

CHILDREN'S BUREAU

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LAWS RELATING TO
"MOTHERS' PENSIONS"

IN

THE UNITED STATES, CANADA,
DENMARK, AND NEW ZEALAND

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LAWS RELATING TO MOTHERS' PENSIONS.

INTRODUCTION.

HISTORY OF "MOTHERS' PENSION" LEGISLATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

The earliest of the laws providing for the care of dependent children in their own homes out of public funds was that of Missouri approved April 7, 1911, which provided for an allowance to mother: "whose husbands are dead or prisoners, when such mothers are poor and have a child or children under the age of 14 years." This law went into effect in June, 1911. By a population limitation it was made applicable only to Jackson County, in which Kansas City is situated. In the same year, following upon the report of a municipal commission on delinquent, dependent, and defective children in St. Louis, a law was passed whereby St. Louis was given power to establish by city ordinance a board of children's guardians with authority to board out children to their own mothers. Such an ordinance was passed by St. Louis in July, 1912.

In Illinois, in the same year, a similar but more comprehensive "funds to parents act" was passed on June 5, 1911. This law, which went into operation on July 1, 1911, provided that—

If the parent or parents of such dependent or neglected child are poor and unable to properly care for the said child, but are otherwise proper guardians and it is for the welfare of such child to remain at home, the court may enter an order finding such facts and fixing the amount of money necessary to enable the parent or parents to properly care for such child, and thereupon it shall be the duty of the county board, through its county agent or otherwise, to pay to such parent or parents at such times as said order may designate the amount so specified for the care of such dependent or neglected child until the further order of the court.

The next State to legislate on the subject was Colorado, which adopted by popular vote the "mothers' compensation act," submitted by petition at the November election in 1912. This law, which followed in general the provisions of the Illinois funds to parents act, became effective, upon proclamation of the governor, on January 22, 1913.

For many years the State of California, under section 22 of article 4 of the constitution, had allowed to institutions \$100 per year for the care of dependent orphans, and for dependent half orphans and abandoned children the sum of \$75 per year. Prior to 1913, in the absence of any law specifically authorizing grants from public funds

for the maintenance of dependent children in their own homes, such aid was being given in San Francisco, Los Angeles, and elsewhere under a liberal interpretation of section 21 of the juvenile court act, which permitted the court, in the order providing for the care of a dependent or delinquent child, when the parent was unable to pay for the maintenance of such child, to direct that an amount not exceeding \$11¹ a month be paid out of the county treasury. Wherever it seemed desirable, the private charitable organizations which accepted the commitment of the children permitted them to remain in their own homes, giving to the mother the amounts ordered by the court. Semi-annually the counties then made demand on the State for the amounts expended in behalf of half orphans within the limits prescribed by section 22 of the constitution.

In Wisconsin, also without definite State enactment, the practice of granting public aid to needy mothers for the care of children in their own homes had been started in Milwaukee County under a resolution of the county board of March 26, 1912, which set aside a special fund of \$5,000 to be used under the supervision of the juvenile court of Milwaukee in giving financial assistance to the families of dependent and neglected children, instead of committing the children to the Milwaukee County Home for Dependent Children.

In several of the States compulsory education laws had made provision for furnishing books and clothing to needy children to enable them to attend school. The laws of two of these States, Michigan and Oklahoma, went further in providing, in addition, for the payment of money for the support of the children. The Michigan law, passed April 29, 1911, authorized the payment from school funds of a sum not exceeding \$3 a week per child (with a limit of \$6 a week for any one family) to enable children of indigent parents to attend school. The Oklahoma law, first enacted April 10, 1908, provided for a "school scholarship" equivalent to the earnings of the child to be paid by the county, upon recommendation of the school authorities, to children of widowed mothers when the earnings of such children were regarded as necessary to the support of the mother.

Interest in the matter of aiding mothers with dependent children in some better way than by the older forms of poor relief or the uncertainty of private charity, which had been steadily growing since the White House Conference on the Care of Dependent Children in 1909, was greatly stimulated by the publicity given these new, so-called "mothers' pension" laws, and agitation for their adoption in other States spread rapidly. In 1913, out of 42 State legislatures in session, 27 had before them bills providing for the support of dependent children in their own homes out of public

¹ Increased to \$20 in 1919.

INTRODUCTION.

funds. Illinois completely revised its law of 1911, incorporating into the new act the regulations found necessary in the administration of the law during the first year and a half of operation, while Missouri extended the provisions of its law to include women whose husbands were in insane asylums or in the State colony for the feeble-minded. California authorized the payment of the State subsidy for the maintenance of half orphans in their own homes, together with a like amount out of local funds; Wisconsin provided for aid to mothers of dependent children in all the counties of the State and made a State appropriation to meet half of the expense; Oklahoma reenacted the "school-scholarship" provision in its revised school law; in Idaho, Iowa, Massachusetts,¹ Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, and Washington new laws were passed and commissions to study the question of mothers' pensions provided in California and New York. In six other States—Arizona, Connecticut, Indiana, Kansas, North Dakota, and Tennessee—bills were under consideration but failed of passage.

In Arizona, at the November election of the following year, an old-age and mothers' pension law was adopted by popular vote. The law was, however, very loosely drafted and made the pension system hinge on the abolishment of all the almshouses of the State. It was held to be invalid by the State supreme court in 1916. In its decision the court touched upon mothers' pensions only to the extent of stating that it could not sustain an act requiring the support by pensions of mothers with dependent children, regardless of their financial condition. A new law was passed in 1917.

In 1915 the subject of aid to mothers was again very prominently before State legislatures. Seven States—Kansas, Montana, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Wyoming—enacted laws for the first time. Existing laws were completely revised in Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, Washington, and Wisconsin, while amendments of varying degrees of importance were made in Idaho, Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and Utah. Nebraska, in its revised law, simplified the procedure for granting aid by permitting the parent to make application directly to the court (the old law of 1913 had required the child to have been first declared "dependent"). New Hampshire placed the administration of the aid entirely upon the school authorities, whereas previously it had been administered by the county commissioners upon the recommendation of the school board of the district, a divided responsibility which was found in practice to be unsatisfactory. Washington, in its revised law, excluded de-

¹ Massachusetts had in 1912 appointed a commission on the support of dependent children of widowed mothers, which made its report in 1913.

served wives from the benefits of the act and increased the residential requirements from one to three years. The amendment adopted in Pennsylvania provided for State supervision of the work of the county boards of trustees through a State supervisor of mothers' pensions in the State board of education. Other changes made benefited additional groups of mothers in Idaho and Michigan and increased the amount of aid possible for the families in Illinois and Wisconsin. In two States, Florida and Indiana,¹ provision was made for commissions to investigate the subject of mothers' pensions.

Only one State, Maryland, adopted a mothers' aid law in 1916. Much dissatisfaction was felt by the friends of this measure because the provision for a special board of mothers' relief for Baltimore was amended in the Senate to permit the mayor and city council of Baltimore to devolve the duties of such board upon the supervisor of city charities. Action to this end was taken in November. In the meanwhile, the omission of the words "on the dollar" in the tax provision, as well as other ambiguities, led the city solicitor of Baltimore to give an opinion to the city that the law was not valid. Suit was brought against the city to test its validity but has not been pressed. In New York, in the same year, the child welfare law of 1915 was so amended as to eliminate the commissioner of public charities from the Board of Child Welfare in New York City, in order, as it was declared, to remove "the taint of poverty" from the administration of the aid to mothers.

In 1917, governors' messages brought mothers' pensions to the attention of the State legislatures of Colorado, Kansas, Maine, and Washington. The legislative activity of the same year added Alaska, Arizona,² Arkansas, Delaware, Maine, Texas, and Vermont to the list of States which had provided in some form for the care of dependent children in their own homes. In addition, the State-wide law for Missouri drafted by the children's code commission of that State was passed without change. This act did not disturb the existing arrangements already described for granting aid in Jackson County and in the city of St. Louis. Revisions of existing laws were made in Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Oregon, South Dakota, and West Virginia. The revised law of Minnesota, drafted by the Minnesota Child-Welfare Commission, provided for supervision by the State board of control; for State aid to the extent of one-third the amount expended by the counties, and for assistance in administering the aid from the county boards of child welfare created by another act. In Wisconsin, also, provision was made for county boards of child welfare to assist the juvenile court judges in administering the law. Amendments raising the age limits of the

¹ Commission never appointed in Indiana.

² New law to take place of act declared unconstitutional in 1916.

children who might be aided were made in California, Iowa, Minnesota, and Montana, while other amendments increased the maximum allowance per child in Minnesota, Montana, and Nevada.

In 1918 only one new law was adopted, that of Virginia, but in 1919 mothers' pension laws were again under consideration in a number of States. Laws were adopted for the first time in Connecticut, Florida, and Hawaii, while in Indiana an amendment was made to the board of children's guardians law definitely authorizing the county boards to board with their own mothers the dependent children committed to the care of the board by the juvenile courts. Agitation in Indiana for a mothers' pension law, similar to those of other States, had been met with the claim that the boards of children's guardians already had the necessary power to aid mothers to care for their own children. Complete revision of existing laws were made in Nebraska, Pennsylvania, and Utah, and amendments adopted in a number of other States. The new Pennsylvania law provided more liberal grants for the children, including now unborn children, and made the residence requirements less rigid; that of Utah transferred the authority to grant aid from the juvenile court in Salt Lake City to the county commissioners. Amendments in Illinois and Ohio increased the amount of the special taxes which might be levied to provide funds for paying allowances, while in Colorado a supplementary act passed which had the same purpose. The amount of State aid was increased from \$75 to \$120 a year in California, and additional powers of supervision were given to the State board of control. Increased allowances were made also in Delaware, and the age limit of the children was raised in Maine, South Dakota, and Utah. In Washington any mother with dependent children was made eligible for aid.

By the close of the legislative sessions of 1919 "mothers' pension" laws had been adopted in 39 States and in the territories of Alaska and Hawaii. In the remaining nine States—all of which, with the exception of Rhode Island, lie in the South—bills have been under consideration in at least five. In North Carolina a law adopted in 1919 provides for aid not exceeding \$10 a month to enable indigent children to attend school. It is limited, however, to children of school age, and since it applies to these only during the compulsory school term it can not, therefore, be properly regarded as a "mothers' pension" law.

• SUMMARY OF THE LAWS OF THE VARIOUS STATES.

The purpose underlying all these laws is that of preventing the breaking-up of the home when, on account of death or disability, the support of the natural breadwinner of the family is removed. But

the methods adopted to secure this end vary widely in the different States, as will be seen in the following summary of the laws:

PERSONS TO WHOM AID MAY BE GIVEN.

The law applies to any parent who on account of poverty is unable to care properly for a dependent or neglected child in Colorado; to a mother or a female relative who is guardian of the child in Florida; to a mother, stepmother, or grandmother in Minnesota; to a mother, grandparent, or person having custody of the child in Wisconsin. In other States the law applies only to mothers. In a few of the States—Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, North Dakota, and Washington—any mother with dependent children may be given aid. In Arizona, California, Connecticut, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Texas, Utah, and Virginia the mother must be a widow in order to receive the benefits of the act. In the remaining States not only widows but the following other classes of mothers with dependent children are included: Mothers whose husbands are prisoners in Alaska, Arkansas, Florida, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee (in counties covered by 1919 law), West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming; mothers whose husbands are in State asylums for insane or feeble-minded in Alaska, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and West Virginia; mothers whose husbands are totally incapacitated, physically or mentally, in Alaska, Arkansas, Delaware, Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee (in counties covered by 1915 law), West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming; deserted wives in Arkansas (if permanently deserted), Delaware, Florida (if husband has been prosecuted for desertion and adjudicated unable to support family), Hawaii, Kansas (if deserted for three months), Maine (if deserted for one year, and proceedings instituted), Michigan, Minnesota (if deserted for one year, and proceedings instituted), Missouri (except Jackson County and St. Louis), Nebraska, Nevada (if deserted for one year), Ohio (if deserted for three years), Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin (if deserted for six months), and Wyoming (if deserted for one year); divorced wives in Alaska, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri (except Jackson County and St. Louis), Nebraska, and South Dakota (after one year if divorce is granted in State). In Hawaii, Michigan, and Nebraska, unmarried mothers are specifically included, but aid may also be given this group of mothers in the States providing aid for "any"

mother, if the administrative agency so determines.¹ In Colorado, Missouri (except Jackson County and St. Louis), and Pennsylvania aid may be given expectant mothers, but this is limited in Missouri to three weeks before and three weeks after childbirth, and in Pennsylvania to expectant mothers eligible for aid on account of one or more living children.

CONDITIONS ON WHICH AID IS GIVEN.

Degree of poverty.—The condition of receiving aid under these laws is uniformly that of poverty, with certain definitions added in some of the laws. In Washington the mother must, by reason of destitution, insufficient property or income, or lack of earning capacity, be unable to support her children; in Alaska, Florida, Nevada, New Hampshire, Oregon, and Utah she must be dependent upon her own efforts for support, with the added provision in Oregon that she must prove that she was not in indigent circumstances when she came into the State, and in Utah that she had not received support from public funds within one year before taking up residence in the county in which application is made; in Delaware she must be unable, without aid, to support, maintain, and educate her children. In Arkansas, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, West Virginia, and Wyoming the aid must be necessary to save the child from neglect or prevent the breaking up of the home; in Kansas, New Jersey, and Virginia, to prevent the child from becoming a public charge; in New York, from having to be cared for in an institutional home: In Illinois, Maryland, Nebraska, and West Virginia, the mother may not own real property or personal property other than household goods, except that in Illinois she may be the holder of a homestead under the exemption laws of the State or be entitled to dower rights in real estate of which the market value does not exceed \$1,000. In Minnesota and Wisconsin she may own a homestead if the rental does not exceed the amount which the family would have to pay for living quarters; in Oregon, if it does not exceed \$500 in value. In Minnesota the mother may be allowed also personal property under \$100 in value in addition to appropriate clothing and household goods, and such tools, implements, and domestic animals, as in the judgment of the court it is expedient to retain for the purpose of reducing the expense or increasing the income of the family.

Home conditions.—In most of the laws the requirement is made that the mother is a fit person, morally and physically, to bring up her children and that it is for the welfare of the child to remain at

¹ For statement of policy of Massachusetts State Board of Charity, regarding allowances for children born out of wedlock, see page 101 of text.

home. In Arkansas, Idaho, Illinois, Maryland, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming it is made conditional that the child or children be living with the mother and that she shall not work regularly away from home. In South Dakota she may not be absent for work more than one day a week; in Illinois, Maryland, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Ohio, West Virginia, and Wyoming the amount of time is left to the discretion of the administrative agency.

Residence and citizenship.—In South Dakota and Wisconsin (in counties under 300,000 population, six months' residence in the county and one year in the State is required. In Arizona, Arkansas, Hawaii, Missouri (except Jackson County and St. Louis), Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Wisconsin, and Wyoming (in counties of 300,000 or over population) one year's residence in the county is required, combined in Minnesota, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee (in counties covered by 1915 law) with two years' residence in the State; in Oregon and Washington, with three years' residence in the State, and in Florida with four years' residence in the State. In California (unless the child is born in State), Idaho, Kansas, Missouri (Jackson County), Nebraska, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Tennessee (in counties covered by 1919 law), and Utah two years' residence in the county is required, combined in Virginia with three years' residence in the State and in Texas with five years' residence in the State. In Illinois and Maryland three years' residence in the county is required, combined in West Virginia with five years' residence in the State.

New Jersey requires a residence of five years in the county. A few of the States require only State residence—two years in New Hampshire; three years in Delaware and Massachusetts; residence with no legal settlement elsewhere in Connecticut; legal settlement or five years' residence in Maine. In Arizona, Illinois, New York, and Wyoming the husband must have been a resident of the State at the time of his death or when he became incapacitated. In Arizona, Arkansas, Montana, New York, Oregon, Tennessee (in counties covered by 1919 act), and West Virginia the applicant must be a citizen of the United States; in Minnesota she must be a citizen, or she or her husband must have made declaration of intention to become a citizen; in Illinois, though not a citizen, the mother may be given aid for her American-born children if she has made application for citizenship papers or declared her intention to become a citizen.

