of 8 and 16, but exemption may be obtained at 14 if a certain degree

of proficiency has been reached, or at any age if the child's services are necessary for the support of himself or parent, but in such circumstances he must be given such poor relief as shall enable him to attend school for not more than 3 hours per day. Children of from 14 to 16, who are employed but cannot read and write, are required to attend evening school. There are (1925) 3396 public elementary schools and 432 high schools, with an aggregate of about 255,000 enrolled pupils. There are also two universities and a number of colleges.

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum age for employment in factories and stores is 14, and in mines 16, with certain exemptions limited to outside school hours. No child may be employed for more than 8 hours per day and 48 hours per week, nor after 8 P.M.

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile offenders are brought before special courts, and the juvenile and family court in the state capital, Denver, has attained a very wide jurisdiction and exceptional influence under Judge Ben B. Lindsay. There are several reformatories and industrial schools, and in the industrial school at Golden no locks, bars, or cells are in use, and the inmates are regarded as 'students.' Children under 14 may not be detained in a police station or prison.

LEGISLATION

The following are the principal current laws dealing with children :—

- Education Act, 1876, and Amendments.
- Delinquency and Dependency Act, 1909.
- Child Labour Act, 1911.
- Probation Officers Act, 1911.
- State Home Act, 1913.
- Workmen's Compensation Act, 1919.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the principal voluntary efforts on behalf of children are the following :—

- City Temple Institutional Society, Denver.
- Colorado Child Welfare Bureau, Denver.
- Colorado State Home for Children, Denver.
- Denver Orphans' Home Association, Denver.
- Mount St. Vincent Home, Denver.
- Negro Women's Club Association, Denver.

Neighbourhood House Association, Denver.
Queen of Heaven Orphanage, Denver.
St. Clara's Orphanage, Denver.

The conventional position of the DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA in alphabetical arrangement is following the State of Delaware. The section dealing with the District will therefore be found on page 459.

State of Connecticut [*North America*]

(COMMONWEALTH OF CONNECTICUT)

Capital—Hartford

Supplementary General Information. The predominating religious denominations are the Roman Catholic, Congregational, Protestant Episcopal, Methodist, and Baptist. Of the total population, 1.5 per cent. are negroes.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum legal age for marriage is 16 for both sexes subject to consent of parent or guardian, and 21 without such consent. Neither husband nor wife acquires by marriage any interest in the property of the other party, and an illegitimate child inherits from the mother. Inheritance by primogeniture has been abolished. Fraudulent contract and intemperance are among the grounds for divorce. Criminals and idiots confined in state institutions are subject to compulsory sterilisation.

CHILD WELFARE

All charities are supervised by a state board, and there are both state and voluntary efforts for child welfare and the care of dependent children. There are 20 institutions, with 1562 inmates, 21 day nurseries, and 16 boarding-out agencies.

EDUCATION

School attendance is free from 4 to 16 and compulsory from 7 to 16. Exemption may be obtained for various reasons, including physical or mental incapacity, while children of 14 who are in employment and children whose parents are unable to provide books and clothing may also be exempt. Children of from 14 to 16, who are employed, must attend evening classes for 8 hours per week, for 16 weeks in the year, unless they have completed the

elementary school course. There are (1925) 1279 public elementary schools, with an enrolment of 251,770, and 87 public high schools, with 37,644 pupils. There are also numerous special schools and colleges, and Yale University is at New Haven, in this state.

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum age for employment in factories and stores is 14, and in mines 16, subject to certain educational requirements and to medical examination. No child may be employed in a factory for more than 8 hours per day, or for more than 48 hours per week; nor in a store for more than 58 hours per week. Night work in both factories and stores is prohibited. Further, no child who is in attendance at school may be employed in a bowling alley after 6 P.M. on any day immediately preceding a school day, or after 10 P.M. at any time.

DELINQUENCY

The ordinary courts have jurisdiction in the matter of 'all complaints against children' (*i.e.* boys under 16 and girls under 18), and are regarded as juvenile courts while acting under juvenile court law. There is an industrial school for boys and for girls.

LEGISLATION

The following are the principal current laws dealing with children :—

- Education Act, 1911.
- County Homes Act, 1918.
- Industrial Schools Act, 1918.
- Juvenile Offenders Act, 1918.
- Probation Officers Act, 1918.
- State Board of Charities Act, 1918.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the principal voluntary efforts on behalf of children are the following :—

- Catholic Charitable Bureau, Bridgeport.
- Children's Home Association, New Britain.
- Children's Home Commission, Waterbury.
- Connecticut Children's Aid Society, Hartford and New Haven.
- Connecticut Junior Republic Association, Litchfield.
- Hartford Orphan Asylum, Hartford.
- Middlesex County Orphans' Home Corporation, Middletown.
- New Haven Orphan Asylum, New Haven.
- St. Francis Orphan Asylum, New Haven.
- Society of the Children of Mary of Immaculate Conception, New Britain.

State of Delaware [*North America*]

Capital—Dover

Supplementary General Information. The birth-rate is (1925) 19.5 per 1000 of the population; and the infantile mortality rate 95 per 1000 births. Registration of births and of still-births is compulsory. The predominating religious denominations are the Methodist, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, and Baptist. Of the total population 13.6 per cent. are negroes.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage is 18 for males and 16 for females without consent of parent or guardian, but marriage may take place at lower ages subject to such consent. Marriages between whites and negroes and of insane persons are null, but the children of the married insane are legitimate. A child conceived out of wedlock is legitimised by the subsequent intermarriage of his parents. Grounds for divorce include fraud and habitual drunkenness.

CHILD WELFARE

Child health centres and itinerant clinics are conducted by 14 nurses and 1 full-time and 3 part-time doctors, under the aegis of the state Board of Health, with a subsidy from federal funds. About 10,000 cases are dealt with annually at the centres and clinics, in addition to about 8000 home visits. There are several state and private institutions for the care of dependent children, a day nursery for white and 1 for coloured children, and 2 boarding-out agencies. This work is carried on under the aegis of the state Children's Bureau.

EDUCATION

School attendance is free and compulsory between the ages of 7 and 17. Exemptions are, however, granted for various reasons, e.g. children of 14, who have completed the elementary course, may be exempted entirely; children of 14, in employment, who have not completed their elementary education, must attend for 100 days during the year; children who are physically or mentally incapacitated are completely exempt. Children of from 12 to 16,

who have been granted employment certificates, must attend continuation schools for 4 hours per week for 36 weeks, and 20 hours per week while temporarily unemployed, if schools are available. This law is, however, in effect only in Wilmington city, where the ordinary day school attendance is compulsory from 7 to 14 only, with certain exemptions. There are separate schools for black and for white children. All told, there are (1926) 446 elementary schools, with 39,037 pupils, and 26 high schools, with 5583 pupils. There are several colleges, including 1 for coloured students.

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum age for employment in factories and stores is 14, in mines 16, and in street trading 12, and the latter employment is regulated till the age of 16.

DELINQUENCY

There is a juvenile court at Wilmington with jurisdiction in cases of boys under 17 and girls under 18. No child under 14 may be detained in a police station or prison, and a child 'of tender years' may be exempted from punishment by whipping. There are industrial schools for boys and girls, and a reformatory for boys

LEGISLATION

The following are the principal current laws dealing with children :—

- Industrial Schools Act, 1915.
- Juvenile Delinquents Act, 1915.
- Parents and Children Amendment Act, 1919.
- School Code, 1919.
- Illegitimate Children Amendment Act, 1921.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the principal voluntary efforts on behalf of children are the following :—

- Delaware Children's Home Society, Wilmington.
- Home for Friendless and Destitute Children, Wilmington.
- Roman Catholic Male Protectory, Delaware City.
- St. Joseph's Home for Coloured Boys, Wilmington.

District of Columbia [*North America*]

(FEDERAL CAPITAL DISTRICT)

Seat of Municipal Government—Washington

Supplementary General Information. The birth-rate is (1925) 17.7 per 1000 of the population, and the infantile mortality rate 87.4 per 1000 births. Registration of births is compulsory within three months, but births must be notified to the public health authority not later than the first Saturday after the expiration of three days (excluding Sundays and Holy days). Still-births after five months' pregnancy must also be so reported. Vaccination is compulsory before admission to the public schools, and at other times at the discretion of the commissioners of the District. The predominating religious denominations are the Roman Catholic, Baptist, Methodist, Protestant Episcopal, Presbyterian, Lutheran, and Christian Scientist. The negro population represents 1 in 4 of the whole.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage is 16 for males and 14 for females subject to parent's or guardian's consent, and 21 and 18 respectively without such consent. The principal impediment is consanguinity. The only ground for divorce is adultery, but judicial separation may be granted for cruelty, desertion, or drunkenness. Children born out of wedlock, if recognised by the father, are legitimised by the subsequent intermarriage of their parents. There is no statutory prohibition of the teaching or practice of contraception, applicable especially to the District of Columbia, but federal law operates.

CHILD WELFARE

The public welfare work of the District of Columbia is administered by a Board of Public Welfare, which supersedes the former Board of Charities, Board of Children's Guardians, and Board of Directors of the National Training School for Girls. The new Board is vested with the care and legal guardianship of all children committed to it by the courts; it also administers the law providing public aid to dependent children in their own homes. The juvenile court has jurisdiction not only over delinquent children (see *post*), but over dependent and deserted children, and those born out of wedlock. The work carried out by the Board of Public

Welfare is entirely at the expense of the Government, as also is the child health work. It is not the policy of the Government to subsidise private agencies, of which, however, there are a number in the District. The health department has 9 centres and a clinic at the children's hospital, which is a privately-owned institution. Medical examination of school children is not compulsory, but is carried out as far as practicable.

There are 15 private children's homes and orphanages, many of them maintained by religious bodies, with accommodation for about 800 children. Children committed to the Board of Public Welfare by the juvenile court are generally placed in family homes, but 3 institutions, providing for approximately 250 children, are maintained for the care of wards of the Board.

A law to provide home care for dependent children under 16 years of age became effective on 1st July 1926, and a supervisor of 'mothers' pensions' and her assistants have been appointed by the commissioners of the District, upon nomination of the Board of Public Welfare. Periodic review of all cases receiving mothers' assistance is required. Provision is made also that the homes of all families in which aid is granted shall be visited as often as is necessary in order to ascertain whether the child is receiving the proper care, and to offer advice. It is specified that whenever the parent of a child is unable to provide for the proper care of the child in his own home, application for aid may be made by the mother or guardian. No restrictions are laid down as to the amount of grant per child, or the maximum allowance per family.

EDUCATION

School attendance is compulsory and free between the ages of 7 and 16. The Board of Education has authority to excuse children from school attendance for reasons defined as valid by the Board, and also to excuse children who are found upon examination to be unable mentally or physically to profit from attendance at school. If such children may benefit from specialised instruction adapted to their needs, however, they must attend such instruction. Children between 14 and 16 who have completed the eighth grade and are regularly and legally employed may be excused from school attendance by the superintendent of schools. The public educational system embraces 158 public schools—kindergarten, elementary, special, junior high, senior high, normal, and vocational—36

parochial schools, and 31 private schools; the figures for private and parochial schools only include those in which children of compulsory school age are enrolled. The public elementary school enrolment for the school year 1925-1926 comprised 37,287 white and 19,377 coloured children. The 15 junior and senior high schools had 12,692 white and 4225 coloured children, while the normal and vocational schools had 395 white and 927 coloured children. The private and parochial schools, in February 1926, enrolled 8025 white and 782 coloured children, while for the same period the public schools enrolled 47,925 white and 23,753 coloured children. The principal universities are as follows: American University, Catholic University (with which Trinity College is affiliated), Georgetown (under the management of the Jesuit Order), George Washington University, Howard University (for negroes).

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum age for employment in factories and stores is 14, with exemptions which are limited to outside school hours. A child under 16 entering such employment must have an age and schooling certificate issued by the school authorities. The officer issuing this certificate requires the child to have a physical examination by the school physician. No child under 16 may be employed in factories and stores for more than 8 hours per day and 48 hours per week, nor between 7 P.M. and 6 A.M. There is a minimum age of 10 for boys and 16 for girls engaged in street trades. Boys between 10 and 16 who are engaged in street trading are required to have badges, which are issued by the school authorities after the child has secured an age and schooling certificate. Street trading by boys 10 to 16 is prohibited between 10 P.M. and 6 A.M.

DELINQUENCY

The juvenile court of the District of Columbia has jurisdiction over children up to 17 years of age in both dependency and delinquency cases. A probation officer of the court investigates home conditions of children referred because of delinquency, and also supervises children who are placed on probation. In dependency cases the investigations are made by an agent of the Board of Public Welfare, who presents the cases to the court. The majority of the children whom the court removes from their homes are committed to the Board of Public Welfare for placement in family

homes or in institutions for a definite time (either for a relatively short period or during minority). Occasionally delinquent children are committed to the National Training School for Boys, or the National Training School for Girls. A considerable proportion of the delinquency cases are adjusted informally by the court without filing a petition or complaint. Informal hearings of boys' cases are conducted by the clerk of the court (a man) and of girls' cases by the chief probation officer (a woman). Children under 17 may not be committed to prison except for a serious offence; and there is no statutory provision regarding a minimum age for sentence to death.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

The volunteer organisations in the District of Columbia, engaged in child welfare work, are as follows¹ :—

Associated Charities.

Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

United Hebrew Relief Society.

Baptist Home for Children.

Central Union Mission.

Children's Temporary Home.

Episcopal Home for Children.

Florence Crittenton Home.

German Orphan Asylum.

Gospel Mission.

House of Mercy.

Jewish Foster Home.

National Association for the Relief of the Destitute Coloured Women and Children.

St Ann's Infant Asylum.

St. John's Orphanage.

St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum.

St. Rose's Technical School.

St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum.

Swartzell Methodist Home for Children.

Washington City Orphan Asylum.

Washington Home for Children.

Alley Improvement Association, The (Coloured).

Day Nursery and Dispensary Association.

¹ Hospital dispensaries and clinics are not included, though some of them do considerable health work both through institutions and agencies and for private cases.

Friendship House Association (with Day Nursery).
Holy Family Day Nursery.
Neighbourhood House (with Day Nursery).
Providence Day Nursery and Settlement House.

Catholic Children's Bureau.
Child Welfare Society.
Christ Child Society.
Epiphany Community Centre.
Episcopal City Mission and Trinity Community House.
Peck Memorial Chapel Social Centre.

Boy Scouts of America.
Girl Scout Association of the District of Columbia.
Big Sisters of the District of Columbia.
Catholic Big Brothers.
Juvenile Protective Association.
Noel House.

Children's Hospital.
District of Columbia Red Cross.
Instructive Visiting Nurses Society.
Tuberculosis Association.

LEGISLATION

The current statutes relating to the care and protection of children in the District of Columbia may be summarised as follows :—

Board of Public Welfare.—The Board of Public Welfare, created by Act of March 16, 1926 (44 Stat. 208), administers the public welfare work in the District of Columbia, and supersedes the former Board of Charities, Board of Children's Guardians, and the board of directors of the National Training School for Girls. It consists of 9 members serving without compensation, appointed by the commissioners of the District of Columbia, and a salaried director appointed by the commissioners upon nomination by the board.

Home Care for Dependent Children.—Home care for dependent children under 16 years of age was provided for by Act of June 22, 1926 (44 Stat. 758). This Act is administered by the Board of Public Welfare.

Juvenile Court.—The juvenile court is a court specially constituted to hear children's cases. It has jurisdiction of children under 17 years of age in cases of delinquency, dependency, and neglect. It also has jurisdiction of adults contributing to the delinquency of a child, illegal employment of children, non-compliance with school attendance law, support and maintenance of children born out of wedlock, desertion and non-support of wife or minor child or children (in the latter the jurisdiction is concurrent with the supreme court).

Following is a list of Acts relating to the juvenile court :—

- Act of March 19, 1906 (34 Stat. 73). An Act to create a Juvenile Court in and for the District of Columbia.
- Act of March 4, 1909 (35 Stat. 1063). Empowering the Juvenile Court to issue executions on forfeited recognisances.
- Act of April 27, 1916 (39 Stat. 56). Emancipating from certain disabilities children who have judgments of conviction for crime of record against them in the Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia.
- Act of March 23, 1906 (34 Stat. 86), amended by Act of June 10, 1926 (44 Stat. 716). Making it a misdemeanour to abandon or wilfully neglect to provide for the support and maintenance by any person of his wife or of his or her minor children in destitute or necessitous circumstances.
- Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 219), repealed by Act of February 4, 1925 (43 Stat. 806), Compulsory Education, jurisdiction of Juvenile Court.
- Act of May 28, 1908 (35 Stat. 420). Child Labour, jurisdiction of Juvenile Court.
- Act of June 18, 1912 (37 Stat. 134). To provide for the support and maintenance of bastards in the District of Columbia, jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court.
- Act of February 4, 1925 (43 Stat. 806). Compulsory School Attendance, Juvenile Court given jurisdiction of all cases arising under this Act.
- Act of March 3, 1925 (43 Stat. 1139, sec. 19). Delinquent child before Juvenile Court apparently feeble-minded, procedure.

Related Laws. (Laws related to Juvenile Court and its jurisdiction :—

- Act of February 13, 1885 (23 Stat. 302). An Act for the protection of children in the District of Columbia and for other purposes.
- Act of July 26, 1892 (27 Stat. 268). To provide for the care of dependent children in the District of Columbia and to create a Board of Children's Guardians. (The Board of Children's Guardians was later superseded by the Board of Public Welfare.)
- Act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1095). To enlarge the powers of the courts of the District of Columbia in cases involving delinquent children, and for other purposes.
- Act of March 16, 1926 (44 Stat. 208). Establishing a Board of Public Welfare in and for the District of Columbia.

Institutions for Delinquent Children :—

The public institutions for the care and training of delinquent children are the National Training School for Boys and the National Training School for Girls, there being separate institutions for white and coloured girls. The Training School for Boys is a Federal institution under the general supervision and control of the Department of Justice, boys from the District of Columbia being cared for therein under contract with the Board of Public

Welfare, annual appropriations being made by Congress for this purpose. The Training School for Girls is under the control of the Board of Public Welfare of the District of Columbia.

These institutions receive children under 17 years of age convicted of offences punishable by fine or imprisonment. Commitment is for the period of minority unless sooner discharged.

Following are Acts of Congress relating to these institutions.

Acts relating to the National Training School for Boys :—

Act of May 3, 1876 (19 Stat. 49). Revising and amending the various Acts relating to the reform school.

Act of March 3, 1882 (21 Stat. 459). Annual reports made to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Act of June 5, 1900 (31 Stat. 267), amending Act of March 3, 1876. Commitment of boys under 17 years of age, by whom committed, causes, etc.

Act of March 19, 1906 (34 Stat. 73). Commitment by Juvenile Court.

Act of May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. 380). Name changed to National Training School.

Act of February 26, 1909 (35 Stat. 657). Parole of inmates.

Acts relating to the National Training School for Girls :—

Act of July 9, 1888 (25 Stat. 245). Incorporating the Reform School for Girls in the District of Columbia; provisions of reform school laws made applicable thereto.

Act of July 14, 1892 (27 Stat. 165). Provisions for erection of buildings, etc.

Act of February 25, 1901 (31 Stat. 809). Commitment of girls under 17 years of age, classes committed, term, etc.

Act of March 19, 1906 (34 Stat. 73, sec. 8). Commitment by Juvenile Court.

Act of April 15, 1910 (36 Stat. 300). Parole of inmates.

Act of June 26, 1912 (37 Stat. 171). Name changed to National Training School for Girls.

Act of February 28, 1923 (42 Stat. 1358). Separation of white and coloured girls, new buildings.

Act of March 16, 1926 (44 Stat. 208). Institution placed under control of Board of Public Welfare.

Statutes relating to other classes of children in need of special care :—

Blind.—Provision is made for the education of blind children at public expense in institutions for the education of the blind in other states, contracts being entered into between such institutions and the commissioners of the District of Columbia. Annual appropriations are made by Congress for this purpose, to be expended under supervision of the board of education of the district.

[Revised Statutes 1873-1874, secs. 3689, 4869; Act of March 3, 1899, 30 Stat. 1101; Act of May 23, 1908, 35 Stat. 295.]

Deaf.—Residents of the District of Columbia, if too deaf to be benefited by instruction in the usual way, may be educated at public expense

at the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, under contract entered into by the commissioners of the district, admission thereto being subject to approval of the superintendent of public schools of the District of Columbia. Coloured deaf mutes are placed in the Maryland school for coloured deaf mutes or in other suitable school, at public expense. Annual appropriations are made by Congress for these purposes, to be expended under supervision of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia. [Revised Statutes 1873-1874, sec. 4864; Act of March 1, 1901, 31 Stat. 844; Act of March 3, 1905, 33 Stat. 901; Act of May 23, 1908, 35 Stat. 295.]

State of Florida [North America]

Capital—Tallahassee

Supplementary General Information. About 43 per cent. of the population are coloured persons. Of the church membership of the state, 41.6 per cent. are Baptists and 37.2 per cent. Methodists.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum legal age for marriage is 14 for males and 12 for females, with consent of parent or guardian, and 21 in either case without such consent. The intermarriage of white persons and negroes is prohibited; and whites and blacks living in adultery are punishable by imprisonment or fine. Grounds for divorce include habitual indulgence in violent temper and habitual drunkenness. *Legitimatío per subsequens matrimonium* is recognised.

CHILD WELFARE

There are 9 children's homes, accommodating about 500 children, and 3 day nurseries. The juvenile court may compel a child needing medical care to be placed in hospital, and dependent children are committed to the same institutions as juvenile delinquents.

EDUCATION

School attendance is compulsory and free from 7 to 16. Exemptions may be obtained if the child is physically or mentally incapacitated, if school is a long distance from home, if parents cannot provide the child with books and clothing, if the child's services are necessary for the support of widowed mother or other dependent, or if the child has completed the elementary course. Continuation schools must be attended for 144 hours during the year by any child who is exempt from regular school attendance for any cause

except physical or mental disability or the completion of the elementary course. Separate schools are provided for white and for coloured children. There are (1925) 2517 public elementary schools, with 288,107 pupils, and 126 public high schools, with about 23,100 pupils. There are 2 universities (1 state and 1 denominational) and 2 state colleges.

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum age for employment in factories is 14, in stores 12, and in street trading 10, and such employment may be subject to medical examination at the discretion of the competent authority. There is no law regulating juvenile employment in mines, but by implication from the Employment Certificate Law the minimum age would be 14. No child may work in a factory more than 9 hours per day and 54 hours per week, nor in either a factory or a store after 8 P.M.

DELINQUENCY

The ordinary courts have jurisdiction in cases of juvenile delinquency up to 17 years of age. No juvenile offender may be detained in a police station or prison. There is a state reformatory.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the principal voluntary efforts on behalf of children are the following :—

- Boys' Home Association, Jacksonville.
- Children's Home Society, Jacksonville.
- Florida Baptist Children's Home, Arcadia.
- Florida Methodist Orphanage, Enterprise.
- Orlando Day Nursery Association, Orlando.
- Rosa Valdez Settlement, West Tampa.
- St. Mary's Home, Jacksonville.
- Tampa Children's Home, Tampa.
- Women's Relief Association, Miami.

State of Georgia [*North America*]

Capital—Atlanta

Supplementary General Information. Of the total population, 41·7 per cent. are negroes. Births must be registered within 10 days, and still-births are notifiable. Infant vaccination is not compulsory.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage is 14 for females and 17 for males with parent's consent; 18 for females without such consent. The father may petition the Superior Court for the legitimisation of a child born out of wedlock, and he is responsible for the maintenance of illegitimate children, but the mother must also contribute. Marriage between white persons and negroes is prohibited. Grounds for divorce include habitual intoxication, and imprisonment for at least two years, but petitions for divorce are only granted after approval by two successive juries.

CHILD WELFARE

The care of orphaned and dependent children devolves mainly on charitable enterprise, supervised by the state Board of Public Welfare. There are 35 homes for dependent children, accommodating about 2000 children, and one state-aided boarding-out agency. There are also 12 day nurseries. The juvenile courts are competent to order a child needing medical care to be placed in a hospital. There is a private hospital for crippled children.

EDUCATION

School attendance is compulsory between the ages of 8 and 14, and free between the ages of 6 and 18. Exemption is granted if the child has completed the seventh grade of elementary education, and if his employment in agricultural labour is needed in farming districts. There are (1926) 5374 public elementary schools, with an enrolment of 639,591, and 1756 public high schools, with an enrolment of about 64,000. Physical education is obligatory in all schools supported by the state. In addition to the public schools, there are numerous private educational establishments of various grades. There are also mechanical and agricultural arts colleges and other special institutions, a state-aided university, numerous denominational colleges, and institutions for coloured students. There is a school for deaf children and one for blind children.

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum age for employment in factories is 14, but children between the ages of 14 and 16 may not be employed in certain occupations without a certificate from the superintendent of schools. There is no minimum age for stores except the restriction imposed,

during school hours, by the Education Law. No child may be employed for more than 60 hours per week, and no child under 16 may be employed in a factory at night. There is a State Board of Vocational Education, and instruction is given in agriculture, trades, and industries, and home economics for children of 14 and over, in full time, part time, or night schools.

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile courts have been established in all the more important counties, with jurisdiction up to the age of 16. No child may legally be detained in a police station or prison, and there are 2 state and 5 county industrial schools for delinquent children.

LEGISLATION

Among the principal State Acts relating wholly or in part to children are the following :—

- Vital Statistics Act, 1914.
- Juvenile Courts Act, 1915, and Amendment, 1916, 1917.
- Education Act, 1916.
- Vocational Education Act, 1917.
- State Licensing of Child-Placing Act, 1922.
- Employment of Children Act, 1925.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

The more important voluntary efforts on behalf of children are :—

- Appleton Church Home, Macon.
- Atlanta Child's Home, Atlanta.
- Bethesda Home for Boys, Savannah.
- Carrie Steele Logan Home (Coloured), Atlanta.
- Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills Day Nursery, Atlanta.
- Gate City Day Nursery Association (Coloured), Atlanta.
- Georgia Baptist Orphans' Home, Atlanta.
- Georgia Children's Home Society, Atlanta.
- Georgia Industrial Home, Macon.
- Hebrew Orphans' Home, Atlanta.
- Home of the Friendless, Atlanta.
- Leonard St. Orphanage (Coloured), Atlanta.
- Masonic Home, Macon.
- Masonic Orphans' Home (Coloured), Americus.
- North Georgia Conference M.E. Home, Decatur.
- North Highland Day Nursery, Columbus.
- Scottish Rite Hospital for Crippled Children, Decatur.
- Sheltering Arms Association of Day Nurseries, Atlanta.

Shiloh Orphanage (Coloured), Augusta.
 South Georgia Conference M.E. Home, Macon.
 St. Joseph's Male Orphanage, Washington.
 St. Mary's Home for Girls, Savannah.
 Toccoa Orphanage, Toccoa.
 Tuttle-Newton Home, Augusta.
 Vashti Industrial School, Thomasville.

State of Idaho [North America]

Capital—Boise

Supplementary General Information. The Methodist, the Presbyterian, and the Baptist are the leading religious denominations.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage, without consent of parent or guardian, is 18 for both sexes, but marriage may take place earlier subject to such consent. Living in 'what is known as patriarchal, plural, or celestial marriage' (*cf.* Utah, page 528), or teaching its validity, or belonging to any organisation which teaches polygamy, are disqualifications for the suffrage. Habitual drunkenness for one year, insanity, and felony are among the grounds for divorce.

CHILD WELFARE

Child welfare work has not yet been developed on a large scale, and there are but few institutions for the care of children.

EDUCATION

School attendance is compulsory and free from 8 to 18 years of age. Exemptions are granted for physical or mental disability; if services are necessary for support of self or parent; and, at 15, if the elementary course has been completed. There are (1926) 1678 public elementary schools, with an enrolment of 138,757, and 2 public normal schools, with about 500 pupils each. Further education is provided by 7 denominational colleges and schools, and by the state university, and the state also maintains an industrial training school and a school for the deaf and dumb.

EMPLOYMENT

No child under 14 may be employed in a factory, store, or mine, nor for more than 9 hours per day and 54 hours per week, nor (in a factory or store) after 9 P.M.

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile offenders (up to 18 years of age) are brought before special courts, and children under 14 may not be detained in any police station or prison.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the principal voluntary efforts on behalf of children are the following :—

Children's Home-finding and Aid Society, Boise.
St. Vincent's Home, Pocatello.

State of Illinois [*North America*]

Capital—Springfield

Supplementary General Information. The birth-rate is (1925) 19.44 per 1000 of the population, and the infantile mortality rate 72.5 per 1000 births. Registration and notification to the public health authority of births and still-births are compulsory. Vaccination is not compulsory. The predominating religious denominations are the Roman Catholic, the Methodist, and the Lutheran. Of the total population, 2.8 per cent. are negroes.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage is 18 for males and 16 for females with parent's or guardian's consent, and 21 and 18 respectively without such consent. The marriage of first cousins is held to be incestuous and is void. The grounds for divorce include desertion for two years and habitual drunkenness. The fact that a child is illegitimate must not be divulged, except by order of a court of record, by any one acquiring cognisance of the fact in the course of legal proceedings. Children born out of wedlock are legitimised by the subsequent intermarriage of their parents. There is no state law against the teaching or practice of contraception, and certain facilities have been afforded by private enterprise.

CHILD WELFARE

Child welfare work is actively carried on through 60 day nurseries, 11 boarding-out agencies, over 100 homes (accommodating over 10,000 children), and numerous welfare centres and hospitals.

All charities are under the supervision of a Board of State Commissioners. A child needing medical care may be sent to a hospital, and a mentally defective child may be sent to an institution, by order of the juvenile court. A system of mothers' pensions is in operation. Medical examination of school children is not compulsory, but it is carried out in many schools.

EDUCATION

School attendance is compulsory and free from 7 to 16. Exemptions may be obtained for physical or mental disability, or, at 14, if the child is employed, or on completion of the eighth grade of elementary education. Continuation schools, when available, must be attended by young persons from 14 to 18 who are employed, for 8 hours per week for 36 weeks, but exemption is granted if the young person has reached a certain educational standard. There are 11,921 public elementary schools, with about 1,000,000 pupils, and 838 high schools, with about 128,000 pupils. There are also five normal schools, several special schools, and 29 colleges and universities.

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum age for employment in factories and stores is 14, and in mines 16, subject to certain educational requirements and to medical examination. No child may be employed for more than 8 hours per day and 48 hours per week, nor in factories and stores at night.

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile offenders (up to 17 years of age) are brought before special courts, and may be subjected to psychological examination. The state law provides for the establishment of special detention homes, and there are a few such homes, but delinquents are also committed to the care of accredited private institutions. No child under 12 may, under any circumstances, be detained in a police station or prison, nor sentenced to death.

LEGISLATION

The following are the principal current laws dealing with children :—

Bastardy Act, 1872.

Dependent, Neglected, and Delinquent Children Act, 1899.

Bastard Act Amendment Act, 1919.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the principal voluntary efforts on behalf of children are the following :—

- Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans, Chicago.
- Chicago Industrial School for Girls, Des Plaines.
- Chicago Nursery and Half Orphan Asylum, Chicago.
- Chicago Orphan Asylum, Chicago.
- Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Home, Addison.
- Glenwood Manual Training School, Glenwood.
- Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, Chicago.
- Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal.
- Juvenile Protective Association, Chicago.
- Ketteler Manual Training School for Boys, Chicago.
- Lawrence Hall, Chicago.
- Lisle Manual Training School for Boys, Lisle.
- Marks Nathan Jewish Orphan Home, Chicago.
- Methodist Deaconess Orphanage, Lake Bluff.
- Mooseheart Home, Mooseheart.
- National Children's Home and Aid Society, Chicago.
- Polish Manual Training School for Boys, Norwood Park, Chicago.
- St. Hedwig's Industrial School for Girls, Norwood Park, Chicago.
- St. John's Catholic Orphanage, Belleville.
- St. Mary's Training School, Des Plaines.
- Society of St. Vincent de Paul, Chicago.
- Springfield Home for the Friendless, Springfield.

State of Indiana [*North America*]*Capital—Indianapolis*

Supplementary General Information. The birth-rate is (1925) 21·5 per 1000 of the population, and the infantile mortality rate 67·7 per 1000 births. Births must be registered and must also be reported (including still-births) within 36 hours, to the public health authority. The predominating religious sects are the Methodist, the Roman Catholic, and the Disciples of Christ. Of the total population 2·8 per cent. are negroes.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage is 18 for males and 16 for females with parent's or guardian's consent, and 21 and 18 respectively without such consent. Marriage between first cousins is prohibited. Criminals and idiots confined in state institutions are liable to compulsory sterilisation. The principal grounds for divorce are

adultery, abandonment, and cruelty. Children born out of wedlock are legitimised by the subsequent intermarriage of their parents.

CHILD WELFARE

The state is well provided with public and voluntary institutions for child welfare work, and each county has its Board of Children's Guardians. There are 37 homes, with over 3000 children, 8 day nurseries, 60 boarding-out agencies, and numerous welfare centres and hospitals. There is a Board of Public Charities, which supervises institutions, dispenses out-door relief, and is responsible for the boarding-out of dependent children. Dependent children are, however, sometimes committed to the same institutions as juvenile offenders. Moreover, a child needing medical care may be placed in hospital by order of the juvenile court.

EDUCATION

Elementary education is free and compulsory from 7 to 16. Exemption is granted if the child is physically or mentally incapacitated, and, at 14, if it is necessary that he should be employed. All children of from 14 to 17 (and employed children from 14 to 18) must attend a continuation school from 4 to 8 hours per week. There are 5636 public elementary schools, with about 500,000 pupils, and 795 public high schools, with about 97,000 pupils. There are many institutions for further education, including 4 universities.

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum age for employment in factories and stores is 14, and in mines 16, subject to certain educational requirements and to medical examination, from which, however, exemption may be granted on objection by the parent. No child may be employed more than 8 hours per day and 48 hours per week, nor, in factories and stores, at night.

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile offenders (boys up to 16, girls up to 18 years of age) are brought before special courts, which also have jurisdiction in the cases of offences committed by adults against children. No child under 14 may, under any circumstances, be detained in a police station or prison, nor in any room, yard, or enclosure in which adult prisoners are confined. The minimum age for sentence to imprisonment for males is 30, offenders between 16 and

30 being sent to a reformatory ; for women the minimum age is 18. There is no statutory minimum age for sentence to death.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the principal voluntary efforts on behalf of children are the following :—

- Anderson Orphan's Home, Anderson.
- Family Welfare Society, Indianapolis.
- Fort Wayne Orphan Home, Fort Wayne.
- Indiana Children's Aid Society, Mishawaka.
- Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home, Knightstown.
- Indianapolis Day Nursery Association, Indianapolis.
- Indianapolis Orphan Home, Indianapolis.
- Masonic Orphans' Home, Franklin.
- Rose Orphan Home, Terre Haute.
- St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, La Fayette.
- St. Vincent Orphan Home for Girls, Fort Wayne.
- St. Vincent School for Boys, Vincennes.

State of Iowa [*North America*]

Capital—Des Moines

Supplementary General Information. The more important religious bodies are the Methodist, Episcopal Church, the Roman Catholic, and the Lutheran.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage is 16 for males and 14 for females. Wife and husband enjoy equal property rights, and the family expenses, including cost of children's education, are chargeable alike to the estate of either or both. Desertion for two years, conviction of felony after marriage, and drunkenness are among the grounds for divorce. Criminals and idiots confined in state institutions are liable to compulsory sterilisation.

CHILD WELFARE

The Board of Control of State Institutions both maintains institutions for the care of children and supervises the voluntary institutions. There are 16 homes for children, with about 2300 inmates, 5 boarding-out agencies, and several day nurseries, welfare centres, etc. A child needing medical care may be committed to hospital by order of the juvenile court. A system of mothers' pensions is in operation.

EDUCATION

School attendance is compulsory (for 24 consecutive weeks per year) and free, from 7 to 16 years of age. Exemptions are granted for physical or mental disability, or if the school is a long distance from the child's home, if the child has reached a certain standard in education and, at 14, if employed. Children of from 14 to 16 are, however, required to attend continuation schools, with certain exemptions. There are (1924) 3558 public elementary schools and 881 high schools; also various special schools, a state college of agriculture and mechanic arts, and 3 universities.

EMPLOYMENT

No child under 14 may be employed in a factory or store, with certain exemptions which are not limited to outside school hours, and employment is subject to certain educational requirements and to medical examination. The minimum age for employment in a mine is 16, subject to the foregoing restrictions. No child may be employed in a factory or store for more than 8 hours per day and more than 48 hours per week, nor at night. The minimum age for street trading is 11, and such employment is regulated until the age of 16.

DELINQUENCY

The Court of Common Pleas, in 4 counties, has special jurisdiction in charges against juveniles (up to 16 years of age). No child under 17 may be detained in a prison or police station, and, if committed to the same institution as adult prisoners, children must be confined in separate rooms, yards, or enclosures.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the principal voluntary efforts on behalf of children are the following:—

- American Home-Finding Association, Ottumwa.
- Iowa Children's Home Society, Des Moines.
- Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Davenport.
- Ladies' Industrial Relief Society, Davenport.
- Norwegian Lutheran Church Orphans' Home, Beloit.
- Organised Welfare Bureau, Sioux City.
- Roadside Settlement House Association, Des Moines.
- St. Anthony's Home, Sioux City.
- St. Mary's Orphans' Home, Dubuque.
- Saints' Children's Home Association, Lamoni.

State of Kansas [North America]

Capital—Topeka

Supplementary General Information. Of the total population 3.3 per cent. are negroes. Registration of births and of still-births and notification to the public health authority are compulsory within 10 days. Infant vaccination is not compulsory. The predominating religious sect is the Methodist.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage is 18 for males and 16 for females with parent's consent, and 21 and 18 respectively without such consent. Marriage between first cousins is prohibited, as is the marriage of epileptics and the imbecile and insane, except in cases where the woman is over 45. Criminals and idiots confined in State institutions are liable to compulsory sterilisation. Grounds for divorce include abandonment for one year, drunkenness, and imprisonment. *Legitimatio per subsequens matrimonium* obtains. The teaching and practice of methods of contraception are contrary to law.

CHILD WELFARE

There is a state Board of Control which maintains certain institutions for the care and protection of children, and supervises and assists others maintained by voluntary effort. Compulsory medical inspection of school children obtains in cities where there are full-time health units. A child needing medical care may be sent to hospital by order of the juvenile court, and in some cases dependent children are committed to the same institutions as juvenile offenders. There are, however, many orphanages and homes for children, some maintained by the state and some by private effort, and mothers' pensions are provided for widowed and deserted mothers with children to support.

EDUCATION

School attendance is compulsory and free from 8 to 15. Exemption may be obtained for physical or mental disability, or if a certain standard of education has been reached, and a child 'literate in English' is exempt, except for 8 consecutive weeks, if employed for the support of himself or his dependents. There are (1925) 7200 public schools of various grades, the aggregate average daily

attendance being 533,235. There are special state institutions for the education and care of mentally defective, deaf and dumb, and blind children, and free kindergartens for children under school age have been established in some areas.

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum age for regular employment for gain is 16, but no limit has been imposed for casual work. No child may work for more than 8 hours per day and 48 hours per week, or, in factories and stores, at night.

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile offenders (under 16) are brought before special courts, and may be sent to special state institutions. Unless a juvenile has committed a felony, he must not be detained in a police station or prison.

LEGISLATION

The following are the principal current laws relating to children :—

- Vital Statistics Law, 1911.
- Industrial Schools Act, 1915.
- School Attendance Act, 1915.
- State Orphans' Home Act, 1915.
- Maternity Hospitals, etc., Act, 1919.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the principal voluntary efforts on behalf of children are the following :—

- Children's House, Kansas City.
- Christian Service League, Wichita.
- Hutchinson Mothers' Club, Hutchinson.
- Kansas Children's Home Society, Topeka.
- Lutheran Children's Friend Society, Winfield.
- Mennonite Children's Home, Argentine.
- St. Vincent's Home, Leaverworth.
- Security Benefit Association, Topeka.
- Sunflower Day Nursery, Topeka.

State of Kentucky [North America]

Capital—Frankfort

Supplementary General Information. Of the total population, 850,433 are (census of 1920) aged 14 years and under. The

illegitimate birth-rate is (1923) 43 per 1000 of the population. Notification of births and still-births is compulsory within 10 days. Infant vaccination is nominally obligatory, but the law is not enforced. The predominating religious sect is the Baptists, with 367,731 adherents, other sects being represented as follows: Roman Catholics, 160,185; Methodists, 155,129; Presbyterians, 48,423.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum legal age for marriage, with consent of parent or guardian, is 14 for males and 12 for females, and 21 in either case without such consent. Marriage is subject to civil law only. Marriages between white persons and black are prohibited by law, and the marriage of insane persons is legally void. Grounds for divorce include desertion for one year, habitual drunkenness for one year, ungovernable temper, and the joining, by either party, of a religious sect which requires the renunciation of the marriage covenant or forbids husband and wife from cohabiting. The issue of an illegal or void marriage is legitimate, save in the case of an incestuous marriage, or marriage between a white person and a negro or mulatto. Children born out of wedlock are legitimised by the subsequent intermarriage of their parents. There is no state law as to the teaching and practice of contraception.