Other conditions.—Several of the States have made other special conditions. Oregon, Utah, and Wisconsin require the mother to make monthly reports to the court or commissioners. Oregon does

not allow aid to be continued during any term of absence from the county, unless such absence is with the consent of the court. When aid is granted to a mother whose husband is permanently incapacitated by reason of physical or mental infirmity, Illinois, Nebraska, and Oregon give discretion to the court to order his removal from the home when his presence there is a menace to the physical or moral welfare of the family. Oregon and Utah do not permit aid to be given if older children in the family or persons not of the immediate family of the applicant, living with her, are not contributing their proportionate share of the household expenditure. West Virginia does not permit the mother to have any adult person, not a member of her family, living with her.

Age of child.—The maximum age up to which an allowance may be made for a child is 13 years in West Virginia (may be extended to 16 years if child is ill or incapacitated for work); 14 years in Delaware, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri (Jackson County and St. Louis), Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Wisconsin, and Wyoming (may be extended to 16 years if child is ill or incapacitated for work, in Illinois, Maryland, Nebraska, and Wisconsin); 15 years in Arkansas, California, Idaho, Nevada, Tennessee (in counties covered by 1919 law), and Washington; 16 years in Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Indiana (for boys), Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, Missouri (except Jackson County and St. Louis), Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee (in counties covered by 1915 law), Texas, Utah, and Virginia; and 17 years in Alaska, Michigan, and Indiana (for girls).

Amount of allowance.—In Colorado, Hawaii, Maine, Massachusetts, and New York no maximum is set, but the amount must be sufficient to care properly for the child, with the restriction in New York that it may not exceed what it would cost to care for the child in an institutional home. The maximum allowance per child is \$2 a week in Iowa and Vermont, \$3 a week in Michigan, and \$3.50 a week in St. Louis (may be increased temporarily on account of exceptional conditions). It is \$9 a month for one child, \$14 for two children, and \$4 for each additional child in New Jersey; \$9 a month for one child and \$5 for each additional child in Delaware (may be temporarily increased in case of sickness); \$10 a month for each child in Nebraska; \$10 a month for one child and \$5 for each additional child in Arkansas, Idaho, Missouri (Jackson county), New Hampshire, Oklahoma, and Tennessee; \$10 a month for one child and \$7.50 for each additional child in Oregon; \$12 a month for one child, \$18 for two children, and \$4 for each additional child in Texas and Virginia; \$12 a month for the oldest child, \$10 for next oldest, and \$6 for each additional child in Maryland; \$15 a month

for each child in North Dakota; \$15 a month for one child and \$5 for each additional child in Washington and West Virginia; \$15 a month for one child and \$7 for each additional child in Ohio and South Dakota; \$15 a month for one child and \$10 for each additional child in Alaska, Illinois, Minnesota, and Wisconsin; \$15 a month for first child, \$10 for second, and \$5 for each additional child in Montana (\$20 if only one child); \$16 a month for one child and \$8 for each additional child in Missouri (except Jackson County and St. Louis); \$20 a month for one child and \$10 for each additional child in Pennsylvania and Wyoming; \$20 a month for first child, \$15 for second, and \$10 for each additional child in Arizona; \$25 a month for first child and \$8 for each additional child in Florida; and \$25 a month for one child and \$15 for each additional child in Nevada. In California, the State grant is \$10 a month for each child with a grant of equal amount possible from the city or county. In Connecticut no maximum per child is set, but the maximum amounts which may be allowed for food, clothing, and fuel for children of different ages in determining the family budget is fixed in the law. In Indiana the maximum legal allowance for a dependent child is 60 cents a day for a child under five years and 50 cents for a child over five. In several of the States a limit is set to the aid that may be given any one family. This limit is fixed at \$25 in Kansas and West Virginia; at \$40 in Maryland, Missouri (except Jackson County and St. Louis), Oregon, Utah, and Wisconsin (in counties under 300,000 population); at \$50 in Montana, Nebraska, and Wisconsin (in counties of 300,000 population or over); at \$55 in Nevada; and at \$60 in Arizona and Illinois.

ADMINISTRATION.

Agency granting aid.—The law is administered by the juvenile court or some other county court with similar functions in Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho (probate court), Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota (may be assisted by county boards of child welfare), Missouri (Jackson County), Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey (common pleas), North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin (may be assisted by county boards of child welfare); by the county commissioners in Florida (upon advice of school board), Kansas, Maryland (except in Baltimore), Missouri (except Jackson County and St. Louis, and only until county boards of public welfare are established), Nevada, Texas, Utah, Virginia (board of supervisors in counties, councils in cities), and Wyoming; by county supervisors in California (widows' pension bureau in San Francisco); by boards of children's guardians in Alaska, Indiana, and the city of St. Louis; by local boards of child welfare in Arizona, Hawaii, and New York; by municipal boards of

mothers' aid under supervision of a State board of mothers' aid in Maine; by city or town overseers of the poor in Massachusetts; by an unpaid board of women trustees, appointed by the governor in each county, in Pennsylvania. In Connecticut the aid is granted by a State agent in the office of the State treasurer, upon recommendation of "executive officers" of the municipalities and the county commissioners; in Delaware, by a State mothers' pension commission; in New Hampshire, by the State board of education; in Vermont, by the State board of charities and probation.

State supervision.—In California supervisory powers are given to the State board of control, which can appoint a State children's agent and assistants with an unpaid advisory committee of three persons in each county; in Maine all applications must be passed upon by the State board of mothers' aid; in New Jersey, all cases granted aid are under the supervision of the State board of children's guardians, which also makes the original investigation; in Pennsylvania, a State supervisor of mothers' pensions in the State board of education has supervision of the work of the county boards of trustees. In Massachusetts certain supervisory powers are given to the State board of charity; in Minnesota and Wisconsin, to the State board of control. In New York, the work of the local boards of child welfare is subject to the general supervision of the State board of charities though no State grant is made. In Connecticut, Delaware, New Hampshire, and Vermont the aid is given through State authorities.

Source of funds.—In a little over one-fourth of the States, part of the funds for carrying out the provisions of these laws are provided by the State. In California reimbursement to the extent of \$120 a year for each half orphan is made to local authorities by the State; in Connecticut, Massachusetts, Minnesota, and Wisconsin one-third of the cost is borne by the State, while in Delaware, Maine, Pennsylvania, and Vermont the proportion is one-half. In Pennsylvania and Wisconsin the amount reimbursed by the State must come within the limits of the appropriation, which is apportioned to the counties according to their population. In Maryland, New Hampshire, and New Jersey State appropriations are made to cover cost of administration. In Alaska the allowances are paid by the territorial treasurer from the appropriation for the care of dependent children. In eight of the States, where the funds are provided entirely by the county, special taxes are levied to create funds for the purpose. In Colorado this tax may not exceed one-eighth of a mill on the dollar of taxable property; in Florida, one-half of a mill; in Illinois, 1 mill on the dollar in counties of 300,000 or less population and four-tenths of a mill in counties over 300,000; in Maryland, one-tenth of a mill; in Nebraska, three-tenths of a mill; in Ohio, one-fifth of a mill; in South Dakota, one-sixth of a

mill; in Tennessee (in counties covered by 1919 law), 2 mills on the dollar. In the other States the allowances are paid from the general funds of the county, except that in Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Utah a definite limit is placed on the amount to be appropriated by the county authorities.

Penalty for fraud.—In more than half the States penalties are provided for procuring or attempting to procure an allowance fraudulently. In a few States it is made a misdemeanor subject to the usual penalties; in a number of other States a specific fine is mentioned, varying from \$5 to \$500, or imprisonment from one month to a year, or both fine and imprisonment.

TREND OF THE LEGISLATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

It is apparent from the wide variations in these laws and the frequent changes which have been made in them that they are still in the experimental stage. The rapid growth of the movement in so brief a period of years is indicative of a widely held and deeply rooted conviction that home life and a mother's care are of such great value to the proper rearing of children that no child should be deprived of their benefits on account of poverty alone. But the method by which these are to be assured for all children has not yet been fully worked out. Some of the most ardent supporters of the "mothers' pension" laws do not regard them as an ultimate attainment but rather as an intermediate development which will in time, in large measure at least, give place to some more democratic scheme of social insurance.

Early discussions of the subject of "mothers' pensions" were largely concerned with the question as to whether public or private agencies could best do the work of aiding the mother with dependent children. At the present time, so rapidly has general opinion crystallized in favor of public provision by the adoption of laws in over three-fourths of the States, interest is almost entirely centered in problems of administration. Two of the problems which are particularly pressing are the inequality of the operation of the laws, not only between States but within the boundaries of the same State, and the inadequacy of the machinery for supervision and investigation. A distinct tendency may be noted in the laws in the direction of State supervision, and with this a measure of State aid, in order to secure uniformity in standards of administration. In about a fourth of the States some form of State supervision or control is now provided, though in a few of these it is still only perfunctory. Efforts to secure amendments providing State supervision were made by Illinois and Ohio in 1919 but did not meet with success.

In general it may be said that the newer laws and more recent amendments, with a few exceptions, are in the direction of making

more liberal allowances and of raising the age limits of the children who may be aided, to keep pace with advances made in child-labor and compulsory-education laws. But in many of the States the grants are still utterly inadequate to maintain a decent standard of family life, particularly in view of the greatly increased cost of living. Perhaps no problem connected with the mothers' aid laws is more pressing at present than that of providing more adequate grants—if the end sought by the laws is to be attained. In some of the States the difficulty lies not so much with the legal limit as with the local appropriations and with the administration. The grants actually made in the majority of the States fall far below the amounts possible under the laws, as will be seen in the reports noted in the bibliography appended. In a few of the States, efforts to provide increased appropriations by increasing the tax levy or to provide by law for a special tax have been successful.

MOVEMENT IN CANADA.

The first legislative step for mothers' pensions in Canada was taken in 1916, when the Manitoba Legislature passed the mothers' allowances act (the term which seems to be most favored in Canada). Saskatchewan followed suit in 1917 and Alberta in 1919. Similar legislation is under consideration in British Columbia, Nova Scotia, and Ontario. Resolutions favoring mothers' pensions in all the provinces have been passed by the Trades and Labor Congress, by the Social Service Council of Canada, and by various provincial social welfare organizations.

In all three Provinces the aid is granted by the provincial authority, which in Manitoba is a special commission; in Alberta and Saskatchewan, the superintendent of neglected and dependent children. The allowances are paid from the funds of the Province, which then makes a levy on the municipalities for part of the cost. The maximum amount of aid is fixed by law at \$3 per week for each child in Saskatchewan, but in Alberta and Manitoba the amount given is left to be determined by the family's needs. The greater flexibility of the general provision to meet advancing cost of living is shown by the grants made by the Manitoba commission in May 1919, when the average city allowance paid per family was \$61 a month and the average country allowance \$49.16 a month,¹ averages which much exceed the amounts paid in communities of the same size and general conditions in the United States.

² THE DANISH AND NEW ZEALAND WIDOWS' PENSION LAWS.

The laws of both Denmark and New Zealand, while having the same general purpose as the laws of the various American States, illustrate somewhat different methods of dealing with the problem.

¹ Labour Gazette (Canada), June, 1919, p. 715.

Under the Danish law, which became effective January 1, 1914, every widow who is the mother of a child or children under 14, whose property and income is less than a certain amount, proportionate to the size of her family, is entitled to a public grant toward the support of such children. The amount of the allowance is graduated by the age of the children, the highest rate being paid for children under 2 years of age. In exceptional circumstances, the aid may be extended until the child is 18 years old. Certain requirements are made as to the fitness of the mother and the home conditions. The aid is expressly stated to be nonpauperizing and its continuance is made conditional upon the mother's keeping off the poor relief. Half the expense of the aid is borne by the State, the remainder by the commune in which the widow has permanent residence. To meet the high cost of living the grants were increased, by an amendment adopted March 4, 1918, by the addition of 50 per cent of the former amount, effective during the calendar years 1918 and 1919.¹ Under the amendment of 1918, also, the aid may now be continued after the mother's death to the guardian of the child and may be given for the support of children of widows who were not receiving aid at the time of death but who were eligible for it. This provision is extended also to the children of widowers who at the time of their death met the same conditions.

The New Zealand law, which went into operation January 1, 1912, provides a pension for any widow of good moral character with dependent children under 14 years of age. (Extended in 1912 to include also wives of inmates of insane hospitals.) The law, while general in terms, is made to apply only to those who need assistance by providing for the deduction from the pension of £1 for every pound by which the widow's income exceeds a certain amount. The aim, as in the Danish law, is to prevent destitution instead of making this condition a requirement for the granting of assistance. In 1913 the administration of old-age, widows', and military pensions was brought under one department, and a law consolidating all existing pension legislation, together with amendments, was adopted as the pensions' act 1913. As in the case of other pensions, applications are made to the registrars of pensions and are granted or refused upon hearing before a magistrate. Each grant is for a period of 12 months, at the end of which time the circumstances of the pensioner are again reviewed. The whole expense of the pensions is borne by the state and payments are made monthly through the post office. Upon the death of the widow, application may be made for continuance of the pension to the guardian of the children.

¹ Met in earlier years of the war by cost of living bonuses from the communal authorities.

As in Denmark, special provision was made to meet the increased cost of living in the finance act 1917, which doubled the amount of the pensions granted for each child, to be in effect during the war and 12 months afterwards. In the old-age section of the pensions act an additional pension is granted to an old-age pensioner who has children under 14 years of age dependent upon him or her for support. The national provident fund of New Zealand, passed in 1910, a year before the widows' pension act, also makes special provision for the support of dependent children by providing for the payment, on the death of a contributor, of a weekly allowance to the widow so long as any child is under 14 years of age, due after contributing for five years.

LAWS RELATING TO "MOTHERS' PENSIONS" IN THE UNITED STATES.

ALASKA.

[Laws 1917, ch. 16]

AN ACT to amend chapter 32 of Alaska session laws for the year 1913, entitled "An act to establish juvenile courts, to provide for the care of dependent children, to create children's guardians in Alaska, and for other purposes."

Sec. 6. That the said board of children's guardians shall be the legal guardians of all children committed by the juvenile courts as hereinbefore provided, and shall have full power to board them in private families, or in institutions willing to receive them; to bind them out or apprentice them; or to give them in adoption to foster parents.

Whenever a white child is brought before a juvenile court and it appears upon the examination that the mother thereof is a widow, or that her husband is either divorced, an inmate of some penitentiary or insane asylum, or crippled to such an extent as to be unable to work for a living, and it further appears that the mother has no other means of supporting the child except by her earnings and is unable to properly support such child, and that she is a fit and proper person to have the custody of such child, the judge of said court shall report the facts of the case to the board of children's guardians, who shall proceed to further examine into the matter, and shall have the power and authority to award to the mother of such child a monthly allowance of not more than fifteen dollars (\$15) for a single child and ten dollars (\$10) additional for each additional child, which shall be paid by the treasurer of Alaska out of the funds appropriated for the care of dependent children on warrants drawn by the board of children's guardians and approved by the governor.

The allowance herein provided shall not continue for more than one year, unless the same is renewed after reexamination into the circumstances of the beneficiaries by the judge of the juvenile court in conjunction with the board of children's guardians.

Approved April 30, 1917.

The juvenile court act of 1913, of which this is an amendment, provides for the creation in each of the three judicial divisions of Alaska of a board to be known as the board of children's guardians, composed of the judge of the district court and United States marshal of the division and one woman citizen, to be appointed by the governor and to serve without compensation. (Laws 1913, chap. 32 §5) Section 2 of the act, as amended 1917, gives the court jurisdiction of children under 17 years.

ARIZONA.

[Laws 1917, ch. 70¹]

AN ACT To provide for the establishment of local boards of child welfare empowered to grant relief to children of widowed mothers.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona:

SECTION 1. County boards of child welfare.—Provision is hereby made for the appointment of local boards of child welfare, which, subject to the provisions of this act and through the vote of public moneys by local authorities for such purpose, shall be empowered to grant allowances to widowed mothers with one or more children under the age of sixteen years in order that such children may be suitably cared for in their own homes by such mothers: *Provided always*, That such allowances shall be made only when the mothers are suitable persons mentally and morally to bring up their children properly and require aid to enable them to do so.

SEC. 2. Appointment.—Within sixty days after the passage of this act the judge of the superior court of each county shall appoint a board of child welfare for such county, and the clerk of the board of supervisors shall be secretary ex officio of such board.

SEC. 3. Membership.—Where the appointment of the board of child welfare is to be made by the judge of the superior court as herein provided, such judge of the superior court shall appoint a board of child welfare composed of seven members, with the county superintendent of the poor of the county or other officer exercising the duties of county superintendent of the poor, a member ex officio of such board. The said judge of the superior court shall also appoint as members of such board, a representative each of the public schools, and the public health authorities and of the juvenile court, or in case there be no juvenile court, of the superior court, in such county. He shall also appoint three additional members of said local board of child welfare, two at least of whom shall be women. The judge of the superior court shall appoint the members of the said board of child welfare, with the exception of the county superintendent of the poor or other officer exercising like powers in the county who shall continue to serve during his entire term of office, for definite terms of six years each: *Provided, however*, That the places occupied by the representatives of the public school and the public health authorities as well as the representatives of the juvenile court or the superior court, shall become vacant upon their retirement from such public school, public health or court work, whereupon the vacancy so created shall be filled

¹ The initiated old-age and mothers' pension act adopted in 1914 was declared unconstitutional by the Arizona Supreme Court in 1916. (State board of control v. Buckstege, 158 Pacific Reporter, 837.) The law which was loosely drafted made the pension system hinge on the abolishment of all almshouses. The court in its decision touched upon mothers' pensions only to the extent of stating that it could not sustain an act requiring the support by pensions of mothers of dependent children regardless of their financial condition.

for the balance of the term by some other representative of such authorities: *And further provided*, That the judge of the superior court shall appoint the original members of the board of child welfare, except the county superintendent of the poor or other officer exercising like powers in the county, for one, two, three, four, five, and six years, respectively, and shall thereafter when their terms expire appoint them or their successors for terms of six years each. In the event of a vacancy occurring before the expiration of a term of a member, the appointment to fill such vacancy shall be for the balance of the term.

SEC. 4. *Expenses*.—The members of the board of child welfare, as herein provided, shall receive no compensation for their services as members of such board, but shall be allowed the necessary expenses incurred by them in the discharge of their official duties.

SEC. 5. *Allowance to widowed mothers—Conditions*.—The said boards of child welfare shall in their discretion have authority and be empowered to grant an allowance to any dependent widow resident in the county wherein she applies for an allowance, provided such allowance be approved by the board of supervisors of said county, who is of good habits and character, and is at the time of such application for an allowance the mother of one or more children under the age of sixteen years, living with and dependent upon her, provided such widow is a citizen of the United States and has been a resident of the county where the application for an allowance is made for a period of one year immediately preceding such application, and whose husband was a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the State of Arizona at the time of his death, such allowance may by a majority vote of all its members, duly entered upon the minutes of any regular or special meeting of such board, be granted, directly by the said board of child welfare, subject to the approval of the board of supervisors of the county, through its duly appointed visitors, agents, or other representatives. Before aiding any mother to care for her children at home, the board of child welfare shall determine that the mother is a suitable person to bring up her own children and that aid is necessary to enable her to do so.

SEC. 6. *Amount of allowance—Application*.—The allowance made to such widowed mother shall not exceed \$20 per month when such mother has but one child under the age of sixteen years, and if she has more than one child under the age of sixteen, the allowance shall not exceed \$15 per month additional for the second child, and \$10 per month additional for each such other child. *It is further provided*, That in no event shall the allowance granted to any one mother and her children exceed the sum of \$60 per month. The allowance granted by the said board shall be paid out of any moneys appropriated by the local authorities empowered by law to appropriate moneys for such purposes, or as provided by law for meeting prospective deficiencies in the expenses of any county. Applications for allowances may be made directly to any member of the board, or through the public school which the children of the applicants for allowances are attending. A full and complete record shall be kept in every case coming either directly or indirectly within the jurisdiction of the said department.

SEC. 7. *Duties of boards of child welfare*.—Each of said boards of child welfare shall:

1. Meet and organize within ten days after appointment, and fix the dates for its meetings, which shall be held at least monthly.
2. Elect a chairman who shall hold office subject to the pleasure of the board.
3. Establish an office.

4. Establish rules and regulations for the conduct of its business, which rules shall provide for the careful investigation of all applicants for allowances and the adequate supervision of all persons in receipt of allowances. Such rules shall further provide that no grant of an allowance shall be made by the board for a longer period than six months without renewal by the said board and that reports shall be filed at least quarterly by the agents, visitors, or representatives of the board with respect to the families in receipt of allowances granted by the said board.

5. Report annually in detail, to the board of supervisors, the result of their transactions for the preceding fiscal year, with such conclusions and recommendations as may be deemed wise and expedient.

6. Submit annually to the proper fiscal authorities an estimate of funds required to carry out the purposes and intent of this act.

SEC. 8. *County supervisors to provide funds.*—The boards of supervisors of the several counties affected by this act shall appropriate in each year such sum or sums as, in their judgment, may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act. In the case of the counties affected by this act all the expenses for administration and relief shall be paid by the respective county.

SEC. 9. *When act takes effect.*—This act shall take effect October first, nineteen hundred seventeen.

Approved March 19, 1917.

ARKANSAS.

[Laws 1917, ch. 326.]

AN ACT To provide partial support for needy mothers of children under fifteen years of age, dependent upon such mothers.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas: SECTION 1. *Jurisdiction.*—That the juvenile court, or where there is no juvenile court, the county court in the several counties in the State, shall have original jurisdiction in all cases coming within the terms of this act.

SEC. 2. *Application for relief.*—A woman whose husband is dead, permanently deserted, or incapacitated for work by reason of physical or mental infirmities, or whose husband is a prisoner, confined in the Arkansas Penitentiary, may file an application for relief under this act: *Provided*, Such woman is a citizen of the United States of America and has resided for one year previously in the county where such application is made and is the mother of a child or children.

SEC. 3. *Investigation and report.*—Whenever an application for relief is filed, the home of the applicant shall be visited by an officer of the court having jurisdiction of the matter, and the facts set forth in such application shall be investigated by such officer, under the direction of the court, and a report and recommendation of the approval or disapproval of such application shall be made in writing by such officer to the court without any unnecessary delay.

SEC. 4. *Petition—Hearing.*—After the investigation of such application for relief by an officer of the court and the filing of the report and recommendation thereon of such officer, such officer of court, or any reputable and responsible person who has a residence in the county, may file with the clerk of the court having jurisdiction of the matter a petition in writing, duly verified by affidavit, setting forth such facts as are necessary under this act to give the court jurisdiction of the parties and of the subject matter, and setting forth such other facts, which when found by the court to be true shall be the basis upon which the order of relief is entered: *Provided*, After hearing the petition and the proof in each case it shall be in the sound discretion of the court in granting the petition. It shall be sufficient that the affidavit is upon knowledge, information, and belief. A separate petition shall be filed for each child.

SEC. 5. *Amount of allowance.*—The allowance to each woman shall not exceed ten dollars per month when such mother has but one child under the age of fifteen; if she has more than one child under the age of fifteen, it shall not exceed the sum of ten dollars a month for the first child and five dollars per month for each of the other children under fifteen years of age.

SEC. 6. *Conditions of allowance.*—Such allowance shall be made by the county or juvenile court only upon the following conditions: The child or children, for whose benefit the allowance is made, must be living with the mother of such child or children; 2, the allowance shall be made only when, in the absence of such allowance, the mother would be required to work regularly away from home and children, and when, by means of such allowance, she will be able to remain at home with her children; 3, the mother must, in the judgment of the court, be a proper person, physically, morally, and mentally, for the bringing up of her children; 4, such allowance shall be, in the judgment of the court, necessary to save the child or children from neglect.

SEC. 7. *To whom law does not apply.*—The provisions of this act shall not apply to any child having property of its own sufficient for its support.

SEC. 8. *Allowance paid out of county funds.*—When the county or juvenile court shall determine that an allowance under this act shall be made, the court shall make an order to that effect, which order, among other things, shall set out in full the name of the mother, her place of residence, the name and residence of each of the children and the amount allowed for each child, the allowance to be paid out of the general revenue fund of the county. Said allowance to be paid monthly or quarterly as the court may deem best.

SEC. 9. *When allowance shall cease.*—When any child shall reach the age of fifteen years, any allowance made to the mother of such child for the benefit of such child, shall cease. The court may, in its discretion, at any time before the child reaches the age of fifteen years, discontinue or modify the allowance to any mother for any child. If such husband shall have been confined in the penitentiary, such allowance shall cease upon his discharge or parole, and whenever any woman on whose account any allowance shall have been made under the provisions of this act, shall marry, such allowance shall cease.

SEC. 10. *Appointment of probation officers.*—The court having jurisdiction in proceedings coming within the provisions of this act, shall have the power to appoint one or more qualified persons of good character, who shall serve and be known as probation officers, during the pleasure of the court and who may be paid a suitable compensation by the county for their services, as provided for in the juvenile court law of this State.

SEC. 11. *Duty of probation officers.*—It shall be the duty of such officer to investigate all applications for relief and make a written report of such investigation with their recommendations. After granting of relief to any mother for the support of her children, it shall be the further duty of such officers to visit and supervise, under the direction of the court, the families to which such relief has been granted and to advise with the court and to perform such other duties as the court may direct, in order to maintain the integrity of the family and guard the welfare of the children.

SEC. 12. *Penalty for fraud—Counties exempt.*—Any person procuring or attempting to procure any allowance for a person not entitled thereto shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than thirty days nor more than a year, or by both such fine and imprisonment: *Provided*, The following counties be exempted from the provisions of the bill: Lincoln, Izard, Nevada, Mississippi, Randolph, Hempstead, Clay, Boone, Perry, Drew, Sharp, Bradley, LaFayette, Baxter, Cleveland, Columbia, Dallas, Jefferson, Carroll, Washington, Howard, Logan, Lee, Monroe, Fulton, Hot Spring, Miller, Stone, Independence, St. Francis, Crittenden, White, Union, Desha, and Arkansas.

SEC. 13. *Repeal.*—All laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed, and this act being necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, and safety, shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 24, 1917.

CALIFORNIA.

[Constitution, Article IV.]

SEC. 22. The legislature shall have the power to grant aid to the institutions conducted for the support and maintenance of minor orphans, or half orphans, or abandoned children * * * such aid to be granted by a uniform rule, * * * *Provided, further,* That whenever any county, or city and county, or city, or town, shall provide for the support of minor orphans, or half orphans, or abandoned children, * * * such county, city and county, city, or town shall be entitled to receive the same pro rata appropriations as may be granted to such institutions under church or other control. An accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of public moneys shall be attached to and published with the laws at every regular session of the legislature. * * *

For many years under this provision the State had been paying institutions for the care of orphans and half orphans and abandoned children. Such payments are authorized also to any city, town, or county provided for such dependents.

[Laws 1913, chap. 323,¹ as amended by Laws 1917, chap. 472;² Laws 1919, chap. 292.³]

SEC. 2283. *Appropriation for care of dependent children—Aid to mothers.*— There is hereby appropriated out of any money in the State treasury not

¹ Prior to the passage of this act, aid had been given mothers for the support of dependent minor children in their own homes by the juvenile courts of Los Angeles and San Francisco Counties and to a small extent elsewhere under a liberal interpretation of section 21 of the juvenile court act of 1909, amended 1911, which provides that:

"Any order providing for the custody of a dependent or delinquent person may provide that the expense of maintaining such person shall be paid by the parent or parents or guardian of such person, and in such case shall state the amount to be so paid. * * * If it be found, however, that the parent or parents or guardian of a dependent or delinquent person is unable to pay the whole expense of maintaining such person, the court may, in the order providing for the custody of such person, direct such additional amount as may be necessary to support such person to be paid from the county treasury of the county for the support of such person, the amount so ordered to be paid from the treasury of said county not to exceed, in case of any one person, the sum of eleven dollars [increased to \$20 by Laws 1919, chap. 293] per month: *Provided, further,* That no order for the payment of all or part of the expense of support and maintenance of a dependent or delinquent person from the county treasury shall be effective for more than six months, unless a new order is secured at the expiration of that period. The court may thereafter set aside, change or modify any order herein provided for." [Laws 1911, p. 671.]

As the new law was limited to the children of widows, a number of children have continued to be cared for in their own homes by the juvenile court under this provision, through the medium of the child-placing agencies which, while accepting commitment and responsibility for the children, left them in their own homes.

² Amendment of 1917 changed the age limit of children who might be aided from 14 to 15 years; reduced the residential requirement from three to two years; and added a chief children's agent to the staff of the State board of control.

³ Amendment of 1919 increased the amount of State aid for half-orphans from \$75 to \$120 a year, and for orphans and abandoned children from \$100 to \$120 a year; removed the limitation on the number of children's agents to be appointed by the State board of control; and authorized the board to inquire into the management by any county, city and county, city or town, of aid to orphans, half-orphans, or abandoned children.

otherwise appropriated, to each and every institution in this State conducted for the support and maintenance of needy minor orphans, half orphans, or abandoned children, and to each and every county, city and county, city, or town maintaining such orphans, half orphans, or abandoned children, or any or all of such classes of persons, aid not in excess of the sum of one hundred twenty dollars per annum for each such orphan, half orphan, or abandoned child supported and maintained in such institution or by such county, city and county, city, or town; but each abandoned child maintained by an institution must have been an inmate thereof for one year prior to such institution receiving aid therefor, as provided in this chapter: *Provided, however,* That upon receiving such aid such institution shall also be entitled to reimbursement from the State for said year in a sum not in excess of one hundred twenty dollars per annum for each such abandoned child where proof of abandonment sufficient to demonstrate the genuineness of the claim is presented to the State board of control: *Provided further,* That, in addition to the amount paid by the State for each half orphan maintained at home by its mother, the county, city and county, city, or town may pay for the support of such half orphan an amount equal to the sum paid by the State: *And provided further,* That in any case where any such half orphan is denied aid by the county, upon a petition setting forth the facts in full as to the necessity of aid, verified by five reputable citizens of the county, city and county, city, or town, the mother of such child shall have the right of appeal direct to the State board of control for aid for her child, and should her appeal be sustained by said board, payment must be made for the child as above provided.

Sec. 2285. *Books to be kept by institutions, cities, and counties.*—Every institution, county, city and county, city, or town entitled to aid under this chapter must keep the following records, which at all times must be open to the State board of control or to any person appointed by them to examine the same, or to any committee of the legislature, or to any clerk or officer thereof duly authorized to make such examination:

1. A record in which must be entered the date of admission, name, age, sex, and place of birth of each and every orphan, half orphan, and abandoned child, who is or may hereafter be received or admitted into such institution, or to county aid, and the date of discharge of any such child, when such discharge is made, the parentage, if known; the estate, if any, to which the child is heir, and the insurance, if any, on the father's or mother's life; so far as can be ascertained, the place where either parent or both died, the nativity of the parents, where married, the marriage certificate, where recorded, when they came to California, place of residence in California, and habits of sobriety.