CHILD WELFARE

The Kentucky Child Welfare Commission, which was formed in 1922 and is dependent upon voluntary effort, is charged with the duty of studying the whole field of child welfare, and its report and recommendation are submitted to the Governor and the Legislature before each session of the General Assembly. There is a bureau of Maternal and Child Health, under the state Board of Health, financed partly by federal and partly by state funds. This bureau co-operates with established pre-natal clinics, conducts demonstrations, and establishes child health centres. The welfare of crippled children is supervised by the Kentucky Crippled Children's Commission, which is subsidised by the state. There are 10 welfare 'settlements,' at which 5410 children were dealt with in 1923, while in Louisville, the largest city, visiting nurses attended 4264 children. School children are subject to medical examination at the discretion of the county medical officer of health. There is one special children's hospital (maintained by

the Louisville Community Chest), and other hospitals admit children. A new hospital for crippled children is (February 1925) in process of erection. Orphans and other dependent children are cared for by the Kentucky Children's Home Society (which is subsidised by the state) and in denominational orphanages dependent upon voluntary support. There is also the Louisville and Jefferson County Children's Home, maintained by county funds. A child needing medical care may be placed in hospital by order of the juvenile court.

EDUCATION

School attendance is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 16, but exemption may be granted at 14 in case of employment, or physical or mental disability, or if the course of elementary education has been completed. Children of between 14 and 16 who are employed must, however, attend a continuation school from 4 to 8 hours per week, if they have not completed the course of elementary education. Education is free in the elementary schools, and also in the state high schools and universities. Moreover, scholarships are available at most of the private schools which charge fees. There are (1926) 656,417 children in the public elementary schools, and 41,413 in the high schools. Kindergarten classes are part of the public school system. There are special institutions for the care and education of the feeble-minded, the blind, and the deaf and dumb; also several colleges and universities.

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum age for employment in factories and stores is 14, in mines 16, and in street trading 14, the latter being regulated until the age of 16. All employment is subject to certain educational requirements and to medical examination. No child may be employed more than 8 hours per day and 48 hours per week, or, in factories and stores, at night. Vocational training is provided at the cost of public funds in Louisville and elsewhere.

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile delinquents (boys up to 17, girls 18) are brought before juvenile courts, and in no circumstances may they be detained in a prison or police station. Offenders are generally released on probation. While there is no statutory minimum age for the capital penalty, it has never been imposed in a juvenile court.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Amongst the principal voluntary efforts on behalf of children are the following :—

- Campbell County Protestant Orphans' Home, Newport.
- Family Service Organisation, Louisville.
- Jewish Welfare Federation, Louisville.
- Kentucky Baptist Children's Home, Glendale.
- Kentucky Child Welfare Commission, Louisville.
- Kentucky Children's Home Society.
- Louisville Baptist Orphans' Home, Louisville.
- Louisville Community Chest, Louisville.
- National Home-Finding Society, Louisville.
- Neighbourhood House, 428 South First Street, Louisville.
- Oddfellows' Orphan Home, Lexington.
- St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Society, Louisville.
- St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Cold Spring.
- St. Thomas's Orphans' Home, Louisville.

State of Louisiana [*North America*]

Capital—Baton Rouge

Supplementary General Information. By religion over 61 per cent. of the population are Roman Catholics, Baptists and Methodists being the most numerous among the Protestants. Negroes represent 39 per cent. of the population.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage is 14 for males and 12 for females. Marriage between first cousins is prohibited.

CHILD WELFARE

Public and private charitable institutions are under the supervision of the State Board of Charities and Correction. There are 22 children's homes, with about 2000 inmates, 2 boarding-out agencies, several day nurseries, welfare centres, etc., and a number of hospitals. Dependent children may be committed to the same institutions as juvenile offenders.

EDUCATION

In the parish of Orleans, school attendance is compulsory and free between the ages of 8 and 16. Exemptions are granted for physical and mental disability, if the school is a long distance from home, and, at 14, if the child is employed or has completed the

elementary course. Outside the parish of Orleans, attendance is required from 7 to 14, and exemptions are granted as above, but children are also exempt where there are no adequate school facilities. There are about 212,000 white children on the books of the elementary schools, and about 27,000 in the public high schools. There are separate schools for black children. There are also 4 normal schools, several special schools, institutes, and colleges, and 3 universities.

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum age for employment in factories, stores, and mines is 14. No child may be employed more than 10 hours per day and 60 hours per week, or at night.

DELINQUENCY

A special juvenile court exists in the city of New Orleans, with jurisdiction up to 17 years of age.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the principal voluntary efforts on behalf of children are the following :—

- Louisiana Baptist Orphanage, Lake Charles.
- Louisiana Child-Finding and Home Society, New Orleans.
- Louisiana Children's Home Society, Jennings.
- Louisiana Methodist Orphanage, Ruston.
- Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart, New Orleans.
- New Orleans Female Orphan Asylum, New Orleans.
- Protestant Orphans' Home, New Orleans.
- St. Alphonsus Orphan Asylum, New Orleans.
- St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Boys' Asylum, New Orleans.
- St. Vincent's Infant Asylum, New Orleans.
- Sisters of Notre Dame, New Orleans.

State of Maine [*North America*]

Capital—Augusta

Supplementary General Information. The population includes about 250,000 children of 15 and under. The birth-rate is (1925) 22.66 per 1000 of the population, and the infantile mortality rate 75.56 per 1000 births. Registration of births and still-births has been compulsory since 1892. Infant vaccination is not compulsory, but a state law lays it down that the local health authorities 'shall

annually . . . or oftener if they deem it prudent, provide for the free vaccination . . . of all the inhabitants. . . .'

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage, without consent of parent or guardian, is 21 for males and 18 for females; but marriage may take place earlier subject to such consent. The principal impediments are insanity, feeble-mindedness, and consanguinity. Desertion for three years and gross and confirmed habits of intoxication are among the grounds for divorce. The court has discretion as to the disposition of the children. Children born out of wedlock are legitimised by the subsequent intermarriage of their parents. There is a state law prohibiting the publication, sale, or distribution of any 'recipes or prescriptions for drops, pills, etc., designed to prevent conception.'

CHILD WELFARE

Child welfare work is carried on under the Division of Public Health, Nursing, and Child Hygiene of the State Department of Health, and much is done by voluntary organisations. In Portland, infant welfare work is carried on by the municipal authority, and in other cities general public health work includes certain activities on behalf of children. Apart from the one municipal and welfare centre at Portland (*supra*), there are many voluntary centres, but no statistics are available. 45,681 cases were, however, dealt with by visiting child welfare nurses in 1926. Physical examination of school children deals with sight and hearing only. There is one children's hospital (Portland) maintained by donations, patients' fees, and State subsidy. The State Board of Children's Guardians is charged with the care of orphaned and neglected children, who may be committed to the care of private societies or individuals. Municipal bodies must provide assistance for mothers with dependent children who need such aid to enable them to maintain themselves and children in their own home.

EDUCATION

School attendance is compulsory from 7 until 17 years of age, and free until the age of 21. Exemptions are granted at 15 if 'literate in English,' or if employed, and children suffering from physical or mental incapacity are totally exempt. Continuation

schools are available in certain districts for children of from 14 to 15 who have not completed the elementary course, but attendance at such schools is not compulsory. There are 4779 public elementary schools, with 120,028 enrolled pupils; 203 public high schools, with 27,078 pupils; and 53 academies, with 5481 pupils. There are also 4 schools for the mentally or physically defective, and 5 normal schools, several colleges, and a university.

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum age for employment in factories is 14, and in any business or stores 15, with exemptions which are limited to outside school hours, and subject to certain educational requirements and to medical examination at the discretion of the competent authority. No child may be employed in a factory for more than 8 hours per day, and no girl for more than 54 hours per week; nor may any child be employed at night, except on public service during an emergency. There is no minimum age for employment in street trading or casual work; or, when the schools are not in session, for any kind of employment. Vocational training is provided for in several centres.

DELINQUENCY

Police judges and justices of the peace usually deal with juvenile offenders in chambers, but there are no juvenile courts. The state maintains reformatory institutions for juveniles (8-16), and no person may be committed to prison under the latter age. There is no death penalty in this state.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the principal voluntary efforts for the care and protection of children are the following:—

- Children's Aid Society, Belfast.
- Good-Will Home Association, Fairfield.
- Holy Innocents Home, Portland.
- Lewiston Girls' Orphanage, Lewiston.
- Maine Children's Home Society, Augusta.
- Maine Public Health Association, Portland.
- Maine Red Cross Society, Portland.
- New England Home for Little Wanderers, Caribou.
- Opportunity Farm Association, New Gloucester.
- Portland Child Welfare Association, Portland.
- St. Elizabeth's Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Portland.
- York County Children's Aid Society, Saco.

State of Maryland [North America]

Capital—Annapolis

Supplementary General Information. The predominating form of religion is Protestant, but the Roman Catholics number 35 per cent. of the total church membership. Negroes are 16.9 per cent of the total population.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage is 21 for males and 18 for females without consent of parent or guardian, but marriage may take place earlier subject to such consent. The grounds for divorce include deliberate desertion for three years.

CHILD WELFARE

The state is well provided with institutions for the care and protection of children, including homes, welfare centres, boarding-out agencies, hospitals, etc., some of which are state-maintained, others being state-aided. Dependent children may, however, be committed to the same institutions as juvenile delinquents. A system of mothers' pensions is in operation.

EDUCATION

In Baltimore City, school attendance is compulsory and free from 7 to 16 years of age, and exemption is granted on grounds of physical or mental incapacity. Outside Baltimore City, attendance is also free, and is compulsory for children of from 7 to 17 (except in case of physical or mental incapacity), but children who have completed the elementary course by the age of 15 are exempt, and there are certain exemptions for employed children. There are 2423 public elementary and high schools, with about 182,000 white and about 44,000 coloured children in the elementary classes, and about 15,500 white and nearly 1000 coloured children in the secondary departments. There are special schools, colleges, and institutes, and 2 universities.

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum age for employment in factories and stores is 14, in mines 16, in street trading 12, but the latter employment is subject to regulation up to the age of 16. Employment is subject to certain educational requirements and to medical examination. No child may be employed more than 8 hours per day and 48 hours per week, or, in factories and stores, at night.

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile offenders (boys up to 20, girls up to 18) are brought before special courts.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the principal voluntary efforts on behalf of children are the following :—

- Amish Mennonite Children's Home Association, Grantsville.
- Day Nursery Association for Coloured Children, Baltimore.
- General German Orphan Association, Catonsville.
- Henry Watson Children's Aid Society, Baltimore.
- Home of the Friendless, Baltimore.
- Jewish Children's Society, Baltimore.
- St. Elizabeth's Home, Baltimore.
- St. Mary's Female Orphan Asylum, Baltimore.
- St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Towson.
- St. Vincent's Maternity Hospital and Infant Asylum, Baltimore.
- Social Service League, Rockville.
- Society of St. Vincent de Paul, Baltimore.

State of Massachusetts [*North America*]

(COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS)

Capital—Boston

Supplementary General Information. The population includes about 1,240,000 children under 16. The birth-rate is (1925) 20·8 per 1000 of the population, and the infantile mortality rate 73·1 per 1000 births. Preliminary registration of births, including still-births, is compulsory within 48 hours, and full particulars must be lodged with the registration authority within 15 days. Vaccination is compulsory before enrolment at a public school. The predominating religion in the state is the Roman Catholic.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage is 18 for males and 16 for females subject to parent's or guardian's consent, and 21 and 18 respectively without such consent. The principal impediments are consanguinity and insanity. The principal grounds for divorce are desertion, adultery, habitual drunkenness, impotence, and imprisonment for 5 years or more. The custody of children of divorced or separated couples lies in the discretion of

the court. Children born out of wedlock are legitimised by the subsequent intermarriage of their parents. The publication, distribution, etc., of any thing, instrument, means, advice, etc., for preventing pregnancy is a penal offence under state law.

CHILD WELFARE

Child hygiene work, under the general advice of the State Department of Public Health, has been carried on since 1915 either by the local public authorities or by voluntary effort. All local public authorities have been required to give medical supervision with periodical examination to school children since 1906, but other aspects of child welfare work are governed by permissive laws only. Twenty-nine local communities have centres which radiate various types of health activity, but as each community is autonomous in the matter, and does not report to the State, no statistics are available. For the sick child there are private hospitals (*post*) and the Massachusetts Hospital School (for cripples) and Bradford Infirmary (for state wards), both maintained by public funds and situate at Canton. The state places out over 5000 dependent children in foster-homes, while various cities and towns place out 1300 such children. Private agencies place out in foster-homes about 4000 children and care for about 9000 in private institutions. State subsidies are granted deserted or widowed mothers with dependent children under the Mothers' Aid Law.

EDUCATION

School attendance is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 16. Exemptions are granted to mentally and physically defective children, and to children who, at the age of 14, have become employed, if they have reached a certain standard in education. Children of from 14 to 16 who are employed are, however, liable to attend continuation schools for 4 hours per week and, if temporarily unemployed, for 20 hours per week. Illiterate young persons of between 16 and 21 are required to attend evening school for 40 evenings per year, with the exception of married women and persons suffering physical or mental disability. There are (1925) 586,779 pupils in public elementary schools, 127,147 in public high schools, and 157,988 in private schools. Elementary and secondary education is free to all, and free agricultural, textile, and nautical instruction is also provided by the state and local

authorities co-operating. On payment of fees, further education is available through the universities. The State maintains 3 institutions for the care and education of feeble-minded children, and pays for tuition and board in institutions for children who are deaf and dumb. Cripples are educated at the Massachusetts Hospital School (*anse*), parents assisting in defraying costs of maintenance. Under permissive laws 48 cities and towns are maintaining kindergartens accommodating about 30,000 children under 5.

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum age for employment in factories and stores is 14, subject to certain educational requirements and to medical examination. Subject to licence a boy over 12 may engage in street trading, but no girl may be so employed under 16. No child may be employed more than 8 hours per day and 48 hours per week, or at night. Where continuation schools are available, employed children must attend for not less than 4 hours per week, such time being deducted from the number of hours permitted for their employment.

DELINQUENCY

Massachusetts was the first state in the world to introduce what have since become known as juvenile courts. Such courts, in Boston, and 'juvenile sessions' in other towns, deal with cases of delinquency up to the age of 18, the delinquents being committed to reformatory institutions, whence, after average detention of one year, they are released on parole. No child under 15 may be committed to prison, but no minimum age has been assigned for the death penalty.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the principal voluntary efforts on behalf of children are the following :—

- Bureau on Illegitimacy, Boston.
- Children's Aid Society, Boston, New Bedford, Haverhill, Springfield, Northampton, and Fitchburg.
- Children's Friend Society, Boston.
- Children's Hospital, Boston.
- Home for Destitute Catholic Children, Boston.
- House of the Angel Guardian, Boston.
- Infants' Hospital, Boston.

Jewish Children's Bureau, Boston.
Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Boston.
New England Home for Little Wanderers, Pittsfield.
Orphelinat Franco-American, Lowell.
Pittsfield Day Nursery Association, Pittsfield.
St. Mary's Home, New Bedford.
St. Vincent's Home, Fall River.
St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, Boston.
Working Boys' Home, Boston.

State of Michigan [*North America*]

Capital—Lansing

Supplementary General Information. Of the total population, approximately 1,099,259 are children aged 15 or under. Negroes number only 1.6 per cent. of the population. The birth-rate is (1925) 23.6 per 1000 of the population, and the infantile mortality rate 75.6 per 1000 births. Registration of births and still-births is compulsory. Infant vaccination is not compulsory. The more important religious denominations are the Roman Catholic, the Methodist Episcopal, and the Lutheran.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage is 18 for males and 16 for females with parent's consent, and 21 and 18 respectively without such consent. Marriage between first cousins is prohibited, as is the marriage of epileptics and the imbecile and the insane, except in cases where the woman is over 45, and of any one who has suffered from venereal disease and is not cured. Criminals and idiots confined in state institutions are liable to compulsory sterilisation. Grounds for divorce include sentence of imprisonment of three years or more, desertion for two years, and habitual drunkenness. *Legitimatio per subsequens matrimonium* obtains. The federal obscenity law is held to make the teaching and practice of methods of contraception illegal.

CHILD WELFARE

Work for the care and protection of children is maintained both by the state and by private enterprise. The Bureau of Child Hygiene and Public Health Nursing of the Department of Health provides an itinerant clinic for infants and children of pre-school

age, classes for mothers, 'little mothers' leagues' for girls between 10 and 15 years of age, and literature on all phases of infant care. The bureau is maintained partly by state funds and partly by federal grants under the Sheppard-Towner Act. Other child welfare work is maintained by voluntary effort. There are (1925) 77 mother and baby health centres under the supervision of the Department of Health, dealing with about 27,000 children a year, in addition to some 3500 dealt with by the itinerant clinics. Hospitals for children are maintained by private effort. A child needing medical care may be sent to hospital by order of the juvenile court, and, in some cases, dependent children are sent to the same institutions as juvenile offenders. A system of mothers' pensions is in operation. Medical examination of school children does not obtain.

EDUCATION

School attendance is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 16, with exemption if a child is mentally or physically defective, if the school is a long distance from his home, if a certain standard in education has been reached and the child is in employment, if his services are necessary for the support of his parents, if he has reached the age of 14 and has attained a certain standard in education, or if he is regularly employed as a page or a messenger in either branch of the legislature. Unmarried minors under 17, not in attendance at day school, must attend a continuation school for 8 hours a week for 36 weeks a year, with exemption if a certain degree in education has been reached, or if such attendance would deprive the child of wages necessary to his own or his family's support. There are 7100 public schools, with about 721,000 pupils, 4 normal schools, several colleges, and a university.

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum age for employment in factories, stores, and mines is 15, with exemptions limited to outside school hours. Employment is subject to certain educational requirements and to medical examination at the discretion of the competent authority. No child may be employed more than 10 hours per day and 54 hours per week, or, in factories, at night.

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile offenders (under 17) are brought before a special court.

No juvenile may be detained in a police station or prison, and where a juvenile is committed to the same institution as an adult prisoner he must be placed in a separate room, yard, or enclosure. The death penalty has been abolished in this state.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the principal voluntary efforts on behalf of children are the following:—

- Chicago Industrial Home, Woodstock.
- Detroit Children's Aid Society, Detroit.
- Felician Sisters' Home for Orphans, Detroit.
- Holy Family Orphans' Home, Marquette.
- House of the Good Shepherd, Detroit.
- House of the Good Shepherd, Grand Rapids.
- House of Providence, Detroit.
- Michigan Children's Aid Society, Lansing.
- St. Francis's Home for Orphan Boys, Detroit.
- St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, Detroit.
- St. Vincent's Orphan Home, Saginaw.
- Society of St. Vincent de Paul, Detroit.

LEGISLATION

The principal state laws relating wholly or in part to children, now current, are as follows:

- Divorce Act, 1846.
- Marriage Act, 1846.
- Custody of Children Act, 1873.
- Wife Desertion Act, 1907.
- Maintenance and Placing-out of Children Act, 1913.
- Vocational Training Act, 1921.
- Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1925.
- Industrial and Labour Act, amended to 1925.
- Juvenile Court Law, amended to 1925.
- General School Laws, revised 1926.

State of Minnesota [*North America*]

Capital—St. Paul

Supplementary General Information. The illegitimate birth-rate is (1923) 19.93 per 1000 births. Both registration and notification of births are compulsory within 10 days, and still-births are notifiable both as births and as deaths. Infant vaccination is not compulsory. The prevailing religion is Protestant.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage is 18 for males and 15 for females with the parent's consent, 21 and 18 respectively without such consent. The marriage of epileptics and the imbecile and insane is prohibited, except in cases where the woman is over 45. Adultery is a criminal offence. The grounds for divorce include sentence to imprisonment and habitual drunkenness. Maternity hospitals and infants' homes are bound to notify to the State Board of Control the birth or arrival of an illegitimate child, but the fact of a child's illegitimate birth is not to be disclosed, except by order of a Court of Record, by any one acquiring official cognisance of the fact. Children are legitimised by the subsequent intermarriage of their parents. The teaching and practice of birth-control are prohibited.

CHILD WELFARE

The official control of state-wide child welfare services is vested in the State Board of Health (covering the division of child hygiene and the division of venereal diseases) and the State Board of Control (covering the children's bureau with its county child welfare boards, and the state institutions for children, and supervising the licensing of all child care institutions). The state institutions comprise schools for the feeble-minded, the deaf, and the blind, the state public school, the training school for boys, home school for girls, tuberculosis sanatorium, and hospital for crippled children. The university hospital and dispensaries, and the behaviour clinic, are also under the State Board of Control. In addition, the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul have their official child welfare organisations, under the City Board of Health and City Board of Education respectively. Voluntary efforts include maternity and infant welfare work, pre-school welfare work, school welfare work, kindergartens, and children's homes. There are (1925) 46 rural nursery services, 5 infant welfare centres in Minneapolis and 1 in St. Paul, 20 child-caring agencies in Minneapolis and 10 in St. Paul, and 6 baby clinics apart from these cities. During 1924, 35,000 cases were dealt with at the centres in the two cities, and 20,013 by visiting nurses. Medical examination of school children is not compulsory. There are 1 state and 1 voluntary hospital for crippled children, a state school for dependent children, and various voluntary orphanages and

child-placing organisations. Widowed and deserted mothers and mothers whose husbands are physically disabled, or are incarcerated in penal and insane institutions, receive allowances from the county authorities through the juvenile courts.

EDUCATION

School attendance is free till 21 and compulsory between 8 and 16, with exemption if the child is physically or medically incapacitated, if the school is a long distance from his home, or if a certain standard in education has been reached. In certain districts, children of 14, whose help is required in specified occupations in or about their own-home, may be excused from 1st April to 1st November. Kindergartens exist in many of the schools. The enrolment in the public schools is (1925) approximately as follows :—

| Class of School. | Enrolment. |
|---------------------------|------------|
| Kindergarten | 23,000 |
| Elementary (9000) | 466,000 |
| Secondary (437) | 80,000 |
| Unclassified | 19,000 |
| | 588,000 |

There are also private schools of which no statistics are available. In addition to the state institutions for defective children (*vide* child welfare, *ante*), special classes are provided in many of the public schools.

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum age for employment in factories, stores, mines, etc., is 14. All employment is subject to medical examination and to certain educational requirements. No child may work more than 8 hours per day and 48 hours per week, or, in factories and stores, at night. Any boy between 12 and 16 years of age, upon due proof of age and physical fitness, may receive a permit to engage in street-trade occupation between the hours of 5 A.M. and 8 P.M., when the schools are not in session. In other cases, no boy under 16 or girl under 18 may engage in street trading. No child under 16 may be employed in any dangerous occupation.

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile offenders (under 17) are brought before special courts, which may require examination, physical and psychological, by a competent physician. No child under 14 may be detained in a prison or police station, nor confined in any room, yard, or enclosure in which adult prisoners are confined. Juvenile offenders are not considered as criminals, but are subject to guardianship for the purpose of training.

LEGISLATION

The principal current laws relating wholly and in part to children are as follows :—

- State Bureau of Labour (Women and Children) Act, 1909.
- Industrial Schools Act, 1913.
- Mothers' Allowances Acts, 1913 and 1923.
- State Board of Control Act, 1913.
- Maximum Day's Work Amendment Act, 1913.
- State Board of Health Act, 1917.
- Juvenile Court Act, 1917.
- Infant Homes Act, 1919.
- Maternity Hospitals Act, 1919.
- Child-Placing and Child-Helping Organisations Act, 1919.
- State Board of Education Act, 1919.
- Street Trading Act, 1921.
- Maternity and Infancy Act, 1921.
- Births and Deaths Registration Amendment Act, 1921.
- Administration of Poor Relief Act, 1923.
- Compulsory School Attendance Act, 1923.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the principal voluntary efforts on behalf of children are the following :—

- Catholic Central Bureau, Minneapolis.
- Catholic Orphan Asylum, Minneapolis.
- Children's Home Society, Duluth.
- Children's Home Society, St. Paul.
- Community Fund, Minneapolis.
- Community Fund, St. Paul.
- County Public Health Nursery Services.
- Infant Welfare Society, Minneapolis.
- Minnesota Public Health Association, St. Paul.
- Minnesota Red Cross, Minneapolis.
- St. James's Orphans' Home, Duluth.
- St. Joseph's German Catholic Orphan Society, St. Paul.
- St. Otto's Orphanage, Little Falls.
- Shriners' Hospital for Crippled Children, Minneapolis.
- Visiting Nurse Association, Minneapolis.

State of Mississippi [*North America*]*Capital—Jackson*

Supplementary General Information. The negro population represents 52 per cent. of the whole. The predominating religious sects are the Baptist and the Methodist.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage without consent of parent or guardian is 21 for males and 18 for females, but marriage may take place earlier subject to such consent. Drunkenness and excessive use of opium or other drugs are among the grounds for divorce. Illegitimate children are legitimised by the subsequent intermarriage of their parents, if acknowledged by their father.

CHILD WELFARE

All charities, whether maintained by the state or by private effort, are supervised by the Board of Control. There are 9 children's homes, with about 800 children, and other institutions and welfare centres, but dependent children are committed to the same institutions as juvenile offenders.

EDUCATION

School attendance is compulsory and free between the ages of 7 and 14 for 80 days per annum. Exemption may be obtained if the child is physically or mentally incapacitated, or has attained a certain standard in education. There are separate schools for white and for coloured children—all told, 6403 elementary schools, with an enrolment of about 304,000. There are 172 public high schools, with about 30,000 pupils, 1 normal school, and 20 colleges and universities.

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum age for employment in factories is 12 for boys and 14 for girls, and children are prohibited from working more than 8 hours per day and 48 hours per week, and at night, but these limitations do not apply to boys between 14 and 16 employed in cotton and knitting mills.

DELINQUENCY

Special jurisdiction in juvenile cases (up to 17 years) is given to the chancery or circuit court in certain counties. No child under 17 may be committed to prison unless he is to be remanded to a grand jury.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the principal voluntary efforts on behalf of children are the following :—

- Masonic Home, Meridan.
- Mississippi Baptist Orphanage, Jackson.
- Mississippi Children's Home Society, Jackson.
- Mississippi Orphans' Home, Jackson.

State of Missouri [*North America*]

Capital—Jefferson City

Supplementary General Information. The negro population is 5·2 per cent. of the total. The principal religious sects are the Roman Catholic, Baptist, and Methodist.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage, without consent of parent or guardian, is 21 for males and 18 for females, but marriage may take place earlier subject to such consent. Marriage between first cousins is prohibited. Grounds for divorce include conviction of felony and desertion, or habitual drunkenness for one year. A married woman is entitled to the earnings of her children. An illegitimate child is legitimised by the subsequent intermarriage of his parents; and if a man marries a woman with illegitimate children and takes them into his home, that act is deemed to be proof that he is their father.

CHILD WELFARE

Institutions for the care and protection of children are maintained by the State and by private effort. There are 46 homes, with about 3500 children, and a number of boarding-out agencies, day nurseries, welfare centres, and hospitals. A system of mothers' pensions is in operation.

EDUCATION

School attendance is free and compulsory between the ages of 7 and 16, subject to exemption for physical or mental incapacity, or, at 14, if the child is employed and has completed the elementary course. Children under 16 who are employed, and children under 18 who have not completed the elementary course, must attend a continuation school for 4 hours per week. There are about 673,000 children in the elementary schools, and about 72,000 in the public high schools. The state has many colleges and universities.

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum age for employment in factories and stores is 14, and in mines 16, subject to medical examination. No child may be employed for more than 8 hours per day and 48 hours per week, or, in factories and stores, at night.

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile offenders are brought before special courts, which have jurisdiction up to 17 years of age. No child may, in any circumstances, be detained in a prison or police station, and, where a child is committed to the same institution as adult offenders, he must be confined in a separate room, yard, or enclosure.

LEGISLATION

The following are the principal current laws dealing with children :—

Children's Guardians Act, 1909.

Mothers' Pensions Act, 1909.

Abandonment of Children Act, 1909, and Amendment, 1919.

Mistreatment of Children Act, 1921.

Administration Act, 1921.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the principal voluntary efforts on behalf of children are the following :—

Baptist Orphans' Home, Pattonville.

Boys' Hotel and Club, Kansas City.

Boys' Orphan Home, Kansas City.

Central Welfare Board, St. Joseph.

Children's Aid Society, St. Louis.

Children's Home Society of Missouri, St. Louis.

German St. Vincent Orphan Association, Normandy.

Lutheran Orphans' Home, Des Peres.

Methodist Orphans' Home Association, St. Louis.

Presbyterian Orphanage, Farmington.

St. Anthony's Home for Infants, Kansas City.

St. Joseph's Orphan Girls' Home, Kansas City.

State of Montana [*North America*]

Capital—Helena

Supplementary General Information. The birth-rate is (1925) 18.8 per 1000 of the population. Births (including still-births)

must be registered within 7 days. The predominating religious sects are Roman Catholic, Methodist, and Presbyterian.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage is 18 for males and 16 for females, with parent's or guardian's consent, and 21 and 18 respectively without such consent. The principal impediments are consanguinity, including the relationship of cousin, and feeble-mindedness; moreover, marriage is prohibited between white persons and negroes, or persons having some degree of negro blood, and between whites and Chinese or Japanese, and any such marriage of a person who has previously been a resident of Montana, even if solemnised outside the state, is illegal within the state. The principal grounds for divorce are adultery, extreme cruelty, desertion or neglect, habitual intemperance, and conviction of felony. Children born out of wedlock are legitimised by the subsequent intermarriage of their parents. There is no statutory prohibition of the teaching or practice of contraception.

CHILD WELFARE

The Child Welfare Division of the State Board of Health deals with the health of children, and the Bureau of Child Protection exists 'to enforce the laws pertaining to children and to promote the growth of education and sentiment favourable to the protection of children.' All such work is maintained by the state government, the health work receiving federal grants. Some child health work is also carried on by the Montana Tuberculosis Association, which is a voluntary organisation. There are (1926) 9 child welfare clinics, dealing with about 8000 children a year, in addition to which about 2250 home visits are made annually. Medical examination of school children is carried out in some places under a permissive state law. There are a state tuberculosis hospital for children and an orthopaedic hospital maintained by the Roman Catholic Church; also a state home for orphans under the joint supervision of the State Department of Education and a local executive board. A state system of mothers' pensions is in force.

EDUCATION

School attendance is compulsory between the ages of 8 and 16, and is free between 6 and 21. Exemption from school attend-

ance is granted for physical or mental disability, or if the school is a long distance from home, or, at 14, if a certain standard in education has been reached and the child's wages are needed for the support of his family. Attendance at a continuation school is compulsory for employed children between the ages of 14 and 18, unless a four-year high-school course or its equivalent has been completed. There are 3400 elementary schools, with about 100,000 pupils, and 218 high schools, with about 19,200 pupils. There are also normal schools, colleges, special schools, and a university.

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum age for employment in factories is 16, and in mines 14, subject to certain educational requirements. Employment in stores is not limited, save by the restrictions imposed by the education law.

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile offenders (under 17) are brought before special courts. No child may be detained in prison or in a police station, and if committed to an institution with adult prisoners, children must be placed in a separate room, yard, or enclosure.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the principal voluntary efforts on behalf of children are the following :—

- Children's Home Society, Helena.
- St. Joseph's Orphan Home, Helena.
- St. Thomas's Orphan Home, Great Falls.

LEGISLATION

The current legislation of the state relating to children is summarised in the *Manual of the Laws of Montana pertaining to Children*, published by the State Board of Health in 1924.

State of Nebraska [North America]

Capital—Lincoln

Supplementary General Information. Registration of births is compulsory within 10 days, and notification of births and of stillbirths to the public health authorities is compulsory within one

month. Infant vaccination is not compulsory. Only 1 per cent. of the total population are negroes. The principal religious sects are the Roman Catholic and the Methodist.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage is 18 for males and 16 for females with parent's consent, and 21 in either case without such consent. Marriage between persons of different race and between first cousins is prohibited, and venereal disease is also a bar. Habitual drunkenness, abandonment for two years, and sentence to imprisonment for three years are among the grounds for divorce. Children born out of wedlock may be 'recognised' by the father, in which case they inherit from him, but they cannot be legitimised. The teaching and practice of contraception are illegal.

CHILD WELFARE

The State Bureau of Child Welfare supervises all work for maternity and child welfare, cares for unmarried mothers and follows up illegitimate births, licenses private child-placing agencies, and acts as a child-placing agency through the state home for dependent children. A system of pensions for mothers whose husbands are dead or permanently incapacitated or confined to a penal institution, or who have been divorced or deserted by their husbands, is in vogue. Free institutional care of unmarried women before and after confinement is provided by the state, compulsion being exerted when such care appears to be necessary for the welfare of the child but is refused. Alternatively, the court may offer an unmarried woman the services of an approved charitable institution. There are about a dozen homes and institutions for the care and protection of children, and several boarding-out agencies. A child needing medical care may be committed to a hospital by order of the children's court. School children are subject to periodical medical examination.

EDUCATION

School attendance is free between the ages of 7 and 16, and is compulsory for at least 6 months per annum, with exemption on account of physical or mental incapacity, distance of school from home, or, at 14, if it is necessary for the child to go into employment for the support of himself or dependents. There are about

300,000 children in the elementary schools and about 40,000 in the 534 high schools. There are also normal schools, colleges, and 3 universities.

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum age for regular employment is 14, subject to medical examination at the discretion of the competent authority. No child may be employed for more than 8 hours per day and 48 hours per week, or after 8 P.M. Employed children, aged 14 to 16, must attend a continuation school.

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile offenders (under 18) are brought before special courts. No child under 14 may be detained in a prison or police station, and if committed to the same institution as adult prisoners, children must be placed in a separate room, yard, or enclosure.

LEGISLATION

The following are the principal current laws dealing with children :—

Juvenile Courts Act, 1905.

Department of Public Welfare Act, 1919 (*inter alia*, establishes the State Child Welfare Bureau).

Mothers' Pensions Act, 1919.

State Industrial Home Act, 1921.

Labour Laws, 1922 (Sections 7669-7681).

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the principal voluntary efforts on behalf of children are the following :—

Child Saving Institute, Omaha.

Father Flanagan's Boys' Home, Omaha.

Nebraska Children's Home Society, Omaha.

St. James's Orphanage, Omaha.

State of Nevada [North America]

Capital—Carson City

Supplementary General Information. The predominating religious body is the Roman Catholic Church.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage is 18 for males and 16 for females. Marriage between first cousins is prohibited. Grounds

for divorce include habitual drunkenness or neglect for one year, or conviction of felony.

CHILD WELFARE

Child welfare work is in a somewhat undeveloped state, but there are 2 children's homes. A child needing medical care may be sent to hospital by order of the children's court, and dependent children are committed to the same institutions as juvenile delinquents.

EDUCATION

School attendance is compulsory and free between 8 and 16, with exemption for physical or mental disability, or if the school is a long distance from home, or, at 14, if the child's services are necessary for the support of himself or his parents, or if a certain stage in education has been attained. Continuation schools must be attended by employed children between 14 and 18. There are 378 elementary schools, with about 14,000 pupils, 41 public high schools, with about 900 pupils, and a university.

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum age for employment in factories and stores is 14, with exemptions limited to outside school hours, and in mines 16. No child may work more than 8 hours per day and 48 hours per week.

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile offenders (under 17) are brought before special courts. No child under 12 may be confined in a prison or police station, and children committed to the same institutions as adult prisoners must be kept apart.

LEGISLATION

The following are the principal current laws dealing with children :—

Adoption of Children Act, 1885, and Amendment, 1921.

State Orphans' Home Act, 1912.

State School of Industry, 1912.

State of New Hampshire [*North America*]

Capital—Concord

Supplementary General Information. The predominating religious body is the Roman Catholic Church.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

Marriage between first cousins is prohibited. Grounds for divorce include imprisonment for more than a year, desertion for three years, and joining a religious sect or society which believes the relation of husband and wife to be unlawful.

CHILD WELFARE

The state is well provided with institutions for the care and protection of children, and all charitable institutions are under the supervision of the State Board of Charities and Correction. There are 19 children's homes, and large numbers of children are boarded out.

EDUCATION

School attendance is compulsory and free from 8 to 16, with exemption for physical or mental incapacity, and, at 14, if the elementary course has been completed. Evening schools must be attended by young persons of between 16 and 21 who are unable to read and speak English 'understandingly.' There are 1964 elementary schools, with about 72,000 enrolled pupils, and 73 public high schools, with about 10,000 pupils. There are also normal schools, special schools, and colleges.

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum age for employment in factories and stores is 14, and in street trading 10. Employment is subject to medical examination. No child may be employed for more than 10½ hours per day and 48 hours per week, or, in factories and stores, at night.

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile offenders (under 17) are brought before special courts. No child may be detained in a prison or police station, and, if sent to the same institution as adult prisoners, children must be kept apart.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the principal voluntary efforts on behalf of children are the following :—

- L'Hôpital de Notre Dame de Lourdes, Manchester.
- New Hampshire Children's Aid and Protective Society, Manchester.
- St. Charles's Orphanage, Rochester.
- St. Peter's Orphanage, Manchester.

State of New Jersey [*North America*]

Capital—Trenton

Supplementary General Information. The infantile mortality rate is (1925) 68.8 per 1000 live-births. Registration of births and of still-births within 5 days is compulsory. Infant vaccination is not compulsory, but children must be vaccinated on admission to a public school. The negro population is 3.7 per cent. of the whole. The prevailing religion is Protestant.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage, without parent's or guardian's consent, is 18 for females and 21 for males, but marriage may take place earlier subject to such consent. Marriage is prohibited to any person who is suffering from venereal disease, or has been confined in a public asylum as an epileptic, insane, or feeble-minded patient, unless he can produce a medical certificate of complete recovery. A marriage licence may not be granted to an habitual drunkard. Criminals and idiots confined in state institutions are liable to compulsory sterilisation. The only grounds for divorce are adultery and desertion for two years, and (since 1923) cruelty: Children born out of wedlock are legitimised by the subsequent intermarriage of their parents. The teaching of methods of contraception is illegal.

CHILD WELFARE

A system of mothers' pensions is in operation, and the state is well provided with institutions for the care and protection of children and the promotion of infant welfare, including 93 baby 'keep-well' stations, while 398 midwives (who deliver 21 per cent. of the total births) are subject to supervision. There are about 3200 children in the 54 homes, while there are also many boarding-out agencies, non-resident institutions, and hospitals. Dependent children may, however, be sent to the same institutions as juvenile delinquents. The State Board of Guardians deals with dependent children in private families, children living with their own widowed mothers or incapacitated fathers and receiving support from county or municipal funds, with neglected and ill-treated children, and with juvenile delinquents.

EDUCATION

School attendance is compulsory and free from 7 to 16, with exemption for physical or mental disability, or, at 14, if employed. Continuation schools, where available, must be attended by employed children from 14 to 16 for 6 hours per week for 36 weeks, or 20 hours per week during temporary unemployment. There are about 680,000 pupils in the elementary schools and about 71,000 in the public high schools. There are also normal schools, technical and other special schools, colleges, and 1 university (Princeton).

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum age for employment in factories and stores is 14, in mines 18, and in street trading 10, but the latter occupation is regulated up to 16. Employment is subject to certain educational requirements and to medical examination. No child may work more than 8 hours per day and 48 hours per week, or, in factories and stores, at night.

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile offenders (up to 16) are brought before special courts. No child may be detained for more than 24 hours in the same place as an adult offender, and children may not be sent to prison.

LEGISLATION

The following are the principal current laws dealing with children :—

- Bastard Children (Maintenance) Act, 1898.
- Dependent and Delinquent Children Act, 1913.
- Act to Promote Home Life for Dependent Children, 1913, and Amendment, 1919 (' Mothers' Pensions Act ').
- Juvenile Courts Act, 1918, and Amendment, 1922.
- School Attendance Act, 1919.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the principal voluntary efforts on behalf of children are the following :—

- Catholic Children's Aid Society, Newark.
- Children's Aid Society, Vineland.
- Children's Relief and General Welfare Society, Hackensack.
- Immaculate Conception Orphanage, Lodi.
- New Jersey Children's Home Society, Trenton.
- Paterson Orphan Asylum Association, Paterson.

St. Anthony's Orphanage, West Arlington.
St. Joseph's Home, Englewood.
St. Joseph's Home, Jersey City.
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Newark.
St. Michael's Orphanage, Hopewell.
St. Peter's Orphan Asylum, Newark.
Union Industrial Home, Trenton.

State of New Mexico [*North America*]

Capital—Santa Fe

Supplementary General Information. The predominating religion is the Roman Catholic.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage is 18 for males and 15 for females, subject to consent of parent or guardian, and 21 in either sex without such consent.

CHILD WELFARE

The State Department of Public Welfare maintains a Bureau of Public Health and a Bureau of Child Welfare. All health activities are concentrated in the former, while the latter deals with social case work and mental hygiene. The state maintains institutions for the blind and the deaf; there are a number of private hospitals and other institutions for children, receiving state aid, and others, including several orphanages, without such aid.

EDUCATION

School attendance is free and compulsory from 6 to 16, with exemption for physical or mental incapacity, or if the school is a long distance from the child's home, or, at 14, if the child is employed. Continuation schools, where available, must be attended for 5 hours per week for 30 weeks per year by young persons of from 14 to 16 who are employed or temporarily unemployed. There are 1425 elementary schools, with about 80,000 pupils, and 169 public high schools, with about 8000 pupils. There are also special schools for Indians, 3 normal schools, institutions for higher and technical instruction, and a university.

EMPLOYMENT

No child under 14 may be employed in any occupation whatever during school hours, nor at any other time unless he has secured a

permit certificate; nor may any child between 14 and 16 be employed during the term of the public school of his district without a permit certificate. Hours of work for children under 16 are limited, and certain occupations are prohibited.