2. A book entitled "Monthly accounts." In it must be entered on the debtor side all the moneys received from any and all sources segregated under the proper heads; on the credit side must be entered all disbursements made, specifying for what purposes made, and the amount entered in detail so disbursed, segregated under their proper heads.

3. A pay roll of the employees, and the amounts disbursed to each.

4. A book in which must be entered in detail the amounts paid for the specific support of every orphan, half orphan, or abandoned child and the date of such payments.

5. A transcript of the books and pay roll, verified under oath by the manager or person in charge of such institution entitled to or claiming State aid under

¹ Appropriation for the two years ending June 30, 1921: "For support of orphans, half orphans, and abandoned children, two million one hundred thirty thousand dollars. For salaries and support of children's department, and expenses of children's agents, forty-two thousand dollars." (Laws 1919, chap. 645, p. 17.)

this chapter, must when demanded by the State board of control, be made and forwarded to the said board at the time of presenting claim for State aid.

6. A list of all the inmates other than employees or orphans supported wholly or in part by any institution presenting a claim for State aid under this chapter must also be forwarded with such claim for aid.

SEC. 2286. *Supervision by board of control—Children's agents.*—The State board of control is authorized, in behalf of the State, at any time to inquire, either in person or by authorized agent, into the management of any such institution or into the management by any county, city and county, city, or town, of aid to orphans, half orphans, and abandoned children; and any institution or county, city and county, city, or town refusing, upon due demand, to permit such inquiry or to comply with regulations established by said board for the proper maintenance and care of children receiving State aid must not thereafter receive any aid under this chapter until it has complied with all requirements. To carry out the provision of this act, the State board of control may appoint a chief children's agent and such other agents as may be needed, who shall, under the rules of said board, visit the homes and the institutions in which are children to whom State aid is being given or for whom aid is being asked, to obtain such information as the board may need in carrying out the provisions of this chapter. Such chief agent shall receive necessary traveling expenses and a salary of two hundred and twenty-five dollars per month. Such other agents shall receive their necessary traveling expenses and a salary to be fixed by the board of control, which salary shall be paid in the same manner and at the same time as the salaries of other State officers. All expenses incurred in visiting said asylums and homes, when there are not other available funds, may be audited and allowed by the State board of control out of the appropriation for support of orphans, half orphans, and abandoned children. The board of control may also pay out of these funds the expense of transporting children for whom proper homes are offered outside the State: *Provided*, That the county from which the children are removed shall pay one-half of the total expense necessarily incurred by the State. In addition, an advisory committee of three persons serving without pay or expense to the State may be appointed by the board of control, to act in any county in conjunction with the children's agents.

SEC. 2287. *Regulations governing claims for State aid.*—Every claim for aid under this chapter must be presented to and audited and allowed by the State board of control. Such claim must contain:

1. The name and location of the institution making the claim, or the name of the county.
2. The name of the person or persons having charge or control of the institution or of the child.
3. The number of orphans, half orphans, or abandoned children therein, in the case of an institution.
4. The date of admission and age of each child.
5. The amount, if any, that the institution is receiving for the specific support of any orphan, half orphan, or abandoned child therein. Such claim, and the statements therein contained, must be verified by the person or persons, or some of them, in charge of such institution, or in the case of counties, by the county officers in charge of the distribution of aid, and the State board of control may, in its discretion, require the production of the books of such institution or county in support of such claim.

SEC. 2289: *Age of children—Residence.*—In order that the provisions of this chapter shall not be abused, it is hereby declared:

1. That no institution which has less than twenty inmates of either or all of the classes mentioned in section two thousand two hundred eighty-three, must be deemed an institution for the support and maintenance of minor orphans, half orphans, or abandoned children, within the intent and meaning of this chapter.

2. That no child over the age of fifteen years shall be deemed a minor orphan, half orphan, or abandoned child, within the intent and meaning of this chapter.

3. That no child for whose specific support there is paid to any such institution the sum of twenty dollars or more per month shall be deemed a minor orphan, half-orphan, or abandoned child within the intent and meaning of this chapter.

4. That no child maintained in an institution for whom a bona fide offer of a proper home has been made shall be considered eligible for further State aid: *It is further provided, however,* That no institution shall be required to surrender a child to any person of religious faith different from that of the child or the parents of the child.

That a child who has not resided in this State for a period of at least two years prior to the application for aid shall not be eligible to receive State aid unless such child is born in this State.

Approved May 26, 1913.

Amendments approved May 15, 1917, and May 16, 1919.

To carry out the provisions of the above act in the city and county of San Francisco a widows' pension bureau was opened in the city hall in September, 1913.¹ The following forms in use in that bureau show the procedure adopted for the granting of pensions.

[Forms Used by Widows' Pension Bureau, San Francisco.]

APPLICATION CARD.

(All applications are made in person.)

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

WIDOW'S APPLICATION FOR AID.

SUPPORT OF HALF ORPHAN.

Date _____ Case No. _____

Name _____ Address _____

Maiden name _____ Telephone _____

Number of children for whom aid is asked _____ Where are they now _____

Names of children _____

Date and place of marriage _____

Date and place of death of father _____

Residence during last two years and citizenship _____

Evidence of need _____

¹ Miss Margaret C. Nesfield, director.

NOTIFICATION TO WIDOW OF VISIT BY OFFICE REPRESENTATIVE.
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

WIDOWS' PENSION BUREAU,
Room 462, City Hall,
Telephone Park 8500, Local 403.

Refer to No. _____

DEAR MADAM: A representative from this office will call at your home on _____

It is imperative that you be at your home at this time.
In case of emergency, kindly telephone this office immediately so that consideration of your application may not be delayed.

Kindly have ready at this time the following evidence:

Marriage certificate.
Husband's death certificate from board of health [if his death occurred outside of San Francisco].

Insurance: Life insurance, insurance from fraternal organization, lodge, or labor union.

Bank books or other assets.

Receipted bills showing expenditure of insurance or other assets.

Property [tax receipts, mortgage evidence, if any].

Kindly also fill out following data concerning four references [not related] including landlord.

Name. Address. Telephone. Occupation.

Very sincerely, yours,

Director Widows' Pension Bureau.

[CASE RECORD.]

APPLICATION FOR SUPPORT OF HALF ORPHANS BY WIDOWED MOTHER.

No. _____ San Francisco, _____ 19____
Applicant's name _____ Maiden name _____
Address _____ Telephone _____ Name of landlord _____
How long at present address? _____ Address of landlord _____

II. All children under 15. (Family name.) (Given.)	Sex.	Place and date of birth.	School and grade.	Health.
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				

III. Children over 15. (Family name.) (Given.)	Age.	Occupation.	Monthly wage.	Address.	Married and number of children.
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					

Father's name _____ When born _____ Where _____ Length of illness _____
Died, when _____ Where _____ Cause of death _____
Arrived Calif. _____ Co. _____
Last employer _____ Occupation _____ Monthly wage _____
Address at time _____

COST OF FUNERAL.

Fraternal order _____ Undertaker, \$ _____ Grave, \$ _____ Services, \$ _____
By whom paid _____
Cost of illness, \$ _____ By whom paid _____

Mother's name..... When born..... Where..... Present health.....
 (Family.) (Maiden.) (Given.)
 Employer..... Occupation..... Monthly wage.....
 Arrived Calif..... Co.....
 Address at time..... Fraternal order.....
 Place and date of marriage..... Where recorded.....
 Religion..... Habits sobriety.....

Property, location..... Assessed value, \$..... Taxes, \$.....
 Income, \$..... Mortgaged, amount, \$..... To whom..... Monthly payment, \$.....
 Insurance—How much received, \$..... On hand, \$.....
 How much do you carry now? \$..... In whose behalf?..... Company.....
 Do children carry insurance?..... Company..... How much, \$.....
 Money in bank or other assets.....

APPLICATION FOR SUPPORT OF HALF ORPHANS BY WIDOWED MOTHER.

DEBTS: Amount, \$..... To whom.....
 What for.....
 House owned or rented?..... Assessed value, \$..... Rental, \$.....
 No. of rooms..... Sun..... Plumbing.....
 Upkeep.....
 Others in home.....
 What do they pay.....
 Has aid been given before?..... By whom?.....
 Widow's relatives [check any that can assist]:

Name.	How related.	Address.	Occupation.
.....
.....

Husband's relatives:

Name.	How related.	Address.	Occupation.
.....
.....

Three references [not relatives]:

Name.	Address.	Occupation.
.....
.....

FINANCIAL STATEMENT:

Number in family..... Approximate need, \$..... Net income, \$.....
 PENSION RECOMMENDED: State, \$..... County, \$..... Total, \$.....
 INCOME WITH PENSION: \$.....

[REFERENCE LETTER.]

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

WIDOWS' PENSION BUREAU,
Room 462, City Hall.

Dear _____
Mrs. _____ has given your name as reference in her application for aid under the widows' pension act. Will you kindly call at this office on _____? If it should be impossible for you to come at this time, would you kindly telephone Park 8500, Local 403, in order that some time convenient to you may be arranged for?
Very sincerely, yours,

Assistant Director Widows' Pension Bureau.

WORKING STATEMENT.

(Sent to employer of widow or of older children.)

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO,
Date.....

To WIDOWS' PENSION BUREAU,
Room 462, City Hall, San Francisco:

This is to certify that _____ has been in our employ from _____ to _____
The following is statement of employee's earnings for the last six months:

Week 1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
Jan.....					July.....					
Feb.....					Aug.....					
Mar.....					Sept.....					
Apr.....					Oct.....					
May.....					Nov.....					
June.....					Dec.....					

(Signed).....(Firm)

By.....

CARD TO WIDOW TO CALL AT OFFICE.

(Applicant fills out and swears to original State application and brings reference to swear to residence.)

Telephone: Market 1176.

ROOM 462, CITY HALL.
San Francisco, Cal.

DEAR MADAM: Kindly call at this office on _____ and bring with you a registered voter who can swear to your residence in this State for two years and in the city and county for one year.

Very sincerely, yours,

NOTIFICATION OF PENSION GRANT.

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

WIDOWS' PENSION BUREAU,
Room 462, City Hall.

DEAR MADAM: You are hereby notified that under the provisions of the Widows' Pension Act the amount of \$_____ per month has been granted to you to be used toward the proper maintenance and support of your children. This amount is subject at all times to changes that may be deemed necessary by this office, and is payable at the end of each month.

The _____ has been authorized to collect said \$_____ each month from the office of the Auditor of the City and County of San Francisco, and to pay this amount to you, said payments to commence with the first day of _____, 19____, payable at the end of each month by check.

Yours, sincerely,

Director Widows' Pension Bureau.

LAWS RELATING TO MOTHERS' PENSIONS.

CURRENT REPORT SHEET.

WIDOWS' PENSION BUREAU.

(Reports of visits to widow's home and of widow's recommitment statement made in December of each year.)
Case No.-----

Name----- Address-----

(At each visit note housing, health, school report, occupations, gross and net incomes, financial statements, including number in family, approximate need, total net income and recommendation concerning pension.)

NOTIFICATION OF CHANGE IN PENSION GRANT OR OF CANCELLATION OF PENSION.

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

WIDOWS' PENSION BUREAU,
Room 462, City Hall,
Telephone Park, 8500, Local 403.

Refer to No.-----

You are hereby notified that in accordance with the rulings of the State Board of Control and the Widows' Pension Bureau of San Francisco, your pension will be reduced to \$-----, canceled beginning----- because of-----

Very sincerely yours,

Director Widows' Pension Bureau.

CLINIC CARDS.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Second and Parnassus Avenues.

(Take Hayes Street car No. 6 on Market Street and get off at Second Avenue.)

Referred to-----Clinic

Especially referred to-----

To report (date)-----

Remarks-----

STANFORD UNIVERSITY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Sacramento and Webster Streets.

(Use Fillmore, Sacramento or California cars.)

Referred to-----Clinic

Especially referred to-----

To report (date)-----

Remarks-----

CERTIFICATES REQUIRED BY STATE.

[Evidence of marriage.]

WIDOWS' PENSION BUREAU
Room 345, City Hall.

To the State Board of Control, Sacramento, Calif.

GENTLEMEN: This is to certify that-----has presented to this office conclusive evidence of her marriage to-----which took place at-----on the-----day of-----, 19--

Director Widows' Pension Bureau.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this-----day of-----, 19--

LAWS RELATING TO MOTHERS' PENSIONS.

[Evidence of death.]

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH,
Central Office.

This is to certify that there is now on file with this department, record showing that _____ husband of _____ died on the _____ day of _____, 19____, the cause of death being recorded as _____

Dated this _____ day of _____, 19____.
City and county of San Francisco, Calif.

[Evidence of residence.]

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

WIDOWS' PENSION BUREAU,
Room 345, City Hall.

To the State Board of Control, Sacramento, Calif.

GENTLEMEN: This is to certify that I _____ a registered voter living at _____ in the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, have known _____ living at _____ for _____ years and can testify that she has been a resident of the city and county of San Francisco for over one year and of the State of California for over three years.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 19____.

[Evidence of citizenship.]

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTIONS,
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO,
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Office of
REGISTRAR OF VOTERS.

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION.

Name _____ No. _____
Residence _____ Precinct _____
Occupation _____ Height _____ Feet _____ Inches
Assembly District _____

Nativity _____ Became citizen by {
a. Decree of court. d. Father's naturalization.
b. Marriage to a citizen. e. Citizenship of father.
c. Naturalization of husband. f. Act of Congress.
g. Treaty.

(when) _____ (where) _____
Father's } Name _____
Husband's }
Can _____ read Constitution; can _____ mark ballot; can _____ write name. Physical disability—none.
Date of Registration _____

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } ss.
City and County of San Francisco. }

I, J. H. ZEMANSKY, registrar of voters of the city and county of San Francisco, hereby certify the foregoing to be a full, true, and correct transcript of entries on the register of said county for the precinct and assembly district above indicated.

Witness my hand and seal this _____ day of _____, 19____.

J. H. ZEMANSKY, Registrar of Voters.
By _____ Deputy.

APPLICATION FOR STATE ORPHAN AID

Board of Control No. X
New Transfer

I. County.	Address of parent.	Whole orphan Half orphan Foundling Abandoned. } Indicate classification with X
	Name and address of guardian.	

II. All children under 15.	Sex,	Place and date of birth.	Name school and Grade.	Health.	Weight.	Height.
(Family name) (Given)						
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						
6.						

III. Children over 15.	Age.	Occupation.	Monthly wage.	Address.	Married and number of children.
(Family name.) (Given.)					
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					

IV. Father's name. (Family name.) (Given.) Arrived Calif. Co. Fraternal order.	When born Died when Occupation Cost last illness Cost funeral	Where Where Monthly wage By whom paid By whom paid	Present health Cause of death Length of illness
--	---	--	---

V. Mother's name. (Family.) (Maiden.) (Given.) Arrived Calif. Co. Fraternal order.	When born Died when Occupation (present) .. Cost last illness Cost funeral	Where Where Monthly wage By whom paid By whom paid	Present health Cause of death Occupation before marriage. Wage
--	--	--	---

VIa. Place and date of marriage Where recorded

b. Religion Habits sobriety

VII. Property—Location Assessed value \$ Taxes \$
Income \$ Mortgaged—Amount \$ To whom?
Monthly payment Rental

VIII. Insurance—How much received \$ On hand \$
How much do you carry now \$ In whose behalf? Company
Do children carry insurance? Name of bank How much?

IX. Money in bank Name of bank
Debts—Amount \$ To whom? What for?

Xa. Others in home What do they pay?

b. Other income \$ From what source?

XI. What is your relationship to child Occupation Income

(If other than parent.)

XII. Address of child if not with you

XIII. Has aid been given before? By whom?

XIV. Relatives (put mark next to any one of those that could assist):
Name. How related. Address. Occupation.

Teacher's name Address

XV. Three references (not relatives):
Name. Address. Occupation.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } ss.
County of
I herewith make application for State aid to the amount of \$ and for county aid to the amount of \$ and solemnly swear or affirm that there is need for same, and that the answers written after the questions above set forth are true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information and belief.