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile offenders (under 18) are brought before special private sessions of the nine district courts; the judges are paid additional salaries for serving as juvenile judges.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the principal voluntary efforts on behalf of children are the following:—

Private institutions with State aid:

- Eddy County Hospital, Carlsbad.
- Gallup Hospital, Gallup.
- Grant County Hospital, Silver City.
- Ladies' Hospital, Deming.
- Las Vegas Relief Society, Las Vegas.
- New Mexico Orphans' School (St. Vincent's), Santa Fé.
- St. Mary's Hospital, Reswell.
- St. Vincent's Hospital, Santa Fé.
- Sisters' Hospital, Albuquerque.
- Sisters of Loretta, Las Cruces.
- Sisters of Loretta, Mora.

Private institutions without State aid:

- Allison James School, Santa Fé.
- Baptist Orphanage, Portales.
- Dr. Lukens's Children's Home and Hospital, Albuquerque.
- Edith McCurdy Mission, Santa Cruz.
- Francis Willard School, Santa Fé.
- Harwood School for Boys, Albuquerque.
- Harwood School for Girls, Albuquerque.
- Menaul School, Albuquerque.
- Rio Grande Institute, Albuquerque.
- St. Anthony's, Albuquerque.
- St. Anthony's, Las Vegas.
- St. Joseph's Sanitarium, Albuquerque.

LEGISLATION

The principal current state laws relating wholly or in part to children are as follows:—

- Child Labour Law.
- Juvenile Courts Law.
- Public Health Laws.

State of New York [*North America*]*Capital—Albany*

Supplementary General Information. The population includes (census 1920) 2,884,859 children of 15 or under. Births and still-births must be registered within five days. In New York City it is incumbent on parents and guardians to cause children in their care to be 'promptly, frequently, and effectively vaccinated.' Elsewhere in the state, 'a child . . . not vaccinated shall not be admitted . . . into a school in a city of the first or second class.'

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage is 16 for males and 14 for females, subject to parent's or guardian's consent, and 18 in either case without such consent. The principal impediments are consanguinity and physical incapacity. Both parties must make a declaration that they are free from venereal disease. A marriage is voided if either party is sentenced to imprisonment for life. The only ground for absolute divorce is adultery, and a new marriage may not be contracted by the defendant unless the court in which the divorce was granted shall modify the judgment, on satisfactory proof that five years have elapsed since the decree was granted, and that the conduct of the defendant has been uniformly good since the dissolution of the marriage. If a marriage is annulled on the grounds that either or both the parties were not of legal age, a child of such marriage is deemed to be legitimate; but if on other grounds, the court may or may not decide that the child is legitimate. Children not born in wedlock are legitimised by the subsequent inter-marriage of their parents.

CHILD WELFARE

Child welfare work is either maintained entirely by public funds, or conducted by private effort with or without assistance from public funds. In all cases involving expenditure of public funds the work is supervised by the State Board of Charities, and, all told, some 30,000 children are cared for in institutions, while the child-placing agencies have some 14,000 children under their supervision. The institutions fall into the following categories: (1) agencies for dependent children, county boards of child welfare, day nurseries, humane societies, and societies for the

prevention of cruelty to children ; (2) homes and other institutions for dependent children ; (3) schools and homes for blind and deaf children. Counties are well supplied with both official and voluntary organisations, and New York City alone has 130 such societies and institutions. Mothers' allowances for widows, or deserted mothers with one or more dependent children under 16, are administered by the county boards of child welfare, and during 1925 these allowances enabled some 37,000 children to be cared for in their own homes. Midwives are subject to registration and licence.

EDUCATION

School attendance is free and compulsory from 8 to 16 (7 to 16 in some districts). Exemptions may be obtained for physical or mental incapacity, or, at 14, if employed, but no child under 15 who has not completed the elementary course may be employed during school term. Continuation schools are provided in all cities where there are 200 or more employed children, and must be attended by all employed children under 18 for 4 hours per week, and for 20 hours during temporary unemployment. Evening classes must be attended by young persons up to 21 who cannot speak, read, and write English, to the standard of the fifth educational grade. There are about 1,750,000 children in the elementary schools, and about 230,000 pupils in the 995 public high schools and academies. There are also kindergartens (public and private), special schools for the mentally and physically defective, 10 normal schools, 262 vocational schools, and 143 universities, colleges, professional and technical schools.

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum age for employment in factories and stores is 14, in mines 16, and in street trading 12, the latter occupation being subject to regulation up to 16. Employment is subject to certain educational requirements and to medical examination. No child may be employed more than 8 hours per day and 48 hours per week, or between 5 P.M. and 8 A.M. in factories, and between 6 P.M. and 8 A.M. in stores.

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile offenders (under 16) are brought before special children's courts and are subject to physical and psychological examination,

and the court may order medical or surgical treatment at the public expense. Children, if committed, are generally sent to institutions for juveniles. Children's courts have civil rather than criminal jurisdiction and powers of appointing guardians, granting orders of adoption, determining rightful custody of children, fixing liability for support of children, and trying persons in parental relation who contribute to neglect of children or their delinquency.

LEGISLATION

The principal current statutes relating wholly or in part to children are as follows:—

Criminal Code, 1881 *et seq.*

Domestic Relations Law, 1909 to 1925.

Education Law, 1909 to 1926.

General Municipal Law, 1909 to 1923. (Deals, *inter alia*, with boards of child welfare and mothers' allowances.)

Penal Law, 1909 to 1925.

Poor Law, 1909 to 1924.

Public Health Law, 1909 to 1923.

State Charities Law, 1909 to 1924.

New York Inferior Criminal Courts Acts, 1910 and 1921. (Set up the New York Family Court, and Children's Court, etc.)

Children's Court Law, 1922 and 1926.

Children's Court Act of the City of New York, 1924.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Information regarding public and voluntary organisation for the care and protection of children may be obtained from the State Board of Charities, Albany, N.Y.

State of North Carolina [*North America*]

Capital—Raleigh

Supplementary General Information. Nearly 30 per cent. of the population are negroes. The predominating religious sects are the Baptist and the Methodist.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage is 16 for males and 14 for females subject to consent of parent or guardian, and 18 in either sex without such consent. Grounds for divorce include pregnancy of the wife at time of marriage, and separation for ten successive years, provided no children have been born of the marriage. Marriage between white persons and negroes is prohibited.

CHILD WELFARE

There are 24 children's homes, some for white and some for coloured children, several day nurseries, and a boarding-out agency. The State Board of Charities supervises all institutions. A child needing medical care may be sent to hospital by order of the juvenile court.

EDUCATION

School attendance is free and compulsory between 8 and 14, with exemption for physical or mental incapacity, or if the school is a long distance from the child's home; also, at certain seasons of the year, on account of home and farm work. Separate schools are provided for white and for negro children. There are 7557 elementary schools, with about 692,000 pupils, and 455 public high schools, with about 30,900 pupils. There are also 9 normal schools, and 15 university and college institutions.

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum age for employment in factories and stores is 14, and in mines 16, with exemptions not limited to outside school hours. Employment is subject to medical examination, but a school medical officer's examination, within one year previously, is accepted as a substitute. No child under 14 may be employed for more than 8 hours per day, and no child may be employed in a factory for more than 60 hours per week.

DELINQUENCY

Certain courts have special jurisdiction in cases of juvenile delinquency (up to 17 years of age), and if children are committed to the same institutions as adult offenders they must be kept separate.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the principal voluntary efforts on behalf of children are the following :—

- Catholic Orphanage, Nazareth.
- Children's Home Society, Greensboro.
- Methodist Orphanage, Raleigh.
- Oxford Orphanages (White and Coloured), Oxford.
- Presbyterian Orphans' Home, Barium Springs.
- Thomasville Baptist Orphanage, Thomasville.

State of North Dakota [*North America*]*Capital—Bismarck***MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.**

The minimum age for marriage is 18 for males and 15 for females subject to consent of parent or guardian, and 21 and 18 respectively without such consent. Marriage between first cousins is prohibited. Criminals and idiots confined in state institutions are liable to compulsory sterilisation. Illegitimate children have the same rights as children born in wedlock.

CHILD WELFARE

There are 2 children's homes, 1 day nursery, and 3 boarding-out agencies. A child needing medical care may be sent to hospital by order of the juvenile court, and dependent children are sometimes committed to the same institutions as juvenile offenders.

EDUCATION

School attendance is free and compulsory from 7 to 17, with exemption if the child is physically or mentally disordered, if the school is a long distance from home, if the child's services are necessary for the support of his family, and if a certain standard in education has been reached. There are 5100 elementary schools, with about 150,200 pupils, and 550 high schools, with about 21,000 pupils. There are also 3 colleges and a state university.

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum age for employment in factories and stores is 14, and in mines 16, subject to certain educational requirements. No child may be employed for more than 8 hours per day and 48 hours per week, or, in factories and stores, at night.

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile offenders (under 18) are brought before special courts.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the principal voluntary efforts on behalf of children are the following :—

- Children's Boarding Home, Fargo.
- Lutheran Home-Finding Society, Fargo.
- North Dakota Children's Home Society, Fargo.
- St. John's Orphanage, Fargo.
- Society of the Friendless, Bismarck.

State of Ohio [*North America*]

Capital—Columbus

Supplementary General Information. The chief religious bodies are the Roman Catholic, the Methodist, and the Presbyterian. 3.2 per cent. of the population are negroes.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage is 18 for males and 16 for females. Marriage between first cousins is prohibited. Grounds for divorce include abandonment for three years and drunkenness.

CHILD WELFARE

The state is well provided with institutions for the care and protection of children, including 114 homes, with about 107,000 inmates, 30 day nurseries, and 12 boarding-out agencies. The State Board of Charities supervises all state institutions. A child needing medical care may be sent to hospital by order of the juvenile court.

EDUCATION

School attendance is free and compulsory between the ages of 8 and 16, with exemption if the child is physically or mentally incapacitated, and for boys of 15 who have completed the sixth grade and are regularly employed. Continuation schools, where available, must be attended by boys of from 15 to 16, for not more than 8 hours per week, but exemption is granted if the elementary course has been completed. There are 9788 public elementary schools with about 877,000 pupils, and 679 public high schools with 159,000 pupils. There are also 40 universities and colleges.

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum age for employment in factories, stores, and mines is 16, with exemptions limited to outside school hours. Employment is subject to certain educational requirements and to medical examination. No child may be employed more than 8 hours per day and 40 hours per week, or, in factories and stores, at night.

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile offenders (under 18) are brought before special courts. They must not be confined in any prison or police station, and if

sent to an institution where there are adult offenders they must be kept apart.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the principal voluntary efforts on behalf of children are the following :—

- Allen County Child Welfare Association, Lima.
- Bureau of Catholic Charities, Cincinnati.
- Child Rescue Society, Louisville.
- Children's Home, Cincinnati.
- Children's Home Association, Hamilton.
- Cleveland Protestant Orphan Asylum, Cleveland.
- Hardin County Child Welfare Association, Kenton.
- Jewish Orphan Home, Cleveland.
- Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, Xenia.
- St. Aloysius Orphan Asylum, Cincinnati.
- St. Ann's Infant Asylum and Maternity Hospital, Columbus.
- St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Cleveland.
- St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum Association, Cincinnati.
- St. Vincent's Orphanage, Cleveland.
- Welfare Association for Jewish Children, Cleveland.

State of Oklahoma [*North America*]

Capital—Oklahoma City

Supplementary General Information. The Methodist is the chief religious denomination. 7.4 per cent. of the population are negroes.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage is 18 for males and 15 for females. Habitual drunkenness and imprisonment for felony are among the grounds for divorce.

CHILD WELFARE

Institutions for the care and protection of children are maintained both by the state and by private enterprise, and there is a State Commissioner of Charities and Correction, with supervisory functions. A child needing medical care may be sent to hospital by order of the juvenile court. A system of mothers' pensions is in operation.

EDUCATION

School attendance is free and compulsory from 8 to 18, with exemption if the child is physically or mentally unfit, or, at 16, if he has completed the eighth grade and is employed, or has completed the full course of instruction provided in his district. Con-

tinuation schools, where available, must be attended by young persons of between 16 and 18 for 144 hours per year, subject to certain exemptions. There are about 560,000 children in the public elementary schools, and about 35,000 pupils in the 364 public high schools. There are also normal and special schools and 2 universities (1 for coloured students).

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum age for employment in factories is 14, and in mines 16, but there is no other limit save that imposed during school hours by the education law. Employment is subject to medical examination at the discretion of the competent authority. No child may work more than 8 hours per day and 48 hours per week, or, in factories, at night.

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile offenders (under 16) are brought before special courts. No child under 12 may be detained in a prison or police station, and juveniles committed to the same institutions as adult offenders must be kept apart.

LEGISLATION

The following are the principal current laws dealing with children :—

- Mothers' Pensions Act, 1915.
- State Home Acts, 1915 and 1917.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the principal voluntary efforts on behalf of children are the following :—

- Baptist Orphans' Home, Oklahoma City.
- Children's Home-Finding and Welfare League, Bethany.
- Children's Home Society, Oklahoma City.
- Oklahoma Oldfellows' Home, Carmen.

State of Oregon [*North America*]

Capital—Salem

Supplementary General Information. The birth-rate is (1925) 17.9 per 1000 of the population, and the infantile mortality rate 49.8 per 1000 births. Registration of births and of still-births is

compulsory within 10 days. Vaccination is not compulsory. The prevailing religion is Protestant.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage is 18 for males and 15 for females with parent's or guardian's consent; and 21 and 18 respectively without such consent. Marriage between white persons and persons of negro, Indian, or Chinese descent, and between first cousins, is prohibited, and the marriage of the epileptic, the imbecile, and the insane is illegal, save where the woman is over 45. Conviction of a felony, drunkenness, and 'personal indignity' are among the grounds for divorce. Females are deemed to arrive at the age of majority on marriage. *Legitimatío per subsequens matrimonium* is recognised. There are no state laws with regard to contraception.

CHILD WELFARE

Child welfare work is under the direction of the state Child Welfare Commission (so far as concerns institutions, child-placing, etc.) and the Division of Child Hygiene of the state Board of Health (so far as regards clinics and other health services). The state maintains institutions and clinics for the care and protection of children, while voluntary work in this direction is also encouraged. A system of mothers' pensions is in operation. A child needing medical care may be sent to hospital by order of the juvenile court. There are several special hospitals for children. There is no system of compulsory medical examination of school children.

EDUCATION

School attendance is free and compulsory between the ages of 9 and 15, with exemption for mental or physical disorder, or if the school is a long way from home; and, at 14, if the school course is completed and the child is employed. Continuation schools must be attended by young persons of from 15 to 18 who are employed and have not completed the elementary school course.

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum age for employment is 14, and in mines and public messenger services 16, with exemptions limited to outside school hours. Employment is subject to certain educational requirements, and to medical examination at the discretion of the

competent authority. No child may be employed for more than 8 hours per day and 48 hours per week, or, in factories and stores, at night. The state maintains a system of vocational guidance, and conditions of juvenile employment are investigated and supervised by the Child Labour Commission.

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile offenders (under 18) are brought before special courts. No child under 14 may be detained in a police station or prison, and if committed to the same institutions as adult prisoners, children must be kept apart; nor may a child under this age be sentenced to death.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the principal voluntary efforts on behalf of children are the following:—

- Boys' and Girls' Aid Society, Portland.
- Christie Home for Orphan Girls, Oswego.
- Pacific Coast Rescue and Protective Society, Portland.
- St. Agnes Foundling Hospital, Park Place.

State of Pennsylvania [*North America*]

(COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Capital—Harrisburg

Supplementary General Information. Births and still-births must be registered within 10 days, and it is also incumbent on the physician, nurse, or midwife attending a confinement, or on the father, mother, or nearest relative, to inform the public health authority within a like period. Infant vaccination is not compulsory, but no child may enter school unvaccinated. Of the total population approximately 1,900,000 are children between the ages of 6 and 16, and 3.3 per cent. of the whole population are negroes. The principal religious bodies are the Roman Catholic, the Methodist, and the Lutheran Churches.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage is 12 for females and 14 for males subject to parent's consent, and 21 in either case without

such consent. Transmissible disease is an impediment, and marriage between first cousins is void. Grounds for divorce include 'cruel and barbarous desertion' and conviction of crime, and a person convicted of adultery is forbidden to marry the co-respondent during the lifetime of the other party. *Legitimatio per subsequens matrimonium* is recognised. The advertisement or sale of medicines for the prevention of conception is forbidden by law.

CHILD WELFARE

The following Bureaus of the state Department of Health deal with various aspects of child welfare: Bureau of Child Health (pre-school, school, and dental divisions), Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, and Bureau of Engineers (milk control, water supply, etc.). The Department of Welfare concerns itself with work for dependent, defective, and delinquent children, and has a bureau of children administering its programme. The state is well provided with public and private institutions for the care and protection of children, including hospitals and clinics. There are about 22,000 children in 236 various institutions, while 65 boarding-out agencies deal with great numbers more, and there are many-day nurseries, welfare centres, etc. A crippled child needing medical care may be sent to hospital by order of the juvenile court. Grants are made to widowed mothers and mothers whose husbands are permanently confined in mental hospitals, who have children under 16 to support, from the Mothers' Assistance Fund. Nearly 50 mental clinics are conducted for the early diagnosis and treatment of mental cases, and to examine cases of mental defect.

EDUCATION

School attendance is compulsory and free from 8 to 16, with exemption if the pupil resides more than two miles from the nearest school, and if free transportation is not provided, and at 14, if the child is literate and employed. Continuation schools must, however, be attended by employed children of between 14 and 16, with exemption if they are engaged during an emergency in domestic service or on farms. There are (1925) 1,578,948 pupils enrolled in the public elementary schools, and 251,800 in the 1127 high schools. There are also 14 state normal schools, special schools for the blind, the deaf, orphans, and 51 accredited institutions of higher education.

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum age for regular employment for gain is 14; in street trading, 12 for males and 21 for females. Employment of minors under 16 is subject to certain educational requirements and to medical examination. No child may be employed for more than 9 hours per day and 51 hours per week, or, in factories and stores, before 6 A.M. or after 8 P.M. The 8 hours' continuation school required for employed minors under 16 during school session must be subtracted from the 51 hours of employment permitted. Over 20 occupations are forbidden to persons under 18.

DELINQUENCY

County Courts and Courts of Quarter Sessions sit as children's courts in cases of juvenile offenders (under 16). No child under 16 may, in any circumstances, be detained in any police station or prison.

LEGISLATION

The following are the principal current Acts relating to children :—

- Birth Registration Act.
- Vaccination Laws, 1895, as amended 1919.
- Juvenile Courts Act, 1903, etc.
- Child Labour Act, 1915.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

There are Children's Aid Societies in most of the counties. The following efforts may, however, also be noticed :—

- Associated Aid Societies, Harrisburg.
- Catholic Home for Destitute Children, Philadelphia.
- Children's Aid Society, Philadelphia.
- Children's Home Society, Pittsburgh.
- Children's Service Bureau, Pittsburgh.
- George Junior Republic Association, Grove City.
- Girard College, Philadelphia.
- Orphan Asylum of the Holy Family, Emsworth, Bellevue.
- St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Erie.
- St. Joseph's Orphan Home, Pittsburgh.
- St. Paul's Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Idlewood, Pittsburgh.
- Tressler Orphans' Home, Loysville.
- United Charities and Luzerne County Humane Association, Wilkes-Barre.
- Westmoreland Children's Aid Society, Greensburg.

State of Rhode Island [*North America*]

Capital—Providence

Supplementary General Information. Of the total population approximately 190,000 are children under the age of 15. The birth-rate is (1924) 22.5 per 1000 of the population, and the infantile mortality rate is 80 per 1000 births. Registration of births and of still-births is compulsory within 48 hours. Vaccination is compulsory on enrolment in a public school. The negro population is 1.7 per cent. of the whole.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

There is no state law with regard to age for marriage. The principal impediment to marriage is lunacy. Divorce may be obtained on grounds of desertion, cruelty, neglect to provide, and 'gross misbehaviour.' Children born out of wedlock are not legitimised by the marriage of their parents. There are no statutes on the subject of contraception.

CHILD WELFARE

There are (1926) 25 welfare centres for well or ailing children, and home visiting by nurses is widespread, but there are no children's hospitals. Medical examination of school children is not obligatory, but is encouraged by the state. For dependent children there is a state home, and a system of mothers' pensions is in force.

EDUCATION

School attendance is free and compulsory from 7 to 16, with exemption for physical or mental disorder. Exemption is also granted if parents are unable to provide books and clothing, and, at 14, if a child is employed and has reached a certain degree of education. Young persons of from 16 to 21, who cannot speak, read, and write English in accordance with certain standards, must attend evening school for 200 hours per year. There are (1925) 2338 public elementary schools, with about 105,000 pupils; and 23 high schools, with nearly 14,000 pupils. There are also many private schools, special schools and colleges, and a university.

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum age for employment (except in agricultural and domestic work, which are not regulated, and street trading, *post*) is 14, but no child under 15 may be employed during school hours. The minimum age for street trading is 12, but such employment is regulated until the age of 16. Employment is subject to certain educational requirements and to medical examination. No child may be employed for more than 10 hours per day and 54 hours per week, or after 8 P.M.

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile offenders (under 16) are brought before special courts. No child may be detained in a police station or prison, and the minimum age for sentence to imprisonment is 17. The death penalty does not exist.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the principal voluntary efforts on behalf of children are the following:—

- . Orphelinat St. François, Woonsocket.
- Rhode Island Catholic Orphan Asylum, Providence.
- St. Vincent de Paul Infant Asylum, Providence.
- Woonsocket Children's Home Association, Woonsocket.

State of South Carolina [*North America*]*Capital—Columbia*

Supplementary General Information. Of the total population about 51 per cent. are negroes. Registration of births is compulsory within 10 days, and still-births must be notified. Infant vaccination is not compulsory. The predominating religion is Protestant.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage is 16, and marriage is subject only to civil law. The principal impediments are imbecility, lunacy, difference in race, and consanguinity. South Carolina is the only state in the Union in which divorce is not allowed under any circumstances. Illegitimate children have the same rights of inheritance, as regards the mother and the brothers and sisters by the same mother, as legitimate children, but they cannot

be legitimised. If paternity is proved, the father is required to pay 25 dollars per year until the child reaches the age of 14.

CHILD WELFARE

Child welfare work is maintained by the state, by local authorities, and by private enterprise. The Bureau of Child Hygiene of the state Board of Health provides instruction in midwifery, ante-natal instruction for prospective mothers, and classes in nutrition and in the care of infants and children, and maintains the Little Mothers' League and infant and pre-school clinics, and medical inspection of school children and follow-up work in the homes. Under the Child-Placing Bureau of the Department of Public Welfare are conducted the investigation of home conditions, the oversight of orphanages and homes for children, the placing of children for adoption, and the securing of medical treatment for children who are in the charge of the Bureau. County health units exist in 14 counties. There are 12 welfare centres dealing with about 7000 children a year, while between 8000 and 9000 home visits are paid by nurses. Medical examination of school children is compulsory. Orphaned and destitute children are maintained in homes and orphanages by voluntary effort, or are boarded out under the Child-Placing Bureau, and they may be committed to the same institutions as juvenile delinquents. There is one children's hospital, maintained by private enterprise.

EDUCATION

School attendance is free and compulsory from 8 to 14, with exemption if the child is physically or mentally incapacitated, if the school is a long distance from home, or, at 12, if the child's services are necessary for the support of dependents. The minimum attendance required is 4 consecutive months. There are separate schools for white and for coloured children. There are (1925) 4505 public schools, with an enrolment of 247,619 white and 234,977 negro pupils; and 278 high schools, of which 16 are for negroes. There are also some private kindergartens, a state school for the feeble-minded and one for the deaf and dumb and the blind, and several colleges and two universities (one for coloured students).

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum age for employment in mines and factories is 14, but there is no limit for stores other than that imposed during school hours by the education laws; nor is there any limit for street trading, and children of 5 and 6 sell papers in the streets. No child may be employed in a factory for more than 10 hours per day and 55 hours per week, or at night.

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile offenders (under 18) are brought before juvenile courts in the cities and before the probate courts elsewhere, and if confined in any prison, police station, or house of detention, must be kept apart from adult prisoners. No person under 7 years of age may be sentenced to imprisonment or to death.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the principal voluntary efforts on behalf of children are the following:—

- Charleston Orphan House, Charleston.
- Church Home Orphanage, York.
- Connie Maxwell Orphanage, Greenwood.
- Economy Home, Gaffrey.
- Epworth Orphanage, Columbia.
- Juvenile Welfare Commission, Charleston.
- Rescue Orphanage, Columbia.
- Thornwell Orphanage, Clinton.

LEGISLATION

The principal current laws relating to children are as follows:—

- Vol. I Code, 1922, Sections 201-212, 306, 358 and 359.
- Vol. II Code, 1922, Sections 19-22, 239 and 240, 372 and 373, 382, 387, 410, 413-419, 433, 447, 451 and 452, 707-711.
- Vol. III Code, 1922, Sections 5334, 5337, 5563-5570, 5578.
- Physical Examination of School Children (Amendment) Act, 1923.
- Probate Court Act, 1923.
- Destitute, etc., Children Act, 1924.
- Bastardy Act (Amendment), 1924.

State of South Dakota [*North America*]*Capital—Pierre***MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.**

The minimum age for marriage is 18 for males and 16 for females.

CHILD WELFARE

Efforts for the care and protection of children have not been widely developed, but there is a state Division of Child Hygiene, created in 1921, under the state Board of Health. The federal grant under the Sheppard-Towner Act was then first received. In 1923 and 1925, a state appropriation was made for maternity and infant welfare work, and clinics are also now conducted for the medical examination of children of school age. Dependent children may be committed to the same institutions as juvenile offenders, and children needing medical care may be sent to hospital by order of the juvenile court. A system of mothers' pensions is in operation.

EDUCATION

School attendance is compulsory and free from 8 to 17, with exemption if physically or mentally disordered, or if a certain degree of education has been reached. Young persons of from 16 to 21, who cannot speak, read, or write English with a certain degree of proficiency, must attend evening schools, where available, for 200 hours per year, with certain exceptions. There are 4749 elementary schools, with about 138,000 pupils; and 421 secondary schools, with about 20,000 pupils. There are also various special schools, colleges, and a university.

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum age for employment in factories, stores, and mines is 14, with exemptions not limited to outside school hours. No child may be employed for more than 10 hours per day and 54 hours per week, and children under 14 are prohibited from working in mercantile establishments after 7 P.M.

DELINQUENCY

The county courts have special jurisdiction over juvenile delinquents (under 18). No child under 15 may be detained in a police station or prison.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the principal voluntary efforts on behalf of children are the following :—

Immaculate Conception Mission School, Stephan.

Lutheran Children's Home-Finding Society, Sioux Falls.

South Dakota Children's Home Society, Sioux Falls.

State of Tennessee [*North America*]

Capital—Nashville

Supplementary General Information. Of the total population, 19.3 per cent. are negroes. Registration of births is compulsory within 10 days, and still-births are notifiable. Infant vaccination is not compulsory. The prevailing religion is Protestant.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage is 12 for females and 14 for males with parent's or guardian's consent, and 18 without. Marriage is prohibited between white persons and negroes, and within certain degrees of consanguinity. Habitual drunkenness, desertion for two years, conviction of an infamous crime, and pregnancy of the wife by another person without the knowledge of the husband, are among the grounds for divorce. A defendant found guilty of adultery is not permitted to marry the co-respondent during plaintiff's lifetime. The custody of the children of divorced or separated couples is left to the discretion of the court. Illegitimate children may be legitimised on application of mother or father to a court of competent jurisdiction, and they are also legitimised by the subsequent intermarriage of their parents. The father is, however, responsible for the care of illegitimate children in any case.

CHILD WELFARE

Responsibility for child welfare work is divided between the Division of Maternal and Infant Hygiene, which deals with the child from birth up to 6 years of age, and the Division of Rural Sanitation, which deals with the school child. The Division of Maternal and Infant Hygiene employs field nurses for intensive maternal and infant hygiene activities, conducts child health conferences in various counties of the state, supervises and educates midwives, and deals with general educative measures. The work

is subsidised by both the Federal and State Governments. There are 27 welfare centres and many temporary clinics. School medical examination is not compulsory. There are several private orthopaedic hospitals for children. Orphans and other dependent children are cared for by the state in various children's homes, and also in private homes under the control of the churches and of masonic orders. A system of widows' pensions is in operation. Cases of neglect or offences against children are dealt with in the juvenile court.

EDUCATION

School attendance is compulsory between 7 and 16, with exemption if the child suffers from physical or mental disorder, if the school is a long distance from home, if the parents are unable to supply books and clothing, and, at 14, if the child is employed and has attained a certain standard of education. There are separate schools for white and for coloured children. All told, there are 6858 public elementary schools, with about 601,000 pupils; and 576 public high schools, with about 42,000 pupils. There are also 3 normal schools and 26 colleges and universities, 3 of the latter being for coloured students.

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum age for employment in factories and stores is 14, and in mines 16. No child may be employed for more than 8 hours per day and 48 hours per week, or, in factories and stores, at night. There is a vocational school for girls.

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile offenders (under 16) are brought before special courts. Children who are confined in a prison, or police station, or house of detention, must be kept apart from adult prisoners.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the principal voluntary efforts on behalf of children are the following :—

- 1 Porter Home and Leath Orphan Asylum, Memphis.
- St. Peter's Orphanage, Memphis.
- Tennessee Baptist Orphans' Home, Franklin.
- Tennessee Children's Home Society, Nashville.

State of Texas [*North America*]

(REPUBLIC OF TEXAS)

Capital—Austin

Supplementary General Information. The largest religious denominations are the Baptist and Methodist. Of the total population 15.9 per cent. are negroes.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage is 16 for males and 14 for females. Adultery, cruelty, desertion for three years, and imprisonment for one year are the principal grounds for divorce.

CHILD WELFARE

Provision for the care and protection of children is made by both state and voluntary institutions, including 34 homes, maintaining about 3700 children, and several hospitals, day nurseries, etc. Dependent girls may, however, be sent to the same institutions as female juvenile offenders.

EDUCATION

School attendance is compulsory and free from 8 to 14, with exemption if the child is physically or mentally incapacitated, if the school is a long distance from home, and, at 12, if the child's services are necessary for the support of his parents and a certain standard in education has been reached. There are about 1,114,000 pupils in the public elementary schools, and about 108,000 pupils in the 2621 public high schools. There are also numerous institutions for higher education, including 3 universities and 2 junior agricultural colleges.

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum age for employment is 15 in factories and stores, and 17 in mines, with exemptions which are not limited to outside school hours. No child under 15 may be employed for more than 10 hours per day and 48 hours per week.

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile offenders (boys under 17, girls under 18) are brought

before special courts, and children who are confined in a prison, police station, or house of detention must be kept apart from adult prisoners.

LEGISLATION

The following are the principal current laws dealing with children :—

Dependent and Neglected Children Act, 1911.

Delinquent Children Act, 1913.

State Training School for Girls Act, 1913.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the principal voluntary efforts on behalf of children are the following :—

Buckner Orphans' Homes, Dallas.

Dickson Coloured Orphanage, Gilmer.

Methodist Orphan Home, Waco.

Protestant Home for Destitute Children, San Antonio.

Texas Children's Home and Aid Society, Fort Worth.

Texas Orphans' Home, Corsicana.

State of Utah [*North America*]

Capital—Salt Lake City

Supplementary General Information. The population includes approximately 190,000 children under 16. The registration of births and of still-births is compulsory within 10 days. Vaccination is not compulsory. About 50 per cent. of the population belong to the Church of the Latter-Day Saints (Mormons), most other faiths being represented among the remaining 50 per cent.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage is 16 for males and 14 for females, subject to parent's consent, and 21 and 18 respectively without such consent. The marriage of a white person and a negro or a Mongolian, and of first cousins, is illegal. Grounds for divorce include desertion for one year and insanity lasting for five years. Children over 12 may select the parent to whom they will attach themselves. Among the members of the Church of the Latter-Day Saints polygyny is practised, though it has been the question of some controversy and is no longer authorised by the Church. Polyandry, however, never obtained; the doctrinal

theory of polygynous union being that thereby sufficient bodies might be begotten for the spirits awaiting incarnation. Marriage, according to the doctrine of the Church, is for eternity, and a condition precedent to heavenly bliss. The Mormons, therefore, do not recognise divorce. Moreover, a woman can only be saved spiritually through her husband. *Legitimatío per subsequens matrimonium* is recognised. The teaching and practice of contraception are illegal.

CHILD WELFARE

The state Board of Health is charged with the supervision of all factors pertaining to the interest of the child. There are many denominational charities, mainly of the Latter-Day Saints, which extend their activities to the care and protection of children. There are (1926) 132 child welfare clinics dealing with about 13,000 children a year; also 4 children's homes, 1 day nursery, and 2 boarding-out agencies. A system of mothers' pensions is in operation.

EDUCATION

School attendance is free and compulsory between the ages of 8 and 18, with exemption (if a certain standard has been reached) at 16 if employed; or in case of physical or mental unfitness; or if the school is a long distance from home; or if the child's services are necessary for the support of his parents. Continuation schools must be attended by employed young persons under 18, subject to exemption if the school is a long distance from home, or if the four-year high-school course or its equivalent has been reached. Evening schools, where available, must be attended by aliens between the ages of 16 and 35, who cannot speak, read, or write English up to a certain standard, subject to certain exemptions. There are about 104,000 children in the public elementary schools, and nearly 4000 in the public high schools. Higher education is provided through 2 universities (1 Mormon) and several colleges, some of which are maintained by the Mormons and some by other denominations.

EMPLOYMENT

There is no minimum age for employment, except in mines (16) and street trading (12), the latter occupation being regulated until the age of 16. Moreover, the employment of children in certain dangerous and injurious trades is entirely prohibited. Employment is subject to certain educational requirements. No girl

under 16 and no boy under 14 may be employed for more than 8 hours per day and 48 hours per week.

DELINQUENCY

There is a juvenile court (dealing with children and young persons up to 18) in each judicial district, and special detention homes have been established. The minimum age for sentence to imprisonment or to death is 14.

LEGISLATION

The following are the principal current laws dealing with children :—

Juvenile Courts Act, 1905, and Amendments, 1907 and 1909.

Child Labour Act, 1911.

Mothers' Pensions Act, 1913.

Maternity Hospitals and Infant Homes Act, 1919.

Welfare and Hygiene of Maternity and Infancy Act, 1923.

Placing-out of Children Act, 1923.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the principal voluntary efforts on behalf of children are the following :—

Orphans' Home and Day Nursery Association, Salt Lake City.

St. Ann's Orphanage, Salt Lake City.

Salt Lake Free Kindergarten and Neighbourhood House, Salt Lake City.

State of Vermont [*North America*]

Capital—Montpelier

Supplementary General Information. The principal religious sects are the Roman Catholic and Congregational Churches.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage is 21 for males and 18 for females. Grounds for divorce include imprisonment for three years, and absence for seven years without news. In the case of adultery, the defendant is not permitted to marry the co-respondent within three years, unless the plaintiff dies. Children of marriages which are annulled remain legitimate.

CHILD WELFARE

Institutions for the care and protection of children are provided both by the state and by private enterprise. There are 6 homes, with about 400 children, as well as a day nursery, boarding-out agencies, etc.

EDUCATION

School attendance is compulsory and free from 8 to 16, with exemption for physical or mental disorder, or if the elementary school course has been completed, together with two years of the junior high school course, and, at 15, if the elementary course has been completed and poverty can be pleaded. There are 2230 public schools, with about 64,000 pupils. There are also 2 universities and several colleges.

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum age for employment is 14 in factories and stores, and 16 in mines, with exemptions which are not limited to school hours. Employment is subject to certain educational requirements. No child may be employed in a factory for more than 8 hours per day and 48 hours per week, or at night.

DELINQUENCY

Special jurisdiction in juvenile cases (under 16) is given to the city and municipal courts and to justices of the peace.

LEGISLATION

The following are the principal current laws dealing with children :—

Board of Charities and Probation Acts, 1917.
Probation Acts, 1917.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the principal voluntary efforts on behalf of children are the following :—

New England Kurn Hattin Homes, Westminster.
Providence Orphan Asylum and Hospital, Burlington.
Vermont Children's Aid Society, Burlington.

State of Virginia [North America]**(COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA)***Capital—Richmond*

Supplementary General Information. Registration of births and still-births is compulsory within 10 days. Children are required to be vaccinated at school age. The prevailing religion is Protestant: 29.9 per cent. of the population are negroes.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage is 12 for females and 14 for males with parent's consent, or 21 in either case without such consent. Marriage between white persons and negroes, or persons with any trace of negro blood, is prohibited, and consanguinity is an impediment to marriage. Grounds for divorce include desertion for three years, conviction of serious crime, and the prostitution or pregnancy of the wife before marriage, unknown to the husband. The custody of the children is left to the discretion of the court. Illegitimate children cannot inherit from the father, but are legitimised by the subsequent intermarriage of their parents. Otherwise the mother is responsible for the care of such children.

CHILD WELFARE

Child welfare work is subsidised by the federal Government and by the state Department of Health. During 1923, 23,486 children were examined in dental clinics, and 9553 were treated, 6637 were examined in nose and throat clinics, and 2861 in baby clinics. School medical examination is compulsory. There is one special hospital for children, and general hospitals have children's wards. There is also a hospital for crippled children. Dependent children may be committed to the State Board of Public Welfare, or are cared for in private orphanages. All told, there are 49 homes and schools, with 4263 inmates. Allowances for deserted or widowed mothers with children to support are provided subject to local option. Cases of neglect of children are dealt with in the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Courts, and are punishable by fine or imprisonment. A child needing medical care may be sent to hospital by order of the juvenile courts.

EDUCATION

School attendance is compulsory and free from 8 to 14, with exemption for physical or mental disorder, or if the school is a long distance from home, or if the child is literate. White and coloured children must not be taught in the same school. There are (1925) 6563 public school buildings, 3630 one-room elementary schools, and 416 high schools, with an aggregate enrolment of 554,078. There are a state school for feeble-minded children and two state schools for deaf and blind children. City schools have kindergarten classes, and there are also private kindergarten classes and day nurseries in the cities. There are numerous schools for business, industrial, and manual training, several colleges, and 3 universities.

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum age for employment in factories and stores is 14, in mines 16, and in street trading 12, the latter occupation being regulated till 16. Employment is subject to medical examination. No child may be employed for more than 8 hours per day and 44 hours per week, or, in factories and stores, at night.

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile offenders under 18 are brought before juvenile courts. No child may be detained in a prison or police station.

LEGISLATION

The following are among the principal current laws relating wholly or in part to children :—

Adoption Law Amendment Act, 1922.

Child-Placing Act, 1922.

Children's Boarding-Houses and Nurseries Act, 1922.

Compulsory Education Amendment Act, 1922.

Employment of Children Amendment Act, 1922.

Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court Amendment Act, 1922.

Maternity and Infant Welfare Hygiene Act, 1922.

Mothers' Aid Act, 1922.

Mothers' Desertion and Non-Support Amendment Act, 1922.

State Board of Public Welfare Act, 1922 (*inter alia*, provides for the creation of a Children's Bureau).

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

The following are among the principal voluntary efforts for the care and protection of children :—

American Red Cross, Chapters in Arlington County (Ballston), Bedford County (Bedford), Charles City County (Charles City), Clifton Forge, Montgomery County (Christiansburg), and Warren County (Front Royal).

Baptist Orphanage, Salem.

Blue Ridge Industrial School, Dyke.

Community Welfare Association, Danville.

Ferrum Training School, Ferrum.

Industrial School and Farm for Homeless Boys, Covington.

Ivakota Association Inc., Fairfax.

Lynchburg Associated Charities, Lynchburg.

Newfort News Associated Charities, Newfort News.

Norfolk United Charities, Norfolk.

Odd Fellows' Home, Lynchburg.

Petersburg Associated Charities, Petersburg.

Portsmouth Associated Charities, Richmond.

Presbyterian Orphans' Home, Lynchburg.

Richmond Associated Charities, Richmond.

Staunton Community Welfare League, Staunton.

Virginia Conference Orphanage, Richmond.

State of Washington [*North America*]

Capital—Olympia

Supplementary General Information. Registration of births within 10 days is compulsory; and all births, including still-births, must be notified to the public health authority. Infant vaccination is not compulsory.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage is 12 for females and 14 for males with parent's consent, and 18 and 21 respectively without such consent. Marriage between first cousins is prohibited, as is the marriage (unless the woman is at least 45 years of age) of common drunkards, habitual criminals, epileptic, imbecile, feeble-minded, idiot, or insane persons, persons who have been afflicted with hereditary insanity, or who are suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis in its advanced stages, or from any contagious venereal disease. Criminals and idiots confined in state institutions are liable to compulsory sterilisation. If the mother of an illegitimate child who figures in filiation proceedings is

'a suitable person,' she is awarded the custody of the child, but otherwise the court may deliver the child to any reputable person, including the putative father, or to a charitable or state institution.

CHILD WELFARE

The Division of Child Hygiene of the state Department of Health, which works in collaboration with the federal Children's Bureau, is maintained jointly by the state and federal Government funds. Health examination of pre-school children is encouraged through health conferences, and educational propaganda in the hygiene of maternity and infancy is carried on through conferences and correspondence courses. In several cities, child welfare centres are in existence—numbering 20 in all. These are assisted by the local public authorities and, in the three largest cities, are entirely maintained thereby. Home visiting is undertaken by nurses from the centres. Medical examination of school children is not compulsory, but periodical inspection by school nurses is widespread. There is only one children's hospital, but there are numerous state and private charities for the care and protection of children, all under the supervision of the state Board of Control. The institutions include 39 homes, accommodating about 1000 children. Dependent children may, however, be committed to the same institutions as juvenile offenders. A system of mothers' pensions is in operation.