Applicant.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of 19.....
Deputy Clerk. Clerk.

[Reverse side.]

Income.		Outgo.	
State aid		Rent	
County aid		Payment on property	
Wage parent		Taxes	
Wage children		Fuel for heat	
Contribution, relatives		Light	
Property		Groceries	
Compensation		Vegetables	
Insurance		Meat	
Fraternal orders		Milk	
Other sources		Clothes	
		Shoes	
		Car fare	
		Insurance on children	
		Insurance on parent	
		Insurance on home	
		Medicine	
		Amusement	
		Sundries	
Total		Total	

Pending No. Transfer....
 Board of Control No. New....
 County number

Monthly amount asked for family, State
 \$..... Co.....
 Date 1st payment aid, State.....
 County.....
 Whole Half Foundling Abandoned
 County.....

Application of—

Children.	Amount for child per month.	Fifteenth birthday.	Out.
1.....			
2.....			
3.....			
4.....			
5.....			
6.....			
7.....			
8.....			

When State aid is increased what amount do you recom-
 mend?

.....
 Name of Agent.

.....
 Recommendation.

Aid to begin..... to.....
 State \$..... County \$.....

.....
 Chief Children's Agent.

Reserve this space for Board of Control.

COUNTY REPORT.

Health.

Moral standard.

Housing.

Relatives consulted and their advice and ability to assist.

References consulted and their recommendations.

Have you visited in home, and your recommendations?

1. This application may be used for more than one child of one family but not for children of different families.

2. Only parent, guardian, or officer knowing the facts should sign this application.

3. Send two copies of this application to Board of Control, Sacramento. One will be returned with action of board noted.

4. Fill out front of application to space reserved for Board of Control. Amt. is amount per child per month. Age limit is fifteenth birthday.

Renewal application for State orphan aid for period beginning.....					1
(Filled out and sworn to in July of each year by widow.)					2
Board of Control No.		County No.			
1. County.	Address of parent			Whole orphan..... Half orphan..... Foundling..... Abandoned.....	3
	Name and address of guardian				4
2. All children under 15. (Family name.) (Given.)	Age.	School and grade.	Health.	Teeth—Mark good or bad (Make cross if under treatment).	5
	a.				6
	b.				7
	c.				8
	d.				9
	e.				10
	f.				11
3. Children over 15. (Family name.) (Given.)	Occupation.	Monthly wage.	Address.	Married and number children.	12
	a.				13
	b.				14
	c.				15
	d.				16
	e.				17
4. Father's name. (Family.) (Given.)	Health.....	Sobriety.....	Occupation.....		18
	Wage.....	Name last employer.....			19
5. Mother's name. (Family.) (Maiden.) (Given.)	Health.....	Sobriety.....	Occupation.....		20
	Wage.....	Name last employer.....			21
6. Property—Location..... Assessed value \$..... Taxes \$..... Ins. \$..... Income \$..... Mortgaged—Amt. \$..... To whom?..... Mo. payment \$..... If not owned, state rental..... Name of landlord.....					
7. Life insurance—How much on hand \$..... How much do you carry \$..... Do children carry insurance?..... Company..... How much \$.....					
8. Money in bank..... Name of bank..... What for?..... Debts \$..... To whom?.....					
9. What other income do you have? \$.....					
10. What is your relation to the child?.....					
11. What change in circumstances has there been since last application?.....					
12. What will State pay per month for each child? \$..... County \$..... Others \$..... Who are they?.....					
13. Relatives (cross next to any who could assist)—					
Name.		How related.	Address.	Occupation.	
.....					
.....					
.....					
14. Names of three friends—					
		Address.	Occupation.		
.....					
.....					
.....					
15. How long will need continue?.....					
16. How often have you visited child since last application was made?..... Date of last visit.....					
17. How often have you had child out of institution?..... When last?.....					

LAWS RELATING TO MOTHERS' PENSIONS.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
 County of..... } ss.

I hereby make renewal application for State aid to the amount of \$_____ and solemnly swear (or affirm) that there is need for same, and that the answers written after the questions above set forth are true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

 Applicant.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this-----day of----- 19__

 Clerk or Auditor.

[Reverse side.]

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Income.	•	Outgo.
State aid.....		Rent.....
County aid.....		Payment on property.....
Wage parent.....		Taxes.....
Wage children.....		Fuel for heat.....
Contribution from relatives.....		Light.....
Property.....		Groceries.....
Compensation.....		Vegetables.....
Insurance.....		Meat.....
Fraternal orders.....		Milk.....
Other sources.....		Clothes.....
		Shoes.....
		Car fare.....
		Insurance on children.....
		Insurance on parent.....
		Insurance on home.....
		Medicine.....
		Amusement.....
		Sundries.....
Total.....		Total.....

When State aid is increased what amount do you recommend?

COUNTY REPORT.

Health.

Housing.

Moral standard.

Relatives consulted and their advice and ability to assist.

References consulted and their recommendations.

Have you visited in home, and your recommendations?

(File two copies with Board of Control on July 1st of each year.)

LAWS RELATING TO MOTHERS' PENSIONS.

REPORT TO BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

WIDOWS' PENSION BUREAU.

San Francisco, California,191 .

To the Honorable, the BOARD OF SUPERVISORS :

In the matter of applications for aid under the widows' pension act, your approval of the following recommendations is respectfully requested :

Case No.	Name.	Address.	No. in family.	Children under 14.	Present income.	Pension recommended—			Income with pension.
						By State.	By county.	Total.	

Respectfully submitted,

.....
Widows' Pension Bureau.

Respectfully submitted,

.....
Finance Committee Board of Supervisors.

COLORADO.

[Laws 1913, pp. 694-696. Passed by popular vote, November 5, 1912.]

An Act To amend an act entitled "An act concerning dependent and neglected children, approved April 2, 1907."¹

Be it enacted by the people of the State of Colorado: SECTION 1. That section 7 of an act entitled "An act concerning dependent and neglected children, approved April 2, 1907," be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SECTION 7. Any dependent child committed to the State Home for Dependent and Neglected Children shall, as to its care and disposition by said home, be subject to any special order of the court making such commitment, provided such order be made at the time of such commitment. If the parent or parents of such dependent or neglected child are poor and unable to properly care for such child, but otherwise are proper guardians, and it is for the welfare of such child to remain at home, the court may enter an order finding such facts and fixing the amount of money necessary to enable the parent or parents to properly care for such child, and thereupon it shall be the duty of the board of county commissioners, and in those cities and counties operating under Article XX of the constitution it shall be the duty of the department and authority performing that part of the functions of a board of county commissioners, or vested with power for the relief of the poor, to pay such parent or parents, or, if it seems for the best interest of the child, to some other person designated by the court for that purpose, at such times as said order may designate, the amount so specified, or when so ordered by the court, its equivalent in supplies and assistance, for the care of such dependent or neglected child until the further order of the court. The juvenile court in counties of over 100,000 population, and the county court in all other counties, shall appoint proper persons for the purpose of investigation, visitation, the keeping of records and the making of reports in cases requiring relief under this act. The details as to the number of such investigators, their rights, duties and powers in addition to that of investigators of such cases, their compensation, the limitations thereon and the authority of the county or city and county required to provide for such compensation shall be as provided by law for the employment of probation officers in such juvenile and county courts. It shall be the duty of the clerk of such juvenile or county courts, on or before December 1, 1912, and on or before the first day of July of each year thereafter, to submit to such county board or other proper authority a report of all cases receiving relief under this act, and an estimate of the sum necessary to be placed at its disposal for complying with the provisions of this act. A copy of such report shall be filed with the State board of charities and corrections. If the State home is unable to provide any child with a family home through voluntary adoption within six months from the time of its commitment, then as far as possible and if for the best interest of the child it shall be its duty to provide for the boarding out of said child in a suitable family home until such time as it

¹ For a discussion of the provisions of this act see article by Judge Lindsay in the Survey, Feb. 15, 1913.

may be adopted or shall have reached the age of sixteen years. Petitions and commitments under this act shall state the religious belief of parents, if known, and if not known the court shall endeavor to ascertain such fact, and family homes to which children are committed shall, as far as practicable, conform to such religious belief. On or before December 1, 1912, and on each July 1st next thereafter, before the convening of the succeeding general assembly, it shall be the duty of the superintendent of said home to submit to the governor and the State board of charities and corrections a detailed report of such boarding out of said children in family homes and an estimate as near as may be of the annual sum necessary for the maintenance of said boarding-out system and visitation officers employed by said State home in connection therewith. The governor shall transmit such estimate to such succeeding general assembly, which is hereby directed by the people of this State to appropriate from the State treasury a sum sufficient for the boarding out and visitation of said children, and otherwise carrying into effect the provisions of this act. Any of said courts enforcing the provisions hereof shall have the right to proceed as for contempt of court against officials who wilfully refuse to comply with its orders directing their compliance with the provisions hereof; provided the sums paid out under this act shall not exceed in any year the amount appropriated for such purpose by the county, city and county, or State authorities, respectively. In counties having a population of over 20,000, the boards of county commissioners, and in cities and counties operating under Article XX of the constitution, the authority performing like duties to those of county commissioners, shall establish and maintain workhouses or proper facilities for the detention and employment of men convicted of nonsupport of women and children. Any sums of money earned by them or collected for their labor by the authorities in charge of such workhouses or facilities shall be used for the maintenance of the fund necessary to be expended by the county or city and county in carrying out the provisions of this act. The board of commissioners of the State penitentiary and reformatory shall make such similar provision as to said board seems most practicable to profitably employ all persons committed to such prisons for nonsupport of women or children, and any sums received for such labor shall be used for the maintenance of the fund provided by the State for compliance with the provisions of this act. This act shall be liberally construed for the protection of the child, the home and the State, and in the interest of public morals and for the prevention of poverty and crime.

Effective January 22, 1913.

[Laws 1919, ch. 160.]

An Act To establish a fund to provide money to carry out the provisions of laws enacted for the benefit of mothers of children.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

SECTION 1. Mothers' compensation funds created.—That in every county of this State there shall be created a "mother's compensation fund," the purpose of which is to provide sufficient money to carry out the provisions of the mother's compensation act, page 694 of the 1913 Session Law of Colorado for the assistance and protection of women who are unable to properly care for their children, or who are unable to provide the ordinary and proper care for themselves and infant child or children during the certain periods before and after childbirth.

SEC. 2. Duties of county officials.—The county commissioners or persons performing the functions of the county commissioners of each county are hereby

directed to establish in each of their respective counties a "mother's compensation fund" for the purposes set forth in section one (1) of this act.

SEC. 3. Levy of tax—Limitation.—The moneys for the use of said "mother's compensation fund" shall be secured by a special levy which shall be made by the tax levying authorities annually upon taxable, real and personal property within the several counties of the State, such special levy, however, not to exceed one-eighth of one mill, and from any gifts, appropriations, or other funds which may be added to said "mother's compensation fund."

SEC. 4. Repeal.—All acts or parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved April 4, 1919.

143973°—19—4

CONNECTICUT.

[Laws 1919, Ch. 323.]

An Act Providing aid to mothers having dependent children.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in general assembly convened: SECTION 1. *Aid to widowed mothers—Application.*—Widows having dependent children under 16 years of age who are unable to furnish suitable support for such children in their own homes may be granted financial aid as hereinafter provided. Any such widow or other person in her behalf may apply in writing for such aid to the executive officer of the municipality wherein she resides or to any other person whom such officer may appoint for the purpose of representing such municipality in carrying out the provisions of this act. The name and address of any such appointee shall be recorded in the office of the agent of the State treasurer to be appointed as hereinafter required. Such application shall contain the name, post-office address, street and number, if any, or shall state definitely where she resides, the name, place, and date of birth of each such dependent and such other information as may be required by the agent of the treasurer. Upon receipt of such application and an affidavit of such widow as to the truth of the statements therein contained, the executive officer or his local agent, as the case may be, shall immediately transmit a copy thereof with his recommendations in reference thereto to the county commissioners of the county wherein such widow resides. The commissioners shall make such copy or record of the same as may be necessary for their information and records and shall transmit the same forthwith to the agent of the treasurer. Within 15 days after forwarding such application, the commissioners shall approve or disapprove, in writing, the application for aid so made and shall transmit a copy with their recommendations thereon endorsed to said agent.

SEC. 2. *Duties of State agent—Investigation—Supervision.*—The agent, before extending aid hereinafter provided, may require such additional information concerning the applicant or any dependent mentioned in said application as may be necessary to safeguard any public funds or as may be advantageous to the administration of the provisions of this act. Upon ascertaining that the relief hereby authorized should be furnished to such applicant or any such dependent or both, he may approve or accept the recommendation of the commissioners, the executive officer or such appointee, but shall notify such officer or appointee and the county commissioners of the county wherein the applicant resides, as to the amount of aid, if any, to be extended on said application and the date or dates when payment of the same shall commence. Said agent shall make such payments so designated and the same shall continue until he shall revoke, suspend or change the amount of or the time or manner of paying the same. The executive officer or the appointee of the municipality wherein such widow resides shall visit at least once in every month at the home or place where she may be living and after each such visit shall make a record containing a detailed

¹ Another bill before the 1919 legislature which had the support of the social workers of the State differed materially from the law adopted, in that it provided for the creation of unpaid boards of child welfare with a paid executive secretary for each county to consider all cases of dependent widows with two or more children, the work of the eight boards to be supervised by the State board of charities. (Survey, June 14, 1919, pp. 436, 437.)

statement of the condition of such home and of any dependent therein and such other detailed statement in reference to such widow or dependent as may be required by said agent and as may be necessary to determine whether said aid should continue to be provided. A copy of each such detailed statement shall be sent to the State agent and to the county commissioners.

SEC. 3. *Amount of aid.*—The manner and time of extending such aid, whether the same shall be in cash or by furnishing necessary merchandise as may be of advantage in any case, shall be determined by said agent. The amount to be granted weekly shall not exceed the following: Food for such widow, two dollars; food for each child over fourteen years of age, one dollar and seventy-five cents; food for each child between five and fourteen years of age, one dollar and twenty-five cents; food for each child under five years of age, one dollar; fuel, one dollar; clothing for each member of such family, fifty cents and a reasonable allowance may be made for a suitable tenement adequate in size and so located as to protect the occupants thereof in their health and from improper environment. In case of sickness or burial expenses in case of death of such widow or of any such dependent, the reasonable expenses thereof, to be determined by the executive officer of the municipality wherein she resides or his appointee and the county commissioners, shall be borne one-third by the State, one-third by the county, and one-third by such municipality. In event such officer or appointee and commissioners shall be unable to agree upon the amount of aid to be paid for medical attendance or for funeral expenses, the same shall be determined by the agent of the treasurer.

SEC. 4. *Reimbursement to State.*—One-third of the amount expended in the aid of any widow or her dependents or both, in any municipality shall be charged by the State agent to such municipality and one-third to the county wherein she resides. The amount due to the State on the first days of October, January, April, and July, in each year shall be paid on or before the fifteenth day of each of said months, and a statement thereof shall be mailed by the State agent as of the first days of said months to the executive officer, or his appointee, of each such municipality and the county commissioners of each county wherein any widow shall have received such aid during the three months next preceding the first day of each of said months. Upon failure of any municipality or county to reimburse the State for any money expended in its behalf by the State agent, by authority of the provisions of this act, within thirty days from the date of the mailing of notice of the amount due, the same may be collected, with interest thereon at ten per centum per annum, in a civil action brought against such municipality or county by the attorney-general in the name of the State in any court in Hartford County having jurisdiction of said amount.

SEC. 5. *State agent.*—Within ten days from the date of the passage of this act the treasurer shall appoint a State agent who shall serve from the date of such appointment for a term of two years. He shall receive annually as compensation for his services three thousand dollars and his traveling expenses while engaged in the performance of his duties shall be paid by the State. He shall be sworn to the faithful performance of his duties in the administration of the provisions of this act. He shall furnish at the expense of the State such blank forms as may be necessary and shall cooperate with the county commissioners and such municipal officials and may formulate such administrative rules as may be necessary or convenient to carry out the provisions hereof. He may employ necessary stenographic assistance and may appoint such subordinates, if any shall be found by the treasurer to be necessary, and fix their compensations, subject to the approval of the board of control, as may be necessary to perform the duties of his office.

Sec. 6. *Appropriation.*—The sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is appropriated for the two fiscal years ending June 30, 1921, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act. The agent of the treasurer shall report monthly to the treasurer the amount expended by him under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 7. *Residence.*—No aid shall be given by authority of the provisions of this act to any widow or her dependent who shall have a legal settlement outside of this State nor to such widow or dependent receiving aid from any other State. The removal of any widow from one municipality or county shall not be construed to relieve the municipality or county from which she shall have removed, from furnishing the aid herein authorized to be paid, except and on condition that the selectmen of the municipality to which she shall have removed shall consent and assume the payment of the aid previously authorized or as may be required by the agent of the treasurer, provided any order for such aid may be changed or any payment suspended in the event of such removal after notice and consent in writing of the agent of the treasurer. The provisions of this act shall not be construed to require the furnishing of aid for any widow or for such dependents after she shall have removed from this State.

Sec. 8. *Executive officer defined.*—The words "executive officer" as used in this act shall be construed to mean the first selectman of any town which is under town government and which raises money by taxation to be expended by the selectmen, the warden of any borough or mayor of any city.

Sec. 9. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved May 13, 1919.

POLICIES AND RULES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS IN RELATION TO STATE AID TO WIDOWS WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

The purpose of the act providing for State aid for widows and dependent children is to enable widowed mothers with children under sixteen years of age to bring up such children in their own homes, with the idea that by such a course children could be better cared for than in public institutions.

The investigations made in each case should, therefore, be for the purpose of determining whether the widow is of good character and in good physical health, not suffering from any infectious disease which would menace the health of her children, and that she is a person who will see that her children receive proper scholastic and religious training.

Widows receiving allowances under the law will be expected to observe carefully, and be governed by, the rules established by the board. It is also further expected that the children of working age will contribute adequately toward the support of the home. Persons receiving aid are also required to notify this board promptly of changes in their family conditions, and especially of remarriage.

For the better carrying out of the purpose of the act, the department deems it wise to establish the following rules:

Allowances shall not be granted or continued—

(1) To families in which the mother is not shown to be mentally, morally, and physically able to care for her children.

(2) To families in which there is a record of intemperance, wastefulness, or of misconduct on the part of the widow.

(3) To families where the presence and behavior of lodgers are such as to bring the widow into disrepute.

(4) To families where the home and the children are not kept clean and orderly, or are otherwise neglected, or where the children are unnecessarily kept from school or from work.

(5) To families where the children are not regularly kept under the care of the widow in her own home, except as may temporarily be otherwise allowed by the State agent.

(6) To families where the possession of money or of property is denied or concealed in order to obtain the allowance.

(7) To families justly entitled to adequate assistance from other sources of relief.

(8) To families with but one child not of working age, except where the conditions are unusual.

Attention is particularly called to the following provisions of the child welfare law:

"A person who shall procure or attempt to procure, directly or indirectly, any allowance for relief under this article, for or on account of a person not entitled thereto, or shall knowingly or wilfully pay or permit to be paid any allowance to a person not entitled thereto, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

Any widow who desires to receive State aid, or any person applying in behalf of such widow, should apply to the first selectman of the town or to the mayor, or his agent, of the city or warden of the borough in which such widow resides.

The selectman shall require all applicants for State aid to widows with dependent children to fill out and swear to the application blanks which will be forwarded in duplicate under separate cover. All applications must be filled out in ink.

The selectman or his representative shall make such investigation as he may deem necessary to verify the statement of the applicant and shall submit the application to the county commissioners within ten days after receipt of same with a brief summary of his findings and a recommendation as to the allowance to be made in each case.

The selectman or his representative shall verify the marriage of the applicant, the births of the children, and the death of the husband. Transcripts of records of birth, marriage, and death, furnished by town clerks or health officers shall be accepted as proof of such birth, marriage, or death, and must accompany the application. Where a record of the birth or marriage is not filed in the office of the town clerk or health department, the church record of the birth or marriage will be accepted. Where such a record is not available, the affidavit of the physician who attended wife at birth of child will be accepted, and must accompany the application.

Where there is no record of marriage to be produced the affidavit of the clergyman who performed the ceremony, or the affidavit of two persons who witnessed the marriage ceremony will be accepted and must accompany the application. Where no record of the death of husband is on file, the records of the cemetery in which the husband is buried, or the affidavit of the physician who attended the husband during his last illness, will be accepted, and must accompany the application.

Residence.—Any widow living in Connecticut is eligible for State aid provided she has no legal settlement in any other State. As the settlement laws vary in different States, the selectman or his agent shall therefore be careful to ascertain the places of residence of the woman during the past five years and the time during which she lived in each place. If the information thus obtained shows that the woman has resided in any other State prior to her arrival in Connecticut, he shall communicate with the poor officials of the town in which she so resided and ascertain if she has a legal settlement in that town.

Support by relatives.—It is expected that children of working age will contribute adequately to the support of the home. For this reason the selectman or his representative shall ascertain name of employer of such children and shall verify earnings of said children.

The circumstances of the relatives legally bound to support the widow or her children should be investigated, and if they are found able to contribute to the support of the widow or her children should be compelled to do so, even if necessary to resort to court action.

Rents.—The law provides that a reasonable allowance shall be granted to the widow for a suitable tenement adequate in size and located in proper environment. The investigation should cover the condition of the home, number of rooms, light and ventilation, sanitary arrangements, etc., as well as a character of neighborhood.

Illness and burial.—An allowance will always be made to cover the cost of medical attendance during the illness of any member of a family receiving State aid, and where there is no insurance an allowance will be made to cover burial expenses.

Special application blanks will be provided for these allowances and will be furnished upon request.

Publicity.—To avoid publicity it is suggested by this department that the names of widows receiving aid will not be printed in public reports.

[Forms used by State of Connecticut.]

APPLICATION FOR STATE AID TO WIDOWS WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN. NO.

(1) Name _____ Date _____
 Address _____ P. O. _____
 Town or City _____

(2) Present conditions: (First Selectman, Mayor, etc., will give brief summary of conditions)

(3) INCOME OF FAMILY.

Mother's earnings			
Children's earnings (Names and ages)			
(1) _____	}	\$	_____
(2) _____			
(3) _____			
(4) _____			
(5) _____			
(6) _____			
(7) _____			
From relatives			
Other sources			
Total income of family			

To the County Commissioners, _____ County, Conn.

DEAR SIR: After due investigation I recommend that the above named applicant be granted the following weekly allowance:

For rent	_____	_____	_____	_____
Fuel	_____	_____		
Food	_____	_____		
Clothing	_____	_____		
Total	_____	_____		

First selectman _____ Town of _____

Dated _____

To the State Agent,
 State Treasurer's Office, Hartford, Conn.

DEAR SIR:

The recommendation of _____ First Selectman of _____ that the above named applicant be granted a weekly allowance of _____ is hereby approved, disapproved.

 County Commissioners.

Dated _____

The recommendation of the County Commissioners that the above named applicant be granted a weekly allowance of _____ is hereby approved, disapproved.

The allowance is to be paid weekly beginning _____ and continue until further notice.

 State Agent.

Dated at Hartford, Conn.,

19 _____

LAWS RELATING TO MOTHERS' PENSIONS.

APPLICATION.

(4) Woman's name in full..... Date of Application.....
 Woman's maiden name.....
 (5) Man's name..... Occupation..... Earnings per week, \$.....

(6) Date.	Address.	How long there.	Number rooms.	Location	Light or dark.	Toilet and bath.	Rent.
1.....							
2.....							
3.....							

(7) CHILDREN LIVING AT HOME.

Name.	Date of birth.	Place of birth.	Occupation or school (employers and work).	Wage per week or school grade.	Pay to mother.	Mental, physical, or moral defects.
1.....					\$.....	
2.....						
3.....						
4.....						
5.....						
6.....						
7.....						
8.....						
9.....						
10.....						

(8) BOARDERS OR LODGERS IN HOUSEHOLD.

Name.	Relationship, if any.	Amount paid per week or month.
1.....		
2.....		
3.....		

(9) UNMARRIED CHILDREN NOT LIVING AT HOME.

Name.	Date of birth.	Proof.	Residence.	Occupation or school.	Grade or wage per week.	Mental, physical, or moral defects.
1.....						
2.....						
3.....						

(10) MARRIED CHILDREN NOT LIVING AT HOME.

Name.	Residence.	Occupation.	Wage per week.	Mental, physical, or moral defects.
1.....				
2.....				
3.....				
4.....				
5.....				

(11) CHILDREN OF HUSBAND BY FORMER MARRIAGE.

Name.	Residence.	Occupation.	Wage per week.	Mental, physical, or moral defects.
1.....
2.....
3.....

(12) MARRIAGE.

Date.....
 Place.....
 Name and address of person who performed ceremony.....
 Proof.....
 Were you married before?.....
 Was your husband married before?.....
 Proof of such previous marriage.....

(13) DEATH.

Date.....
 Cause.....
 Length of illness.....
 Place of death.....
 Legal residence-time of death.....
 Where buried.....
 Name and address of undertaker.....
 Proof.....
 Proof of death or divorce of previous husband or wife.....

(14) MAN.

When and where born.....
 How long in U. S.....
 How long in State previous to death.....
 Voting addresses.....
 Proof.....
 Did he serve in Army or Navy.....
 If so, when and where.....
 Was he honorably discharged.....
 Proof of citizenship of previous husband.....

(15) LEGAL RESIDENCE.

Addresses for five consecutive years previous to application.....
 Name and place.....
 How long there.....
 Proof.....

(16) WOMAN'S RELATIVES.

Name.	Address.	Married.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Relation.
.....
.....

(17) MAN'S RELATIVES.

Name.	Address.	Married.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Relation.
.....
.....

- (18) Date and place of woman's birth.....
- (19) How long in U. S..... Physical condition.....
- (20) What is your occupation?..... Wages.....
- (21) What hours do you work?..... How long employed there.....
- (22) Name and addresses of present and previous employers.....
- (23) What was your occupation previous to your marriage?.....
- (24) Did your husband leave any property?..... Location..... Value..... Mortgages.....
- (25) Do you own any property?..... Location..... Value..... Mortgages.....
- (26) Do your parents or your husband's parents own any property?..... Location..... Value..... Mortgages.....
- (27) Amount of man's insurance and name of company.....
- (28) Was he a member of any fraternal order?.....
- (29) Have you any money?..... Amount..... Bank.....
- (30) Have your children any money?..... Amount..... Bank.....
- (31) Do you authorize us to inquire of the insurance company, fraternal order, or bank, if any?.....
- (32) Of what lodge are you a member?.....
- (33) Name and address of officer of lodge?.....

LAWS RELATING TO MOTHERS' PENSIONS.

- (34) In what company are you insured?-----
 Payments-----
- (35) In what company are your children insured?-----
 Payments-----
- (36) What church do you attend?-----
- (37) Are you a member?----- Name and address of minister or
 priest-----
- (38) Are you receiving assistance from any organization, church, or other source?-----
- (39) Name and address of such organization, church, or other source-----
- (40) To what extent are they assisting you?-----
- (41) Are any of your relatives or friends assisting you?----- To
 what extent-----
- (42) Give their names and addresses-----
- (43) Have you any claim arising from the death of your husband?-----
- (44) Give names and addresses of two responsible persons other than relatives to
 whom we may refer:-----
- (45) Name----- Name-----
- (46) Address----- Address-----
- (47) Nature of acquaintance----- Nature of acquaintance-----

(Signature of applicant.)

(48) STATE OF CONNECTICUT, } ss:
 County of

----- being duly sworn deposes and says that she is the
 person described in and who signed as applicant the foregoing application; that she
 has read the said application, or has heard it read, and knows the contents thereof;
 and that each and all of the statements therein contained are true to her own knowledge,
 except only such statements as are therein stated to be made upon information and
 belief, and these statements she believes to be true.
 Sworn to before me at-----, this-----day of-----, 19--

(Notary Public.)
 (Justice of the Peace.)

DELAWARE.

[Laws 1917, ch. 227, as amended by Laws 1919, ch. 198.]

AN ACT To amend chapter 88, of the Revised Statutes of the State of Delaware by making provision for aid in the maintenance, support, and education of children in certain cases.

Be it enacted, etc.: SECTION 1. That chapter 88, of the Revised Statutes of the State of Delaware, is hereby amended by inserting after section eleven of said chapter, being code section three thousand and seventy-one, the following new section, namely:

SEC. 3071A. SEC. 11A. *Mothers' pension commission.*—The administration of this section shall lie in the hands of a mothers' pension commission. Said commission shall consist of nine women, three from each county, who shall serve without pay, except for traveling and administrative expenses. During the month of June, nineteen hundred and seventeen, the governor shall appoint said commission as follows: One from each county for a term of one year, one from each county for a term of two years, and one from each county for a term of three years. The term of office, after the first appointments made hereunder, shall be for three years, and annually, during the month of June, the governor shall appoint successors to fill the vacancies caused by the expirations of the terms of office. In case of vacancy caused by death, resignation, refusal to serve, or otherwise, the governor shall make appointments to fill such vacancy or vacancies for the balance of the unexpired term: *Provided, however,* That nor [not] more than three commissioners shall reside in any one county.¹

On petition by any trustee of the poor, by a member of the municipal council of any incorporated city or town in this State, or by a friend or relative of the mother falling within the class hereinafter specified, the Mothers' Pension Commission of Delaware may make an order for aid in the maintenance, support, and education of the child or children of said mother as hereinafter provided.

Any widowed or abandoned mother of a child or children under fourteen years of age, who is unable, without aid, to support, maintain, and educate her child or children, or any mother whose husband is permanently, either physically or mentally, unable, without aid, to support, maintain, and educate such child or children, shall be deemed to be within the class described in this section.

Upon the filing of any petition as aforesaid, stating the facts and circumstances relative to the financial condition of any such mother, and praying the said Mothers' Pension Commission to make an order as aforesaid, the said Mothers' Pension Commission shall report the case to the members of the commission of the county wherein the mother resides; and, within thirty days of

¹ Amendment of 1919 increased the amount of aid from eight to nine dollars per month for one child and from four to five dollars per month for each additional child. The annual appropriation by the State was increased from \$7,500 to \$18,000.

² Members of Mothers' Pension Commission (Aug. 1, 1919): Newcastle county—Mrs. M. W. Ferguson, Wilmington (chairman); Miss M. T. Lockwood, Middletown; (one vacancy). Kent county—Mrs. E. L. Holliday, Dover; Miss C. C. Tschudy, Smyrna; Miss L. Woodruff, Milford. Sussex county—Miss J. Burton, Georgetown; Mrs. J. M. Lank, Milton; Mrs. I. L. Long, Selbyville. Executive secretary, Miss M. Elma Dame. Headquarters of commission, Public Buildings, Wilmington.

the receipt of such notice, the members of the commission of the county shall make or cause to be made, by a trained woman-investigator, an investigation as to the following points:

(a) That the applicant for aid is a widowed or abandoned mother of a child or children under fourteen years of age, who is unable without aid to support, maintain, and educate such child or children, or a mother whose husband is physically or mentally unable without aid to maintain, support, and educate such child or children.

(b) That the mother is fit to bring up her child or children.

(c) That aid is necessary to enable her to bring up her child or children and to maintain a suitable home for them.