EDUCATION

School attendance is free and compulsory from 8 to 18, with exemption if the child is suffering from physical or mental disability, if a certain standard of education has been reached, and, at 15, if for economic reasons he must secure employment. Continuation schools must be attended, where available, by children of from 14 to 18, if not in attendance at the ordinary day schools, but exemption is granted if a child cannot profitably pursue school work, or is physically or mentally disordered, or has completed the four-year high-school course or its equivalent. There are (1925) 2164 elementary schools, with about 260,000 pupils, 383 high schools, with about 66,000 pupils, and a number of private schools, with over 18,000 pupils. There are also numerous free kindergartens for children of from 4 to 6 years, 3 state normal schools, state schools for the mentally defective, the deaf, dumb, and the blind, several colleges, and a university.

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum age for regular employment is 18, but permission may be obtained at the age of 14, subject to certain conditions. (See also under 'Education,' *ante*.) The minimum age for street trading is 12, or earlier with special permit. No child may be employed for more than 8 hours per day and 48 hours per week, or, in factories and warehouses, at night.

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile offenders are brought before special courts. No child under 16 may be detained in a police station or prison, and children who are committed to the same institutions as adult prisoners must be kept apart. No person may be sentenced to death under the age of 21.

LEGISLATION

The principal current Acts relating to children are as follows :—

State Training School Act, 1913.

Mothers' Pensions Act, 1915.

Illegitimate Children Act, 1919.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the principal voluntary efforts on behalf of children are the following :—

Briscoe Orphan Boys' School, Kent.

Children's Orthopaedic Hospital, Seattle.

Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart Orphanage, Seattle.

St. Joseph's Orphanage, Spokane.

Washington Children's Home Society, Seattle.

State of West Virginia [*North America*]

Capital—Charleston

Supplementary General Information. The negro population is 5.9 per cent. of the total. The most numerous religious sects are the Methodist and the Baptist.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage is 18 for males and 16 for females. Marriage between white persons and negroes is prohibited, as is the marriage of the insane.

CHILD WELFARE

Institutions for the care and protection of children are maintained both by the state and by private charity, and are under the supervision of the state Board of Control. Dependent children may be committed to the same institutions as juvenile offenders.

EDUCATION

School attendance is compulsory and free from 7 to 16, with exemption for physical or mental incapacity, or if the school is a long distance from home, or, at 14, if the child is employed and his services are necessary for the support of parent or guardian. Children of from 14 to 16, who are not regularly employed, must attend an evening or continuation school, where available, subject to certain exemptions. There are 7480 public elementary schools, with about 348,000 pupils, and 190 public high schools, with about 20,000 pupils. There are also 6 public normal schools, several colleges, and a university.

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum age for employment in factories and in stores is 14, and in mines 16, with exemptions limited to outside school hours. Employment is subject to certain educational qualifications and to medical examination. No child may be employed for more than 8 hours per day and 48 hours per week, or, in factories and stores, at night.

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile offenders (under 18) are brought before special courts. No child under 12 may be detained in a prison or police station, and juveniles confined in the same institutions as adult prisoners must be kept apart.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the principal voluntary efforts on behalf of children are the following:—

- Children's Home Society, Charleston.
- Huntington Union Mission Settlement, Huntington.
- Wheeling Hospital and Orphan Asylum, Elm Grove.

State of Wisconsin [*North America*]

Capital—Madison

Supplementary General Information. The predominating religious denominations are the Roman Catholic and the Lutheran Churches.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage is 18 for males and 15 for females. Imprisonment for three years, voluntary separation for five years, and habitual drunkenness are among the causes for divorce. Adultery is punishable by imprisonment of not less than one year. Marriage between first cousins is prohibited. Criminals and idiots confined in state institutions are liable to compulsory sterilisation.

CHILD WELFARE

Child welfare work in this state comprises (a) the examination of expectant mothers and of children under 6 at health centres or (in rural areas) at travelling clinics; (b) a pre-natal monthly letter-service; (c) distribution of literature on breast-feeding, infant care, etc.; (d) provision and distribution of silver nitrate ampules (the use of which is compulsory throughout the state); and (e) a course in infant hygiene as part of the public school curriculum. About 60 child welfare centres are maintained by state funds, but many others are maintained by local organisations without state assistance or control. The state centres deal with over 10,000 children a year. There is no system of compulsory medical examination of school children, but an effort was initiated in 1926 to examine all children entering school for the first time. There is a children's hospital at Milwaukee, and indigent children are admitted to the state general hospital at Madison. Mentally defective children are cared for at the state school at Chippewa Falls, or at the home for epileptics and feeble-minded children, Union Grove. Orphans are maintained in the state orphanage at Sparta, in the many denominational institutions, and are boarded out. The state maintains a system of mothers' pensions.

EDUCATION

School attendance is compulsory and free from 7 to 16, with exemption if the child is physically or mentally incapacitated, if the school is a long distance from home, if a certain standard in education has been reached, and, at 14, if employed. Continuation

schools must be attended by children of from 14 to 18, subject to certain exemptions; and employed young persons, over 17, who cannot read at sight and write legible sentences must attend evening schools for 4 hours per week. There are about 418,000 children in the elementary schools, and about 64,000 pupils in the 405 public high schools. There are also 9 state normal schools, many private colleges and academies, and a university.

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum age for employment in factories and stores is 14, in mines 18, and in street trading 12, the latter occupation being regulated till 17. There are certain exemptions limited to outside school hours. Employment is subject to certain educational requirements and to medical examination, which is compulsory in Milwaukee, but is subject to the discretion of the competent authority in other parts of the state. No child may be employed for more than 8 hours per day and 48 hours per week, or, in factories and stores, at night.

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile offenders (boys under 17, girls under 18) are brought before juvenile courts, which also deal with all cases of neglect and dependency. Children under 16 who are committed to any prison, police station, or house of detention must be kept apart from adult prisoners.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the principal voluntary efforts on behalf of children are the following:—

- Children's Home Society, Milwaukee.
- Juvenile Protective Society, Milwaukee.
- Madison Public Welfare Association, Madison.
- St. Æmilian's Orphan Asylum, St. Francis.
- St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Green Bay.
- St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Milwaukee.
- St. Michael's Orphanage, La Crosse.

State of Wyoming [*North America*]

Capital—Cheyenne

Supplementary General Information. The principal religious bodies are the Roman Catholic, the Mormon, and the Protestant Episcopal Churches.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage is 18 for males and 16 for females. Habitual drunkenness, vagrancy of the husband, or pregnancy of the wife before marriage by another man than her husband and without his knowledge, are among the grounds for divorce.

CHILD WELFARE

Child welfare work is in an elementary state, but a certain number of institutions are maintained by the state or by private enterprise.

EDUCATION

School attendance is free and compulsory between 7 and 14, with exemption for physical or mental disorder. There are 1477 public elementary schools, with about 43,000 pupils, and 88 public high schools, with about 4500 pupils. There are also several special schools, an agricultural college, and a university.

EMPLOYMENT

No child whose attendance at school is required by law may be employed in a factory or store during school hours, and employment in certain dangerous and injurious occupations is prohibited. Moreover, no child under 14 may be employed in a mine, and no child whatever may work for more than 8 hours per day and 48 hours per week, or, in factories and stores, at night.

DELINQUENCY

There is no juvenile court law, but juveniles who are committed to institutions in which adult prisoners are confined must be placed in separate rooms, yards, and enclosures.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the principal voluntary efforts on behalf of children are the following :—

- Cathedral Home for Children, Laramie.
- Wyoming Children's Home Society, Cheyenne.

Territory of Alaska [North America]

Seat of Government—Juneau

The territory of Alaska has an area of 590,884 square miles, and a population (census of 1920) of 55,036, of whom 26,558 are

Indians. Of the total population, 15,560 are children under 15, 11,448 of them being Indians. The birth-rate is about 31.7 per 1000 of the population. Registration of births is compulsory within 10 days, and still-births are notifiable. Vaccination is not compulsory. The majority of the inhabitants are Protestants.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The legal age for marriage is 18 for women and 21 for men, but marriage may take place at an earlier age with the consent of the parent. Marriage is prohibited within certain degrees of consanguinity. Divorce may be obtained for impotence, adultery, conviction of felony, wilful desertion for two years or longer, and for cruelty and habitual drunkenness contracted since marriage and continuing for a year. The custody of the children of divorced or separated parents is left to the discretion of the court, the preference usually being given to the party not in fault. An illegitimate child may inherit his mother's property, but may not inherit any property of her kindred. Illegitimate children are legitimised by the subsequent intermarriage of their parents, and in any case the parents are responsible for their care.

CHILD WELFARE

Orphans and destitute children are cared for by the territorial Board of Children's Guardians, which is subsidised by the Government of the territory. The children are either boarded out in private families, placed in institutions, or adopted by foster-parents. There is no system of school medical inspection, and there are no special children's hospitals. Cases of neglect or offences against children are dealt with by the Board of Children's Guardians, and defective children are cared for at territorial expense in institutions outside the territory.

EDUCATION

Elementary education is free and compulsory between the ages of 8 and 16. The schools for white children are maintained by the territorial, and the native schools by the federal Government. There are free public schools, an agricultural college, and a school of mines; and kindergarten classes in connection with all secondary schools. There are (1926) 106 white schools in Alaska, with 4660 enrolled pupils and 229 teachers; there are also 11 four-year high schools and 85 native schools.

EMPLOYMENT

No regulations have been made regarding the employment of children.

DELINQUENCY

Delinquent children are brought before juvenile courts, and are generally committed to the territorial Board of Children's Guardians.

Territory of American Samoa [*Pacific Ocean*]*Capital—Pago Pago*

The six islands comprising the territory of American Samoa have an aggregate of about 100 square miles, and a population (census of 1920) of 8058, of whom the majority are native Polynesians. There are 2146 children under 15, or 39.1 per cent. of the whole population, while 1271, or 15.8 per cent., are under 5. The birth-rate is high, and the infantile mortality rate is 180 per 1000 births (three years' average, 1922-24). Registration of births is compulsory within 24 hours, and notification to the public health authority within a week. Still-births are notifiable, and infant vaccination is compulsory. The majority of the inhabitants are Congregationalist in religion, under the influence of the London Missionary Society.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The Samoans have high standards in relation to womanhood, and the marriage tie is regarded seriously. The principal grounds for divorce are adultery, habitual cruelty, desertion for one year or more, and imprisonment for 10 years or longer. A Samoan youth is not eligible for marriage until tattooed from hips to knees.

CHILD WELFARE

The Samoans treat their children well. Child welfare work does not exist, except in so far as the public health service, which is in charge of medical officers of the United States Navy, affects children. There are no native physicians or dentists, but there is one district nurse to every 1000 of the population. Children are admitted to the general hospitals.

EDUCATION

Education is nominally compulsory from the age of 6 to 13, and is free. There are 19 public schools, with an enrolment of 1588, and there are also 50 schools conducted by native pastors, with an enrolment of about 1200. The public schools teach carpentry and the care of plantations.

EMPLOYMENT

The question of juvenile employment is bound up with the Samoan family system. The family (*aiga*) may consist of the *matai* (master or head) and his wife and children, uncles, aunts, nephews, nieces, cousins, sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, adopted children, and servants. Each normal *aiga* is a self-supporting community, all the members of which, including the children, contribute the products of their labour to the family fund.

DELINQUENCY

No minimum age for imprisonment or for sentence of death is provided by law, but in practice the ages are about 16 and 18 respectively.

Island of Guam [*Pacific Ocean*]*Seat of Government—Agaña*

The island of Guam has an area of 225 square miles, and a population of (1926) 16,938, of whom 15,615 are natives (Chamorros). The number of children aged 15 and under is estimated at 6500. The birth-rate is (1926) 46.7 per 1000 of the population, and the infantile mortality rate 13 per 1000. Registration of births and of still-births is compulsory within 10 days. Vaccination is compulsory from 7 years of age till death, and typhoid prophylactic from 3 to 45 years of age. The predominating religion is Roman Catholicism.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage is 12 for females and 14 for males, subject to parent's or guardian's consent, and 18 in either case without such consent. The principal impediments to marriage are consanguinity, adultery, and adoption. The principal

EMPLOYMENT

No regulations have been made regarding the employment of children.

DELINQUENCY

Delinquent children are brought before juvenile courts, and are generally committed to the territorial Board of Children's Guardians.

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The six islands comprising the territory of American Samoa have an aggregate of about 100 square miles, and a population (census of 1920) of 8058, of whom the majority are native Polynesians. There are 2146 children under 15, or 39.1 per cent. of the whole population, while 1271, or 15.8 per cent., are under 5. The birth-rate is high, and the infantile mortality rate is 180 per 1000 births (three years' average, 1922-24). Registration of births is compulsory within 24 hours, and notification to the public health authority within a week. Still-births are notifiable, and infant vaccination is compulsory. The majority of the inhabitants are Congregationalist in religion, under the influence of the London Missionary Society.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The Samoans have high standards in relation to womanhood, and the marriage tie is regarded seriously. The principal grounds for divorce are adultery, habitual cruelty, desertion for one year or more, and imprisonment for 10 years or longer. A Samoan youth is not eligible for marriage until tattooed from hips to knees.

CHILD WELFARE

The Samoans treat their children well. Child welfare work does not exist, except in so far as the public health service, which is in charge of medical officers of the United States Navy, affects children. There are no native physicians or dentists, but there is one district nurse to every 1000 of the population. Children are admitted to the general hospitals.

EDUCATION

Education is nominally compulsory from the age of 6 to 13, and is free. There are 19 public schools, with an enrolment of 1588, and there are also 50 schools conducted by native pastors, with an enrolment of about 1200. The public schools teach carpentry and the care of plantations.

EMPLOYMENT

The question of juvenile employment is bound up with the Samoan family system. The family (*aiga*) may consist of the *matai* (master or head) and his wife and children, uncles, aunts, nephews, nieces, cousins, sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, adopted children, and servants. Each normal *aiga* is a self-supporting community, all the members of which, including the children, contribute the products of their labour to the family fund.

DELINQUENCY

No minimum age for imprisonment or for sentence of death is provided by law, but in practice the ages are about 16 and 18 respectively.

Island of Guam [*Pacific Ocean*]*Seat of Government—Agaña*

The island of Guam has an area of 225 square miles, and a population of (1926) 16,938, of whom 15,615 are natives (Chamorros). The number of children aged 15 and under is estimated at 6500. The birth-rate is (1926) 46.7 per 1000 of the population, and the infantile mortality rate 13 per 1000. Registration of births and of still-births is compulsory within 10 days. Vaccination is compulsory from 7 years of age till death, and typhoid prophylactic from 3 to 45 years of age. The predominating religion is Roman Catholicism.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage is 12 for females and 14 for males, subject to parent's or guardian's consent, and 18 in either case without such consent. The principal impediments to marriage are consanguinity, adultery, and adoption. The principal

grounds for divorce are adultery on the part of the wife or, 'when public scandal results,' on the part of the husband, personal violence, sentence to perpetual imprisonment, and the proposal of the husband to prostitute his wife. *Legitimatio per subsequens matrimonium* is recognised.

CHILD WELFARE

All native children (and adults) receive free medical treatment at the U.S. Naval Hospital in Agana and at sick-bays in outlying towns. A graduate nurse, whose salary is paid partly by the Junior Red Cross and partly by the American Red Cross, visits the 8 schools in Agana and performs minor surgical dressings (about 1500 monthly), and also instructs the school children in the simpler principles of hygiene. A medical examination is given the children periodically, although it is not compulsory. At these examinations children are given, when it is found necessary, the ascariasis treatment. There is no provision for the care of mentally defective children. The Charity Board, whose funds are obtained from island Government funds, investigates all cases of poverty, and assistance is given where necessary.

EDUCATION

Education is compulsory on all children between the ages of 7 and 12, and may be continued to a later age on application. Education is free to all children, but text-books are not free. The island government maintains the education service. There is but one high school (an evening school), which is free to anyone who has completed the eighth grade. At the present time three years of high school work are given. Children mentally defective, deaf and dumb, blind, crippled, or in any other way abnormal, are excused from attending school, for there are no facilities for teaching children so handicapped. The aggregate enrolment in public and private schools is (1926) 2946.

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum age for employment is 12, except that children of any age may engage in street trading or casual work. One person in every ten employed is (census of 1920) a child under 17. Of these working children, 89.1 per cent. are over 12, while 80 per cent. of them are boys, and practically all (94.2 per

cent.) are natives. Nearly half of the employed children are farm labourers, and many are servants. The census revealed that five of the children were employed as teachers. There are no factories or works in the island.

DELINQUENCY

Children below 9 years of age are not subject to imprisonment, nor are children of 9 to 15 unless they have acted with discernment. There were but four juvenile offenders dealt with in the year ending 30th June 1926. The minimum age at which a person may be sentenced to death is 21.

Territory of Hawaii [*Pacific Ocean*]

(SANDWICH ISLANDS)

Capital—Honolulu

The territory of Hawaii, which comprises the islands of Hawaii, Honolulu, Maui, Kauai, Molokai, and other adjacent islands, covers an area of 6449 square miles, and has a population (census of 1920) of 255,912, including 23,723 Hawaiians, 27,002 Portuguese Caucasians, 23,507 Chinese, 109,274 Japanese, and 21,631 Filipinos. There are 90,805 children, of all nationalities, under 15. The birth-rate is (1924) 40.05 per 1000 of the population, and the infantile mortality rate 116.26 per 1000 live-births. Births must be registered within three months, and must be notified to the health authority within 30 days. Infant vaccination is compulsory.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage is 18 for males and 15 for females, with parent's or guardian's consent, and 20 and 18 respectively without such consent. The principal impediment is consanguinity (up to the fourth degree). The principal grounds for divorce are adultery, desertion (6 months), imprisonment (7 years), cruelty, habitual intemperance, and neglect. Children born out of wedlock are legitimised by the subsequent intermarriage of their parents. There is no law against the teaching or practice of contraception. Among the upper classes of the native population, marriage is confined almost exclusively to near relatives. This practice does not appear to affect adversely the physique or mentality of the

people, but it may be the cause of partial sterility, as to which see under 'Child Welfare,' *post*. The polygyny and polyandry which were formerly rife have been abandoned under the influence of Christianity. About 50 per cent. of the males and 75 per cent. of the females who marry do so before the age of 20.

CHILD WELFARE

Each of the 4 centres has its Board of Child Welfare appointed by the Governor, which is responsible for the maintenance of child welfare work in the country. There is one welfare centre in each county, and a voluntary centre in the city of Honolulu. There are several public charities which include children in their scope, the principal one being the home for non-leprous sons of leprous parents at Honolulu. There are also public dispensaries, maintained by the United States Government, at which child welfare work is carried on. The Hawaiian women have small families, and about two out of three married women have no children. They have also the reputation of possessing little maternal instinct. Infanticide, formerly prevalent, has been abandoned.

EDUCATION

Education is compulsory and free between the ages of 6 and 14, and the schools are conducted on American lines. There are 177 public schools and 65 private schools, including schools for industrial and agricultural training, etc., and a special school for the blind and the deaf. There is a university in the territory.

EMPLOYMENT

There is no statutory minimum age for employment, but no person under 16 may be employed for more than 8 hours a day, or 48 hours a week, or at night.

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile offenders are brought before a juvenile court, but the jurisdiction of the court does not prevent the trial by criminal procedure in the ordinary courts of a child over the age of 14 charged with a felony. The minimum age for sentence to imprisonment or to death is 14.

Territory of the Panama Canal Zone

[*Central America*]

Seat of Administration—Balboa Heights

The Panama Canal Zone is under the jurisdiction of the United States Government, save for the cities of Panama and Colón, which are under the authority of the republic of Panama, *q.v.* The zone has a land area of about 391 square miles, and a population of (1926) 37,692 (including a military garrison of about 10,000). The population was called into existence by the construction of the Panama Canal, and (excluding the military garrison) comprises 7990 white Americans and 19,702 of other nationalities, mostly coloured natives of the British West Indies. There are (1926) 3010 white and 8449 other children. The birth-rate is 17·43 per 1000 of the population. The infantile mortality rate is (1926) 7601 per 1000 births. Registration of births and notification of still-births (after 5 months' pregnancy) are compulsory within 5 days. Regulations provide for compulsory infantile vaccination. Adherents of the Roman Catholic Church and various Protestant Churches are about equal in number.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage is 17 for males and 14 for females with parent's permission, and 21 and 18 respectively without such permission. (For greater detail see the *International Year Book*, 1924, page 384.) The principal grounds for divorce are impotence, adultery subsequent to the marriage, wilful desertion for two years, wilful neglect, habitual drunkenness for two years, attempted murder of the other spouse, extreme and repeated cruelty, and conviction of a felony. The Civil Code defines as 'natural-born children' those 'begotten out of wedlock of persons who could marry each other at the time of the conception,' which have been acknowledged by their father or mother, or by both, in a public instrument, or by a testamentary act. Such children must be cared for as are legitimate children, but illegitimate children not voluntarily acknowledged with the legal formalities cannot demand that either parent acknowledge them, except for the sole purpose

of support, but may cite the alleged parent before the judge to determine paternity.

CHILD WELFARE

Such child welfare work as there is, is provided either by the Health Department of the Panama Canal, or by the Bureau of Clubs and Playgrounds. Conditions in the Canal Zone are unusual, the inhabitants being employees of the Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad, for whom adequate medical advice and care are furnished as governmental institutions. An annual physical examination of school children is made, but no special child welfare work is conducted by the Health Department. For reports by the chief health officer and the superintendent of clubs and playgrounds, see *The International Year Book*, 1924, page 385.

EDUCATION

Education is not compulsory, but the census of 1920 revealed the fact that 71.1 per cent. of the total civilian population between the ages of 5 and 19 had attended school some time during the preceding year. The enrolment in all classes of schools is 4377. There are 6 elementary and 2 high schools for white, and 8 elementary schools for coloured children. The accommodation for the latter is inadequate, and there are waiting lists in several districts. The coloured children between 10 and 14 years of age are now, however, as free from illiteracy as the white children in that age group. There are no facilities for higher education for either the white or the black population.

EMPLOYMENT

There is practically no employment of children under 15, and no laws on the subject have been made.

DELINQUENCY

There are no juvenile courts or other special provisions for dealing with juvenile delinquents, and all such cases come before the regular courts. Children under 7, and children between the ages of 7 and 14, in the absence of clear proof of competence, are considered incapable of committing a crime, and, therefore, may not be sentenced to imprisonment or to death.

Territory of the Philippine Islands [*Asia*]

Capital—Manila

The Philippine Islands number about 7000 islands in all, and the exact area is not known. The eleven principal islands have an aggregate area of 107,771 square miles, and only 466 of the whole group have an area of one square mile or over. The total population is 10,314,310, chiefly of the Malay race, 91 per cent. of them being Christians. The birth-rate is about 33 per 1000.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage is 14 for males and 12 for females.

CHILD WELFARE

Child welfare work in the Philippine Islands is principally a Government enterprise, and comprises a campaign for the reduction of infant mortality, and the care of orphans, dependent, neglected, and delinquent children. Voluntary effort participates in the work, however, and is encouraged. There are (1925) 161 welfare centres, dealing with nearly 88,000 children in a year, and in addition home visits are made by nurses in some 340,000 cases a year. Medical examination of school children is compulsory once every year. There are no special children's hospitals, but every general hospital has a children's ward, nor are there any special institutions for mentally defective children.

EDUCATION

Education is free and compulsory, and there are 7659 public schools, with an enrolment of about 1,100,000 pupils. The annual expenditure on education is about 10,000,000 dollars. There are also 250 agricultural schools and other special schools, and 384 private schools of all grades, with over 30,000 pupils. The university of the Philippines is maintained by the state, and there are many scholarships and bursaries.

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile offenders are brought before special juvenile courts. The minimum age for sentence to imprisonment or to death is 18 years. A juvenile probation system was introduced in 1924, and offenders under 18 are placed on probation or committed to training schools.

Territory of Porto Rico [*West Indies*]

(PUERTO RICO)

Capital—San Juan

The territory of Porto Rico has an area of 3435 square miles, and a population (census of 1920) of 1,299,809, of whom 948,709 are white, the remainder being mainly mulattoes. The approximate number of children aged 15 and under is (1924) 598,737. The birth-rate is 37.4 per 1000 of the population, the infantile mortality rate 128 per 1000 births, and the illegitimate birth-rate 217.9 per 1000 total births. Registration of births and of stillbirths is compulsory within 60 days, and vaccination is also compulsory. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholicism.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage is 18 for males and 16 for females, with parent's consent, and 21 in either case without such consent. Marriage is prohibited to persons not of sound mind, to a widow (for 301 days after the death of her husband or during pregnancy), and to a tutor (and his descendants) with his ward until the accounts of the guardianship have been settled; also on grounds of consanguinity, adoption, and (for five years after final judgment) conviction of adultery. The principal grounds for divorce are adultery, habitual drunkenness, and addiction to the excessive use of narcotics; cruelty, abandonment, and the proposal of the husband to prostitute his wife. Children born out of wedlock are legitimised by the subsequent intermarriage of their parents. The teaching of methods of contraception is contrary to law.

CHILD WELFARE

Child welfare work is maintained largely by the Junior Red Cross (since 1918), with assistance from the Government (since 1920) and from the local authorities. Medical examination of school children is not compulsory, but about 10,000 children receive care from the school nurses, who in some cases visit the homes also. There are both Government and private institutions for dependent children.

EDUCATION

Education is compulsory between the ages of 8 and 14, and is

free. The school system comprises preparatory schools, rural schools, graded schools, and 3 high schools. The total school enrolment is 223,956. There is a university of Porto Rico, and there are numerous scholarships, provided at Government expense, for higher education both in the territory and in the United States. The schools are governed by municipal school boards, each of which receives 25 per cent. of the general property tax of the municipality.

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum age for employment for gain is 14, save in domestic, farm, and garden labour, and various restrictions are imposed on the labour of children and young people under the age of 21.

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile offenders are brought before special juvenile courts. The minimum age for sentence to imprisonment or to death is 16.

Territory of the Virgin Islands of the United States [*West Indies*]

Seat of Government—St. Thomas

The total area of the group of islands known as the Virgin Islands of the United States is 132 square miles, and the population is about 26,000, of whom about 7321 are children of 15 or under. The birth-rate is (1925) 24.3 per 1000 of the population, the death-rate 19.2, the infantile mortality rate 140.4 per 1000 live births, and the illegitimate birth-rate 588 per 1000 live births. The registration of births is compulsory within 10 days. Children of school age are subject to compulsory vaccination. The predominating religious sects are Roman Catholic, Anglican (Episcopal), Moravian, Wesleyan Methodist, Lutheran, and Dutch Reformed, in the order mentioned.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The minimum age for marriage is 16 for males and 14 for females, with parent's or guardian's consent, and 21 and 18 respectively without such consent. The principal impediments are consanguinity, insanity, and impotence. The principal

grounds for divorce and judicial separation are adultery, conviction of a felony, habitual drunkenness, insanity, and wilful desertion for a period of two years. The custody of the children is left to the discretion of the court. Children born out of wedlock are legitimised by the subsequent intermarriage of their parents. Otherwise the father is charged with three-fifths of the support of the child up to the age of 14, but the mother usually has custody. If the parents are unable to care for the child, the juvenile court makes provision for it. There is no statutory prohibition of the teaching or practice of contraception.

CHILD WELFARE

Child welfare activities fall into two distinct categories: (1) infant welfare service maintained by voluntary effort, and (2) a yearly health campaign (since 1918) based on physical examination of school children and carried out under Government control. There are two welfare centres, in St. Thomas and St. Croix respectively. While periodical medical examination of school children is not legally compulsory, it is generally enforced by the public health authorities. There are no special hospitals for children, and no specific Government provision is made for the care of orphans and other dependent children, apart from the general appropriation in aid of the poor. Voluntary effort cares for such children in institutions (see *pass*), and by boarding out, and certain funds and legacies (realising 1910 francs—*i.e.* 382 dollars—per year in all) are also available for the care of orphans. The American Red Cross is engaged in providing for widows and orphans, by grants of food, clothing, etc.

EDUCATION

Elementary education is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 15 (14 if the course has been completed), and is free to all but foreign-born children, who pay a tuition fee of 5 francs (=1 dollar) per month. Education in the high schools is also free, save to foreign-born children, who pay the same fee as for elementary education, and there are bursaries to enable children to proceed to the United States for advanced education. There are no facilities for the education of the deaf and dumb, defective, or otherwise abnormal children. All told there are (1925) 20 public elementary schools, with 3107 pupils; and 4 parochial

elementary schools, 2 kindergartens, 3 private, 3 junior high schools, and 1 senior high school, with an aggregate enrolment of 1162, making a grand total of 4269.

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum age for employment for gain (including street trading and casual work) is 12, subject to the limitations of school attendance.

DELINQUENCY

Juvenile offenders are brought before juvenile courts, which commit them to the reform school or to the care of the Board of Children's Guardians. The minimum age for sentence to imprisonment is 16 years. There is no capital punishment in the municipality of St. Thomas and St. John, and elsewhere no person may be sentenced to death under the age of 16.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

The principal voluntary efforts on behalf of children are as follows :—

- American Red Cross, St. Thomas.
- Christiansted Orphanage and Kindergarten, St. Croix.
- Frederiksted Kindergarten, St. Croix.
- Frederiksted Orphanage, St. Croix.

Oriental Republic of Uruguay

[*South America*]

(REPÚBLICA ORIENTAL DEL URUGUAY)

Capital—Montevideo

URUGUAY, the smallest republic in South America, has an area of 72,210 square miles, and a population estimated at (1925) 1,677,686. The average density is 23·2 persons per square mile, which is the highest density of any South American country. The birth-rate is (1925) 25·9 per 1000 of the population, including still-births (live-births, 25·1 per 1000; still-births, 0·8 per 1000);

and the illegitimate birth-rate is about 290 per 1000 live-births. The prevailing religion is that of the Roman Catholic Church.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The law of marriage and divorce rests, in the main, on Canon Law, *q.v.* The minimum age is 14 for males and 12 for females subject to parent's or guardian's consent, and 25 and 23 respectively without such consent.

CHILD WELFARE

An association for the protection of children, affiliated to the Save the Children International Union, was formed in March 1924. The Uruguayan Red Cross also carries on child welfare propaganda. There are numerous hospitals, asylums, dispensaries, and a tuberculosis sanatorium, all of which include children within their scope, and 3 infants' institutions, and a number of milk centres for mothers and children (*gotas de leche*), all these efforts being under the general supervision of the Department of Public Charity (*Asistencia Pública*). The *gotas de leche* are each under the care of a doctor, who instructs mothers in the care of their babies and attends sick children. In Montevideo alone, about 6000 children are dealt with at the *gotas de leche* annually. The *Asilo Larranga*, Montevideo, cares for the children of unmarried and destitute mothers for the first two years of the children's lives. There is a public registry of wet nurses, and no woman is allowed to become a wet nurse until her own child is six months old.

Montevideo has a municipal child welfare council which makes local by-laws. Medical examination, dental treatment, and free vaccination of school children have been introduced in the city by this council, which has also forbidden the attendance of children under 14 at public cinematograph performances (with certain minor exceptions), and of young persons under 18 at any place where there is horse-racing or any other sports which may provide opportunity for gambling.

EDUCATION

Education is nominally compulsory between the ages of 5 and 14, but many children do not attend school after the age of 7. There are 1036 public elementary schools, with 118,102 pupils

on the roll, and 195 private schools, with 21,228 pupils; while 6060 pupils are in attendance at secondary schools. There is a school of arts and trades attended by 185 pupils. There are also 25 travelling teachers, 3 open-air schools, 1 kindergarten, and 1 school for abnormal children. Further, there are a number of religious seminaries throughout the country with a considerable number of pupils, a school for the blind, and 1 for the deaf and dumb, and a school of domestic science. Uruguay spends more money on education than on her combined army and navy.

EMPLOYMENT

According to a recent report issued by the National Labour Office, 31,500 children are employed in Uruguay, 10,000 of them being in industry, 6000 in shops and stores, 4500 in street trading, 5000 in domestic service, 3000 in agriculture, and 3000 in various occupations in their own homes. The rates paid are much below those current for adults, despite the fact that in many cases the same production is demanded. Children are often sent to school from the age of 5 to 7, and are then put to employment. Apprenticeship is subject to the same abuses. The report, from which the foregoing facts are quoted, is based on official inquiry which had for its end the introduction of legislation to remedy the present evils. The republic is a member of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations, and ratification of all the conventions relating to juvenile employment has been recommended by the Government.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Among the principal voluntary efforts on behalf of children are the following :—

Gotas de Leche, Montevideo and elsewhere.

International American Institute for the Protection of Childhood, Montevideo.

Larranga Asylum (Asilo Larranga), Montevideo.

Uruguayan Association for the Protection of Children, 1127, Uruguay, Montevideo.

Uruguayan Red Cross (Cruz Roja Uruguaya), 1382, Calle Colon, Montevideo.

United States of Venezuela

[*South America*]

(ESTADOS UNIDOS DE VENEZUELA)

Federal Capital—Caracas

THE federal republic of Venezuela, comprising 20 autonomous states, 1 federal district, and 2 territories, has an area of 398,594 square miles, with a population (census of 1920) of 2,411,952, the density for the entire country being 6 persons to the square mile. The birth-rate is (1920) 30.77 per 1000. The prevailing religion is that of the Roman Catholic Church.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ETC.

The legal minimum age for marriage is 14 for males and 12 for females subject to parent's or guardian's consent, and 21 and 18 respectively without such consent. Divorce may be granted for desertion, cruelty, or adultery on the part of the wife. Illegitimate children are given certain rights of inheritance.

CHILD WELFARE

Child welfare work is of very recent development, having been started only in 1922. There is, however, a society in Caracas, *La Gota de Leche*, founded nineteen years ago, which provides sterilised milk for poor children. A school has been started for teaching mothers how to care for the physical, moral, and intellectual development of their children in early years. Efforts have also recently been made to secure the cleanliness of milk and to improve domestic sanitation. Orphans are maintained in asylums, financed partly by the state and partly by local authorities. A national committee affiliated to the Save the Children International Union was formed under the aegis of the Venezuelan Red Cross in September 1924.

EDUCATION

Education is free and nominally compulsory between the ages of 7 and 14. There are many private schools, generally founded and maintained by religious bodies. The Government, how-

ever, prescribes the courses of study for all schools. Physical education is compulsory, and great stress is laid on practical instruction. Teachers are not allowed to inflict corporal punishment. Tuition is also free at the 2 universities, but students provide their own books.

EMPLOYMENT

The minimum age at which children may be employed is 12. There are 2 schools of art and trade, three of commerce, and an agricultural school. The republic is a member of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations, but does not appear to have ratified the conventions relating to juvenile employment.

DELINQUENCY

Parents are responsible for dealing with juvenile delinquents, and no one under the age of 21 is imprisoned.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Amongst the principal voluntary efforts on behalf of children are the following :—

Gotas de Leche, Caracas and Puerto Cabello.

Venezuelan Junior Red Cross (Cruz Roja Venezolana de la Juventud), 65

Peinero de Dr. Diaz, Caracas.

Venezuelan Save the Children Fund, 55 Peinero de Dr. Diaz, Caracas.

Supra-National Section

THE DECLARATION OF GENEVA.

THE WORLD POLICY OF THE SAVE THE
CHILDREN FUND.

THE REFUGEE PROBLEM IN RELATION TO
CHILDREN.

RELIGIOUS LAWS AND THE FAMILY.

WORLD ORGANISATIONS.

The Declaration of Geneva

THE Declaration of Geneva, endorsed by the Fifth Assembly of the League of Nations on 26th September 1924, enunciates, in five brief clauses, the rights of the child, which should be acknowledged and respected in all civilised communities. Inspired by the activity of the Save the Children International Union, of Geneva, from which it emanated, it is a programme offered to all men and women of good will, the world over. The Declaration was adopted by the General Council of the Union, held in Geneva on 23rd February 1923, and was finally approved by the Executive Committee on 17th May of that year. It has been subscribed by representatives of many different nationalities, and, on 28th February 1924, the original text was formally presented to the authorities of the Republic and Canton of Geneva for custody in the archives. The official text is as follows :

Par la présente Déclaration des Droits de l'Enfant, dite Déclaration de Genève, les hommes et les femmes de toutes les nations, reconnaissant que l'Humanité doit donner à l'Enfant ce qu'elle a de meilleur, affirment leurs devoirs, en dehors de toute considération de race, de nationalité et de croyance :

- I. L'enfant doit être mis en mesure de se développer d'une façon normale, matériellement et spirituellement.*
- II. L'enfant qui a faim doit être nourri ; l'enfant malade doit être soigné ; l'enfant arriéré doit être encouragé ; l'enfant dévoyé doit être ramené ; l'orphelin et l'abandonné doivent être recueillis et secourus.*
- III. L'enfant doit être le premier à recevoir des secours en temps de détresse.*
- IV. L'enfant doit être mis en mesure de gagner sa vie, et doit être protégé contre toute exploitation.*
- V. L'enfant doit être élevé dans le sentiment que ses meilleures qualités doivent être mises au service de ses frères.*

The World Policy of the Save the Children Fund

BY EGLANTYNE JEBB

Assessor to the League of Nations Advisory Committee on Child Protection; Founder and Hon. Secretary of the Save the Children Fund; Vice-President, Save the Children International Union, Geneva.

THE leading characteristic of the Save the Children Fund is that it takes the world for its field: of this, the publication of this *International Handbook* is an evidence in itself.

We are living in an epoch of intense nationalism. A recent writer¹ has described how national consciousness became quickened towards the end of the middle ages, and how it was strengthened during the ensuing centuries by the consolidation of national states, the rise of national literature, the establishment of national churches, and the development of commerce and industry in accordance with a national mercantile policy. Then came the era of the French Revolution, with the erection of altars to 'La Patrie,' the cult of national songs, national holidays, and the national flag, and insistence on a single language for all fellow-citizens. Followed the writers of the Age of Romanticism with their love of folklore and imaginative folk-history. And the Industrial Revolution made possible the triumph of nationalism by affording the means for its propagation. To-day, national armaments, national education, the national press, all contribute to rivet its influence upon the world. Our systems of mass education are impregnated by our national mythology, our ideal has become the 'nation in arms,' and the new journalism perpetually feeds and excites our nationalistic passions.

This is not to say that nationalism is in itself an evil. Far from it. It contains a large element of patriotism; it has a strong cultural influence; it touches some of the deepest springs of human

¹ Carlton J. H. Hayes, Professor of History at Columbia University, U.S.A., in *Essays on Nationalism*. Several of the ideas put forward in this article are derived from this book, but I am not sure how far Professor Hayes would endorse the particular views which they are made to support. His own general conclusion is that we should combine 'our nationalism with internationalism, by tempering our national loyalty with an honest and reasoned respect for all other nationalities.'—E. J.

feeling. National distinctions can become bonds instead of barriers; they then represent an incalculable enrichment to the world, and are to a certain extent the channel through which a nation can make its special contribution to civilisation. It is only when nationalism is elevated into a place which it ought not to occupy that it becomes evil. If we come to regard our national state as the supreme and ultimate authority in our lives, an authority from which there is no appeal, if we learn to believe that we owe it a loyalty before which all other loyalties must give way, then we are making nationalism into a religion, when, because it is a false religion, being out of accord with the facts of life, it ceases to be able to inspire us with noble enthusiasms or disinterested devotion. The logical outcome of the creed to which it gives rise is that we need not look outside our own frontiers except for the purpose of advancing our national interests or safeguarding what we call our national honour. We should not indeed refuse to trade with any nation, because that is to our benefit, nor should we fail to exact reparation from foreign nations for any injury to our citizens, because that is necessary for the maintenance of our prestige. But we should not recognise any obligations to foreigners which are not self-regarding, because we have no responsibility for their happiness or welfare. Pity for the suffering of others, respect for their struggles, interest in their future, appreciation of their achievements, the desire to serve them, to co-operate with them—all this comes to appear sentimental, to be characteristic of the busybody, and symptomatic of an anæmic patriotism.

Nationalism, when once it usurps the functions of a religion, proves itself moreover to be more intolerant than any other world religion, and, unlike all other such religions, it divides the world instead of aiming at uniting it beneath its banner. It is accompanied, too, by a weakening of the sense of moral obligation. We subordinate ourselves to the commands of the State, knowing that the State can visit upon us terrible penalties for any dereliction in its service. But we cease to feel a similar sense of obligation to do things which nobody can compel us to do, and for the omission of which our conscience alone can upbraid us. The time comes when duties which cannot be enforced through sanctions by an unassailable authority appear to us to be no duties at all. As a religion, therefore, nationalism represents a great spiritual retrocession. It threatens to drag us back into the old days of tribalism and the tribal god. Or should we, perhaps, compare the present situation of

Western civilisation with that of the Roman Empire in the days when all religions were tolerated, provided that their adherents added to their cult the worship of the Emperor ?

We need to remember that we are human beings first and the members of a particular nation afterwards. As Count Keyserling has said, in envisaging what he calls the 'ecumenic state': 'The German and Frenchman of the future will no longer be such in the last analysis, but an ecumenic individual of French or German nationality.'¹ There are certain fundamental duties which we owe to mankind, and which, when they appear to clash (it is always in appearance only) with our duties to our national State, should nevertheless take precedence. We impoverish ourselves incalculably when we repudiate our debt to mankind, thus sacrificing our world heritage. We cut ourselves off from some of the highest possibilities and interests of human life, we gradually become dwarfed, we lose in balance and insight, finally we risk degenerating into something less than human beings.

The Save the Children Fund, therefore, takes up its stand upon the conviction that we have duties to our fellow-men generally, and not only to our fellow-nationals, and that these duties are categorical: if we refuse to admit them, we do so at our peril, for they arise in connection with the operation of great spiritual laws which it is death to transgress. Amongst these duties are those which we owe to the children of the world, and more particularly to the suffering children, because the human race is under an obligation to protect its weaker members.