(d) That the child, or children, if physically and mentally able, attend school and have a satisfactory record from the teacher.

(e) That the mother has been a continuous resident, for a period of three years, of the State.

If the Mothers' Pension Commission, upon receipt of the written report of the investigation, shall deem it for the best interests of the family that the mother receive aid, the said Mothers' Pension Commission shall pay to the mother, or to such person as the Mothers' Pension Commission may designate, such sum as the said Mothers' Pension Commission shall deem proper to be used in aid of the maintenance, support, and education of such child or children, such payments to continue during such time as the said Mothers' Pension Commission shall specify: *Provided*, That no payment shall be made for the support of any child beyond the time when the law will permit such child to secure a general employment certificate. Such payments shall, in no case, exceed nine dollars (\$9) a month for a single child and five dollars (\$5) for each additional child in the same family, except for a limited period in case of sickness, or of some unusual condition requiring an increase thereof. The said Mothers' Pension Commission may, at the recommendation of the members of the commission of the county, vary the terms of such payments by directing the furnishing of food, clothing, or supplies, instead of the payment of money to the person aforesaid for the use and benefit of such child or children.

After the award of aid, the members of the commission of the county shall cause the family to be visited at least once in two months to see that the mother is properly caring for the child or children; that they are sufficiently clothed and fed, that they attend school regularly, and that they are receiving religious instruction.

The members of the commission of the county shall make a report each three months to the Mothers' Pension Commission which shall show:

(a) The number of families receiving aid.

(b) The number of visits made to each family, together with the number of children in each family, the number receiving aid, the amount paid for each child, and, in each case, a recommendation with regard to the continuance of aid, and any other information the said commission may desire.

It shall be the duty of the Mothers' Pension Commission to make a report each three months to the levy court of each county of all warrants drawn under this section on said county treasurer during the preceding three months.

The amount paid to a beneficiary under this section shall be on a warrant drawn by the Mothers' Pension Commission, or authorized agent thereof, on the county treasurer of the county in which such beneficiary resides. And the said county treasurer is hereby authorized and directed to pay the said warrants on the approval of the comptroller of said county out of any moneys he may have belonging to said county not otherwise appropriated.

The traveling and administrative expenses of the Mothers' Pension Commission shall be paid on warrants drawn by the Mothers' Pension Commission, or authorized agent thereof, on the State treasurer, and the said State treasurer is hereby authorized and directed to pay said warrants on the approval of the State auditor, from any moneys he may have belonging to the State and not otherwise appropriated: *Provided, however,* That the total amount of the traveling and administrative expenses of the said Mothers' Pension Commission shall not exceed three thousand dollars (\$3,000) in any one year.

On the first day of January of each year, the county treasurer shall certify, under oath, in duplicate, to the secretary of the State and to the State treasurer the amount paid out by such county during the preceding year under this section, and the State treasurer thereupon shall pay to the county treasurer of the said county, a sum equal to one-half of the amount paid out by such county; *Provided, however,* That the amount paid by the State to any county in any one year shall not exceed the sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000).

That for the purpose of this section the sum of eighteen thousand dollars (\$18,000) shall be deemed and taken to be appropriated annually, beginning with the year nineteen hundred and nineteen, out of any moneys in the State treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, April 2, 1917; amendment approved, March 10, 1919.

FLORIDA.

[Laws 1919.]

An Act To provide for the assistance of poor mothers or other poor women having children dependent upon them for support and care under the age of 16 years and to provide the necessary means of carrying this law into effect.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: SECTION 1. *County aid for poor mothers.*—The county commissioners of the several counties of the State of Florida are empowered and authorized to provide in the annual budget of the general revenue fund an appropriation sufficient to meet the purposes of this law for the support of women who have dependent upon them for food, raiment, and education, an orphan or orphans, or half orphan children under 16 years of age, including any woman whose husband is dead or an inmate of some State institution, or whose husband has been prosecuted for desertion or nonsupport and has been adjudicated by the court where prosecuted to be wholly unable to support his wife and children, whose support and the support of the children depend wholly or partially upon her labor, shall be entitled to the assistance as provided for in this act, for the support of herself and for her children.

SEC. 2. *Amount of allowance.*—The allowance for the aid of such women shall not exceed twenty-five dollars a month when she has but one child under 16 years of age. If she has more than one child under the age of 16 years it shall not exceed twenty-five dollars for the first child, and eight dollars a month for each of the other children.

SEC. 3. *Levy of tax—Conditions of allowance.*—That the county commissioners of their respective counties shall levy a tax of not more than one-half of one mill on all taxable property of their respective counties for the purpose of supplying funds to carry this bill into effect, and provide means for the same, provided the condition of allowance of said allotment shall be made by the county commissioners upon the recommendation of the school board in the county in which such mothers reside, and only upon the following conditions:

1. The child or children for whose benefit the allowance is made must be living with the mother of such child or children.

2. The mother must, in the judgment of the county commissioners of such county, which body shall finally pass upon all applications for aid under this act, be a proper person morally, physically and mentally, for the bringing up of her children.

3. Said allowance shall in the judgment of the county commissioners be necessary to save the child or children from neglect.

4. No person shall receive the benefit of this act who shall not have been a resident of the State for at least four years and a resident of the county in which the allowance is given, for at least one year next before the making of the application for aid in such county.

SEC. 4. *When allowance shall cease.*—Whenever any child shall reach the age of sixteen years, or the mother shall remarry, the allowance to the mother or the children shall cease: *Provided, however,* That if it is made to appear

to the board of county commissioners, after an investigation and recommendation by the county school board, that there exists some special reason that it is for the best interest of any child, as well as for society, to continue said allowance for a longer period of time such allowance may be continued for such time as the justice of the case may demand. In all cases, however, when the mother remarries all allowances shall cease.

SEC. 5. *Aid to guardians of orphan children.*—The provisions of this act shall also be extended for the benefit of orphan children who are dependent on some female relative unable to support them, or to any such child or children under guardianship who are dependents or paupers and have no means of support.

SEC. 6. *Duties of county and State officials.*—In order to carry the provisions of this act into effect, it shall be the duty of the county school attendance officer, or like officer by whatever name called, to have direct supervision of the investigation of all cases, and he shall have the assistance of the bureau of education and child welfare of the State board of health to cooperate with the board of public instruction or social workers of each county in the State in investigating all persons entitled to the provisions of this act in the gathering of data and the history, and making a report on each case, and to this end the necessary blanks will be provided, and it shall be the duty of the board of child welfare and education of the State board of health to provide uniform blanks to be printed and paid for by the counties to be used in gathering and recording the history of each case.

SEC. 7. *Records to be kept.*—The history of each case when investigated by the board of public instruction, school attendance officer, or the nurse or social worker, of the county, or a committee hereinafter provided to be appointed, shall be made up in triplicate, the original to be filed with the board of county commissioners of the county, which shall include the recommendation of the board of public instruction of the county, and one copy shall be retained by the board of public instruction, and one copy forwarded to and filed with the bureau of child welfare and education of the State board of health.

SEC. 8. *Investigation and report—Final action with county commissioners.*—It shall be the duty of the board of public instruction of each county to require each nurse or social worker employed by said county board of public instruction or school attendance officer to carefully and speedily investigate the condition of any and all poor mothers' children, orphan and half orphan children, whose needs may be brought to their attention, and after having gathered the history of each case and recorded such history upon the blanks as hereinbefore required to be provided, to immediately place such report of such case before the board of public instruction of such county for its immediate action, and said board of public instruction shall examine such report and immediately transmit such application together with its recommendations to the board of county commissioners of the county for final action. The board of county commissioners shall immediately take up such application and grant or reject such application as that board in its judgment shall find the applicant entitled in this act.

SEC. 9. *Assistance from voluntary workers.*—In absence of a social worker or nurse, as provided for in section eight, in any county of the State, it shall become the duty of the board of public instruction, upon this act becoming a law, to immediately recommend for appointment three capable women, residents of such county, who will be willing to accept such appointment and serve without compensation, to investigate and report the cases of poor mothers, orphans and half orphan children entitled to the provisions of this act, and who shall serve until a nurse or social worker or school attendance officer is employed, and such

persons so appointed shall individually or collectively make their investigation of poor mothers, orphans and half orphans, in the same manner as nurses and social workers, as is provided for in section eight of this act.

SEC. 10. *Where child may reside.*—The child or children to whom the allowance is made under this act must be living with the mother, or other female guardian of such child or children unless special privilege of separation is authorized by the board of county commissioners, upon the recommendation of the board of public instruction for the sake of the child's education.

SEC. 11. *Act to be construed liberally.*—The provisions of this act shall be construed liberally to the ends that the best interest of all dependent children shall be conserved.

SEC. 12. *School attendance.*—All children receiving aid under the provisions of this act shall be required to attend the schools of the county during the whole term or terms of such schools, and upon failure of such children to attend schools for the whole term or terms thereof, the aid herein provided for such mothers and child or children shall cease without notice.

SEC. 13. *Penalty for fraud.*—Any person procuring an allowance under the provisions of this act, for a person or persons not entitled thereto shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars (\$100) or by imprisonment for a period of not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the trial judge.

- SEC. 14. *Repeal.*—All laws or parts of laws in conflict with the provision of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 15. This law shall become effective upon its becoming a law.

Approved, May 31, 1919.

HAWAII.

[Laws 1916, act 129.]

An act to provide for the support of children of indigent, widowed, or abandoned mothers, and providing for local boards to administer such support.

Be it enacted by the legislature of the Territory of Hawaii: SECTION 1. County boards of child welfare created.—In each county or city and county of the Territory of Hawaii there is hereby established and created a board to be known as the Board of Child Welfare.

SEC. 2. Membership.—The said board shall be composed of five members, three of whom shall be men and two shall be women, who shall be appointed by the governor, in the manner prescribed in section 80 of the Organic Act. The judge or judges of the juvenile court or courts in each county and in the city and county shall be ex officio members of the representative boards of each county and of the city and county.

SEC. 3. Term of office.—The members of said board shall hold office for the period of four years; *Provided, however,* That on the first appointment of said board, the governor shall appoint two of the members of said board for four years, and the remaining members of the board for two years; and that thereafter all appointments shall be for four years.

SEC. 4. Expenses.—The members of the Board of Child Welfare, as herein provided, shall receive no compensation for their services as members of such board, but they shall be entitled to the actual and necessary expenses incurred by them in properly discharging their official duties either while making investigations or otherwise, which shall be paid out of the funds of the respective counties or cities and counties available therefor.

SEC. 5. Organization and duties.—The said board as herein provided, shall as soon as is convenient after this act becomes effective, organize and elect a chairman and appoint a clerk of the said board, who shall hold office subject to the pleasure of the said board. The said board may employ such officers and employees as may be provided for by the boards of supervisors of the respective counties or cities and counties. It may establish rules and regulations for the conduct of its business which shall provide for the careful investigation of all applications for allowances or the adequate supervision of all persons receiving allowances, and may provide for the making of reports by the officers, employees, and representatives of the board with respect to persons receiving allowances granted by the board. The said child welfare board shall report annually in detail to the board of supervisors of the respective counties or cities and counties the transactions of the board for the preceding fiscal year and if required by the boards of supervisors of the respective counties or cities and counties, more frequent reports must be given covering fractional parts of a year.

SEC. 6. Board to submit estimates.—The said child welfare board shall prepare and submit to the boards of supervisors of the respective counties or cities and counties an estimate of the funds required to carry out the purposes of this act, which said estimate shall be furnished to the said boards of supervisors at the semiannual or annual meeting of said board when the semiannual or annual budget or estimate of expenditures is prepared.

Sec. 7. *Allowances to mothers.*—A board of child welfare may in its discretion grant an allowance to any mother of one or more children who is a widow, or unmarried, or deserted by her husband, or whose husband is an inmate or patient of a territorial or other institution, providing the said mother is a resident of the county or city and county wherein the application is made and has been a resident of said county or city and county for a period of one year immediately preceding the application. Such allowance shall be made by a majority of votes of the board and may be increased, diminished, or totally withdrawn in the discretion of said board. Before granting an allowance under the provisions hereof, the said board shall determine that the mother is a suitable person to bring up her said children, and that the granting of such allowance is necessary to enable her to properly do so.

Allowances granted by the said boards shall be paid out of any moneys appropriated by the boards of supervisors of the respective counties or cities and counties for such purpose and the boards of supervisors of the respective counties or cities and counties shall appropriate and make available for the said board of child welfare and shall include in the semiannual or annual budget or estimate of expenditures such sum or sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

Applications for allowances under the provisions hereof may be made directly to the local board of child welfare by the mother applying for such allowance or by some suitable person acting on her behalf.

Allowances made by the board shall be for a period of not more than six months, but may be renewed from time to time at the same or different amounts for similar periods or less, either successively or intermittently, and may be revoked in the discretion of the said board.

The county attorneys or the city and county attorneys of the respective counties or cities and counties shall act as the legal advisors of the board in the respective counties, and whenever requested so to do by said boards in the case of any wife where husband has deserted her, prosecute all legal methods to obtain the return of such husband, and shall also whenever so requested by said boards represent such wife and in her behalf prosecute any and all civil actions or proceedings to compel such husband to support his wife and children, and provided that in any civil action or proceeding so instituted the county or city and county attorney shall file his certificate setting forth that he represents such wife upon request of said board, in which case no costs of court shall be required to be paid by such wife.

Sec. 8. *County boards of supervisors to appropriate funds.*—The boards of supervisors of the respective counties or cities and counties are hereby authorized and empowered to appropriate from time to time such sum or sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, including expenses for administration and relief, and no board of child welfare shall expend or contract to expend, under the provisions of this act or otherwise, any public moneys not specifically appropriated therefor as herein provided.

Sec. 9. *Penalty for fraud.*—Any person who shall procure, directly or indirectly, any allowance for relief under the provisions of this act, for or on account of a person not entitled thereto, or shall knowingly or wilfully pay or permit to be paid any allowance to a person not entitled thereto, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof may be punished by a fine of not more than \$500 or by imprisonment for a period of not more than six months.

Sec. 10. This act shall become effective from and after the date of its approval.

Approved, April 25, 1919.

IDAHO.

[Laws 1913, chap. 73, as amended by Laws 1915, chap. 135.]

An Act To provide for the assistance and support of poor women whose husbands are dead or are inmates of the Idaho State penitentiary and who have a child or children dependent for support wholly or partly upon their labor and conferring jurisdiction thereof upon probate courts.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho: SECTION 1. *Aid to needy mothers.*—The probate judge of each county shall have authority as hereinafter provided to make provision for the partial support of women whose husbands are dead, or whose husbands are prisoners, confined in the Idaho State penitentiary, or whose husbands are confined in a State insane asylum or the State Home for the Feeble-minded, when such women are poor and are the mothers of children under the age of fifteen (15) years, and such mothers and children reside in such counties.

SEC. 2. *Amount of allowance.*—The allowance of each of such women shall not exceed ten dollars (\$10.00) a month when she has but one child under the age of fifteen (15) years, and if she has more than one child under the age of fifteen (15), it shall not exceed the sum of ten dollars (\$10.00) a month for the first child and five dollars (\$5.00) a month for each of the other children under the age of fifteen years.

SEC. 3. *Conditions of allowance.*—Such allowance shall be made by the probate court and only upon the following conditions: (1) The child or children, for whose benefit the allowance is made, must be living with the mother of such child or children; (2) the allowance shall be made only when in the absence of such allowance, the mother would be required to work regularly away from her home and children, and when by means of such allowance, she will be able to remain at home with her children; (3) the mother must, in the judgment of the probate court, be a proper person, physically and mentally, for the bringing up of her children; (4) such allowance shall, be in the judgment of the court, be necessary to save the child or children from neglect; (5) no person shall receive the benefit of this act who shall not have been a resident of the county in which such application is made for at least two years next before the making of such application for such allowance: *Provided*, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to any child which has property of its own sufficient for its support.