The world's children stand in urgent need of better protection, because it is they who to-day pay the heaviest price for our short-sighted economic policies, our political blunders, our wars. Adults can pass through a period of stress and strain and perhaps be none the worse for it when once it is over, but if we fail to give children their physical requirements, and if we restrict their educational advantages, they may well be handicapped in consequence for the rest of life. We have seen the legacy of misery which the World War left in its wake for the young: the vast numbers of stunted, malformed, tuberculous, or rickety children, with decayed teeth and weak eyesight, incapable of mental concentration, and unable when they left school to take up any work requiring ordinary physical strength; such children are doomed to a subnormal life—they will neither be able to enjoy what ought to be the ordinary pleasures

¹ Hermann Keyserling, *The World in the Making*, 1927.

of men and women, neither will they be able to discharge adequately their ordinary responsibilities. And still to-day, nearly ten years after the close of the war, in many parts of Europe these evils, although they have greatly lessened, nevertheless continue to a certain extent to prevail.

It was only by a few votes at a small meeting in Geneva in January 1920, that, in opposition to an alternative proposal, a Della Robbia Bambino was adopted as the badge of the Save the Children movement, the various affiliated committees agreeing to differentiate it for their own use by the adoption of different designs and colours. With the passage of time, however, this badge has become so closely interwoven with the associations of the movement that it seems to sum up its whole history and outlook. It is a symbol which has assumed an ever-deepening meaning, and a meaning perhaps very different from that with which it was originally invested. For truly we live in the days of the crucified child—the child condemned, the child tied and bound, with arms stretched out to plead and bless.

Is it nothing to us to-day that children of nine or ten years of age, or even younger, are working long hours and under evil conditions in factories? Is it nothing to us, the inarticulate despair of children sold into slavery—of little girls done to death? Does it mean nothing to us that we allow this mutilation and murder to go on year in, year out? We are very apt to excuse ourselves by casting the blame on the fellow-nationals of the children who are the victims of such evils. But while it is true that in many countries much of the poverty, and therefore of the child distress, is due to causes over which the individual country has no control, and which can only be met by international action, it is likewise true that, where the evils under which the children suffer appear due rather to local customs, the conditions which render them possible have generally originated far back in history. The responsibility for them now no longer rests with those who may be thought to have brought them about—we cannot reach back to them—but with those who could bring these evils to an end, and who yet suffer them to continue. And often the people who are least involved have a greater power of influencing the situation than the men and women who are themselves in part the victims of their circumstances. Indeed, it may be said that the less responsible we are in actual fact for the ills which we deplore, the more we should assume the moral responsibility for bringing them to an end.

We can be sure also that those whom we help to-day will help us to-morrow. There are races which are bound to make a magnificent contribution to our common cause, once their children, and more especially their girls, are given their rightful opportunities. A people's progress very largely depends upon how far their women can conserve the intellectual and spiritual gains of each successive generation by handing them on to the generation following, and the education of girls is therefore a question of great moment to the whole world.

The Save the Children International Union has summed up in the Declaration of Geneva those requirements on which it insists for all children, both boys and girls. It believes that everything should be done to avoid imposing a uniform type of culture, and that the methods of child nurture must necessarily vary greatly according to differences of climate, race, traditions, beliefs, etc. But nevertheless there are certain fundamental principles which should be respected, however much the means of their practical application may differ in different localities.

The Save the Children movement is therefore pledged to the promotion of the universal recognition of the principles laid down in the Declaration. Associated with or affiliated to the Save the Children International Union are committees in some forty different countries. These committees should more and more come to represent, not merely the concern of their respective countries in the international cause, but also the point of view of the world at large. They should take up their stand as the representatives of mankind, the guardians of the world's interests, the champions of the world's claims. And if mankind has certain duties, such as the protection of its weaker members, it has also certain moral rights which are the counterpart of its duties. It has the right to demand that children should be brought up on such lines as are to the advantage not merely of the particular nation to which they belong, but of the world as a whole. Individual nations are no more justified than individual parents in taking the line that they have a right to do what they please in regard to their own children. They may indeed have the power, but they have certainly not the right. Yet the scant consideration which is accorded to the claims of mankind may be seen from the education which almost throughout the civilised world we give our children in the State schools. Clearly it is not in the interests of mankind that they should be brought up to hate, fear, or despise foreigners. And hatred indeed is seldom

openly taught. But neither are brotherhood and the duty of service. There are some parts of the world to-day where a teacher may risk losing his appointment if he teaches his pupils to take up a friendly attitude towards those who are considered as national enemies. And much which is not openly taught is conveyed by implication. Let us quote Professor Hayes :

'Elementary readers are packed with nationalist poems, with ultra-patriotic legends. . . . Geography is usually centred in the providential economic and territorial primacy of one's own country, and from its study the pupils gather that their nation is, or should be, the most favoured of all God's creation, and that it has, or should have, "natural boundaries," great "natural resources," and vast wealth. From their study of civics, the same pupils are led to believe that their country is the freest, the most liberty-loving, the most progressive, the best governed, and the happiest on earth. From their study of history—what amazing history it usually is!—they derive an exaggerated notion of the bravery and worth of their own countrymen, and an equally exaggerated notion of the viciousness and cowardice of foreigners. It is from the school, and especially from nationalist history as taught in the schools, that the rising generation bring the catch-words and shibboleths of nationalism, such as "national honour," "national rights," "national interests," the "genius of the nation," the "mission of the nation."

'Penetrating and inspiring the whole curriculum of the State schools—history, civics, geography, reading and writing—is the day-by-day training in nationalist observance, the singing of nationalist hymns, the round of ceremonies associated with the national flag or with national heroes and holidays, the solemnities connected with a "preparedness" week, or with a "patriotism" week, the special eulogies pronounced from time to time by visiting patriots on national customs, national institutions, and national heroes.'¹

But has the world at large nothing to say to this ?

The Save the Children movement would wish to be one of those agencies which may be of service at the present day to those who are seeking to find their way back on to the true path of world evolution. It believes that in co-operative action on behalf of the children we have an instrument of incalculable potency for furthering the welfare of mankind. And we must not allow ourselves to imagine that we are without the necessary material resources for

¹ *Essays on Nationalism*, loc. cit.

putting our ideals into practice. We have the money, but we spend it on other things. It is said that in the United States of America a million pounds a day is spent in cosmetics and various kinds of beauty treatment. We are willing to spend a million pounds a day upon internecine destruction; women are willing to spend a million pounds a day upon improving their personal appearance; when shall we be willing to spend a million pounds a day on rescuing the children who are at present left a prey to agony and despair? A million pounds a day would be none too much for the carrying out of the Save the Children programme, but it would be enough to change the face of the world.

We cannot but hope that the day will come when the Save the Children movement may be able to build the Children's Palace at Geneva, side by side with the League of Nations and the International Labour Office. Unlike these institutions, however, the Palace, the centre of the world effort for child rescue, should be the outcome not of official but of voluntary action. For the methods and standards, which we wish to make our own, must be different from those which at present prevail where governmental measures are in question. Governments cannot regulate their activities by a code which is in advance of that which is generally accepted by the people they represent; but we wish to act in harmony with the underlying laws which govern the prosperity of mankind, however much these inscrutable laws may be contravened or ignored. Government representatives feel it their duty to uphold their country, and to show its actions in the most favourable light: we are free from any such embarrassment, and can acknowledge our failures in respect of the children, and labour to repair our errors. Governments, again, rarely feel it possible to make gifts, for they are but the trustees of their taxpayers: but what we want is to base our whole policy on that which we can give to each other, and those who join in our movement must join it for what they can give, and not for what they can get. For our work for the children represents the contribution which we would wish to make to a world order founded on justice, mercy, brotherly love, and the spirit of humble service.

The Refugee Problem in Relation to Children

BY THE RIGHT HON. NOEL BUXTON, M.P.

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THE creation of 'refugees' is a familiar concomitant of any widespread disturbance of settled conditions of life among organised peoples. Urban and agricultural populations, under certain conditions, are equally liable to produce refugees, with similar results in the impoverishment of the community and the temporary or lasting destruction of individual well-being. The causes may be various—religious persecution, as in the case of the Huguenots in the sixteenth century and the Armenians in our own day; war, and the temporary or permanent rearrangement of frontiers, of which the Balkan Wars of 1912-13 and the World War offer patent examples; famine and its camp-follower pestilence as in Russia in 1921-22; and cataclysms such as the Japan earthquakes and the floods in China and in the Mississippi Valley of the U.S.A. But whatever the cause, the symptoms and effects are the same: large numbers of people, sometimes whole nations, uproot themselves from their native soil, gather together their more portable and negotiable possessions, and, pursued by fear and anxiety, set forth to seek relief from immediate suffering elsewhere. They may fly, as did many thousands of famine refugees from the Volga provinces of Russia, to conditions (in the Ukraine) no better than those they had left behind; or, like the Greek nationals from Smyrna after the sack of the city by the Turks, to a country (Greece itself) so inadequately organised as to be incapable of assimilating them readily; if fortunate, they may find refuge, as did the Belgians who fled to England and Holland in 1914, or the inhabitants of Liechtenstein who crossed the Swiss frontier before the floods of 1927, in countries relatively willing and able to accommodate them. But whatever their fortune, they are bound to encounter a greater or less period of privation, often associated with special liability to endemic disease and the demoralisation inseparable from a vagrant life.

The evils of these conditions are intensified, in the case of refugees in a state of war, by the fact that the majority are necessarily the non-combatant elements of the community—the aged, the women, and the children. Whatever the cause of exodus, indeed, all movements of refugees tend to present the common phenomenon of a large proportion of relatively helpless children. They, above all others, stand in need of food, of medical care, of supervision; and side by side with the children already in existence, every mass of refugees inevitably has its quota of expectant mothers, whose life and health, no less than those of their offspring, are imperilled by the conditions in which they find themselves. It is obviously impossible in so complex a problem to legislate for children alone, but it must be recognised that the world interest in child welfare which has manifested itself to so marked a degree during the past two decades has had its reflex in specialised care for the refugee child. This is sufficiently indicated by the fact that the British charitable organisation, the Save the Children Fund, has interested itself especially, during recent years, in the settlement of refugee families in the Balkans and the Near East.

It may be appropriate to recall the several efforts which are engaged at the present time (1928) on behalf of refugees in Europe and the Near East, ignoring those whose work—albeit of vast proportions and beneficent effect, like the International Committee of the Red Cross, and the American Red Cross—has been completed so far as it related to the relief and repatriation of refugees created as the immediate result of the World War. The major efforts of the League of Nations on behalf of refugees are concentrated in two sections: (1) the High Commission of the League of Nations for Refugees, with Dr. Fridtjof Nansen as High Commissioner; and (2) the Refugee Department of the International Labour Office, whose head is also Assistant High Commissioner under the League. The High Commission is concerned with the problem as a whole; the International Labour Office, while co-operating with the High Commission in all fields, is concentrating on the solution of the Russian and Armenian refugee questions. In Greece and Bulgaria there are League of Nations sub-commissions ultimately responsible for the administration of the money spent on refugee settlement. This money was raised by public subscription abroad under the aegis of the League in the form of loans to the States, and pays interest. The funds are applied to the provision of houses and the settlement of the

refugees, either on the land or in the towns, as is appropriate to their calling.

In all cases, the problems to be faced are a legacy of the World War, which has left several hundred thousand refugees in Europe and the Near East without homes or any opportunity to practise their normal occupations and to earn a livelihood for themselves and their children. The League in its various capacities directs practically all the refugee relief and settlement work which is going on in Europe and the Near East at the present time. In close contact with it is the Save the Children Fund, already mentioned, and the United Committee of British Societies working for Armenia. Outside Europe and beyond the scope of conditions created by the World War and the succeeding political upheavals must be mentioned the American Red Cross, which in 1927 put forth a prodigious effort for the relief of distress arising from the Mississippi floods; and the several efforts, mainly national, for the rehabilitation of the populations rendered homeless by the Japan earthquakes.

The problem presented by the refugees in Europe and the Near East is, however, quite different from that created by such a calamity of nature as the Mississippi floods, where the sufferers, although forced to abandon their homes and to assume the status of refugees, all belonged to the same nationality and remained under the same national jurisdiction. The emergency relief provided by the American Red Cross at a cost of some seventeen million dollars, and by the United States Government—food, the organisation of temporary camps, the provision of medical and nursing services, and so forth—was not dissimilar from that provided by relief organisations in Europe for the various masses of refugees which have swept through the Continent; but there the correspondence ends: the American problem is not complicated by the need for assimilating immigrant populations whom circumstances have reduced, in large measure, to a condition of indigence and physical debility. This, from the point of view of the children, is perhaps the gravest aspect of the problem. The disturbance of ordered family life, common to all refugee migrations, is sufficiently disastrous to the welfare of the young, although in some cases—as is reported from the Mississippi—the abnormal conditions may be the means of providing better medical care for lying-in mothers and their infants than the lower strata of the community are accustomed to receive; but save for some—possibly illusory—benefit such as

this, the condition of the refugee family is inevitably inimical to the proper development of the rising generation.

It is, therefore, of the greatest importance that families should be kept intact and rehabilitated, so that normal conditions of life may be resumed. It is for this reason that special significance attaches to the refugee settlement schemes which have been, and are being, carried out under the League, the International Labour Office and the Save the Children Fund movement. To save a child from imminent disease or death, from hunger and neglect, is a great work; to place him in an institution where he will be cared for may have a far-reaching influence for good on the life of the individual and of the community; but it cannot be open to question that the most satisfactory form of relief from every point of view is to restore to the refugee and his children their lost home life, the means of becoming self-supporting, and the priceless possession of self-respect.

Because this *Handbook* deals with sociological questions from the angle of the child, it is appropriate to refer especially to the three schemes of refugee settlement with which the Save the Children Fund is identified. They are closely associated with the League of Nations schemes and, in some degree, have served as models. Two villages have been created under the direction of the Save the Children Fund, one in Bulgaria (Atolovo) and one in Albania (Xheba), and a derelict village (Radani) has been rebuilt, also in Albania, by Swiss supporters of the movement. In all cases, the selection of the refugees has been on the basis of the family, two conditions being paramount—that there should be a number of young children (for it is these that the Save the Children Fund is primarily concerned to help), and that the family should include not only father and mother, but one or more other adult or adolescent members, that its economic restoration by its own efforts may be assured. Atolovo was completed in 1926, and Xheba and Radani in 1927, and the three villages appear to be fulfilling adequately their purpose. Somewhat analogous methods are being employed for the settlement in Syria of Armenian refugee families. Here the International Labour Office is responsible for the scheme, which, however, demands and is receiving the support of private British charity through the Save the Children Fund, the Armenian (Lord Mayor's) Fund, the Friends of Armenia, and the Society of Friends.

Allied with the question of the children of refugee populations

is that of the individual child who finds himself destitute in an alien land. This is an exceedingly complex and difficult problem, and one which will demand, for solution, the revision and development of national legislation in many lands, and of international conventions. The problem is one to which the League of Nations Commission on the Protection of Women and Children is addressing itself at the present time.

Religious Laws and the Family

I.—Hebrew Law

By W. M. FELDMAN, M.D., B.S. (LOND.), F.R.S. (EDIN.)

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IT is hardly necessary to point out that by the term 'Hebrew Law' is to be understood the Law as laid down in the Bible, the Talmud, and Mediaeval Jewish Codifiers, and that it is only binding in a religious sense. It will, however, be noted that in many respects the ancient Hebrew Laws relating to child welfare are in agreement with those adopted by, or advocated in, most of the modern civilised countries in the world.

Permanent celibacy was considered by the Rabbis as being figuratively akin to murder, but, basing themselves on King Solomon's advice (Prov. xxiv. 27), they forbade improvident marriages. For orphans and needy brides special funds are provided to help them to enter the marriage state. The ideal nubile age mentioned in the Talmud is 18 years in the case of a man, although even in ancient Palestine marriage at 30 or 40 was quite common. There is no age stated for the marriage of girls, but that they were married very young is evidenced by the fact that permission is given to wives under 12 years old to use contraceptive means in order to avoid the danger of childbirth at such a tender age. Until very recent years, it was still the custom in Eastern Europe for boys and girls to marry in their early 'teens. At the present time, statistics show that not only is the marriage age of Jews in most parts of the world higher than that of non-Jews, but that there is a higher

percentage of celibacy amongst them. These phenomena are probably responsible for the comparatively low Jewish birth-rate. The impediments to marriage may be classified as absolute and relative. Impotence is an absolute bar, and is also a cause of compulsory divorce. The Talmud prescribes certain physical signs by means of which the potency of a man could be ascertained. Illegitimacy (see *post*) is another absolute bar, whilst no Cohen (*i.e.* a reputed descendant of Aaron, the High Priest) is even now allowed to marry a widow or a divorcee. Certain degrees of kinship also form an absolute impediment to marriage; these are enumerated in Leviticus xviii. A woman twice widowed may not marry again, whilst adultery with another man's wife disqualifies the guilty parties from intermarrying even if they happen to become free. In addition to these absolute bars, the Talmud also mentions a few cases in which marriage, though not prohibited, is for various reasons (mostly eugenic) inadvisable. Amongst such disqualifications may be mentioned marked differences in age, similarity of stature (when each partner is either very tall or very short), similarity of complexion (when both partners are very light or very dark), the presence of epilepsy or other transmissible disease in the family, and physical unfitness. Mercenary marriages were also looked upon with disfavour.

Until the eleventh century a husband had the right to divorce his wife at will except in cases of (1) false accusation by the husband against the wife's pre-nuptial chastity, when in addition to his inability ever to divorce her the husband was publicly chastised and made to pay a fine of 100 shekels to his father-in-law; on the other hand, if the accusation were true, the woman was stoned to death (Deut. xxii. 13-21); (2) seduction of the woman by the husband before marriage (*ibid.*, 28-29); (3) captivity of wife; (4) minority of wife. In the eleventh century Rabbi Gershon annulled this one-sided right of the husband, and substituted divorce by mutual consent—except in cases of impotence of the husband, refusal of conjugal rights by either party, cruel treatment by the husband, the presence of some loathsome disease in the husband, and a few other cases, when the offender could be compulsorily divorced. Divorce by consent of both parties is still quite common among Jews in certain parts of the world, although in Western Europe and in America no Rabbi will dissolve a marriage unless a divorce has been previously granted by the Civil Court, and no such legally divorced person can be religiously married in the

synagogue unless the state divorce is supplemented by the religious divorce or *get*. Before a Rabbi grants a divorce it is his duty to try to reconcile the parties, and after the marriage has been dissolved the husband must pay an agreed sum of money (stipulated in the marriage settlement, or *ketubah*) to the wife. The two parties may marry each other again—unless the wife had in the meantime been married to another man.

The term 'legitimate' has a different significance in Jewish Law from that which it has in English Law. An illegitimate child, or *mamzer*, is one that has been born of any marriage prohibited by the Bible (see Lev. xviii.). A child born extra-maritally is not a *mamzer*, and does not legally suffer the disqualifications appertaining to illegitimacy. If, during her husband's absence, a wife mis-conducted herself with another man, but returned to live with her husband, the offspring is legitimate. Also the child of a betrothed woman is legitimate if her affianced husband does not subsequently deny paternity. The principal disqualification of a *mamzer* is that such a child may not marry into the community.

The question of child welfare may be divided into two sections :—

(a) *Ante-Natal*. Contraception, except in cases of extreme youth (*supra*), or illness of the woman, or in the case of nursing mothers, is forbidden. Injury to an expectant mother leading to abortion is a punishable offence (Exod. xxi. 22). Induction of abortion is, according to Josephus, akin to murder, although according to the Talmud this is an offence punishable by fine only, as the unborn child is not considered a separate being, but only a part of its mother. A pregnant woman must be protected from anything which may possibly bring on abortion, e.g. fright, bad news, fatigue, indigestible food, strong purgatives, etc. The state of the pregnant woman in law may be summed up as follows : (1) *Religious Law*. The longings of a pregnant woman for food must be satisfied even if the dietary laws have to be broken, or even on such an exceedingly strict fast as the Day of Atonement. (2) *Civil Law*. In order to make sure of the paternity of a child, no widow may remarry within three months of her husband's death unless her condition with regard to a possible pregnancy has been previously ascertained by a physician. (3) *Criminal Law*. The protection afforded an expectant mother against assault has been mentioned. If a pregnant woman is sentenced to death, her execution is not to be postponed until after the birth of the child, since the foetus, being part of herself, must share her fate.

(b) *Post-Natal*. Infanticide is, of course, a capital offence, except in the case of a *premature* infant under 30 days old (*i.e.* before one can be sure of its viability), when the case is classified with abortion. The Bible and the Talmud are full of statements regarding the hygiene of early infancy and childhood. Into these it is impossible to enter here. The interested reader will find them given in detail in the author's *The Jewish Child, its History, Folklore, Biology, and Sociology*, London, 1917.

Primogeniture confers on a son the right of a double portion of inheritance. A first-born son is holy to God, and must be redeemed by the father (Lev. xviii. 15 and 16). The ceremony of redemption (*pidyon haben*) is kept up even at the present day. A posthumous first-born son has no right of primogeniture, so that if twin sons are born after the father's death the estate is equally divided between them. In all Jewish communities there exist communal funds which are used for the relief of necessitous children, and for giving dowries to necessitous brides. In cases of necessity, guardians may be appointed for a child by the Rabbinical authorities, but on arriving at the age of 13 years a ward has the right to be released from such guardianship. The father is responsible for the physical, intellectual, religious, and moral education of his sons, and must teach them a handicraft as well as the art of swimming. The education of girls, according to ancient Rabbis, is to be domestic rather than intellectual. The Mosaic Law regards a boy up to the age of 13 years as not being responsible for any offence committed by him, but from that age (*Bar-Mitzvah*) he, rather than his father, becomes liable. The father then pronounces a special benediction in the synagogue for being relieved of his responsibility.

II.—Roman Catholic Canon Law

BY THE REV. JOHN V. SIMCOX, D.C.L.

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THE basis of Roman Catholic legislation about marriage is the truth, defined by the Council of Trent, that marriage, when it takes place validly between two baptized people, is always a sacrament. If the contracting parties are baptized the marriage contract and the sacrament are identical, so that if there is no sacrament there is no marriage. It is on this ground that the Church bases her claim to lay down marriage legislation for all baptized

persons. On the same ground, she denies the right of the State to deal in its legislation with the essence of Christian marriage. As marriage is in its essence a sacrament when entered into by baptized Christians, it is subject to the jurisdiction of the Church alone, and lies outside the province of the State. On the other hand, the Church in her legislation is not concerned with the marriages of non-baptized persons. Such marriages are not sacramental, and therefore do not come under the jurisdiction of the Church. The essence of the marriage contract consists in the free consent of the parties. If the consent of either party is gained by force or by grave fear the marriage is invalid. The consent is invalid if either party is ignorant of the true nature of marriage, or if there is substantial error on the part of one party as to the identity of the other. Consent, however, is not sufficient by itself for valid marriage. It must be given according to a certain form, *i.e.* it must be given in the presence of the bishop or the parish priest of the contracting parties, or in the presence of a priest delegated by either, together with two other witnesses. This form of consent, however, is only binding on baptized Catholics, and does not apply to baptized non-Catholics. The Church also lays down certain impediments to marriage. Certain of these impediments are called 'diriment,' because they invalidate the marriage altogether unless a dispensation is obtained. Others are called 'impedient impediments,' because they merely make marriage unlawful without invalidating it altogether. The diriment impediments are: (1) Lack of age. Boys under 16 and girls under 14 may not marry validly; (2) Impotence; (3) Previous marriage. A person who is already married and has consummated the marriage cannot enter into a new marriage till the first has been dissolved by death; (4) Disparity of cult. Baptized Catholics may not validly marry unbaptized persons without a special dispensation; (5) Holy Orders. Catholic priests, deacons, and sub-deacons cannot contract a valid marriage. Professed religious in solemn vows are under the same disability; (6) Rape. A man may not validly marry a woman whom he has abducted against her will, with a view to forcing marriage on her, so long as she remains in his power; (7) Crime. A man may not validly marry a woman with whom he has previously committed adultery with which was associated a promise of marriage, nor may he validly marry a woman if he contrived with her the murder of her previous husband; (8) Marriage is also invalid within certain degrees of relationship. It is always invalid

in the direct line. It is also invalid in the collateral line—to the third degree if the relationship is one of consanguinity, to the second degree if the relationship is one of affinity; (9) Public honesty. If a man has been living in public concubinage with a woman he may not validly marry her relatives in the direct line to the second degree; (10) Spiritual relationship. A person may not marry the sponsor at his or her baptism, nor the person by whom he or she was baptized. Most of these diriment impediments may be dispensed from. But, if not dispensed from, they invalidate marriage. The impediments which make marriage unlawful, but which do not invalidate it, are as follows: (1) Simple vows of chastity; (2) Adoption. In those places where the civil law makes it unlawful to marry an adopted child, the marriage is also unlawful according to Canon Law; (3) Mixed religion. It is unlawful for a Catholic to marry a baptized non-Catholic without a special dispensation. Catholics are also warned not to marry those who have publicly abjured the Catholic faith, though they have not joined some other sect. All these impeding impediments may be dispensed from, but, until they are dispensed, they make marriage unlawful. The principal properties of marriage, according to Canon Law, are Unity and Indissolubility. A man may not have more than one wife at once, nor a woman more than one husband. Moreover, once they are married, the union between husband and wife cannot be dissolved except by death. Hence the Catholic Church does not allow divorce. It considers that divorce is forbidden by Divine positive law laid down by Jesus Christ. The Church has no power to dispense from this law, and hence, under no circumstances can she allow divorce. On the other hand, ecclesiastical courts are often called upon to examine the circumstances of particular marriages, and after such examination decide in some cases that a marriage has been null and void from the beginning on account of some defect, such as lack of proper consent. But in such cases the marriage is not dissolved. It is simply declared never to have been a valid marriage. Again, if a marriage has been contracted validly, but has not been consummated, the Pope may dissolve the bond. There is one only irrefragable rule. If a marriage has been validly contracted between baptized Christians and has also been consummated, it cannot be dissolved by any human authority. Divorce in such cases is impossible. The Church does, however, allow judicial separation on grounds of adultery and cruelty. In such cases the injured party is dispensed from his or her obligation of living

with the other party, but is not free to contract a new marriage. Normally, in cases of separation, the children are given to the innocent party, unless the bishop of the diocese decides otherwise in a particular case.

Even before they are born, children in the womb of the mother have certain rights. They have the right to life. The Church imposes the censure of excommunication on all those who contrive and co-operate in the crime of abortion even for the sake of saving the life of the mother. Secondly, children in the womb of the mother have the right to baptism. If there is little probability of the foetus being born alive it ought to be baptized, if possible, before birth. Children under the age of 7 are presumed by the Canon Law to be without the use of reason, and are, on that account, not bound by obligations imposed by ecclesiastical law, nor are they ever subjected to ecclesiastical penalties—such as excommunication.

All minors (persons under 21) are subject to the control of their parents in the exercise of their rights, except in such cases as the Canon Law excepts them from this control. For instance, boys over 16 and girls over 14 may validly marry without their parents' consent. Similarly the Canon Law allows children over 15 to enter religion without their parents' consent. All minors under 14 are excused from ecclesiastical penalties that are incurred *ipso facto* by the violation of ecclesiastical law. Ecclesiastical penalties can only be imposed on children under 14 by the sentence of an ecclesiastical judge. Children are legitimate according to Canon Law if they are born or conceived in valid marriage, and also if they are born or conceived in what is technically known as putative marriage. A putative marriage is an invalid marriage which at least one of the spouses thinks to be valid. If children are born out of wedlock they are legitimised, according to Canon Law, by the subsequent marriage of their parents. Illegitimacy is an impediment to the acquisition of many ecclesiastical offices, but it is nearly always possible to obtain a dispensation. Illegitimate children belong to the family of the mother, whose name they receive; but both parents are equally under the obligation of giving such children a suitable education and upbringing.

Both parents are bound to see to the corporal and spiritual education of their children. Corporal education may be considered under three headings: Life, nourishment, and state of life. From the moment of conception, the parents are bound to furnish their children with all that is necessary for life and health. Thus, a

mother, during her pregnancy, is morally bound to abstain from all unnecessary excitement, whether moral or physical, that would prove harmful to her offspring. Catholic moral theologians also hold that the mother ought normally to breast-feed her children, but this obligation is not a grave one. Practically any kind of reason will free the mother from it. The parents are bound to furnish their children with necessary food, clothing, housing, and education, until such time as the children are able to provide for themselves. Hence, parents sin gravely who, without a just cause, expose their children in order that they may be taken into some foundling hospital. Parents are bound to give their children an education suitable to their state of life, and also are bound to use ordinary care to leave their children a patrimony in proportion to their social position. As regards spiritual education, parents are bound to instruct their children in the necessary truths of religion, and in the exercise of the common Christian virtues. They must give their children a worthy example, and are bound to mete out due correction to their children when necessary. Catholic parents may not send their children to non-Catholic schools, except there is real necessity and no proximate danger of the perversion of the children. The bishop of the diocese is the judge as to whether this necessity exists, and also as to whether there is any real danger of the perversion of the children.

III.—Mohammedan Law

BY IMAM ABDUL MAJID, OF THE MOSQUE, WOKING, ENGLAND.

MARRIAGE is a transaction based on consent between a man and a woman, or between persons entitled to represent them, and the only necessary conditions, in the case of persons of full age (*i.e.* 15 years in males and 14 in females¹), are their consent, and the *mohar* (dower) to be paid by the bridegroom to the bride, according to mutual agreement. The marriage is a civil contract in the strict sense of the word, and any conditions can be dictated by either party, *e.g.* a wife can demand that her husband shall not marry a second time in her lifetime (if he does, the second marriage is null and void—the first wife having a right of divorce), or that the husband cedes all rights of divorce except through arbitration.

¹ According to the Hanafi school, the ages are 18 and 17 years respectively.

Minors of either sex, if given in marriage by their guardian, may repudiate the marriage on arriving at puberty, unless the guardian be the father or any male ascendant, in which case the marriage is irrevocable. A woman may have only one husband, but (under certain stringent conditions) a man may have four wives, and there are various degrees of relationship within which marriage is prohibited. A widow, or a divorced woman, is not allowed to re-marry during her *iddet*, a period of four months and ten days of enforced chastity imposed to prevent confusion of issue.

As Islam regards marriage as a purely civil contract, it confers on both the parties to the contract the power of dissolving the tie or relationship under certain specified circumstances. The law gives to the man primarily the faculty of dissolving the marriage if the wife by her indocility or her bad character renders the married life unhappy; but in the absence of serious reasons, no Mohammedan can justify a divorce either in the eyes of religion or the law. If he abandons his wife or puts her away from simple caprice, he draws upon himself the divine anger; for 'the curse of God,' said the Prophet Mohammed, 'rests on him who repudiates his wife capriciously.'

The pre-Islamic institution of divorce required no formula to make its action valid, and as there was no check on the irresponsible power of the husband, a simple intimation from him to the effect that the tie was dissolved was considered sufficient. The Prophet Mohammed, in regulating the law of divorce, imposed several conditions on the exercise of the faculty possessed by husbands, with the object of protecting women as much as possible from being thrown on the world at the mere caprice of the man. He also gave to the woman the right of dissolving the marriage contract under certain circumstances.

When the dissolution of the marriage tie proceeds from the husband, it is called *Talâq*; when it takes place at the instance of the wife, it is called *Khulâ*; when it is by mutual consent, it is called *Mubârat*. In all these cases, no decree of the judge is necessary to dissolve the union. The mere act of the parties is sufficient in law, provided all the conditions required for effecting a valid divorce are complied with.

The intentional causing of abortion is a penal offence, but the punishment is left to the discretion of the court. If an abortion is caused by blows or wounds, in addition to paying the penalty imposed by law the culprit must give a slave, or the equivalent

value in money, to the woman or her representatives. If the abortion is brought about by the effects of beating, the indemnity is fixed at one-tenth of the blood price, whether the conception be legitimate or not; and, if the mother succumbs, the full blood price is demanded. Legitimation does not exist in Mohammedan law.

According to the Koran, the mother is responsible for the care, the health, the upbringing, the feeding, and the instruction in the first principles of religion, of the child. The desertion and exposure of children is a penal offence, the punishment being left to the discretion of the court. Infanticide is punishable as homicide, which, in addition to the common law penalty, carries that of retaliation, which however, may be commuted for a money payment. The Koran lays down no rules for the registration of births, but the father must give his son a suitable name. The mother should breast-feed her children, but women who are physically unfit are exempt from this obligation. A repudiated wife may demand remuneration from the father for nursing her own child, even if he finds another woman who will do it gratuitously. If, however, the mother is suffering from a transmissible disease, the obligation and right of breast-feeding are withdrawn, and the father or guardian must provide a healthy wet-nurse. At the age of 13, a child must be provided with a separate bed. A destitute child must be taken care of, either by the community or by some charitable person, and the benefactor must provide for his needs until he attains his majority and becomes capable of maintaining himself. If the child is acknowledged by his father, and the latter is solvent, the community or the individual benefactor may claim a refund of the expenses incurred. To prevent adoption (which is not recognised by Mohammedan law) and slavery, all persons who have taken a child in are required to declare the fact in an authentic document.

The Mohammedan father is responsible for the physical and intellectual development of his sons, must teach them swimming and shooting, incite them to be courageous, and see that they fulfil their religious duties. In the *madreseh* attached to the mosque, children are taught the Koran, and the rudiments of reading, catechism, prayer, writing, and arithmetic. The Mohammedan law obliges the father to chastise his sons when necessary, but no child is legally indictable before a court. Emancipation from paternal authority is attained at the age of 18.

International Organisations

The arrangement is strictly alphabetical, according to the English titles of the organisations, irrespective of seniority, status, or function.

BOY SCOUTS

(LES ÉCLAIREURS—LOS EXPLORADORES)

*International Bureau—25 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W. 1,
London, England*

The Boy Scout movement, founded by Lieut.-General Sir Robert Baden-Powell in 1908, extends to almost every civilised country of the world. It exists to develop good citizenship among boys by training them in habits of observation, obedience, and self-reliance, inculcating loyalty and thoughtfulness for others, teaching them services useful to the public and handicrafts useful to themselves, and by promoting their physical development and hygiene. Its three branches—Wolf Cubs, Boy Scouts, and Rover Scouts—provide for boys from the age of eight upwards, and the world membership totals approximately 2,000,000.

The League of Nations has recognised the value of the movement by passing a resolution recommending that Scouts travelling in contracting countries should be granted special facilities. The movement has encouraged many thousands of its members to exchange visits with those of countries other than their own, thus encouraging a broad outlook on the part of the boys of the world.

GIRL GUIDES

*International Headquarters—25 Buckingham Palace Road,
S.W. 1, London, England*

The Girl Guide movement, founded in the year 1910, has progressed on parallel lines to the Boy Scout movement, *q.v.*, until in 1927 it recorded a world membership of over 672,000. Training is conducted on four main principles: (1) Character and

Intelligence; (2) Skill and Technical Knowledge; (3) Health and Development; and (4) Service for Others. The movement, which is non-class, non-political, and inter-denominational, has taken strong hold in nearly fifty countries and states in the British Commonwealth and in more than 30 other countries. During 1924 an Auxiliary Branch of the Girl Guides has been formed to deal with girls in penitentiaries, rescue homes, and such institutions, where often 'Guiding' is their only link with the outside world during the two years' training. The Post Guide Branch, another new development, has been devised to enable children who are blind, crippled, or handicapped by other physical infirmities to take their part in the world as Guides. The training is carried on by post, and the Post Guides correspond and work and pass their simplified tests in their own homes, visited from time to time by their Captain or by other Guides.

INTERNATIONAL AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDHOOD

(INSTITUTO INTERNACIONAL AMERICANO DE LA PROTECCIÓN
A LA INFANCIA)

Headquarters—Montevideo, Uruguay

This Institute, which is intended to serve as a centre of information concerning child welfare work throughout the American continent, was opened in June 1927, and by the end of the year the following countries were in membership—Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Ecuador, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela. The United States is represented on the Governing Council, but cannot become a member until Congress has passed an enabling law.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDHOOD

(ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DE LA PROTECTION DE
L'ENFANCE)

Headquarters—67 Avenue de la Toison d'Or, Brussels, Belgium

The International Association for the Protection of Childhood is a voluntary organisation, founded in 1921, its membership

comprising representatives of the Belgian, French, Italian, Luxembourgish, and Swiss Governments, and a number of private individuals. The Association publishes the *Bulletin International de la Protection de l'Enfance*.

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU FOR THE SUPPRESSION
OF TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Headquarters—76 Victoria Street, S.W. 1, London, England

The International Bureau for the Suppression of Traffic in Women and Children is a voluntary organisation comprising representatives of 14 different countries.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE
RED CROSS

(COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE)

Headquarters—1 Promenade du Pin, Geneva, Switzerland

The International Committee of the Red Cross, founded on 7th February 1863, and the promoter of the Convention of Geneva, is composed entirely of Swiss citizens, and has been remarkable for the complete supra-national neutrality which it has always maintained both in war and in peace. The Committee is a founder-member of the Save the Children International Union, *q.v.*, and its delegates have administered relief for children, on behalf of the Union, in many of the distressed areas of Europe and elsewhere.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF VOLUNTARY
ORGANISATIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF
MIGRANTS

(CONFÉRENCE INTERNATIONALE DES ORGANISATIONS PRIVÉES
POUR LA PROTECTION DES MIGRANTS)

Headquarters—10 Rue de la Bourse, Geneva, Switzerland

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN

(CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DES FEMMES—INTERNATIONALER
FRAUENBUND)

Headquarters—117 Victoria Street, S.W. 1, London, England

The International Council of Women, founded in 1888, is a world federation of women's organisations united in the common object of promoting the Golden Rule ('Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you') in all relations of life. The International Council is composed (1928) of 41 different National Councils representing, through their affiliated societies, some 35,000,000 women. Many of the affiliated societies are concerned specially in the welfare of children, and at the quinquennial meeting of the International Council in 1909 a resolution was passed inviting the National Councils to study specially all questions relating to children, since when such questions have taken a prominent place in the programme of both the National Councils and the International Council.

The quinquennial meeting of the Council, held in Washington in May 1925, formally endorsed the Declaration of Geneva, *q.v.*, and recommended the National Councils to collaborate with national committees of the Save the Children International Union in their respective countries in preparing 'Children's Charters' suitable to the needs and conditions of the several countries. It may be noted that the National Council of Women of Great Britain and Ireland has already collaborated with the English Save the Children Fund in drafting such a 'Charter' for Great Britain, which was published by both organisations in 1924.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

(BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DU TRAVAIL)

Seat of the Secretariat—Geneva, Switzerland

As to the authority and constitution of the International Labour Office, and the details of the conventions of Washington (1919), Genoa (1920), and Geneva (1921), relating to the employment of women, young persons, and children, and ratifications, etc., thereof by States, see *The International Year Book of Child Care and Protection*, 1924, pages 394 *sqq.* Reference to membership of

the International Labour Office and ratification, etc., of the conventions will also be found in the present volume under the several states concerned, *vide* Index.

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION SERVICE

Headquarters—10 Rue de la Bourse, Geneva, Switzerland

The International Migration Service is a philanthropic organisation which has its headquarters in Geneva, branches in Canada, France, Greece, Poland, and Czechoslovakia, and correspondents throughout the world. As defined by the Constitution adopted in 1925, the aim of the Service is (1) to render service through co-operative effort to individuals whose problems have arisen as a consequence of migration and the solution of which involves action in more than one country, and (2) to study from an international standpoint the conditions and consequences of migration in their effect on individual, family, and social life.

INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL

Headquarters—2 Eaton Gate, S.W. 1, London, England

The International Missionary Council is a voluntary body for the furtherance of co-operation in missionary work, composed of representative societies and conferences of societies in 17 different countries.

JUNIOR RED CROSS

(CROIX-ROUGE DE LA JEUNESSE)

*International Headquarters—2 Avenue Vélasquez,
Paris, viii^{ème}, France*

See 'League of Red Cross Societies,' page 589.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

(SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS)

Seat of the Secretariat—Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland

For reference to the Article of the Treaty of Versailles giving the League cognisance in the matter of child care, see *The International Year Book of Child Care and Protection*, 1924, pages 401 and 402.

588 INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

The following states are (February 1928) members of the League of Nations :—

| | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| Abyssinia. | France. | Panama. |
| Albania. | Germany. | Paraguay. |
| Argentine Republic. | Greece. | Persia. |
| Australia. | Guatemala. | Peru. |
| Austria. | Haiti. | Poland. |
| Belgium. | Honduras. | Portugal. |
| Bolivia. | Hungary. | Rumania. |
| Brazil. | India. | San Salvador. |
| British Empire. | Irish Free State. | Santo Domingo. |
| Bulgaria. | Italy. | Serb, Croat, and Slovene State. |
| Canada. | Japan. | Siam. |
| China. | Latvia. | South Africa. |
| Chile. | Liberia. | Spain. |
| Colombia. | Lithuania. | Sweden. |
| Cuba. | Luxemburg. | Switzerland. |
| Czechoslovakia. | Netherlands. | Uruguay. |
| Denmark. | New Zealand. | Venezuela. |
| Estonia. | Nicaragua. | |
| Finland. | Norway. | |

At the Fifth Assembly of the League, on 26th September 1924, on the motion of the Chilean delegate, Signor Jorge Valdés Mendeville, the following resolution was adopted with regard to the Declaration of Geneva, *q.v.* :—

'The Assembly approves the Declaration of the Rights of the Child, known as the Declaration of Geneva, and invites the States members of the League of Nations to apply its principles in the work of the protection of childhood.'

M. Giuseppe Motta, the Swiss delegate, Chairman of the Assembly, said that, in endorsing the Declaration of Geneva, the Assembly had consecrated it the world charter of the protection of childhood.

At the thirty-second session of the Council of the League, on 10th December 1924, the Right Hon. Austen Chamberlain, M.P., representing Great Britain, moved that the Advisory Committee on the Traffic in Women and Children be reconstituted under the title of 'Advisory Committee on Traffic in Women and Protection of Children.' As a consequence, the Committee was reconstituted, and the membership is now (February 1928) as follows :—

Delegates nominated by Governments. Count Carton de Wiart (Belgium), Mr. S. W. Harris (British Empire), Dr. Estrid Hein

(Denmark), M. Regnault (France), the Marquess Paulucci de Calboli (Italy), Naotake Sato (Japan), M. Stanislas Posner (Poland), M. N. P. Comnene (Rumania), Don Pedro Sangro y Ros de Olano (Spain), Miss Grace Abbott (U.S.A.), Dr. Paulina Luisi (Uruguay), Frau Dr. G. Baumer, Frau Dr. Matz (Germany).

Assessors nominated by Charitable Associations. Miss Baker (International Bureau for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children), Mme. Avril de Sainte-Croix (International Women's Organisations), Mme. de Montenach (Association catholique internationale des œuvres de protection de la Jeune Fille), Mme. Curchod-Secretan (Fédération des Union nationales des Amies de la Jeune Fille), Mr. S. Cohen (Jewish Association for the Protection of Girls and Women).

Assessors specially concerned in the Protection of Childhood. M. Henri Rollet (Association Internationale pour la Protection de l'Enfance), Dr. Humbert (League of Red Cross Societies), Dame Katherine Furse (Boy Scouts and Girl Guides international organisations), Miss Eglantyne Jebb (Save the Children International Union), Miss Eleanor Rathbone (Women's international organisations), Mr. Johnstone (International Labour Office), Dr. Léon Bernard (Health organisation of the League of Nations), Mr. Bascom Johnson, Miss Julia Lathrop (American National Conference of Social Work), Mlle. Burniaux (Fédération internationale des Syndicats ouvriers), and Miss Charlotte Whitton (Canadian Council on Child Welfare).

LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES

(LIGUE DES SOCIÉTÉS DE LA CROIX-ROUGE)

Headquarters—2 Avenue Velasquez, Paris, viii^{ème}, France

The League of Red Cross Societies, founded in 1919, is an international federation of national Red Cross societies, having as its purpose the development of the Red Cross movement as an asset to humanity in time of peace. Membership in the League is open to all duly recognised Red Cross societies. It now comprises fifty members. The League observes the fundamental Red Cross principle of neutrality in relation to political, racial, and religious controversy.

The programme of the League is determined by the member societies through their representatives on the Board of Governors. The secretariat includes a Health Division, which is responsible for collecting and disseminating information in regard to the activities

of Red Cross societies in the health field, including child welfare. Almost all the national societies federated in the League are active in the child welfare field. Several of them maintain maternity hospitals, pre-natal consultation clinics, day nurseries, etc. The Junior Red Cross also aims, as one of its chief purposes, at the improvement of the health of its child members.

The Junior Red Cross originated in Canada in 1914, and now forms part of the national Red Cross organisation in forty different countries. The purpose of the movement was defined as follows by the General Council of the League of Red Cross Societies, in March 1922 :

'Inculcating in . . . children . . . the ideal of peace and the practice of service, especially in relation to the care of their own health and that of others, the understanding and acceptance of civic and human responsibility, and the cultivation and maintenance of a spirit of friendly helpfulness towards other children in all countries.'

The Junior Red Cross differs from other children's movements in its intimate connection with the school system. Junior Red Cross groups, while organised under the aegis of national Red Cross societies, are largely autonomous as regards their choice of activities, the system of organisation adopted involving, however, close collaboration between teachers and pupils in all cases.

Reports of junior membership received by the League from 34 national societies show a total of over 10,000,000 Junior Red Cross members in the world. Junior membership exists in 40 different societies in all, and 27 of these publish 31 Junior Red Cross magazines in 20 different languages. School classes in 51 different countries correspond with each other through the agency of the Junior Red Cross.

SALVATION ARMY

(ARMÉE DU SALUT—DIE HEILSARMEE—EL EJÉRCITO
DE SALVACION)

*International Headquarters—Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4,
London, England*

Founded in 1865, in England, the Salvation Army is now at work in 80 countries, proclaiming its message in 53 languages. Its object is 'to spread the religion of Jesus Christ.' Side by side with its evangelical work it conducts many social activities, among which the following, concerned specially with the care and protection of children, may be quoted as typical: homes for mothers and infants and for children throughout the United Kingdom and

in many countries of Europe, South America, and elsewhere; a maternity hospital in Winnipeg; boys' clubs in the United States; schools in Newfoundland and in India; and a child welfare clinic (opened 1924) at Soerabaja in the Dutch East Indies; while at Winnipeg a children's court is regularly held at the Army headquarters, the local officer and his wife acting as assistants to the judge.

SAVE THE CHILDREN INTERNATIONAL UNION

(UNION INTERNATIONALE DE SECOURS AUX ENFANTS—INTERNATIONALE VEREINIGUNG FÜR KINDERHILFE—UNIONE INTERNAZIONALE PER LA SALVEZZA DEI BAMBINI—UNIÓN INTERNACIONAL DE SOCORRO A LOS NIÑOS)

Headquarters—31 Quai du Mont-Blanc, Geneva, Switzerland

The Save the Children International Union was founded on 6th January 1920 by the Save the Children Fund, of London, and the Swiss Committee for Child Relief, of Berne, under the patronage of the International Committee of the Red Cross, *q.v.* Its aim is to put into practice, throughout the world, the principles of the Declaration of Geneva, *q.v.*, and to centralise funds intended for child relief. National member committees of the Union exist (February 1928) in the following countries: Argentine Republic, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Dutch East Indies, Ecuador, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Great Britain (with subsidiary committees throughout the British Dominions and Colonies), Greece, Hungary, Irish Free State, Italy, Latvia, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Rumania, Russia, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, and White Russia. The Universal Jewish Conference is also affiliated to the Union, and, without being affiliated, the following organisations also collaborate in its work: the Red Cross Societies of Brazil, Costa Rica, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Poland, Serbia, Spain; national committees in Burma, Egypt, France, India, and the United States; the Protestant Churches of France and Norway, the International Secretariat of Youth Movements for Child Relief, and various Jewish organisations.

Up to the end of 1927, the Union and its affiliated and associated committees had distributed relief aggregating over £4,000,000 on behalf of suffering children in Europe and other parts of the world.

GENERAL TABLES

In reading the following tables, it is to be noted (1) that a dash (—) implies that no information, under the heading in question, has been received; (2) that in regard to 'Minimum Age for Marriage' in Roman Catholic and Mohammedan countries which have not made a return, reference should be made to the special articles appearing respectively on pages 576 and 580; (3) that the term, 'Child Welfare Work,' has been given its quasi-medical connotation; (4) that when the word 'No' occurs in the columns headed 'Free' and 'Compulsory' under 'Elementary Education,' it implies, not that there is no provision for elementary education, but that school attendance is neither free nor compulsory, as, e.g., in Quebec. Where it is known that there is no provision for education, the word 'None' is entered; (5) that 'Employment' implies regular employment for gain and does not cover casual labour nor, in places where it is not subject to regulation, street trading.

| State, Province, or Territory. | Population. | Birth Rate. | Infantile Mortality Rate. | Minimum Age for Marriage. | | | | Child Welfare Work. | | | Elementary Education. | | | Minimum Age for Employment. | Juvenile Courts. |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----|-----------------|----|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| | | | | Males. | | Females. | | State or Municipal. | Voluntary. | Medical Inspection in Schools. | Free. | Compulsory. | School-leaving Age. | | |
| | | | | * | † | * | † | | | | | | | | |
| ABYSSINIA | 10,000,000 | — | — | 20 | — | 12 | — | No. | Yes. ¹ | No. | — | Yes. ² | — | None fixed. | None. |
| AFGHANISTAN | 12,000,000 | — | — | 17 | — | — | — | Yes. | — | — | Yes. | Yes. | 11 | None fixed. | None. |
| ALBANIA | 850,165 | — | — | 16 | — | 16 | — | Yes. | Yes. | Partial. | — | No. | 14 | None fixed. | None. |
| ANDORRA | 5,523 | — | — | — | — | — | — | No. | Yes. | No. | — | No. | — | — | — |
| ARABIA | 10,000,000 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | No. | — | None fixed. | None. |
| ARGENTINE REPUBLIC | 9,613,305 | 31·7 | — | 14 | — | 12 | — | Yes. | Yes. | Partial. | Yes. | Yes. | 14 | 12 | — |
| AUSTRIA | 6,535,759 | 23·8 | 150·8 | 14 | 21 | 14 | 21 | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | 14 | 13 | Yes. |
| BELGIUM | 7,811,876 | 19·8 | 88·9 | 18 | 21 | 15 | 21 | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | 14 | 14 | Yes. |
| BELGIAN CONGO | 7,938,228 | — | — | 14 | 16 | 14 | 16 | Yes. | No. | — | — | No. | 14 ¹ | None fixed. | None. |
| BHUTAN | 250,000 | — | — | — | — | — | — | No. | No. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| BOLIVIA | 2,990,220 | — | — | 14 | 25 | 12 | 23 | No. | Yes. | — | Yes. | Yes. | — | — | — |
| BRAZIL | 30,635,603 | — | — | 14 | 21 | 12 | 21 | Yes. | Yes. | — | Yes. | No. | — | 14 | Yes. ² |
| BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| United Kingdom— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| England and Wales | 39,290,000 | 16·7 | 69 | 14 | 21 | 12 | 21 | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | 14 | 12 | Yes. |
| Scotland | 4,896,638 | 20·92 | 83·1 | 14 | 21 | 12 | 21 | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | 15 | 12 | Yes. |
| Northern Ireland | 1,256,322 | 22 | 86·4 | — | — | — | — | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | 14 | 12 | Yes. |
| Isle of Man | 60,238 | 15·2 | 71 | — | — | — | — | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | 14 | 12 | Yes. |
| Channel Islands | 89,614 | 19·1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | Yes. | Yes. | — | — | — | None fixed. | — |
| INDIA | 318,942,480 | 53 ³ | 200 ¹² | 13 ³ | — | 13 ³ | — | Yes. ³ | Yes. ³ | No. | Yes. ³ | No. ²¹ | — | 12 | Yes. ⁴ |

| State, Province, or Territory. | Population. | Birth Rate. | Infantile Mortality Rate. | Minimum Age for Marriage. | | | | Child Welfare Work. | | | Elementary Education. | | | Minimum Age for Employment. | Juvenile Courts | | |
|---|-------------|--------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------|-----|
| | | | | Males. | | Females. | | State or Municipal. | Voluntary. | Medical Inspection in Schools. | Free. | Compulsory. | School-leaving Age. | | | | |
| | | | | • | † | • | † | | | | | | | | | | |
| BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS (Continued): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IRISH FREE STATE | 2,972,802 | 20.8 | 67.9 | 14 | 21 | 12 | 21 | Yes. | Yes. | — | Yes. | Yes. | 14 | 14 | Yes. | | |
| NEWFOUNDLAND | 258,425 | 27.57 | 104.74 | 14 | 21 | 12 | 21 | Yes. | Yes. | No. | Yes. | No. | 15 | None fixed. | Yes. | | |
| Labrador | 3,621 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Yes. ¹ | No. | — | — | — | | |
| NEW ZEALAND | 1,463,278 | 19.4 | 39.76 | 14 | 21 | 12 | 21 | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | 15 | 14 | Yes. | | |
| Western Samoa | 40,231 | 56.3 | 186.3 | 18 | 21 | 14 | 19 | Yes. | — | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. ² | 12 | None fixed. | None. | | |
| SOUTH AFRICA— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cape of Good Hope | 2,234,164 | 28.33 ^a | 69.58 ^b | 14 ^a | 21 | 12 | 21 | Yes. | Yes. | Partial. | Yes. | Yes. | 16 | 12 | Yes. | | |
| Natal | 1,427,706 | | | 14 | 21 | 12 | 21 | | | | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | | | Yes. | 15 |
| Orange Free State | 680,671 | | | 18 ^a | 21 ^a | 15 ^a | 21 ^a | | | | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | | | Yes. | 16 |
| Transvaal | 2,268,513 | | | 14 | 21 | 12 | 21 | | | | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | | | Yes. | 15 |
| Basutoland | 498,781 | | | — | — | — | — | | | | No. | No. | — | | | Yes. | No. |
| Bechuanaland | 152,985 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Yes. | No. | — | — | None fixed. | None. | | | |
| Northern Rhodesia | 1,145,266 | — | — | 14 | 21 | 12 | 21 | — | — | — | Yes. | No. | — | — | None fixed. | None. | |
| South-West Africa | 332,818 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Yes. | No. | — | — | None fixed. | None. | |
| Swaziland | 112,951 | 25.7 | — | 14 ^a | 21 ^a | 12 ^a | 21 ^a | — | — | — | Yes. | Yes. | 15 | — | None fixed. | Yes. | |
| ADEN | 47,000 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN | 6,170,000 | — | 94 ^a | — | — | — | — | Yes. | — | No. | Yes. ² | No. | 12 | 9 | — | | |
| BAHAMAS | 56,854 | 28.4 | — | — | — | — | — | Yes. | Yes. | No. | Yes. | Yes. | 14 | 13 | — | | |
| BAHRAIN ISLANDS | 115,000 | — | 600 | — | — | — | — | No. | Yes. | — | Yes. | — | 14 | None fixed. | None. | | |
| BARBADOS | 156,312 | 26.9 | 298 | — | — | — | — | No. | Yes. | — | Yes. | No. | 12 | 12 | — | | |
| BERMUDAS | 27,741 | 32.91 | 143 | — | — | — | — | No. | No. | — | No. | Yes. | 19 | 14 | None. | | |
| BRITISH GUIANA | 304,412 | 33.5 | 155 | 14 | 21 | 12 | 21 | Yes. | Yes. | — | Yes. | Yes. | 14 | 9 | None. | | |
| BRITISH HONDURAS | 47,893 | 37.27 | 156 | 14 | 18 | 12 | 18 | — | Yes. | — | Yes. | In some districts | 14 | — | None. | | |
| BRITISH NORTH BORNEO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei | 269,000 | 19.55 | 181.96 | — | — | — | — | — | Yes. | — | No. | No. | — | — | None fixed. | — | |
| Sarawak | 25,454 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Yes. | No. | — | — | — | — | |
| Singapoor | 600,000 | — | — | 16 | 21 | 12 ^a | 21 | — | — | — | Yes. | No. | — | — | — | — | |
| Ceylon | 5,009,500 | 39.2 | 172 | — | — | — | — | Yes. | Yes. | — | Yes. | No. | 14 | 14 | None. | | |
| Cyprus | 360,601 | 23.6 | 144.9 | 18 | — | 14 | — | Yes. | — | — | Yes. | No. | — | — | None fixed. | None. | |
| FALKLAND ISLANDS | 2,252 | 17.76 | — | — | — | — | — | No. | No. | No. | Yes. | Yes. | 14 | — | None fixed. | None. | |

| State, Province, or Territory. | Population. | Birth Rate. | Infantile Mortality Rate. | Minimum Age for Marriage. | | | | Child Welfare Work. | | | Elementary Education. | | | Minimum Age for Employment. | Juvenile Courts |
|---|-------------|--------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|----------|------------------|---------------------|------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | Males. | | Females. | | State or Municipal. | Voluntary. | Medical Inspection in Schools. | Free. | Compulsory. | School-leaving Age. | | |
| | | | | • | † | • | † | | | | | | | | |
| BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS (Continued): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NYASALAND | 1,293,391 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| PACIFIC ISLANDS PROTECTORATES— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gilbert and Ellice Islands | 36,000 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Yes. ¹ | — | — | — | — | — |
| Pitcairn Island | 175 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Solomon Islands | 151,000 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| PALESTINE | 757,182 | 28.69 | 184.83 | — | — | — | — | — | Yes. | Yes. | — | — | — | 14 | — |
| TRANS-JORDAN | 400,000 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | None fixed. | — |
| ST. HELENA | 3,747 | 27.7 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ascension Island | 250 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| ST. LUCIA | 53,099 | 36.2 | 183.4 | 14 | 21 | 12 | 21 | No. | No. | — | Yes. | Yes. | 14 | 12 | None. |
| ST. VINCENT | 48,182 | 40.3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| SEYCHELLES | 26,185 | 27.61 | 46.7 | 18 | 25 | 15 | 21 | Yes. | No. | Yes. | — | — | — | — | — |
| SIERRA LEONE | 1,541,311 | 25.5 | 188.5 | 14 | 21 | 12 | 21 | Yes. | — | Yes. | — | — | — | — | — |
| SOMALILAND | 344,100 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | No. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| SOUTHERN RHODESIA | 877,259 | 25.88 ¹ | — | 14 | 21 | 12 | 21 | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | — | — | — | — | — |
| TANGANYIKA | 4,124,500 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Partial. | — | — | — | — | — |
| TONGA | 25,000 | 35.4 | — | 15 | 18 | 15 | 18 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| TRINIDAD | 385,091 | 35.74 | 134.47 | 14 | 21 | 12 | 21 | — | Yes. | No. | — | — | — | — | — |
| TRISTAN DA CUNHA | 139 | — | — | — | — | — | — | No. | No. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| UGANDA | 3,145,449 | 27.94 | 275 | — | — | — | — | — | Yes. | No. | — | — | — | — | — |
| WEIHAIWEI | 154,416 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| WINDWARD ISLANDS. (See Grenada, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent.) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ZANZIBAR | 216,790 | 22.7 ² | — | — | 21 ¹¹ | — | 21 ¹¹ | Yes. | Yes. | Partial. | Yes. | No. | — | — | None fixed. |
| BULGARIA | 3,484,143 | 14.6 ² | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| CHILE | 3,733,799 | 37.4 | 152.9 | 19 | 18 | 18 | 17 | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | — | — | — | — | — |
| CHINA | 342,639,000 | 40 | 240 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| MANCHURIA | 20,000,000 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| MONGOLIA | 3,000,000 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| SIN-KIANG | 2,000,000 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| TIBET | 3,000,000 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|----|------------------|----|---|---|------|--------------------|----------|-------------------|--------------------|----|-------------|--------------------|
| COLOMBIA | 6,617,833 | 30-3 | 105 | — | — | — | — | — | — | Yes. | Yes. | — | Yes. | No. | — | None fixed. | Yes. |
| COSTA RICA | 498,435 | 26-4 | 314-8 | 15 | 21 | 15 | 21 | — | — | Yes. | Yes. | — | Yes. | Yes. | 15 | 15 | None. |
| CUBA | 3,470,217 | 21-06 ^a | 31 | 14 | 21 | 12 | 21 | — | — | Yes. | Yes. | — | Yes. | Yes. | 14 | None fixed. | — |
| CZECHOSLOVAKIA | 13,612,349 | — | 220 ^b | 14 ¹⁴ | — | 14 ²⁴ | — | — | — | Yes. | Yes. | — | Yes. | Yes. | 14 | 12 | Yes. |
| DANZIG | 383,995 | 23 | 128 | 21 | 21 | 16 | 21 | — | — | Yes. | Yes. | — | Yes. | Yes. | 14 | 13 | Yes. |
| DENMARK | 3,442,461 | 22 | 80 | — | 21 | — | 18 | — | — | Yes. | Yes. | — | Yes. | Yes. | 14 | 14 | None ¹⁰ |
| GREENLAND | 15,000 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Yes. | — | — | Yes. | — | — | — | — |
| ECUADOR | 2,000,000 | 30-28 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Yes. | — | Dental. | Yes. | — | — | — | — |
| EGYPT | 15,700,000 | 43 | 144 | — | 18 | — | 16 | — | — | Yes. | Yes. | — | Yes. | Yes. | 12 | None fixed. | — |
| ESTONIA | 1,115,000 | 18-1 | 110 | 20 | 18 | 20 | 16 | — | — | Yes. | Yes. | Partial. | Yes. | Yes. | 10 | 9 | Yes. |
| FINLAND | 3,469,400 | 23-7 | 92-4 | — | 21 | — | 17 | — | — | Yes. | Yes. | — | Yes. | Yes. | 14 | 14 | None. |
| FRANCE | 40,745,000 | 18-8 | 97-4 | 18 | 21 | 15 | 21 | — | — | Yes. | Yes. | — | Yes. | Yes. | 14 | 14 | None. |
| ALGERIA | 6,063,496 | 26-9 ¹⁰ | 245-5 ¹⁰ | — | — | — | — | — | — | No. | Yes. | — | Yes. | Yes. ¹⁰ | 13 | 13 | Yes. |
| CAMEROON | 1,818,000 | — | — | — | 18 | — | 15 | — | — | No. | No. | — | Yes. | Yes. ¹⁰ | 13 | 16 | None. |
| FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA | 13,490,677 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Yes. ¹ | No. | — | — | — |
| FRENCH WEST AFRICA AND THE BARBARA | 12,583,111 | 35-77 ¹² | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Yes. | Yes. | — | Yes. | Yes. ¹² | — | None fixed. | None. |
| GUADELOUPE | 243,243 | — | — | 18 | 21 | 15 | 21 | — | — | Yes. | Yes. | — | Yes. | Yes. | 13 | None fixed. | None. |
| GUIANA | 44,202 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Yes. | — | — | — |
| INDIAN COLONIES | 273,081 | 36-9 | — | 18 | 21 | 15 | 21 | — | — | Yes. | — | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. ² | 13 | None fixed. | None. |
| INDO-CHINESE UNION— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ANNAM | 6,000,000 | — | — | 16 | — | 14 | — | — | — | Yes. | Yes. | — | Yes. | No. | — | None fixed. | — |
| CAMBODIA | 2,400,000 | — | — | 15 | 17 | 12 | 14 | — | — | Yes. | Yes. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Cochin-China | 3,800,000 | 36 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Yes. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| LAOS | 800,000 | — | — | — | 18 | — | 15 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Tongking | 6,850,000 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Yes. | — | — | — | — |
| MADAGASCAR | 3,487,717 | — | — | 15 | — | 13 | — | — | — | — | Yes. ¹³ | — | Yes. | Yes. | 14 | — | Yes. ¹⁰ |
| MARTINIQUE | 244,439 | — | — | 18 | 21 | 15 | 21 | — | — | — | — | Partial. | Yes. | Yes. | 13 | 13 | None. |
| MOROCCO | 4,113,428 | 35-1 ² | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Yes. | Yes. | — | Yes. | No. | 12 | None fixed. | None. |
| NEW CALEDONIA | 51,363 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Yes. | — | — | None fixed. | None. |
| OCEANIA | 51,653 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Yes. | — | — | None fixed. | None. |
| Tahiti | 11,746 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Yes. | — | — | — | — |
| RAUNION | 186,637 | 42-4 | — | 18 | 25 | 15 | 25 | — | — | Yes. | — | — | Yes. | Yes. | 13 | 18 | None. |
| ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON | 3,918 | 30 | 129 | 18 | 21 | 15 | 25 | — | — | — | — | — | Yes. | Yes. | 13 | 12 | Yes. |
| BOMALI COAST | 208,000 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Yes. ¹ | — | — | — | — |
| SYRIA | 3,000,000 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Yes. | — | — | — | — |

- ¹ Mission schools only.
² Freetown only.
³ European population only.
⁴ Zanzibar.
⁵ Pemba.
⁶ Mainly through Christian missions.
⁷ In certain provinces only.
⁸ But registration is not complete.

- ⁹ Bohemia, Silesia, and Moravia only.
¹⁰ Europeans and Jews only.
¹¹ Christians only.
¹² Four Communes of Sénégal.
¹³ Sons of chiefs.
¹⁴ Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia.
¹⁵ Missionary societies.

- ¹⁶ European children only.
¹⁷ Slovakia, Ruthenia.
¹⁸ 'Councils of Guardians' fulfil similar functions.
¹⁹ Natives only.
²⁰ With parent's or guardian's consent.
²¹ Without parent's or guardian's consent.

| State, Province, or Territory. | Population. | Birth Rate. | Infantile Mortality Rate. | Minimum Age for Marriage. | | | | Child Welfare Work. | | | Elementary Education. | | | Minimum Age for Employment. | Juvenile Courts |
|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----|----------|----|---------------------|------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | Males. | | Females. | | State or Municipal. | Voluntary. | Medical Inspection in Schools. | Free. | Compulsory. | School-leaving Age. | | |
| | | | | * | † | * | † | | | | | | | | |
| FRANCE (Continued): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Togo | 742,433 | 31.6 | — | 18 | — | 15 | — | — | Yes. | — | Yes. | No. | — | None fixed. | None. |
| TUNIS | 2,195,708 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Yes. | — | Yes. | — | — | — | — |
| GERMANY | 62,348,782 | 21.3 | 105 | 16 | 21 | 16 | 16 | — | Yes. | — | Yes. | Yes. | 15 | 15 | Yes. |
| GREECE | 6,600,600 | 13.12 | — | 14 | 21 | 12 | 21 | Yes. | Yes. | Partial. | Yes. | Yes. | 10 | 12 | None. |
| GUATEMALA | 2,004,900 | 47.25 | — | 14 | 21 | 12 | 21 | — | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | 14 | None fixed. | None. |
| HAITI | 2,500,000 | — | — | — | — | 18 | — | — | — | — | Yes. | Yes. | — | None fixed. | — |
| HONDURAS | 773,408 | 27 | — | — | — | — | — | — | Yes. | — | Yes. | Yes. | 15 | 12 | — |
| HUNGARY | 8,454,499 | 26.7 | 168.5 | 18 | 24 | 16 | 24 | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | 12 | 12 | Yes. |
| ICELAND | 94,679 | 27.15 | — | — | — | — | — | — | Yes. | — | Yes. | Yes. | 14 | — | — |
| IRAQ | 2,849,282 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | No. | — | Yes. | No. | — | None fixed. | None. |
| ITALY | 38,756,435 | 27.96 | — | 21 | 25 | 18 | 21 | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | 9 | None fixed. | None. |
| ERITREA | 407,474 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 12 | — |
| SOMALILAND | 450,000 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| TRIPOLITANIA & CYRENAICA | 1,000,000 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| JAPAN | 83,455,137 | 34.92 | 189 | 17 | 30 | 15 | 25 | Yes. | Yes. | Partial. | Yes. | Yes. | 14 | 12 | Yes. |
| CHOSON | 19,519,927 | 34.02 | — | — | — | — | — | — | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | — | — | — | — |
| FORMOSA | 4,041,702 | 42.3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Yes. | — | — | — | — |
| KARAFUTO | 203,504 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Yes. | — | — | — | — |
| KWANTUNG | 1,056,076 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Yes. | — | — | — | — |
| PACIFIC ISLANDS | 52,176 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Yes. | — | — | — | — |
| LATVIA | 1,844,805 | 22.32 | 88.4 | 18 | 21 | 16 | 21 | Yes. | Yes. | — | Yes. | Yes. | 16 | 14 | None. |
| LEBANON | 579,778 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| LIBERIA | 2,000,000 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Yes. | — | Yes. | Yes. | — | None fixed. | None. |
| LIECHTENSTEIN | 10,716 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | No. | — | Yes. | — | — | — | — |
| LITHUANIA | 2,229,876 | 28 | 259 | — | — | 18 | 16 | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | 14 | 12 | None. |
| LUXEMBURG | 266,707 | 20.7 | 113.4 | 18 | 21 | 15 | 21 | Yes. | Yes. | Partial. | Yes. | Yes. | 15 | 15 | None. |
| MEXICO | 14,234,799 | — | 500 | — | — | — | — | — | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | 12 | 12 | None. |
| MONACO | 23,000 | — | — | — | — | 18 | — | 15 | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | 13 | None fixed. | None. |
| NEPAL | 5,600,000 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | No. | — | Yes. | No. | — | None fixed. | None. |
| NETHERLANDS | 6,865,314 | 24.9 | 51 | 18 | 21 | 16 | 21 | Yes. | Yes. | Partial. | No. | Yes. | 14 | 14 | Yes. |
| CURAÇAO | 54,963 | 23.9 | — | — | — | 18 | — | 15 | No. | — | Yes. | No. | — | — | — |
| DUTCH EAST INDIA | 49,350,834 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No. | — | — | — |
| SURINAM | 113,181 | 31.5 | — | — | — | 18 | — | 15 | No. | — | Yes. | No. | — | — | — |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|------------|------------------|---------------------|----|----|----|----|---|------|------|----------|-------|------|----|-------------|-------|
| NICARAGUA | 638,119 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | No. | Yes. | No. | Yes. | Yes. | — | — | — |
| NORWAY | 2,649,775 | 23 | 54 ³ | 20 | 21 | 18 | 21 | — | Yes. | Yes. | Partial. | Yes. | Yes. | 14 | 18 | None. |
| SVALBARD | 1,503 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | No. | — | — | — | — | — | — | None. |
| OMAN | 500,000 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | None. | — | — | — | None. |
| PANAMA | 442,486 | 27 ¹ | 138-88 ⁴ | 14 | — | 12 | — | — | Yes. | Yes. | — | Yes. | Yes. | 15 | None fixed. | — |
| PARAGUAY | 800,000 | 27 ⁹ | 151-56 ⁵ | — | — | — | — | — | No. | Yes. | — | Yes. | Yes. | — | None fixed. | — |
| PERKIA | 10,000,000 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Yes. | — | Yes. | No. | — | — | None. |
| PERU | 5,550,000 | 37 ¹⁰ | 237 ¹⁰ | 18 | 21 | 16 | 21 | — | Yes. | Yes. | — | Yes. | Yes. | 10 | — | None. |
| POLAND | 29,249,000 | 31 ³ | 164 | 18 | 21 | 16 | 21 | — | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | 14 | 12 | None. |
| PORTUGAL | 6,032,991 | 27 ⁵⁹ | — | 18 | 21 | 16 | 21 | — | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | 14 | 15 | Yes. |
| ANGOLA | 4,119,000 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Yes. | Yes. | 15 | 12 | Yes. |
| CAPE VERDE ISLANDS | 150,000 | 43 | 367 | 18 | 21 | 16 | 21 | — | — | — | Partial. | Yes. | Yes. | — | — | — |
| EAST AFRICA | 3,120,000 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Yes. | Yes. | — | Yes. | — | 14 | 14 | — |
| GUINEA | 289,000 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Yes. | — | — | 14 | — |
| MACAO | 75,000 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Yes. | — | — | — | — |
| PORTUGUESE INDIA | 826,290 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Yes. | — | — | — | — |
| ST. THOMAS | 59,000 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| TIMOR | 377,815 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| RUMANIA | 17,393,149 | 34 ⁸ | — | — | — | — | 18 | — | Yes. | Yes. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| RUSSIAN UNION— | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| RUSSIAN SOVIET REPUBLIC | 96,612,000 | — | — | — | 18 | — | 16 | — | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | 15 | 14 | None. |
| ARMENIA | 921,400 | 19 ⁰⁹ | — | — | — | — | — | — | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | 14 | 14 | Yes. |
| AZERBAIJAN | 2,006,800 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Yes. | Yes. | — | — | — | 14 | 14 | Yes. |
| GEORGIA | 2,343,600 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Yes. | Yes. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| BONHARA | 3,000,000 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| KHIVA | 519,000 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Yes. | — | — | — | — |
| UKRAINIA | 27,302,000 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Yes. | — | — | Yes. | — | — | — | — |
| WHITE RUSSIA | 4,202,000 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Yes. | Yes. | 14 | 14 | Yes. |
| SAAR TERRITORY | 657,870 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Yes. | Yes. | 14 | 14 | — |
| SALVADOR | 1,582,000 | 35 ⁹ | 120 ⁸ | — | 16 | — | 14 | — | Yes. | — | — | Yes. | Yes. | 14 | — | — |
| SAN MARINO | 12,027 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Yes. | Yes. | 14 | 12 | — |
| SANTO DOMINGO | 897,405 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Yes. | — | — | — | — |
| SERB, CROAT, AND SLOVENE KINGDOM | 12,017,323 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Yes. | Yes. | — | Yes. | Yes. | — | — | — |
| SIAM | 9,831,000 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Yes. | Yes. | — | 14 | — |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Yes. | Yes. | — | None fixed. | None. |

¹ In Seoul only.

² Asunción only.

³ Twelve in some parts.

⁴ This is an estimate of the mortality rate among Indian children.

⁵ The establishment of juvenile courts is under consideration.

⁶ Panama city.

⁷ Colón.

⁸ But the provision of juvenile courts is advocated by the Peruvian Humanitarian Association.

⁹ See, however, the qualification in the first paragraph under Armenia on page 379.

¹⁰ Lima only.

¹¹ With parent's or guardian's consent.

¹² Without parent's or guardian's consent.

| State, Province, or Territory. | Population. | Birth Rate. | Infantile Mortality Rate. | Minimum Age for Marriage. | | | | Child Welfare Work. | | | Elementary Education. | | | Minimum Age for Employment. | Juvenile Courts. |
|--|-------------|-------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----|----------|----|---------------------|------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| | | | | Males. | | Females. | | State or Municipal. | Voluntary. | Medical Inspection in Schools. | Free. | Compulsory. | School-leaving Age. | | |
| | | | | * | † | * | † | | | | | | | | |
| SPAIN | 21,347,335 | 30.41 | — | — | 16 | — | 14 | Yes. | Yes. | — | Yes. ¹ | Yes. | 9 | 14 | Yes. |
| IBNI | 20,000 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| RIO DI ORO | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| SPANISH GUINEA | 16,000 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Yes. ² | — | — | — | — |
| TETUAN TERRITORY | 30,000 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Yes. | — | — | — | — |
| SWEDEN | 6,005,759 | 23.61 | 55 | 21. | 21 | 18 | 21 | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | 14 | 12 | Yes. |
| SWITZERLAND— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AARGAU (ARGOVIE) | 240,776 | 23.3 | 68 | — | — | — | — | Yes. | Yes. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| { APPENZEL L.-RH. (INT.) | 55,354 | 18.7 | 73 | — | — | — | — | Yes. | Yes. | — | — | — | — | — | Yes. |
| { APPENZEL A.-RH. (EXT.) | 14,614 | 26.0 | 123 | — | — | — | — | Yes. | Yes. | — | — | — | 14 | — | — |
| { BASEL-LAND (BÄLE-C.) | 82,390 | 21.3 | 50 | — | — | — | — | Yes. | Yes. | — | — | — | 15 | — | None. |
| { BASEL-STADT (BÄLE-V.) | 141,855 | 14.2 | 54 | — | — | — | — | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | — | — | 14 | — | None. |
| BERN (BERNE) | 674,394 | 22.4 | 62 | — | — | — | — | Yes. | Yes. | Partial. | — | — | 14 | — | None. |
| FRIBOURG (FREIBURG) | 143,955 | 27.6 | 113 | — | — | — | — | Yes. | Yes. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| GENÈVE (GENÈV) | 163,440 | 13.2 | 65 | — | — | — | — | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | — | — | 14 | — | Yes. |
| GLARUS (GLARIS) | 33,834 | 21.0 | 74 | — | — | — | — | Yes. | Yes. | No. | — | — | 13½ | — | — |
| GRAUBÜNDEN (GRISONS) | 119,854 | 22.8 | 89 | — | — | — | — | Yes. | Yes. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| LUZERN (LUCERNE) | 177,073 | 23.1 | 78 | — | — | — | — | Yes. | Yes. | — | — | — | 14 | — | Yes. |
| NEUCHÂTEL (NEUCHENBURG) | 127,382 | 17.0 | 52 | — | — | — | — | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | — | — | 14 | — | — |
| { NIDWALDEN (UNTERWALD- LE-BAS) | 13,596 | 27.7 | 68 | 18 | 20 | 17 | 18 | — | — | — | Yes. | Yes. | — | 14 | — |
| { ORWALDEN (UNTERWALD- LE-HAUT) | 17,567 | 26.1 | 87 | — | — | — | — | Yes. | Yes. | — | — | — | 13½ | — | None. |
| ST. GALLEN (ST. GALL) | 495,543 | 21.9 | 74 | — | — | — | — | Yes. | Yes. | Partial. | — | — | 14 | — | Yes. |
| SCHAFFHAUSEN (SCHAFF- HOUSE) | 50,428 | 21.1 | 68 | — | — | — | — | Yes. | Yes. | — | — | — | — | — | None. |
| SCHWYZ | 59,731 | 22.8 | 74 | — | — | — | — | Yes. | Yes. | Partial. | — | — | 14 | — | — |
| SOLOTHURN (SOLEURE) | 130,617 | 23.6 | 72 | — | — | — | — | Yes. | Yes. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| THURGAU (THURGOVIE) | 135,933 | 19.6 | 64 | — | — | — | — | Yes. | Yes. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| TICINO (TESSIN) | 152,256 | 20.6 | 121 | — | — | — | — | Yes. | Yes. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| URI | 23,973 | 28.4 | 101 | — | — | — | — | No. | No. | No. | — | — | 15 | — | — |
| VALAIS (WALLIS) | 128,246 | 20.1 | 117 | — | — | — | — | No. | No. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| VAUD (WAADT) | 317,498 | 18.3 | 69 | — | — | — | — | Yes. | Yes. | No. | — | — | — | — | — |
| ZUG (Zoug) | 51,569 | 21.6 | 77 | — | — | — | — | Yes. | Yes. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| ZÜRICH (ZURICH) | 538,602 | 16.8 | 58 | — | — | — | — | Yes. | Yes. | — | — | — | — | — | — |

| TURKEY UNITED STATES OF AMERICA— | | 13,000,000 | — | — | — | 18 | — | 17 | Yes. | Yes. | — | Yes. | Yes. | 16 | None fixed. | None. |
|----------------------------------|------------|------------|-------|----|----|----|----|----|------|------|----------|------|------|----|-------------|-----------|
| ALABAMA | 2,423,012 | 24.1 | 79 | 14 | 16 | 14 | 16 | 16 | Yes. | Yes. | — | Yes. | Yes. | 16 | 14 | Yes. |
| ARIZONA | 380,060 | 22.0 | 132.9 | 18 | 21 | 16 | 18 | 18 | Yes. | Yes. | Partial. | Yes. | Yes. | 16 | 14 | Yes. |
| ARKANSAS | 1,816,287 | — | — | 17 | 21 | 14 | 18 | 18 | Yes. | Yes. | No. | Yes. | Yes. | 14 | 14 | Yes. |
| CALIFORNIA | 3,805,153 | 21.1 | 73 | 18 | 21 | 16 | 18 | 18 | Yes. | Yes. | No. | Yes. | Yes. | 16 | 15 | Yes. |
| COLORADO | 990,320 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 18 | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | 16 | 14 | Yes. |
| CONNECTICUT | 1,476,483 | 20.8 | 77 | 16 | 21 | 16 | 21 | 21 | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | 16 | 14 | Yes. |
| DELAWARE | 230,460 | 19.7 | 104 | — | — | — | — | 16 | Yes. | Yes. | No. | Yes. | Yes. | 17 | 14 | Yes. |
| DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA | 475,966 | 18.9 | 92 | 16 | 21 | 14 | 18 | 18 | Yes. | Yes. | No. | Yes. | Yes. | 14 | 14 | Yes. |
| FLORIDA | 1,046,287 | — | — | 14 | 21 | 12 | 21 | 21 | Yes. | Yes. | No. | Yes. | Yes. | 16 | 12 | Yes. |
| GEORGIA | 2,999,196 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 18 | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | 14 | 14 | Yes. |
| IDAH0 | 470,179 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 18 | Yes. | Yes. | No. | Yes. | Yes. | 16 | 14 | Yes. |
| ILLINOIS | 6,790,324 | 19.4 | 82 | 18 | 21 | 16 | 18 | 18 | Yes. | Yes. | No. | Yes. | Yes. | 16 | 14 | Yes. |
| INDIANA | 3,013,134 | 21.7 | 71 | 18 | 21 | 16 | 18 | 18 | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | 16 | 14 | Yes. |
| IOWA | 2,468,643 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 14 | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | 16 | 14 | Yes. |
| KANSAS | 1,797,489 | 21.8 | 63 | 18 | 21 | 16 | 21 | 21 | Yes. | Yes. | No. | Yes. | Yes. | 16 | 14 | Yes. |
| KENTUCKY | 2,462,317 | 26.3 | 72 | 14 | 21 | 12 | 21 | 21 | Yes. | Yes. | No. | Yes. | Yes. | 16 | 14 | Yes. |
| LOUISIANA | 1,849,746 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 12 | Yes. | Yes. | No. | Yes. | Yes. | 16 | 14 | Yes. |
| MAINE | 777,259 | 22.6 | 89 | — | — | — | — | 18 | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | 17 | 15 | None. |
| MARYLAND | 1,505,295 | 23.0 | 95 | — | — | — | — | 18 | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | 17 | 14 | Yes. |
| MASSACHUSETTS | 4,027,545 | 22.1 | 78 | 18 | 21 | 16 | 18 | 18 | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | 16 | 14 | Yes. |
| MICHIGAN | 3,977,821 | 23.4 | 80 | 18 | 21 | 16 | 18 | 18 | Yes. | Yes. | No. | Yes. | Yes. | 16 | 15 | Yes. |
| MINNESOTA | 2,499,396 | 22.3 | 62 | 18 | 21 | 15 | 18 | 18 | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | 16 | 14 | Yes. |
| MISSISSIPPI | 1,790,618 | 24.0 | 68 | — | — | — | — | 18 | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | 16 | 14 | Yes. |
| MISSOURI | 3,443,971 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 18 | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | 16 | 14 | Yes. |
| MONTANA | 611,199 | 17.1 | 71 | 18 | 21 | 16 | 18 | 18 | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | 16 | 14 | Yes. |
| NEBRASKA | 1,335,922 | 22.6 | 57 | 18 | 21 | 16 | 21 | 21 | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | 16 | 14 | Yes. |
| NEVADA | 77,407 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 16 | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | 16 | 14 | Yes. |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE | 447,592 | 20.8 | 93 | — | — | — | — | — | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | 16 | 14 | Yes. |
| NEW JERSEY | 3,378,963 | 22.1 | 72 | — | — | — | — | 18 | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | 16 | 14 | Yes. |
| NEW MEXICO | 372,265 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 21 | Yes. | Yes. | No. | Yes. | Yes. | 16 | 14 | Yes. |
| NEW YORK | 10,843,661 | 21.2 | 72 | 16 | 18 | 14 | 18 | 18 | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | 16 | 14 | Yes. |
| NORTH CAROLINA | 2,686,325 | 31.3 | 81 | 16 | 18 | 14 | 18 | 18 | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | 14 | 14 | Yes. |
| NORTH DAKOTA | 672,041 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 18 | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | 17 | 14 | Yes. |
| OHIO | 6,117,122 | 21.0 | 75 | — | — | — | — | 16 | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | 16 | 16 | Yes. |
| OKLAHOMA | 2,162,079 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 15 | Yes. | Yes. | No. | Yes. | Yes. | 18 | 14 | Yes. |
| OREGON | 823,270 | 18.2 | 57 | 18 | 21 | 15 | 18 | 18 | Yes. | Yes. | No. | Yes. | Yes. | 18 | 14 | Yes. |
| PENNSYLVANIA | 9,100,326 | 23.9 | 90 | 14 | 21 | 12 | 21 | 21 | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | 16 | 14 | Yes. |
| RHODE ISLAND | 626,672 | 23.0 | 94 | — | — | — | — | — | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | 16 | 14 | Yes. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Boys, 12 | Girls, 14 |

¹ Free to poor only.

² With parent's or guardian's consent.

³ Mission schools only.

[†] Without parent's or guardian's consent.

^{*} Up to 21.

| State, Province, or Territory. | Population. | Birth Rate. | Infantile Mortality Rate. | Minimum Age for Marriage. | | | | Child Welfare Work. | | | Elementary Education. | | | Minimum Age for Employment. | Juvenile Courts. |
|--|-------------|-------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----|----------|-----|---------------------|------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| | | | | Males. | | Females. | | State or Municipal. | Voluntary. | Medical Inspection in Schools. | Free. | Compulsory. | School-leaving Age. | | |
| | | | | * | † | * | † | | | | | | | | |
| UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (Continued): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>States.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SOUTH CAROLINA | 1,744,408 | 25.4 | 96 | — | 16 | — | 16 | Yes. | Yes. | No. | Yes. | Yes. | 14 | — | — |
| SOUTH DAKOTA | 655,532 | — | — | — | 18 | — | 15 | Yes. | Yes. | No. | Yes. | Yes. | 16 | 14 | Yes. |
| TENNESSEE | 2,393,077 | — | — | 14 | 18 | 12 | 18 | Yes. | Yes. | No. | Yes. | Yes. | 16 | 14 | Yes. |
| TEXAS | 4,939,630 | — | — | — | 16 | — | 14 | Yes. | Yes. | No. | Yes. | Yes. | 16 | 14 | Yes. |
| UTAH | 476,812 | 28.6 | 59 | 16 | 21 | 14 | 18 | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | 14 | 15 | Yes. |
| VERMONT | 352,428 | 20.8 | 76 | — | 21 | — | 18 | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | 16 | 16 | Yes. |
| VIRGINIA | 2,398,441 | 26.8 | 84 | 14 | 21 | 12 | 21 | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | 16 | 14 | Yes. |
| WASHINGTON | 1,435,998 | 17.6 | 37 | 14 | 21 | 12 | 18 | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | 12 | 14 | Yes. |
| WEST VIRGINIA | 1,551,156 | — | — | — | 18 | — | 16 | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | 18 | 14 | Yes. |
| WISCONSIN | 2,739,374 | 21.5 | 70 | — | 18 | — | 15 | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | 16 | 14 | Yes. |
| WYOMING | 211,864 | 23.4 | 80 | — | 18 | — | 16 | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | 16 | 14 | Yes. |
| <i>Territories.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ALASKA | 55,036 | 31.7 | — | — | — | — | 18 | — | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | 14 | 14 | None. |
| AMERICAN SAMOA | 8,058 | — | 180 | — | — | — | — | — | Yes. | No. | Yes. | Yes. | 16 | None fixed. | Yes. |
| GUAM | 16,938 | 46.7 | 13 | 14 | 18 | 12 | 18 | Yes. | — | — | Yes. | Yes. | 13 | — | — |
| HAWAII | 255,912 | 40.05 | 116.26 | 18 | 20 | 15 | 18. | Yes. | — | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | 12 | 12 | — |
| PANAMA CANAL ZONE | 37,692 | 17.43 | 76.01 | 17 | 21 | 14 | 18 | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | 14 | — | — |
| PHILIPPINE ISLANDS | 10,314,310 | 33 | — | — | 14 | — | 12 | Yes. | Yes. | — | Yes. | No. | — | None fixed. | None. |
| PORTO RICO | 1,299,809 | 37.4 | 128 | 18 | 21 | 16 | 21 | Yes. | Yes. | — | Yes. | Yes. | — | — | Yes. |
| VIRGIN ISLANDS | 26,000 | 24.8 | 193.2 | 16 | 21 | 14 | 18 | Yes. | Yes. | Partial. | Yes. | Yes. | 14 | 14 | Yes. |
| URUGUAY | 1,494,953 | 27.22 | — | 14 | 25 | 12 | 25 | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | 15 | 12 | Yes. |
| VENEZUELA | 2,411,952 | 30.77 | — | 14 | 21 | 12 | 18 | Yes. | Yes. | Partial. | Yes. | Yes. | — | — | — |

* Many children leave school at the age of 7.

† With parent's or guardian's consent.

† Without parent's or guardian's consent.

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* * *The following lists embody such information as has been received from authors, publishers, and others, and does not profess to be complete.*

The Compiler is indebted to Mrs. Isabelle M. Hopkins, Director of the Editorial Division, United States Children's Bureau, for the American list, and to Mr. Clifford Fuller, Assistant Librarian at the London School of Economics, for the greater part of the British, French, and German lists.

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INDEX

* * The Lists of Laws and of Voluntary Societies and Institutions are not indexed.

AARGAU CANTON, 399, 406.

Abnormal Children :

Care of and schools for—

- (Australia), 60 *seqq.*
- (Belgium), 18.
- (Brazil), 26.
- (Bulgaria), 215.
- (Canada), 90 *seqq.*
- (Czechoslovakia), 233.
- (Dansig), 237, 238.
- (Denmark), 239.
- (Estonia), 247.
- (Finland), 251.
- (France and Colonies), 256 *seqq.*
- (Germany), 292.
- (Greece), 296.
- (India), 53.
- (Japan), 318.
- (Luxemburg), 334.
- (' Massachusetts ' plan), 438.
- (Mauritius), 186.
- (New Zealand), 117, 118.
- (Norway), 352.
- (' Ohio ' plan), 438.
- (Russia), 376.
- (Seychelles), 198.
- (South Africa), 127 *seqq.*
- (Switzerland), 403 *seqq.*
- (Trinidad), 209.
- (United Kingdom), 34, 36, 37.
- (United States and Territories), 438 *seqq.*

Destruction of—

- (Bechuanaland), 137.
- (Liberia), 328.

Abyssinia, 1.

Aden, 52, 141.

Adoption an impediment to Marriage—

- (Canon Law), 577.
- (France), 254.
- (Germany), 287.
- (Guam), 543.
- (Guatemala), 299.
- (Kelantan), 181.
- (Peru), 360.
- (Porto Rico), 550.
- (Portugal), 365.

Adoption Law—

- (England and Wales), 35.
- (France), 254.
- (New South Wales), 59.
- (South Africa), 124.
- (Switzerland), 402.

Adultery a ground for Divorce. See ' Marriage, Divorce, etc., ' under the several States, etc.

if in marital home (Luxemburg), 333.
if ' scandalous ' (Guam), 544 ;
(Guatemala), 299.

if with a married woman (Japan), 316.

Adultery an impediment to Marriage—

- (Dansig), 236.
- (France), 253.
- (Guam), 543.
- (Hebrew Law), 574.
- (Hungary), 304.
- (Netherlands), 341.
- (Peru), 360.
- (Porto Rico), 550.
- (Scotland), 31.
- (Vermont), 530.

- Adultery punishable by death (Algeria), 260.
 by fine (Cameroon), 263.
 by fine and imprisonment (Nepal), 340.
- Adultery: Roman Catholic Canon Law, 577.
- Adventists (United States), 433
 2999.
- Advisory Committees on and Bureaus for Juvenile Employment—
 (Czechoslovakia), 234.
 (Danzig), 238.
 (England), 41.
 (Germany), 292.
 (Hungary), 307.
 (Irish Free State), 112.
- Advisory Committee on the Traffic in Women and the Protection of Children (League of Nations), 588.
- 'Affiliated' Illegitimates. See 'Illegitimate Children, Recognition of.'
- Afghanistan, 3.
- African Methodist Episcopal Zionist Mission (Gold Coast), 165.
- Age (Marked difference in) an impediment to Marriage (Hebrew Law), 574.
- Age of a Child (China), 222.
- Agra and Oudh, 48.
- Ajmer-Merwara, 47, 52.
- Alabama, 431, 445.
- Alaska, 540.
- Albania, 4.
- Alberta, 83.
- Alcoholic Indulgence, Evils of (Lucerne), 417.
- Alderney, 29 2999.
- Algeria, 260.
- American Board of Missions (Pacific Islands), 325.
- American Samoa, 542.
- Andamans and Nicobars (India), 47.
- Andorra, 6.
- Anglican Church. See 'Church of England.'
- Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, 141.
- Angola, 366.
- Annam, 271.
- Antigua, 175.
- Appenzell Cantons, 399, 406, 407.
- Arabia, 6.
- Argentine Republic, 8.
- Arizona, 431, 447.
- Arkansas, 431, 449.
- Armenia, 379.
- Armenian Church—
 (Armenia), 379.
 (Cyprus), 158.
 (Czechoslovakia), 232.
 (Persia), 358.
 (Poland), 362.
- Ascension Island, 195.
- Asir, 7.
- Assam, 48, 52.
- Atolovo, 217.
- Augsburg Protestants—
 (France), 253.
 (Hungary), 304.
 See also 'Protestant Church, French.'
- Australia, Commonwealth of, 55.
- Austria, 11.
- Azerbaijan, 380.
- Azores (Part of Portugal, *q.v.*)
- BABY COMFORTERS, illegal (France), 255.
- Bachelor of Nursing Degree (British Columbia), 86.
- Bachelors, tax on (Italy), 310.
- Baha'is, 192, 358.
- Baha'is and Child Marriage (Persia), 358.
- Bahamas, 143.
- Bahrain Islands, 145.
- Balearic Isles (Part of Spain, *q.v.*)
- Baluchistan, 48, 52, 53.
- Bangalore, 52.
- Baptist Church and Missions—
 (Australia), 56.
 (Bahamas), 143.
 (Jamaica), 170.
 (Liberia), 328.
 (Nova Scotia), 94.
 (United Kingdom), 30.
 (United States and Territories), 433 2999.
- Barbados, 146.
- Barbuda and Redonda, 175.
- Baroda, 48, 53.

- Basel Cantons, 399, 408, 409.
 Basel Mission (British North Borneo), 152.
 Baahkir Republic, 373.
 Basutoland, 135.
 Bathing Parades (Tanganyika), 206.
 Bechuanaland, 137.
 Bedouin Education, 7.
 Belgian Congo, 21.
 Belgium, 15.
 Bengal, 48, 50, 51, 52.
 Berber Marriage (Algeria), 260.
 Berbice (British Guiana), 148.
 Bermudas, 147.
 Berg Canton, 399, 410.
 Bharatpur Social Reforms, 49.
 Bhutan, 22.
 Bibliography, 1925-27, 603.
 Bihar and Orissa, 48, 51, 52.
 Birth Control. See 'Contraception.'
 Birth Payment to Wife's Family (South-West Africa), 139.
 Birth Rates. See Tables, pp. 592 *seqq.*, and also under the several States, etc.
 Birth Registration Area (United States), 431.
 Births, Registration or Notification of—
 (Antigua), 175.
 (Australia), 57 *seqq.*
 (Austria), 11.
 (Bahamas), 143.
 (Barbados), 146.
 (Basutoland), 136.
 (Bechuanaland), 137.
 (Belgium), 15.
 (Bolivia), 23.
 (Brazil), 25.
 (British Guiana), 148.
 (British Honduras), 151.
 (British North Borneo), 152.
 (Brunei), 153.
 (Bulgaria), 214.
 (Canada), 78 *seqq.*
 (Cape Verde Islands), 367.
 (Ceylon), 153.
 (Columbia), 226.
 (Costa Rica), 227.
 (Cyprus), 158.
 (Czechoslovakia), 232.
 (Danzig), 236.
 (Egypt), 245.
 (Estonia), 247.
 (Fiji), 160.
 (Finland), 249.
 (France and Colonies), 253 *seqq.*
 (Gambia), 161.
 (Germany), 287.
 (Gibraltar), 163.
 (Gold Coast), 164.
 (Greece), 295.
 (Grenada), 166.
 (Guatemala), 299.
 (Hungary), 303.
 (India), 48.
 (Irish Free State), 110.
 (Jamaica), 170.
 (Kenya), 173.
 (Latvia), 325.
 (Lithuania), 331.
 (Luxemburg), 333.
 (Malaya), 177 *seqq.*
 (Mauritius), 185.
 (Netherlands and Colonies), 341 *seqq.*
 (Newfoundland), 113.
 (New Zealand), 115.
 (Nigeria), 188.
 (Norway), 350.
 (Nyasaland), 190.
 (Palestine), 193.
 (Peru), 360.
 (Poland), 362.
 (St. Lucia), 195.
 (Salvador), 384.
 (Seychelles), 197.
 (Sierra Leone), 199.
 (South Africa), 122 *seqq.*
 (Southern Rhodesia), 202.
 (South-West Africa), 139.
 (Swaziland), 140.
 (Sweden), 395.
 (Switzerland), 400 *seqq.*
 (Tanganyika), 205.
 (Tasmania), 67.
 (Tonga), 207.
 (Trinidad), 208.
 (United Kingdom), 32.
 (United States and Territories), 431 *seqq.*

- Births, Registration or Notification
of—(continued)—
(Western Samoa), 120.
(Zanzibar), 212.
- Bokhara, 382.
- Bolivia, 23.
- Bombay, 48, 50, 51, 52.
- Bonus for Childbirth (France and Colonies), 254 *seqq.*
(Papua), 77.
- Borneo, British North, 152.
- Bounty, Mutineers of the—
(Norfolk Island), 76.
(Pitcairn Island), 192.
- Boy Scouts, 583 and in lists of Societies, etc.
- Brahminism (French India), 269. See also 'Hinduism.'
- Brazil, 24.
- Breast Feeding—
(France), 254.
(Guatemala), 300.
(Liberia), 328.
(Malta), 184.
(Peru), 361.
(South Africa—Bushmen), 124.
(Turkey), 429.
- Brechou. See 'Channel Islands.'
- British Colombia, 85.
- British Commonwealth of Nations, 28.
- British Empire, 28.
- British Guiana, 148.
- British Honduras, 151.
- British North Borneo, 152.
- Brunei, 153.
- Buddhism—
(Bhutan), 23.
(Ceylon), 153.
(China), 221 *seqq.*
(India), 48.
(Japan), 316 *seqq.*
(Siam), 389.
(South Africa), 122.
- Bulgaria, 214.
- Burma, 48, 50, 51, 52.
- Buryat, 373.
- Bushman care of Children, 124.
- Bushmen (South Africa), 124.
- Bush Schools (Bechuanaland), 138.
- Buxton, The Rt. Hon. Noel, Article by, 569.
- CAICOS ISLANDS, 172.
- California, 431, 451.
- Calvinistic Methodist Churches (United Kingdom), 30.
- Cambodia, 272. —
- Cameroon (British), 190.
- Cameroon (French), 262.
- Canada, 78.
- Canada, United Church of, 100.
- Canadian Mission (Trinidad), 209.
- Canary Islands (Part of Spain, *q.v.*).
- Cape of Good Hope, 127.
- Cape Verde Islands, 367.
- Capital Punishment—
(Abyssinia), 2.
(Albania), 5.
(Anglo-Egyptian Sudan), 143.
(Australia), 61 *seqq.*
(Austria), 14.
(Bahamas), 145.
(Bahrain Islands), 146.
(Barbados), 147.
(Basutoland), 137.
(Belgium), 19.
(British Guiana), 150.
(British Honduras), 152.
(Bulgaria), 217.
(Canada), 82 *seqq.*
(Cape Verde Islands), 367.
(Ceylon), 156.
(Colombia), 227.
(Costa Rica), 229.
(Cyprus), 159.
(Czechoslovakia), 235.
(Danzig), 239.
(Egypt), 246.
(Estonia), 249.
(Federated Malay States), 179.
(Fiji), 161.
(France and Colonies), 257 *seqq.*
(Gambia), 162.
(Germany), 293.
(Gold Coast), 166.
(Greece), 298.
(Grenada), 167.
(Hebrew Law), 575.
(Hong Kong), 169.
(Hungary), 307.
(Italy), 313.

Capital Punishment—(continued)—

- (Irish Free State), 112.
 (Jamaica), 171.
 (Japan), 321.
 (Latvia), 327.
 (Lithuania), 332.
 (Luxemburg), 335.
 (Mauritius), 186.
 (Netherlands), 344.
 (Northern Rhodesia), 139.
 (Norway), 353.
 (Nyasaland), 191.
 (Palestine), 194.
 (Poland), 364.
 (Portugal), 366.
 (St. Lucia), 197.
 (Seychelles), 199.
 (Sierra Leone), 201.
 (Somaliland), 202.
 (South Africa), 126.
 (Southern Rhodesia), 204.
 (Swaziland), 141.
 (Sweden), 397.
 (Switzerland), 404 *seqq.*
 (Tanganyika), 207.
 (Tasmania), 68.
 (Trinidad), 210.
 (United Kingdom), 42.
 (United States and Territories),
 446 *seqq.*
 (Zanzibar), 213.
- Caroline Islands, 324.
 Cayman Islands, 172.
 Central India Agency, 48, 53.
 Central Provinces (India), 48, 51,
 52.
 Ceylon, 153.
 Chandernagore, 268.
 Channel Islands, 29 *seqq.*
 Child Betrothal—
 (Cameroon), 263.
 (Kenya), 173.
 (Serbia), 387.
- Child Endowment—
 (New South Wales), 60.
- Child Labour—
 (China), 223.
 (Kenya), 174.
 (United States), 440.
- Childlessness—
 among the Eskimos, 108.

among the Hawaiians, 546.
 proposed tax on (Italy), 310.
 viewed with disfavour (Basu-
 tos), 136.

Child Marriage—

- (Abyssinia), 2.
 (Armenia), 379.
 (Hebrew Law), 573.
 (India), 49.
 (Kenya), 173.
 (Malaya), 176 *seqq.*
 (Nepal), 340.
 (Persia), 358.
 (Turkey), 429.

Child Populations. See general matter
 in first paragraph under main head-
 ings.

Child Welfare. See under the several
 States, etc.

Child Widows, Re-marriage of (India),
 49.

Children, Refusal to rear—

(Bolivia), 23.

Sale of—

- (China), 223.
 (Kenya), 173.

Children's Bureau—

(United States), 435.

Children's Courts. See Tables, pp.
 518 *seqq.*, and also 'Delinquency'
 under the several States, etc.

'Children's Day'—

- (Brazil), 26.
 (Ecuador), 244.
 (Salvador), 384.

Children's Police (Amsterdam), 344.

'Children's Year' (United States),
 436.

Chile, 218.

China, 220.

Chinese in Malaya, 176 *seqq.*

Chinese Labourers prohibited from
 marrying Samoan Women (Western
 Samoa), 120.

Chosen, 322.

Christian Connection (United States),
 433.

Christian Scientists—

(United States), 433.

Church Missionary Society—

(Basutoland), 136.

Church Missionary Society—(continued)—

- (Bechuanaland), 137.
- (Gold Coast), 165.
- (India), 48.
- (Kenya), 174.
- (Madagascar), 274.
- (North-West Territories, Canada), 107.
- (Persia), 358.
- (Sierra Leone), 200.
- (Swaziland), 140.
- (Uganda), 211.

Church of England—

- (Australia), 56 *seqq.*
- (Bahamas), 143.
- (Barbados), 146.
- (Bermudas), 147.
- (British Guiana), 149.
- (Canada), 78 *seqq.*
- (Jamaica), 170.
- (Leeward Islands), 175.
- (Liberia), 328.
- (Newfoundland), 113.
- (New Zealand), 116.
- (St. Lucia), 196.
- (Sarawak), 153.
- (Seychelles), 198.
- (Sierra Leone), 199.
- (South Africa), 122.
- (South-West Africa), 139.
- (Trinidad), 209.
- (United Kingdom), 30.

Church of Ireland, 30.

Church of Scotland, 30, 149. See also 'Presbyterian Church.'

Church of the Nazarene Mission (Swaziland), 140.

Cochin-China, 272.

Colombia, Republic of, 225.

Colorado, 431, 453.

Columbia, District of, 432, 459.

Comoro Islands, 275.

Complexion (Similarity of) an impediment to Marriage (Hebrew Law), 579.

Confucianism—

- (China), 221.
- (Chosen), 322.
- (South Africa), 122.

Congregational Church—

- (American Samoa), 522.
- (British Guiana), 149.
- (South Africa), 122.
- (United Kingdom), 30.
- (United States), 433 *seqq.*

Connecticut, 432, 455.

Contagious Disease an impediment to Marriage (Portugal), 365. See also 'Venereal Disease.'

Contraception—

- (Albania), 5.
- (Austria), 12.
- (Australia), 58 *seqq.*
- (Belgium), 16.
- (Belgian Congo), 21.
- (British Guiana), 149.
- (British Honduras), 151.
- (Canada), 79 *seqq.*
- (Cyprus), 158.
- (Danzig), 237.
- (Egypt), 245.
- (England), 31.
- (Estonia), 247.
- (France and Colonies), 254 *seqq.*
- (Germany), 288.
- (Hebrew Law), 575.
- (Hungary), 304.
- (Irish Free State), 110.
- (Italy), 310.
- (Latvia), 325.
- (Lithuania), 331.
- (Luxemburg), 334.
- (Mexico), 336.
- (Netherlands), 341.
- (New Zealand), 116.
- (Norway), 351.
- (Peru), 360.
- (Poland), 362.
- (Portugal), 365.
- (Russia), 375.
- (Scotland), 31.
- (South Africa), 123.
- (St. Lucia), 196.
- (Sweden), 396.
- (Switzerland), 401 *seqq.*
- (Tonga), 207.
- (United States and Territories), 435 *seqq.*
- (Zanzibar), 212.

- Coorg, 48, 52.
 Corsica (Part of France, *q.v.*).
 Cousin Marriages—
 (Armenia), 379.
 (Canadian Indians), 79.
 (Ceylon), 153.
 (Serbia), 387.
 (United States and Territories),
 434 *seqq.*
 Costa Rica, 227.
 Criminal Tribes (India), 54.
 Cripples. See 'Abnormal Children.'
 Croatia, 386.
 Cuba, 229.
 Curaçao, 345.
 Cyprus, 157.
 Cyrenaica, 315.
 Czecho-slovakia, 232.
- ДАНОМКУ, 265.
Dait (Indian midwives), 50.
 Dalmatia, 386.
 Danakils (Abyssinia), 1.
 Danzig, 236.
 Day Nurseries—
 (Italy), 311.
 (Ticino), 424.
 (United Kingdom), 34.
 Deaf and Dumb Children. See 'Abnormal Children.'
 Death Penalty. See 'Capital Punishment.'
 Declaration of Geneva. See 'Geneva, Declaration of.'
 Delaware, 432, 455.
 Delhi, 48, 52.
 Delinquency. See under the several States, etc.
 Demerara (British Guiana), 148.
 Denmark, 238.
 Dependent Children, Care of—
 (Afghanistan), 3.
 (Albania), 5.
 (Argentine), 10.
 (Armenia), 379.
 (Australia), 59 *seqq.*
 (Austria), 11.
 (Barbados), 146.
 (Belgian Congo), 22.
 (Belgium), 17.
 (British Guiana), 149.
 (Bulgaria), 215.
 (Canada), 79 *seqq.*
 (Ceylon), 155.
 (Chile), 219.
 (Colombia), 226.
 (Costa Rica), 228.
 (Cuba), 230.
 (Cyprus), 158.
 (Czecho-slovakia), 233.
 (Danzig), 237.
 (Denmark), 240.
 (Ecuador), 244.
 (Egypt), 245.
 (Fiji), 161.
 (Finland), 250.
 (France and Colonies), 255 *seqq.*
 (Georgia), 380.
 (Germany), 289.
 (Gibraltar), 163.
 (Guatemala), 300.
 (Hong Kong), 168.
 (Hungary), 305.
 (Iceland), 308.
 (Irish Free State), 111.
 (Italy), 311.
 (Jamaica), 171.
 (Japan), 318.
 (Latvia), 325.
 (Liechtenstein), 330.
 (Lithuania), 331.
 (Luxemburg), 334.
 (Malaya), 177 *seqq.*
 (Malta), 184.
 (Mauritius), 186.
 (Netherlands), 342.
 (New Zealand), 117.
 (Nigeria), 188.
 (Norway), 351.
 (Nyasaland), 191.
 (Persia), 358.
 (Portugal and Colonies), 365 *seqq.*
 (Romania), 371.
 (Russia and associated Republics), 376 *seqq.*
 (Siam), 390.
 (South Africa), 123 *seqq.*
 (Southern Rhodesia), 203.
 (Sweden), 396.
 (Switzerland), 402 *seqq.*

- Dependent Children, Care of—
(*continued*)—
 (Trinidad), 209.
 (Turkey), 429.
 (Ukraine), 381.
 (United Kingdom), 35.
 (United States and Territories),
 437 *seqq.*
 (Venezuela), 556.
 (Zanzibar), 213.
- Dindings, The, 176.
- Disciples of Christ (United States),
 433.
- District of Columbia, 432, 459.
- Divorce. See 'Marriage, Divorce,
 etc.,' under the several States, etc.,
 and under 'Roman Catholic Law,'
 'Mohammedan Law,' and 'Hebrew
 Law.'
- Divorce by Agreement—
 (Afghanistan), 3.
 (Guatemala), 299.
 (Hebrew Law), 574.
 (Rumania), 370.
 (Russia), 375.
- Dogs suckled in place of Children
 (Tahiti), 280.
- Domestic Relations Court (United
 States), 443.
- Dominica (Leeward Islands), 175.
- Dominican Republic. See 'Santo
 Domingo.'
- Druzes (Palestine), 192.
- Drunkennes a ground for Divorce.
 See 'Intoxication.'
- Ducie Island, 191.
- Dutch East India, 345.
- Dutch Church—
 (Bechuanaland), 137.
 (Netherlands and Colonies),
 341 *seqq.*
 (South Africa), 122.
- ECUADOR, 243.
- Education. See under the several
 States, etc.
- Egypt (Hungary), 304.
- Egypt, 245.
- Employment. See under the several
 States, etc.
- Employment, Minimum age for. See
 Tables, pp. 592 *seqq.*
- Employment, Minimum age for, re-
 duced (Algeria), 262.
- England and Wales, 29 *seqq.*
- Eritrea, 315.
- Erivan. See 'Armenia.'
- Eskimo, The, 80, 107, 108, 115, 243.
- Essequibo (British Guiana), 148.
- Estonia, 247.
- Ethiopia, 1.
- Eugenics—
 (Hebrew Law), 574.
 (Mexico), 336.
 (United Kingdom), 32.
- Evangelicals—
 (Danzig), 236.
 (United States), 433.
- FALKLAND ISLANDS, 159.
- Faro Islands (Part of Denmark,
 q.v.).
- Family Court (United States), 443.
- Federal Capital Territory (Australia),
 74.
- Federated Malay States, 177.
- Feeding Bottles with Tubes prohibited
 (France), 255.
- Feldman, Dr. W. M., Article by, 573.
- Fiji, 160.
- Finland, 249.
- Finnish Mission (South-West Africa),
 139.
- Florida, 432, 466.
- Formosa, 323.
- Fosterage an impediment to Marriage
 (Kelantan), 181. See also 'Adop-
 tion.'
- France, 252.
- Free Medical Services—
 (Johore), 182.
 (Seychelles), 198.
 (Tonga), 208.
 (Western Samoa), 121.
- French Equatorial Africa, 263.
- French Guiana, 268.
- French Guinea, 266.
- French Indian Colonies, 268.
- French Sudan, 266.
- French West Africa, 264.
- Fribourg Canton, 400, 412.

- Friendly Islands, 207.
 Friends and Friends' Missions—
 (Madagascar), 274.
 (United States), 433.
 Futuna and Olofa, 279.
- GALLAS** (Abyssinia), 1.
 Gambia, 161.
 Gambling a ground for Divorce (Portugal), 365.
 Geneva Canton, 413.
 Geneva, Declaration of—
 (Chile), 219.
 (France), 257.
 (League of Nations), 587.
 (Note), 561.
 (Save the Children International Union), 591.
 (Text), 561.
- Georgia (Russia), 380.
 Georgia (U.S.A.), 432, 467.
 Germany, 287.
 Gibraltar, 163.
 Gilbert and Ellice Islands, 192.
 Girl Guides, 583, and in lists of Societies, etc.
 Glarus Canton, 400, 415.
 Gold Coast, 164.
 Goso, 183.
 Graubunden Canton, 400, 416.
 Great Britain, 28.
 Greece, 295.
 Greek Churches—
 (Albania), 4.
 (Bulgaria), 214.
 (Canada), 89.
 (Cyprus), 158.
 (Czechoslovakia), 232.
 (Greece), 295.
 (Hungary), 304.
 (Latvia), 325.
 (Poland), 362.
 (Rumania), 370.
 (Syria), 284.
- Greenland, 242.
 Grenada, 166.
 Grisons Canton, 400, 416.
 Guadeloupe, 267.
 Guam, 543.
 Guardianship an impediment to Marriage (Portugal and Colonies), 365.
- Guatemala, 299.
 Guernsey, 29 *seqq.*
 Guiana, British, 148.
 Guiana, Dutch, 348.
 Guiana, French, 268.
 Guinea, French, 266.
 Guinea, New. See 'New Guinea.'
 Guinea, Portuguese, 368.
 Guinea, Spanish, 394.
 Gurkhas (Nepal), 340.
 Gwalior, 48.
- HABBOUS** (Morocco), 277.
 Haiti, 301.
 Half-Caste Children destroyed (Cameroon), 263.
 Hawaii, 545.
 Hebrew Law, 573.
 Hejaz, 7, 8.
 Herm. See 'Channel Islands.'
 Hindu Marriage (India), 48.
 Hindus and Hinduism—
 (Afghanistan), 3.
 (Ceylon), 153.
 (Federated Malay States), 177.
 (India), 48.
 (Nepal), 340.
 (Palestine), 193.
 (South Africa), 122.
 (Surinam), 348.
 (Tanganyika), 205.
- Holland. See 'Netherlands.'
 Honduras, British, 151.
 Honduras, Republic of, 302.
 Hong Kong, 168.
 Honolulu, 545.
 Huddersfield Act (Notification of Births) (England), 32.
 Hungary, 303.
 Huon Islands, 279.
 Hyderabad, 48.
- ICELAND**, 304.
 Idaho, 432, 470.
 Ifni, 394.
 Illegitimacy. See 'Marriage, Divorce, etc.,' under the several States, etc.
 Illegitimate Births not subject to Registration (Gold Coast), 164.

Illegitimate Children—

- Birth of, punishable by death (Algeria), 260.
- Infantile Mortality Rates. See under the several States, etc.
- Investigation of cases (Ontario), 96.
- Legitimation of. See 'Legitimacy' and *Legitimatio*.
- Marriage of (Mauritius), 185.
- Native care of (Nyasaland), 190.
- 'Recognition' of—
- (Belgium), 16.
 - (Costa Rica), 228.
 - (Dutch East India), 347.
 - (Guatemala), 299.
 - (Japan), 317.
 - (Nebraska), 500.
 - (Panama Canal Zone), 547.
 - (Poland), 363.
 - (Rumania), 370.
- Same status as legitimates—
- (Colorado), 453.
 - (Hebrew Law), 575.
 - (Panama), 354.
 - (Russia), 375.
 - (Salvador), 384.
 - (Western Samoa), 121.
- State guardianship—
- (Germany), 288.
 - (St. Gall), 421.
 - (Sweden), 396.
 - (United States), 435.
- Illinois, 432, 471.
- Imprisonment a ground for Divorce—
- (Australia), 58 *seqq.*
 - (Bulgaria), 214.
 - (Czechoslovakia), 232.
 - (Denmark), 239.
 - (France), 253.
 - (Mauritius), 185.
 - (Netherlands), 341.
 - (Norway), 351.
 - (Portugal), 365.
 - (Seychelles), 198.
 - (Sweden), 396.
 - (United States and Territories), 434 *seqq.*
- Imprisonment an impediment to Marriage (Luxemburg), 333.
- India, British, 47; French, 368; Portuguese, 368.

Indiana, 432, 473.

Indian Empire, 47.

Indians, American—

- (Bolivia), 23.
- (Brazil), 25.
- (Canada), 80 *seqq.*
- (Colombia), 225.
- (Ecuador), 243.
- (Guatemala), 299.
- (Honduras), 302.
- (Mexico), 336.
- (Paraguay), 356.
- (Peru), 360.
- (United States and Territories), 431 *seqq.*

Indo-Chinese Union, 270.

Industrial and Reformatory Schools.

See 'Delinquency' under the several States, etc.

Infanticide—

- (Bechuanaland), 137.
- (British Solomon Islands), 192.
- (Cameroon), 263.
- (Eskimo), 108.
- (French Indo-China), 270.
- (Liberia), 328.
- (Madagascar), 274.
- (Marquessas), 280.
- (New Caledonia), 279.
- (Tahiti), 280.
- (Tonga), 208.

Infantile Mortality. See Tables, pp. 592 *seqq.*

Infant Welfare. See 'Child Welfare' under the several States, etc.

Infibulation (Abyssinia), 2.

Initiatory Customs—

- (Australian Aborigines), 57.
- (Bechuanaland), 138.
- (Liberia), 329.

Insanity (or Mental Deficiency) a ground for Divorce—

- (Australia), 62 *seqq.*
- (Czechoslovakia), 232.
- (Denmark), 239.
- (Finland), 250.
- (Germany), 287.
- (Greece), 295.
- (Latvia), 325.
- (New Zealand), 116.
- (Norway), 351.

- Insanity (or Mental Deficiency) a ground for Divorce—(*continued*)—
 (Portugal), 365.
 (Sweden), 395.
 (Switzerland), 400 *seqq.*
 (United States and Territories), 434 *seqq.*
- Insanity an impediment to Marriage—
 (Austria), 12.
 (Bulgaria), 214.
 (Italy), 310.
 (Latvia), 325.
 (Portugal), 365.
 (Russia), 375.
 (Switzerland), 400 *seqq.*
 (United States), 434 *seqq.*
- Intermarriage cause of decreasing population (Mexican Indians), 336.
- International American Institute for the Protection of Childhood, 584.
- International Association for the Protection of Childhood, 584.
- International Bureau for the Suppression of Traffic in Women and Children, 585.
- International Committee of the Red Cross. See 'Red Cross, International Committee of the.'
- International Conference of Voluntary Organisation for the Protection of Migrants, 585.
- International Council of Women, 585.
- International Labour Office, 586.
 (Abyssinia), 2.
 (Albania), 5.
 (Argentine), 9.
 (Australia), 57.
 (Austria), 14.
 (Belgium), 19.
 (Bolivia), 24.
 (Brazil), 27.
 (Bulgaria), 216.
 (Canada), 81.
 (Chile), 220.
 (China), 223.
 (Colombia), 227.
 (Costa Rica), 229.
 (Cuba), 231.
 (Czechoslovakia), 234.
 (Denmark), 241.
 (Ecuador), 244.
 (Estonia), 248.
 (Finland), 251.
 (France), 257.
 (Germany), 293.
 (Great Britain), 41.
 (Greece), 297.
 (Guatemala), 300.
 (Haiti), 302.
 (Hejaz), 8.
 (Honduras), 303.
 (Hungary), 306.
 (India), 54.
 (Irish Free State), 112.
 (Italy), 312.
 (Japan), 320.
 (Latvia), 327.
 (Liberia), 329.
 (Lithuania), 332.
 (Luxemburg), 335.
 (Netherlands), 344.
 (New Zealand), 118.
 (Nicaragua), 350.
 (Norway), 352.
 (Panama), 355.
 (Paraguay), 357.
 (Persia), 359.
 (Peru), 362.
 (Poland), 363.
 (Portugal), 366.
 (Rumania), 372.
 (Salvador), 385.
 (Serbia), 388.
 (Siam), 390.
 (South Africa), 126.
 (Spain), 392.
 (Sweden), 397.
 (Switzerland), 403.
 (Uruguay), 555.
 (Venezuela), 557.
- International Migration Service, 586.
- International Missionary Council, 587.
- International Organisations, 583.
- Intoxication a ground for Divorce—
 (Bulgaria), 214.
 (Chile), 218.
 (Costa Rica), 228.
 (Luxemburg), 333.
 (Madagascar), 274.
 (New South Wales), 58.
 (New Zealand), 116.

Intoxication a ground for Divorce—
(continued)—

- (United States and Territories),
434 *seqq.*
- (Western Australia), 72.
- Iowa, 432, 475.
- Iraq, 309.
- Ireland, Northern, 28 *seqq.*
- Irish Free State, 109.
- Irregular Marriage (Scotland), 31.
- Isle of Man, 29 *seqq.*
- Isle of Pines, 279.
- Italy, 309.
- Ivory Coast, 266.

JAMAICA, 170.

Japan, 316.

Jebb, Eglantyne, Article by, 562.

Jebel Shammar, 7.

Jersey, 29 *seqq.*

Jethou. See 'Channel Islands.'

Jewish Law, 573.

Jews—

- (Algeria), 261, 262.
- (Cyprus), 158.
- (Czechoslovakia), 232.
- (Danzig), 236.
- (Germany), 287.
- (Iraq), 309.
- (Latvia), 325.
- (Lithuania), 331.
- (Morocco), 276.
- (Netherlands), 341.
- (Palestine), 192.
- (Persia), 358.
- (Russia), 374.
- (South Africa), 122.
- (Spain), 390.
- (Switzerland), 400.
- (Syria), 284.
- (Tripolitania), 315.
- (Tunis), 286.
- (United Kingdom), 30.
- (United States), 433.

Johore, 183.

Jubaland, 315.

Junior Red Cross. See 'Red Cross
(Junior).'

Juvenile Boards—

- (Austria), 12.
- (Danzig), 237.

(Germany), 287 *seqq.*

(South Africa), 125.

(Switzerland), 401.

Juvenile Courts. See Tables, pp. 592
seqq., and also 'Delinquency' under
the several States, etc.Juvenile Courts: Procedure in United
Kingdom, 42.Juvenile Employment Advisory Com-
mittee. See 'Advisory Commit-
tees.'

KABARDABALKARKAYA, 373.

Kalmyk, 373.

Kansas, 432, 477.

Karafuto, 324.

Karelia, 374.

Karikal, 268.

Kashmir, 48.

Kauai, 545.

Kedah, 180.

Kelantan, 181.

Kentucky, 432, 478.

Kenya Colony and Protectorate,
173.

Khiva, 382.

Khorezm, 382.

Kindergartens. See 'Child Welfare'
or 'Education' under the several
States, etc.

Korea, 322.

Kuwait, 7.

Kirantung, 324.

LABOUR OFFICE, INTERNATIONAL. See
'International Labour Office.'

Labour, Forced—

(New Guinea), 76.

Labrador, 115.

Ladrone Islands, 324.

Laos, 273.

Latter-Day Saints. See 'Mormons.'

Latvia, 325.

League of Large Families (Belgium),
16.

League of Nations, 587—

(Advisory Committee on the
Traffic in Women and the
Protection of Children), 588.

(Boy Scouts), 583.

(Declaration of Geneva), 561.

- Insanity (or Mental Deficiency) a ground for Divorce—(*continued*)—
 (Portugal), 365.
 (Sweden), 395.
 (Switzerland), 400 *seqq.*
 (United States and Territories), 434 *seqq.*
- Insanity an impediment to Marriage—
 (Austria), 12.
 (Bulgaria), 214.
 (Italy), 310.
 (Latvia), 325.
 (Portugal), 365.
 (Russia), 375.
 (Switzerland), 400 *seqq.*
 (United States), 434 *seqq.*
- Intermarriage cause of decreasing population (Mexican Indians), 336.
- International American Institute for the Protection of Childhood, 584.
- International Association for the Protection of Childhood, 584.
- International Bureau for the Suppression of Traffic in Women and Children, 585.
- International Committee of the Red Cross. See 'Red Cross, International Committee of the.'
- International Conference of Voluntary Organisation for the Protection of Migrants, 585.
- International Council of Women, 585.
- International Labour Office, 586.
 (Abyssinia), 2.
 (Albania), 5.
 (Argentine), 9.
 (Australia), 57.
 (Austria), 14.
 (Belgium), 19.
 (Bolivia), 24.
 (Brazil), 27.
 (Bulgaria), 216.
 (Canada), 81.
 (Chile), 220.
 (China), 223.
 (Colombia), 227.
 (Costa Rica), 229.
 (Cuba), 231.
 (Czechoslovakia), 234.
 (Denmark), 241.
 (Ecuador), 244.
 (Estonia), 248.
 (Finland), 251.
 (France), 257.
 (Germany), 293.
 (Great Britain), 41.
 (Greece), 297.
 (Guatemala), 300.
 (Haiti), 302.
 (Hejaz), 8.
 (Honduras), 303.
 (Hungary), 306.
 (India), 54.
 (Irish Free State), 112.
 (Italy), 312.
 (Japan), 320.
 (Latvia), 327.
 (Liberia), 329.
 (Lithuania), 332.
 (Luxemburg), 335.
 (Netherlands), 344.
 (New Zealand), 118.
 (Nicaragua), 350.
 (Norway), 352.
 (Panama), 355.
 (Paraguay), 357.
 (Persia), 359.
 (Peru), 362.
 (Poland), 363.
 (Portugal), 366.
 (Rumania), 372.
 (Salvador), 385.
 (Serbia), 388.
 (Siam), 390.
 (South Africa), 126.
 (Spain), 392.
 (Sweden), 397.
 (Switzerland), 403.
 (Uruguay), 555.
 (Venezuela), 557.
- International Migration Service, 586.
- International Missionary Council, 587.
- International Organisations, 583.
- Intoxication a ground for Divorce—
 (Bulgaria), 214.
 (Chile), 218.
 (Costa Rica), 228.
 (Luxemburg), 333.
 (Madagascar), 274.
 (New South Wales), 58.
 (New Zealand), 116.

Intoxication a ground for Divorce—
(*concoined*)—

- (United States and Territories),
434 *seqq.*
- (Western Australia), 72.

Iowa, 432, 475.

Iraq, 309.

Ireland, Northern, 28 *seqq.*

Irish Free State, 109.

Irregular Marriage (Scotland), 31.

Isle of Man, 29 *seqq.*

Isle of Pines, 279.

Italy, 309.

Ivory Coast, 266.

JAMAICA, 170.

Japan, 316.

Jebb, Eglantyne, Article by, 562.

Jebel Shammar, 7.

Jersey, 29 *seqq.*

Jethou. See 'Channel Islands.'

Jewish Law, 573.

Jews—

- (Algeria), 261, 262.
- (Cyprus), 158.
- (Czechoslovakia), 232.
- (Danzig), 236.
- (Germany), 287.
- (Iraq), 309.
- (Latvia), 325.
- (Lithuania), 331.
- (Morocco), 276.
- (Netherlands), 341.
- (Palestine), 192.
- (Persia), 358.
- (Russia), 374.
- (South Africa), 122.
- (Spain), 390.
- (Switzerland), 400.
- (Syria), 284.
- (Tripolitania), 315.
- (Tunis), 286.
- (United Kingdom), 30.
- (United States), 433.

Johore, 183.

Jubaland, 315.

Junior Red Cross. See 'Red Cross
(Junior).'

Juvenile Boards—

- (Austria), 12.
- (Danzig), 237.

(Germany), 287 *seqq.*

(South Africa), 125.

(Switzerland), 401.

Juvenile Courts. See Tables, pp. 592
seqq., and also 'Delinquency' under
the several States, etc.

Juvenile Courts: Procedure in United
Kingdom, 42.

Juvenile Employment Advisory Com-
mittee. See 'Advisory Commit-
tees.'

KABARDABALKANSKAYA, 373.

Kalmyk, 373.

Kansas, 432, 477.

Karafuto, 324.

Karelia, 374.

Karikal, 268.

Kashmir, 48.

Kauai, 545.

Kedah, 180.

Kelantan, 181.

Kentucky, 432, 478.

Kenya Colony and Protectorate,
173.

Khiva, 382.

Khorezm, 382.

Kindergartens. See 'Child Welfare'
or 'Education' under the several
States, etc.

Korea, 322.

Kuweit, 7.

Kirantung, 324.

LABOUR OFFICE, INTERNATIONAL. See
'International Labour Office.'

Labour, Forced—

- (New Guinea), 76.

Labrador, 115.

Ladron Islands, 324.

Laos, 273.

Latter-Day Saints. See 'Mormons.'

Latvia, 325.

League of Large Families (Belgium),
16.

League of Nations, 587—

- (Advisory Committee on the
Traffic in Women and the
Protection of Children), 588.
- (Boy Scouts), 583.
- (Declaration of Geneva), 561.

League of Nations—(continued)—

- (Nauru Island), 74.
 - (New Guinea), 75.
 - (Saar Territory), 383.
 - (Santo Domingo), 385.
 - (South-West Africa), 139.
 - (Syria), 284.
 - (Tanganyika), 205.
 - (Western Samoa), 120.
- League of Red Cross Societies. See 'Red Cross.'
- Lebanon, 327.
- Leeward Islands, 175.
- Legitimacy without Marriage of Parents—
- (Argentina), 9.
 - (Haiti), 301.
 - (Hebrew Law), 575.
 - (Russia), 375.
 - (United States), 435.
- Legitimatio per subsequens matrimonium*—
- (Albania), 5.
 - (Anglo-Egyptian Sudan), 142.
 - (Australia), 58 *seqq.*
 - (Austria), 12.
 - (Basutoland), 136.
 - (Belgian Congo), 21.
 - (Belgium), 16.
 - (British Guiana), 149.
 - (British Honduras), 151.
 - (Bulgaria), 215.
 - (Canada), 79 *seqq.*
 - (Canon Law), 579.
 - (Ceylon), 154.
 - (Costa Rica), 228.
 - (Cyprus), 158.
 - (Czechoslovakia), 232.
 - (Danzig), 237.
 - (England and Wales), 31.
 - (Fiji), 160.
 - (Finland), 250.
 - (France and Colonies), 254 *seqq.*
 - (Germany), 288.
 - (Gold Coast), 165.
 - (Greece), 295.
 - (Guatemala), 299.
 - (Italy), 310.
 - (Jamaica), 170.
 - (Japan), 317.

- (Latvia), 325.
 - (Lithuania), 331.
 - (Luxemburg), 334.
 - (Malta), 183.
 - (Mauritius), 185.
 - (New Zealand), 116.
 - (Netherlands and Colonies), 341 *seqq.*
 - (Norway), 351.
 - (Peru), 360.
 - (Poland), 362.
 - (Portugal and Colonies), 365 *seqq.*
 - (St. Lucia), 196.
 - (Serbia), 387.
 - (Seychelles), 198.
 - (South Africa), 123.
 - (Southern Rhodesia), 203.
 - (Switzerland), 401 *seqq.*
 - (Trinidad), 209.
 - (United Kingdom), 31.
 - (United States and Territories), 435 *seqq.*
 - (Western Samoa), 120.
- Legitimation by Order of Court—
- (Tennessee), 525.
- Liberia, 328.
- Liechtenstein, 330.
- Lithou. See 'Channel Islands.'
- Lithuania, 330.
- Labolo (South Africa), 123.
- London Missionary Society—
- (American Samoa), 542.
 - (Bechuanaland), 137.
 - (India), 48.
 - (Madagascar), 274.
- Louisiana, 432, 481.
- Loyalty Islands, 279.
- Lucerne Canton, 400, 416.
- Lutheran Church—
- (Denmark), 239.
 - (Estonia), 247.
 - (Finland), 249.
 - (Iceland), 308.
 - (Latvia), 226.
 - (Norway), 351.
 - (South Africa), 122.
 - (Surinam), 348.
 - (Sweden), 395.
 - (United States), 433 *seqq.*
- Luxemburg, 333.

- MACAO**, 368.
Madagascar, 273.
Madeira (Part of Portugal, *q.v.*).
Madras, 48, 50, 51, 52.
Mahé, 268.
Maine, 432, 482.
Majid, Imam Abdul, Article by, 580.
Malacca, 176.
Malaya, 176.
Malta, 183.
Manchuria, 224.
Manchuria, Southern, 324.
Man, Isle of, 29 *seqq.*
Manitoba, 89.
Manu, Laws of, 49.
Marianne Islands, 324.
Mariinsk, 373.
Maronites—
 (Cyprus), 158.
 (Syria), 284.
Marquzas, The, 280.
Marriage Advice Bureau (Austria), 12.
Marriage Ages. See 'Tables,' 592 *seqq.*
Marriage and Caste (Ceylon), 154.
Marriage between Arabs and freed Slaves (Arabia), 7.
Marriage by purchase—
 (Algeria), 260.
 (Bechuanaland), 137.
 (Belgian Congo), 21.
 (Canadian Indians), 79.
 (India), 49.
 (Kenya), 1173.
 (Liberia), 328.
 (South Africa), 122.
Marriage, Child. See 'Child Marriage.'
Marriage, Classes in the Hygiene of (Brazil), 25.
Marriage, Compulsory Medical Examination before (Turkey), 429.
Marriage, Divorce, etc. See under the several States, etc.
Marriage, Heathen (Orange Free State), 132.
Marriage Law and Customs—
 (Arabian), 7.
 (Armenian), 379.
 (Australian aboriginals), 56.
 (Bantu tribes), 123.
 (Basuto), 136.
 (Bechuana), 137.
 (Berber), 260.
 (Canadian Indians), 79.
 (Congo tribes), 21.
 (Damara), 139.
 (Dualla), 263.
 (Eskimo), 108.
 (Gurkha), 340.
 (Hebrew), 573.
 (Herero), 139.
 (Hindu), 48.
 (Jewish), 573.
 (Kabyle), 260.
 (Kandyen), 154.
 (Kikuyu tribes), 173.
 (Malagasy), 274.
 (Malay), 161.
 (Masai), 205.
 (Mohammedan), 580.
 (Mormon), 528.
 (Natal, Natives in), 130.
 (Newara), 340.
 (New Hebrides), 187.
 (Orange Free State, Heathens in), 132.
 (Parsee), 49.
 (Roman Catholic), 576.
 (Samoan), 542.
 (Scots), 30.
 (Serbian), 387.
 (Sinhalese), 154.
 (Sudanese), 142.
 (Tamil), 154.
 See also 'Marriage, Divorce, etc.' under the several States, etc.
Marriage of Illegitimates (Mauritius), 185.
Marriage of Natives in Natal, 130.
Marshall Islands, 324.
Martinique, 275.
Maryland, 432, 485.
Massachusetts, 432, 486.
Maternal Mortality—
 (Netherlands), 341.
 (United States), 437.
Maternity Allowances—
 (Australia), 56.
 (France), 254.
 (Papua), 77.
 (United Kingdom), 34-

- Maternity Exhibition (Cuba), 230.
 Maternity Statistics (United States), 433.
 Maui, 545.
 Mauretania, 266.
 Mauritius, 185.
 Medical Examination before Marriage—
 (Ecuador), 243.
 (Turkey), 429.
 (United States), 434.
 Medical Examination of School Children. See Tables, pp. 592 *seqq.*, and under 'Child Welfare' in the several States, etc.
 Mennonites—
 (Nova Scotia), 94.
 (United States), 433.
 Mental Disease an impediment to Marriage. See 'Insanity.'
 Mentally Defective Children, Care of and Schools for. See 'Abnormal Children.'
 Mesopotamia, 309.
 Metaweheh (Palestine), 193.
 Methodist Churches and Missions—
 (Australia), 56 *seqq.*
 (Canada), 78 *seqq.*
 (Fiji), 160.
 (Liberia), 328.
 (Newfoundland), 113.
 (New Zealand), 116.
 (South Africa), 122.
 (United States and Territories), 433 *seqq.*
 See also 'Calvinistic Methodist,' 'United Methodist,' 'Wesleyan Methodist,' etc.
 Mexico, 336.
 Mexico, New (U.S.A.), 432.
 Michigan, 432, 489.
 Midwives, Registration, Regulation, and Training of—
 (British Guiana), 149.
 (Danzig), 237.
 (Federated Malay States), 178.
 (French West Africa), 265.
 (India), 50.
 (New Zealand), 116.
 (Rumania), 371.
 (Tasmania), 67.
 (Turkey), 429.
 (United Kingdom), 34.
 (United States and Territories), 437 *seqq.*
 Minnesota, 432, 491.
 Missions, Christian—
 (Angola), 366.
 (Belgian Congo), 21.
 (Cameroon), 263.
 (French Equatorial Africa), 264.
 (India), 48.
 (Kenya), 173.
 (Lebanon), 327.
 (Macao), 368.
 (Mozambique), 369.
 (New Guinea), 76.
 (New Hebrides), 188.
 (Nigeria), 188.
 (North-West Territory, Canada), 107.
 (Northern Rhodesia), 138.
 (Nyasaland), 190.
 (Orange Free State), 133.
 (Papua), 77.
 (Sierra Leone), 200.
 (Solomon Islands), 192.
 (South Africa), 128 *seqq.*
 (Southern Rhodesia), 204.
 (Swaziland), 140.
 (Syria), 284.
 (Tanganyika), 206.
 (Togo), 285.
 (Turkey), 430.
 (Uganda), 211.
 (Western Samoa), 121.
 See also under the names of specific Societies and Churches.
 Mississippi, 432, 495.
 Missouri, 432, 496.
 Mozambique, 368.
 Mohammedan Law, 580.
 Mohammedans and Mohammedanism—
 (Abyssinia), 1.
 (Aden), 141.
 (Afghanistan), 3.
 (Albania), 4.
 (Algeria), 260, 261.
 (Anglo-Egyptian Sudan), 142.
 (Arabia), 7.
 (Azerbaijan), 380.

- Mohammedans and Mohammedanism—(continued)—
 (Bahrain Islands), 145.
 (Bokhara), 382.
 (British North Borneo), 152.
 (Ceylon), 153.
 (China), 221.
 (Comoro Islands), 275.
 (Cyprus), 158.
 (Dutch East India), 345.
 (Egypt), 245.
 (French India), 269.
 (Gambia), 162.
 (Gold Coast), 165.
 (India), 48.
 (Iraq), 309.
 (Italian Colonies), 315 *seqq.*
 (Kenya), 173.
 (Khoresm), 382.
 (Liberia), 328.
 (Madagascar), 274.
 (Malaya), 176 *seqq.*
 (Morocco), 277.
 (Nigeria), 188.
 (Palestine), 192.
 (Persia), 358.
 (Rio di Oro), 394.
 (Serbia), 387.
 (Sierra Leone), 199.
 (Somaliland), 201.
 (South Africa), 122.
 (Surinam), 348.
 (Syria), 284.
 (Tanganyika), 205.
 (Togo), 284.
 (Tunis), 285.
 (Turkey), 428.
 (Uzbek), 382.
 (Zanzibar), 212.
- Molokai, 545.
 Monaco, 338.
 Mongolia, 224.
 Montana, 432, 497.
 Montenegro, 386.
 Montserrat, 175.
 Moravian Church and Missions—
 (Barbados), 146.
 (Jamaica), 170.
 (Labrador), 115.
 (Leeward Islands), 175.
 (Surinam), 348.
- Mormon Marriage, 528.
 Mormons—
 (United States), 433 *seqq.*
 (Western Samoa), 120.
 Morocco, 276.
 Mothers' Allowances or 'Pensions' and other relief for needy mothers—
 (Australia), 59 *seqq.*
 (Belgium), 17.
 (Canada), 80 *seqq.*
 (Danzig), 239.
 (Denmark), 240.
 (France), 255.
 (Great Britain), 35.
 (Hungary), 305.
 (Mauritius), 170.
 (Norway), 352.
 (South Africa), 124.
 (Switzerland), 402.
 (United States and Territories), 437 *seqq.*
 Mothers' Milk Allowances (France), 254.
 Mozambique, 368.
 Mutilations, etc., at Puberty—
 (Australian aborigines), 57.
 (Kenya), 173.
 Mysore, 48, 53.
- Narcotics, Excessive use of, a ground for Divorce (Porto Rico), 550.
 Narcotism among Children (Russia), 376.
 Natal, 130.
Naturales (Cuba), 230.
 Nauru Island, 74.
 Nebraska, 432, 499.
 Negri Sembilan, 177.
 Negroes—
 (Arabia), 8.
 (United States), 431 *seqq.*
 Nejd and Hasa, 7.
 Nepal, 340.
 Netherlands, 341.
 Neuchâtel Canton, 400, 418.
 Nevada, 432, 501.
 Newari (Nepal), 340.
 New Brunswick, 92.
 New Caledonia, 278.
 Newfoundland, 113.

- New Guinea, 75.
 New Hampshire, 432, 502.
 New Hebrides, 187.
 New Jersey, 432, 504.
 New Mexico, 432, 506.
 New South Wales, 53.
 New York, 432, 508.
 New Zealand, 115.
 Nicaragua, 349.
 Nidwalden Canton, 400, 419.
 Niger (French), 266.
 Nigeria, 188.
 'Non-Provided Schools' (England), 36.
 Norfolk Island, 76.
 North Carolina, 432, 510.
 North Dakota, 432, 512.
 Northern Ireland, 28 *seqq.*
 Northern Rhodesia, 138.
 Northern Territory (Australia), 76.
 North-West Frontier Province (India), 48, 52, 53.
 North-West Province (India), 48.
 North-West Territories (Canada), 107.
 Norway, 350.
 Notification of Births Acts (United Kingdom), 32.
 Nova Scotia, 94.
 Nursery Schools—
 (England and Wales), 36.
 (Mexico), 337.
 (Northern Ireland), 39.
 Nyasaland, 190.

 OSWALDEN CANTON, 400, 420.
 Oceania, French Establishments in, 280.
 Ohio, 432, 513.
 Oklahoma, 432, 514.
 Oman, 354.
 One-Child Family System (Hungary), 304.
 Ontario, 96.
 Open-Air Schools—
 (Argentine), 9.
 (England and Wales), 37.
 (Netherlands), 342.
 (Northern Ireland), 35.
 (Russia), 376.
 Orange Free State, 132.
 Oregon, 432, 515.

 Orkney Islands (Part of Scotland, *q.v.*).
 Orphans, Care of. See 'Dependent Children.'
 Orphans' Court (Hungary), 305.

 PACIFIC ISLANDS (Japanese), 324.
 Pacific Islands Protectorates (British), 191.
 Pahang, 177.
 Palestine, 192.
 Panama Canal Zone (U.S.A.), 547.
 Panama, Republic of, 354.
 Papua, 77.
 Paraguay, 356.
 Parsee Marriage, 49.
 Parsees—
 (India), 49.
 (Persia), 358.
 Pemba, 212.
 Penang, 176.
 Pennsylvania, 432, 517.
 Perak, 177.
 Perlis, 181.
 Persia, 357.
 Peru, 360.
 Philippine Islands, 549.
 Physically Defective Children. See 'Abnormal Children.'
 Physician Adviser in Children's Courts (Columbia), 227.
 Pitcairn Island, 192.
 Poland, 362.
 Police care of Children—
 (Amsterdam), 344.
 (Ceylon), 156.
 Polyandry and low Birth-rate (Tibet), 225.
 Polygamy—
 (Afghanistan), 3.
 (Annam), 271.
 (Australia), 56.
 (Belgian Congo), 21.
 (Bechuanaland), 137.
 (China), 221.
 (French West Africa), 264.
 (Haiti), 301.
 (Honduras), 302.
 (India), 49.
 (Indo-Chinese Union), 270 *seqq.*

Polygamy—*continued*—

- (Laos), 273.
 (Liberia), 328.
 (Madagascar), 274.
 (Mormons), 433.
 (New Caledonia), 279.
 (New Hebrides), 187.
 (Nigeria), 188.
 (Siam), 389.
 (Solomon Islands), 192.
 (Somaliland), 201.
 (South Africa), 123.
 (Surinam), 348.
 (Tibet), 225.

Pondichéry, 268.

Poor Law—

- (France), 255.
 (Irish Free State), 111.
 (Netherlands), 342.
 (Switzerland), 402.
 (United Kingdom), 35 *seqq.*

Porto Rico, 550.

Portugal, 364.

Portuguese East Africa, 368.

Portuguese India, 368.

Presbyterian Church and Missions—

- (Australia), 56 *seqq.*
 (Bahamas), 143.
 (Canada), 78 *seqq.*
 (Jamaica), 170, 171.
 (Liberia), 328.
 (New Hebrides), 188.
 (New Zealand), 116.
 (South Africa), 122.
 (Spanish Guinea), 394.
 (United States and Territories),
 433 *seqq.*

See also 'Church of Scotland.'

Primitive Methodist Churches (United Kingdom), 30.

Prince Edward Island, 100.

Prince of Wales's College and School (Gold Coast), 165.

Protestant Episcopal Church (United States), 433 *seqq.*

'Provided Schools' (England), 36.

Psychological Clinics—

- (British Columbia), 87.
 (Russia), 376.

Psychological Study of Juvenile Delinquency (United States), 442.

Psychologist at Children's Courts—

(Brazil), 27.

(Ontario), 98.

Psychologist for Mentally Defective

Children (Western Australia), 73.

'Public Schools' (England), 38.

Punjab, 48, 52.

QUEBEC, 101.

Queensland, 62.

RACIAL DIFFERENCE an impediment to Marriage (United States), 434 *seqq.*

Radani (Albania), 6.

Rajputana, 48, 53.

'Recognition' of Illegitimate Children. See 'Illegitimate Children, Recognition of,' 'Naturales,' and 'Shoshi.'

Red Crescent—

(Egypt), 245.

(Turkey), 430.

Red Cross—

Albanian, 5, 6.

American—

(in Albania), 5, 6.

(in Georgia), 380.

(in Liechtenstein), 330.

(in Turkey), 429.

(in Virgin Islands), 552.

Argentine, 9.

Bolivian, 23.

Brazilian, 25.

British (in Australia), 62, 65.

Chilean, 218.

Colombian, 226.

Costa Rican, 228.

Czechoslovak, 233.

Dominican, 386.

Ecuadorian, 244.

Estonian, 248.

Georgian, 380.

Guatemalan, 299.

Honduran, 303.

Indian (Burma), 50.

International Committee of the,
402, 585.

Italian (in Georgia), 380.

Japanese, 317.

Red Cross—(continued)—

- Junior, 513—
 (Canada), 80 *seqq.*
 (Chile), 218.
 (Costa Rica), 228.
 (Italy), 312.
 (Mexico), 337.
 (Paraguay), 356.
 League of Societies, 589—
 (Algeria), 237.
 Luxemburg, 334.
 Mexican, 337.
 Panama, 355.
 Paraguayan, 356.
 Peruvian, 361.
 Serbian, 387.
 Siamese, 389.
 Spain, 392.
 Ukrainian, 381.
 Uruguayan, 554.
 Venezuelan, 556.
 Reformed Church—
 (Nova Scotia), 94.
 (United States), 433.
 Refugee Problem in Relation to Children, The, 569.
 Relationship 'in Law' an impediment to Marriage—
 (Germany), 287.
 (Poland), 362.
 Religion (Difference in) an impediment to Marriage—
 (Austria), 12.
 (Canon Law), 577.
 (Greece), 295.
 (Poland), 362.
 Religious Laws and the Family, 573.
 Réunion, 281.
 Rhenish Mission (South-West Africa), 139.
 Rhode Island, 432, 520.
 Rhodesia, Northern, 138.
 Rhodesia, Southern, 202.
 Rio di Oro, 394.
 Rodrigues, 187.
 Roman Catholic Canon Law, 576.
 Roman Catholic Church and Missions—
 (Albania), 4.
 (Algeria), 260.
 (Andorra), 6.

- (Argentina), 8, 10.
 (Australia), 56 *seqq.*
 (Austria), 11.
 (Bahamas), 143.
 (Barbados), 146.
 (Basutoland), 136.
 (Bechuanaland), 137.
 (Belgian Congo), 21.
 (Belgium), 16.
 (Bolivia), 23.
 (Brazil), 25, 26.
 (British Guiana), 149.
 (British Honduras), 151.
 (British North Borneo), 152.
 (Canada), 78 *seqq.*
 (Chile), 218.
 (China), 221.
 (Colombia), 226.
 (Costa Rica), 227.
 (Cyprus), 158.
 (Czechoslovakia), 232.
 (Danzig), 236.
 (Denmark), 239.
 (Ecuador), 243.
 (Falkland Islands), 160.
 (Fiji), 160.
 (France and Colonies), 253 *seqq.*
 (Germany), 287.
 (Gold Coast), 165.
 (Grenada), 167.
 (Guatemala), 299.
 (Haiti), 301.
 (Honduras), 302.
 (Hungary), 304.
 (Irish Free State), 110.
 (Italy), 310.
 (Jamaica), 170.
 (Japan), 316 *seqq.*
 (Latvia), 325.
 (Leeward Islands), 175.
 (Liberia), 328.
 (Liechtenstein), 330.
 (Lithuania), 331.
 (Loyalty Islands), 279.
 (Luxemburg), 333.
 (Mauritius), 185.
 (Mexico), 336.
 (Monaco), 338.
 (Netherlands and Colonies), 341 *seqq.*

Roman Catholic Church and Missions—(continued)—

- (Newfoundland), 113.
 (New Hebrides), 188.
 (New Zealand), 116.
 (Nicaragua), 349.
 (Pacific Islands), 325.
 (Panama), 354.
 (Paraguay), 356.
 (Peru), 360.
 (Poland), 362.
 (Portugal and Colonies), 365
seqq.
 (Rumania), 370.
 (Russia), 374.
 (St. Lucia), 195.
 (Salvador), 384.
 (San Marino), 385.
 (Santo Domingo), 385.
 (Sarawak), 153.
 (Serbia), 387.
 (Seychelles), 197, 198.
 (Sierra Leone), 199.
 (South Africa), 122, *seqq.*
 (South-West Africa), 139.
 (Spain), 390.
 (Spanish Guinea), 394.
 (Swasiland), 140.
 (Switzerland), 400 *seqq.*
 (Trinidad), 209.
 (Uganda), 211.
 (United Kingdom), 30.
 (United States and Territories),
 433 *seqq.*
 (Uruguay), 554.
 (Venezuela), 556.
 (Wallis Archipelago), 253.
 (Western Samoa), 120.
 (Zanzibar), 213.
- Ruanda, 21.
 Rumania, 370.
 Russia, 373.
 Russian Orthodox Church—
 (China), 221.
 (Japan), 316.
 (Russia), 374.
- SAAR TERRITORY, 383.
 Sahara, 264.
 St. Christopher, 175.
 St. Gall Canton, 400, 421.

- St. Helena, 195.
 St. Kitts, 175.
 St. Lucia, 195.
 St. Pierre and Miquelon, 282.
 St. Thomas, 369.
 St. Vincent, 197.
 Sakhalen, 324.
 Salvador, 383.
 Salvation Army, 590—
 (Argentine), 8.
 (Bolivia), 23.
 (India), 48.
 (Newfoundland), 113.
 Samaritans (Palestine), 192.
 Samoa, American, 542.
 Samoa, Western (British), 120.
 Samoan Family System (American Samoa), 542.
 Samoan Women prohibited from marrying Chinese Labourers (Western Samoa), 120.
 Sandwich Islands, 545.
 San Marino, 385.
 Santo Domingo, 385.
 Sarawak, 153.
 Sardinia, 310.
 Sark, Great and Little. See 'Channel Islands.'
 Saskatchewan, 104.
 Savaii (Western Samoa), 120.
 Save the Children Fund, The World Policy of the, 562.
 Save the Children International Union and affiliated societies, 402, 561, 591.
 (Albania), 6.
 (Argentine), 10.
 (Bolivia), 24.
 (Bulgaria), 215, 217.
 (Colombia), 226.
 (Ecuador), 244.
 (France), 257.
 (Georgia), 380.
 (Greece), 296.
 (Hungary), 306, 307.
 (Papua), 77.
 (Pitcairn Island), 192.
 (Serbia), 386, 387.
 (Spain), 392.
 (Switzerland), 402.
 (Turkey), 429.

- Save the Children International Union and affiliated societies—(continued)—
 (Uruguay), 554.
 (Venezuela), 556.
- Scandinavian Alliance Mission (Swaziland), 140.
- Schauffhausen Canton, 400, 422.
- School Libraries—
 (Argentine), 10.
 (Canada), 81.
- School Meals—
 (Argentine), 10.
 (Canada), 80 *seqq.*
 (Netherlands), 342.
 (Switzerland), 407 *seqq.*
 (United Kingdom), 37.
- Schwyz Canton, 400, 422.
- Scilly Isles (Part of England, *q.v.*).
- Scotland, 29 *seqq.*
- Scottish Mission (Gold Coast), 165.
- Selangor, 177.
- Sénégal, 266.
- Separation by Mutual Consent a preliminary to Divorce (Norway), 351.
- Serbian Orthodox Church, 386.
- Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, Kingdom of the, 386.
- Seva Sadan* Society (India), 52.
- Seventh Day Adventists (Pitcairn Island), 192.
- Sex Physiology and Disease Museums (Russia), 377.
- Seychelles, 197.
- Shanghai, Child Labour in (China), 223.
- Shankallas (Abyssinia), 1.
- Shetland Islands (Part of Scotland, *q.v.*).
- Shintoism (Japan), 316 *seqq.*
- Shōshi* (Japan), 317.
- Siam, 389.
- Siberia (part of Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic, *q.v.*).
- Sierra Leone, 199.
- Sikhs (Palestine), 192.
- Sikkim, 48.
- Simeon, The Rev. J. V., Article by 576.
- Singapore, 176.
- Sinhalese Caste System and Marriage (Ceylon), 154.
- Sin-Kiang, 225.
- Slavery—
 (Abyssinia), 2.
 (Arabia), 7, 8.
 (Belgian Congo), 22.
 (China), 224.
 (Liberia), 329.
 (Nepal), 340.
 (Nigeria), 189.
 (Shanghai), 223.
 (Siam), 389.
 (South-West Africa), 140.
- Slavonia, 386.
- Société des Missions Évangéliques* (Basutoland), 136.
- Society for the Propagation of the Gospel—
 (British North Borneo), 152.
 (Gold Coast), 165.
 (India), 48.
 (Tristan da Cunha), 210.
- Society Islands, 280.
- Soleure Canton, 400, 423.
- Solomon Islands, 192.
- Solothurn Canton, 400, 423.
- Somali Coast (French), 283.
- Somali kindness to Children, 201.
- Somaliland, British, 201.
- Somaliland, Italian, 315.
- Somalis (Abyssinia), 1.
- South Africa, Union of, 121.
- South Australia, 64.
- South Carolina, 432, 521.
- South Dakota, 432, 524.
- Southern Rhodesia, 202.
- South Georgia (Falkland Islands), 159.
- South-West Africa, 139.
- Soviet Union, 373.
- Spain, 390.
- Spitsbergen. See 'Svalbard.'
- Spitting on New-born Children (Tanganyika), 206.
- Stature (Similarity of) an impediment to Marriage (Hebrew Law), 574.
- Sterilisation of Criminals and Idiots (United States), 451, 455, 475, 477, 489, 504, 534.
- Still-births, Registration or Notification of—
 (Australia), 57 *seqq.*
 (Austria), 11.

Still-births, Registration or Notification of—(continued)—

- (Barbados), 146.
 (Belgium), 15.
 (British Guiana), 148.
 (Bulgaria), 214.
 (Canada), 78 *seqq.*
 (Cape Verde), 367.
 (Ceylon), 153.
 (Costa Rica), 227.
 (Cyprus), 158.
 (Danzig), 236.
 (Dutch East India), 346.
 (Egypt), 245.
 (Estonia), 247.
 (Fiji), 160.
 (Finland), 249.
 (France and Colonies), 253 *seqq.*
 (Gambia), 161.
 (Germany), 287.
 (Gold Coast), 164.
 (Grenada), 166.
 (Hungary), 304.
 (India), 45.
 (Irish Free State), 110.
 (Jamaica), 170.
 (Latvia), 325.
 (Lithuania), 331.
 (Luxemburg), 333.
 (Malaya), 177 *seqq.*
 (Mauritius), 185.
 (Netherlands), 347.
 (New Zealand), 115.
 (Norway), 350.
 (Peru), 360.
 (Poland), 362.
 (St. Lucia), 195.
 (Salvador), 384.
 (Seychelles), 197.
 (Sierra Leone), 199.
 (South Africa), 122.
 (Southern Rhodesia), 203.
 (Swaziland), 140.
 (Sweden), 395.
 (Switzerland), 400 *seqq.*
 (Trinidad), 209.
 (United States and Territories), 433 *seqq.*
 (Western Samoa), 120.
 (Zanzibar), 212.

- Straits Settlements, 176.
 Sudan, Anglo-Egyptian, 141.
 Sudan, French, 266.
 Supra-National Section, 559.
 Surinam, 348.
 Svalbard, 353.
 Swaziland, 140.
 Sweden, 395.
 'Swiss Village' (Albania), 6.
 Switzerland, 399.
 Syria, 284.

TABLES, 592 *seqq.*

- Tahiti, 280.
 Taiwan, 323.
 Tamil Caste System and Marriage (Ceylon), 154.
 Tanganyika Territory, 205.
 Taoism (China), 221.
 Tartar Republic, 374.
 Tasmania, 66.
 Tchuvas, 373.
 Tennessee, 432, 525.
 Tessin Canton, 400, 424.
 Tetuan, 395.
 Texas, 432, 527.
 Thurgau Canton, 400, 424.
 Tibet, 225.
 Ticino Canton, 400, 424.
 Timor, 369.
 Tobacco-smoking by Children (Laos), 273.
 Tobago, 208.
 Togo (French), 284.
 Togoland (British), 166.
 Tonga, 207.
 Tongking, 274.
 Traffic in Women and Children, 584.
 Transcaucasian Federation, 378.
 Trans-Jordan, 194.
 Transvaal, 134.
 Trengganu, 182.
 Trinidad, 208.
 Tripolitania, 315.
 Tristan da Cunha, 210.
 Tunisia, 285.
 Turkestan, Chinese, 225.
 Turkey, 428.
 Turkoman Republic, 380.
 Turks Islands, 172.

UGANDA, 211.
 Ukraine, 381.
 Ukrainian Orthodox Church, 381.
 Unfederated Malay States, 180.
 United Kingdom, 28.
 United Methodist Church (United Kingdom), 30.
 United Provinces, 48, 50, 51, 52.
 United States, 431.
 Universities Mission to Central Africa (Zanzibar), 213.
 Upolu, 120.
 Uri Canton, 400, 425.
 Uruguay, 553.
 Urundi, 21.
 Utah, 432, 528.
 Uzbek Republic, 382.

VACCINATION—

(Afghanistan), 3.
 (Albania), 4.
 (Australia), 57 *seqq.*
 (Austria), 11.
 (Bahamas), 143.
 (Bahrain Islands), 145.
 (Barbados), 146.
 (Basutoland), 136.
 (Belgium), 15.
 (British Guiana), 148.
 (Bulgaria), 214.
 (Canada), 78 *seqq.*
 (Cape Verde Islands), 367.
 (Ceylon), 153.
 (Channel Islands), 30.
 (Colombia), 226.
 (Cyprus), 158.
 (Czechoslovakia), 232.
 (Dansig), 236.
 (Egypt), 245.
 (England and Wales), 30.
 (Estonia), 247.
 (Fiji), 160.
 (Finland), 249.
 (France and Colonies), 253 *seqq.*
 (Gambia), 161.
 (Germany), 287.
 (Gibraltar), 163.
 (Gold Coast), 164.
 (Greece), 295.
 (Grenada), 167.
 (Guatemala), 299.

(Hungary), 304.
 (India), 48.
 (Irish Free State), 110.
 (Jamaica), 170.
 (Japan), 316.
 (Latvia), 325.
 (Lithuania), 331.
 (Luxemburg), 333.
 (Malaya), 177 *seqq.*
 (Man, Isle of), 30.
 (Mauritius), 185.
 (Mozambique), 368.
 (Netherlands), 341.
 (Newfoundland), 113.
 (New Zealand), 115.
 (Northern Ireland), 30.
 (Northern Rhodesia), 138.
 (Norway), 350.
 (Nyasaland), 190.
 (Palestine), 193.
 (Paraguay), 356.
 (Peru), 360.
 (Poland), 362.
 (Portuguese East Africa), 368.
 (St. Lucia), 195.
 (Scotland), 30.
 (Seychelles), 197.
 (Sierra Leone), 200.
 (Somaliland), 201.
 (South Africa), 122 *seqq.*
 (Southern Rhodesia), 203.
 (Swasiland), 140.
 (Sweden), 395.
 (Switzerland), 400 *seqq.*
 (Tanganyika), 205.
 (Tonga), 207.
 (Trinidad), 209.
 (United States and Territories), 433 *seqq.*
 (Uruguay), 554.
 (Western Samoa), 120.
 (Zanzibar), 212.

Valais Canton, 400, 425.
 Vaud Canton, 400, 426.

Veneral Disease

a cause of infantile mortality—
 (Paraguay), 357.
 (Persia), 358.

a ground for divorce—
 (Afghanistan), 3.
 (Algeria), 263.

Venereal Disease

a ground for divorce—(continued)—

- (Austria), 12.
- (Bulgaria), 214.
- (Denmark), 239.
- (Latvia), 325.
- (Norway), 351.
- (Sweden), 395.

an impediment to marriage—

- (Bulgaria), 214.
- (Ecuador), 243.
- (Guatemala), 299.
- (Latvia), 325.
- (Norway), 351.
- (United States and Territories), 434 *seqq.*

Venezuela, 556.

Vermont, 432, 530.

Victoria, 69.

Virginia, 433, 532.

Virgin Islands—

- (British), 175.
- (U.S.A.), 551.

Virginity, Loss of, a condition precedent to consent to Marriage (Kelan-tan), 181.

Vocational Training and Advice—

- (Albania), 5.
- (Anglo-Egyptian Sudan), 142.
- (Antigua), 175.
- (Armenia), 379.
- (Australia), 60 *seqq.*
- (Austria), 14.
- (Barbados), 147.
- (Basutoland), 137.
- (Belgian Congo), 22.
- (Belgium), 19.
- (Bhutan), 23.
- (Brazil), 26.
- (British Guiana), 149, 150.
- (Canada), 84 *seqq.*
- (China), 222.
- (Colombia), 226.
- (Czechoslovakia), 234.
- (Danzig), 238.
- (Denmark), 241.
- (Egypt), 246.
- (Estonia), 248.
- (Federated Malay States), 179.
- (France and Colonies), 257 *seqq.*

- (Germany), 292.
 - (Great Britain), 38, 40.
 - (Gold Coast), 165.
 - (Guatemala), 300.
 - (Haiti), 302.
 - (Hebrew Law), 576.
 - (Hungary), 307.
 - (Iceland), 308.
 - (Iraq), 309.
 - (Italy), 312.
 - (Jamaica), 171.
 - (Japan), 319.
 - (Kenya), 174.
 - (Leeward Islands), 175.
 - (Liberia), 329.
 - (Luxemburg), 334.
 - (Malta), 184.
 - (Mexico), 337.
 - (Mohammedan Law), 582.
 - (New Zealand), 118.
 - (Nicaragua), 350.
 - (Nigeria), 189.
 - (Norway), 352.
 - (Nyasaland), 191.
 - (Panama), 355.
 - (Paraguay), 357.
 - (Persia), 359.
 - (Peru), 361.
 - (Rumania), 372.
 - (Russia), 377 *seqq.*
 - (Santo Domingo), 386.
 - (Serbia), 388.
 - (Siam), 389.
 - (Sierra Leone), 200.
 - (South Africa), 125 *seqq.*
 - (Southern Rhodesia), 204.
 - (Spain), 392.
 - (Switzerland), 403 *seqq.*
 - (Tanganyika), 205.
 - (Trinidad), 209.
 - (United States and Territories), 436 *seqq.*
 - (Uruguay), 555.
 - (Venezuela), 557.
 - (Zanzibar), 213.
- Volta, Upper, 267.

WALKS. See 'England and Walks.'

Wallis Archipelago, 279.

Washington, State of, 432, 534-

- 'Wattle Day' (Victoria), 70.
 Weardale (Lord) Home (Hungary), 307.
 Weihaiwei, 211.
 Wellesley, Province, 176.
 Wesleyan Methodist Church and Missions—
 (Bahamas), 143.
 (Barbados), 146.
 (British Guiana), 149.
 (Gold Coast), 165.
 (Jamaica), 170.
 (Leward Islands), 175.
 (St. Lucia), 196.
 (Sierra Leone), 199.
 (South Africa), 122.
 (South-West Africa), 139.
 (Swaziland), 140.
 (United Kingdom), 30.
 See also 'Methodist Church and Missions.'
 Western Australia, 71.
 Western Samoa, 120.
 West Virginia, 432, 536.
 Wet Nursing Restrictions—
 (Brazil), 26.
 (Spain), 391.
 (Uruguay), 554.
 White Russia, 383.
 Widowhood a temporary impediment to Marriage—
 (France), 253.
 (Greece), 295.
 (Hebrew Law), 574.
 (Luxemburg), 333.
 (Mohammedan Law), 581.
 (Porto Rico), 550.
 Widows' Pensions (United Kingdom), 35.
 Windward Islands. See 'Grenada,' 'St. Vincent,' and 'St. Lucia.'
 Wisconsin, 432, 538.
 Women's Institutes (Canada), 84 seqq.
 Work-schools (Hungary), 306.
 World Policy of the Save the Children Fund, 562.
 Wyoming, 432, 539.
- XERBA (Albania), 6.
- YANAON, 268.
 Yemen, 7.
 Young Offenders, Departmental Committee on the Treatment of (England), 42.
 Yugoslavia, 386.
 Yukon, 108.
- ZANJIBAR, 212.
 Zug Canton, 400, 427.
 Zurich Canton, 400, 428.

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