SEC. 4. *Allowance paid out of county funds.*—Whenever the probate court shall determine that an allowance under this act shall be made, it shall make an order to that effect which order, among other things, shall set out in full the name of the mother, her place of residence, the names and ages of each of the children, and the amount allowed to each child. The court may, in its discretion, order the allowance paid to the mother or to an individual or organization approved by the court as trustee for her benefit. Upon presentation of such

* The amendment of 1915 extended the provisions of the law to women whose husbands were in State institutions for the insane or feeble minded. It also allowed the court to order payment to an approved individual or organization for the benefit of the mother as well as to the mother directly.

order, the county commissioners shall direct monthly warrants to be drawn therefor, which warrants shall be paid from the general funds of the county.

SEC. 5. *When allowance shall cease.*—Whenever any child shall reach the age of fifteen (15) years, any allowance made to the mother of such child for the benefit of such child shall cease. The probate court may, in its discretion, at any time before such child reaches the age of fifteen (15) years, discontinue or modify the allowance to any mother and for any child. If such husband shall have been confined in the Idaho State penitentiary, such allowance shall cease on his discharge or parole and whenever any woman on whose account any allowance shall have been made under the provisions of this act, shall marry, such allowance shall cease.

SEC. 6. *To whom law does not apply.*—The provisions of this law shall not apply to any woman who is not eligible under the provisions of section 1 hereof.

SEC. 7. *Penalty for fraud.*—Any person procuring, or attempting to procure, any allowance for a person not entitled thereto, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars (\$100) nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500), or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not more than one year, or by both fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 8. *Motion to set aside allowance.*—In each case where an allowance is made to any woman under the provisions of this act a judgment entry to that effect shall be entered upon the records of the probate court making such allowance and it shall be the right of any tax-paying citizen at any time to file a motion to set aside such judgment, and on such motion the probate judge shall hear evidence without a jury and his decision shall be final.

SEC. 9. *Repeal.*—All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act are, in so far as they conflict, hereby repealed.

SEC. 10. *Reports.*—Between the first and thirtieth days of October of each year the probate judge shall submit to the governor a report in writing, upon blanks to be furnished by the State, showing the number of applications for allowances under this act; the number of pensions allowed; the number of children benefited by each allowance; the amount and duration of each allowance, and such other useful information regarding such applications as may be reasonably obtained at the hearing thereof; *Provided*, That the name or identity of any applicant or beneficiary shall not be disclosed in such report, and that such report shall not be published at State expense.

Approved March 5, 1913. Amendment approved March 15, 1915.

ILLINOIS.

[Laws 1913, pp. 127-130,¹ as amended by Laws 1915, pp. 243-245²; Laws 1917, pp. 220-222³; Laws 1919, p. 780.⁴]

An Act To provide for the partial support of mothers whose husbands are dead or have become permanently incapacitated for work by reason of physical or mental infirmity, when such mothers have children under fourteen years of age, and are residents of the county in which application for relief is made; and, also, to provide for the probatory visitation, care, and supervision of the family for whose benefit such support is provided.

Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the general assembly: SECTION 1. *Jurisdiction.*—The juvenile court, or where there is no juvenile court, the county court in the several counties in the State, shall have original jurisdiction in all cases coming within the terms of this act.

SEC. 2. *Application for relief.*—A woman whose husband is dead and was a resident of the State of Illinois at the time of his death, or whose husband has become permanently incapacitated for work by reason of physical or mental infirmity, and [has] become so incapacitated while a resident of this State may file an application for relief under this act, provided such woman has a previous residence for three years in the county where such application is made and is the mother of a child or children.

SEC. 3. *Official investigation and report.*—Whenever an application for relief is filed the home of the applicant shall be visited by an officer of the court having jurisdiction of the matter, and the facts set forth in such application shall be investigated by such officer under the direction of the court, and a report and recommendation of the approval or disapproval of such application shall be made in writing by such officer to the court without any unnecessary delay.

SEC. 4. *Petition, form of.*—After the investigation of such application for relief by an officer of court and the filing of the report and recommendation thereon of such officer, such officer of court or any reputable and responsible person who has a residence in the county may file with the clerk of the court

¹ Superseded the "Funds to parents' act" of June 5, 1911, which provided that:

"If the parent or parents of such dependent or neglected child are poor and unable to properly care for the said child, but are otherwise proper guardians and it is for the welfare of such child to remain at home, the court may enter an order finding such facts and fixing the amount of money necessary to enable the parent or parents to properly care for such child, and thereupon it shall be the duty of the county board, through its county agent or otherwise, to pay to such parent or parents, at such times as said order may designate, the amount so specified for the care of such dependent or neglected child until the further order of the court." (Laws 1911, pp. 126-127.)

² Law as passed in 1913 limited the aid to mothers who were citizens. The amendment of 1915 permits aid to alien mothers who have declared their intention to become citizens but only for their American-born children under 14. The limit of \$50 for any family was raised to \$80.

³ The amendments of 1917 require the husband to have been a resident of the State at the time of his death or when he became incapacitated. Aid may be granted a mother who is a holder of or entitled to a homestead under the exemption laws of the State or has dower rights in real estate of which the value is not more than \$1,000. The act as passed in 1913 had prohibited aid to a mother owning any real property.

⁴ The amendment of 1919 increased the tax to be levied to provide funds for mothers' pensions from three-tenths of a mill to one mill on the dollar in counties of 300,000 population or less and not exceeding four-tenths of a mill in other counties.

having jurisdiction of the matter a petition in writing duly verified by affidavit setting forth such facts as are necessary under this act to give the court jurisdiction of the parties and of the subject matter, and setting forth such other facts, which, when found by the court to be true, shall be the basis upon which the order of relief is entered. It shall be sufficient that the affidavit is upon knowledge, information, and belief. A separate petition shall be filed for each child. The mother of such child and the county board of the county in which the petition is filed shall be made parties respondent to such petition.

SEC. 5. *Summons*.—Upon the filing of such petition a summons returnable not less than three days nor more than ten days after the date thereof shall issue to the respondents named in such petition requiring the mother with such child and all the respondents to appear at a place and time stated in the summons, which time shall be on the return day of such summons.

SEC. 6. *Service*.—Service of summons shall be made in the same manner as is provided for in the service of a summons in an act entitled "An act to regulate practice in courts of chancery," approved March 15, 1872, in force July 1, 1872.

SEC. 7. *New process*.—Whenever process shall not be returned executed on or before the return day thereof, the court may direct the clerk to issue an *alias*, *pluries*, or other process, returnable at a time ordered by the court.

SEC. 8. *Appearance—Hearing*.—The filing of a written appearance by a respondent shall render the service of summons on such respondent unnecessary. The court shall proceed to hear the cause upon the return day of the summons or upon a day thereafter to be fixed by the court without the formality of the respondents filing answers: *Provided*, All the respondents have either been served with summons or have their written appearance in said cause.

SEC. 9. *Hearing—Order of payment—Duty of county board*.—Upon the hearing in court of a petition under this act, the court, being fully advised in the premises finding the facts alleged in the petition to be true, may make an order upon the county board of the county to pay to the mother of the child or children in whose behalf the petition or petitions are filed an amount of money necessary to enable such mother to properly care for such child or children. It thereupon shall be the duty of the county board, through its county agent or otherwise, to pay to such mother at such times as said order may designate the amount so specified for the care of such child or children until the further order of the court.

SEC. 10. *Amount of allowance*.—The allowance made to such mother shall not exceed fifteen dollars per month when such mother has but one child under the age of fourteen years; and if she has more than one child under such age, the allowance to such mother may be such an amount as the court shall deem sufficient under the particular circumstances of the case: *Provided*, That in no event shall the relief granted to any one mother and children exceed the sum of ten dollars per month for each additional child: *Provided further*, That in no case shall the allowance made to any mother exceed the sum of sixty dollars per month.

SEC. 11. *Conditions upon which relief is granted*.—Such relief shall be granted by the court only upon the following conditions:

(1) The child or children for whose benefit the relief is granted must be living with the mother of such child or children; (2) the court must find that it is for the welfare of such child or children to remain at home with the mother; (3) the relief shall be granted only when in the absence of such relief the mother would be required to work regularly away from her home and children, or when in the absence of such relief it would be necessary to commit such child or children to a dependent institution, and when by means of such relief

she will be able to remain at home with her children, except that she may be absent for work a definite number of days each week to be specified in the court's order, when such work can be done by her without the sacrifice of health or the neglect of home and children; (4) such mother must, in the judgment of the court, be a proper person, physically, mentally, and morally fit, to have the care and custody of her children; (5) the relief granted shall, in the judgment of the court, be necessary to save the child or children from neglect; (6) a mother shall not receive such relief who is the owner of real property or personal property other than the household goods, but no mother who shall be the holder of, or entitled to, a homestead under the exemption laws of this State, or who is the holder of, or entitled to a dower right in real estate, provided the fair cash market value of said real estate is not more than one thousand (\$1,000) dollars, shall be denied relief under the provisions of this act; (7) a mother shall not receive such relief who has not resided in the county where the application is made at least three years next before making such application; (8) a mother shall not receive such relief if her child or children has or have relatives of sufficient ability, and who shall be obligated by the finding and judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction, to support them.

SEC. 12. *Relief for child between 14 and 16 years.*—Whenever any child shall arrive at the age of fourteen years any relief granted to the mother for such child shall cease: *Provided*, If a child of fourteen years of age be ill or is incapacitated for work, the mother shall receive funds for his care during such illness or incapacity for work until such child is sixteen years of age. The court may, in its discretion, at any time before such child reaches the age of fourteen years, modify or vacate the order granting relief to any mother and for any child.

SEC. 12a. *Residence.*—No mother who is not a citizen of the United States can receive relief under the provisions of this act unless such mother has filed application for citizenship papers or has made her declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States, when in such case or cases such mother may be granted relief under the provisions of this act for each of her children as were born in the United States of America and are under the age of fourteen years.

SEC. 13. *Presence of husband.*—Whenever relief is granted or is about to be granted to a mother whose husband is permanently incapacitated for work by reason of physical or mental infirmity and the presence of such husband in the family is a menace to the physical and moral welfare of the mother or children, then the court may require that such husband be removed from the home and provision for his care made elsewhere, or failing to remove such husband or upon his refusal to be separated from his family, the court may, in its discretion, vacate the order granting relief, or refuse the relief asked for.

SEC. 14. *Probation officers.*—The court having jurisdiction in proceedings coming within the provisions of this act shall have the power to appoint one or more qualified persons of good character, who shall serve and be known as probation officers, during the pleasure of the court, and who shall be paid a suitable compensation by the county for their services, the amount thereof to be determined by the county board.

SEC. 15. *Duty of probation officers.*—It shall be the duty of such officers to investigate all applications for relief and make a written report of such investigation with their recommendations.

After granting of relief to any mother for the support of her children it shall be the further duty of such officers to visit and supervise, under the direction of the court, the families to which such relief has been granted and

to advise with the court and to perform such other duties as the court may direct in order to maintain the integrity of the family and the welfare of the children.

SEC. 16. *Levy of tax—Limitation.*—The county board in each county shall levy a tax not to exceed one mill on the dollar annually on all taxable property in the county, in counties having a population of not more than 300,000 inhabitants, and not to exceed four-tenths of a mill annually on all taxable property in the county, in counties having a population of over 300,000 inhabitants, such tax to be levied and collected in like manner with the general taxes of such county, and to be known as a mothers' pension fund; which said tax shall be in addition to all other taxes which such county is now, or hereafter may be authorized to levy on the aggregate valuation of all property within such county, and the county clerk, in reducing tax levies under the provisions of section 2 of an act entitled, "An act concerning the levy and extension of taxes," approved May 9, 1901, in force July 1, 1901, as subsequently amended, shall not consider the tax for said mothers' pension fund, authorized by this act, as a part of the general tax levy for county purposes, and shall not include the same in the limitation of three (3) per cent of the assessed valuation upon which taxes are required to be extended. The provisions of this section relating to the power to levy taxes, however, shall extend only for a period of three years beginning with the year A. D. 1919.

SEC. 17. *Partial relief.*—Should the fund herein authorized be sufficient to permit an allowance to only a part of the mothers coming within the provisions of this act, the court shall select, in its discretion, those in most urgent need of such allowance.

SEC. 18. *Penalty for fraud.*—Any person or persons fraudulently attempting to obtain or fraudulently obtaining any allowance for relief under this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail for a period of not to exceed six months, or both.

SEC. 19. *Repeal.*—All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved June 30, 1913. Amendments approved June 28, 1915; June 11 and 26, 1917; June 21, 1919.

LAWS RELATING TO MOTHERS' PENSIONS.

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[Forms used in Juvenile Court of Cook County (Chicago).]

APPLICATION CARD.

Surname.....	Man's first.....	Woman's first.....	Date of application.....
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Alias.....	Other names needed for identification.....	Social state.....
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Cross references.....

Date.	Res. No.	Street.	Rooms.	Floor.	F. or R.	Rent.	How long.	Sanitary condition.	Landlord or agent. Address.	Dist.

First names.	Date of birth.	Birth-place.	Occupation or school with grade.	Wages.	Left sch. at age of.	Amt. of ins.	Prem.	Cause of death.	Date of death.	Mental or physical defects and illiteracy.	Docket number.
Man.											
1. Woman's maiden name.											
2. Children.											
3. Others in family.					Kinship.	To.	Contributes to family.				
12.....											
13.....											

Union.	Lodge.	Benefit society.	Other sources of income.	Amt.	Pawns.	Installments.	Debts to.	Amt.	For.
Weekly benefit.									

Race.	Length of time in—			Marriage.			Previous marriage.	Property.
	County.	State.	U. S.	Date.	Place.	By whom.		
Man.....								Do you own any?..... What, if any, did your husband leave?.....
Woman.....								

Relatives.	Address.	Kinship.	To.	References.	Address.	Connection.	Of.
				Church or Sunday school.	Original religion.		
				Man.....			
				Woman.....			
				Children.....			

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss:
 _____ being first duly sworn, on oath doth depose and say that the written statements under the various printed headings on the opposite side of this application card were voluntarily made by this affiant and written thereon by direction of this affiant and that the statements thereon, both written and printed, are true in substance and in fact.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____ A. D. 19____, _____, Notary Public.

LAWS RELATING TO MOTHERS' PENSIONS.

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[Report blank.]

PARTIAL REPORT OF INVESTIGATION ON COMPLAINT NO. _____.

Name _____, Address _____, Parties consulted and information received _____, 191____,
 Action taken _____, _____, Probation Officer.

REPORT OF WORK DONE IN THE CASE OF PAROLED WARD.

Date, _____.

Name.	Docket number.	Address.

_____, Probation Officer.

[Petition for funds.]

State of Illinois, county of Cook, ss. In the circuit (juvenile) court of Cook County, _____, Term 19____.

To the honorable the judges of the circuit court of Cook County, in chancery sitting:

1. Your petitioner, _____, respectfully represents unto your honors that your petitioner is a reputable and responsible person and a resident of said county. Your petitioner further represents that _____ is a female child under fourteen years of age and of the age of _____ years on the _____ day of _____, A. D. 19____, now within the said county, and is a dependent child in this, that _____ he has not sufficient means of subsistence.

2. Your petitioner further represents that said child is living with its mother, _____; that her residence is _____; that the father of said child is (a) dead (b) permanently incapacitated for work by reason of physical or mental infirmity.

3. Your petitioner further shows that _____, the mother of said child, is a citizen of the United States of America and a resident of said county for three years next before the date of application for relief upon which this petition is based; that she is a proper person, physically, mentally, and morally fit to bring up said child and that she does not own any real or personal property other than the household goods; that she is poor and unable without financial aid and assistance to properly care for the said child, but is otherwise a proper guardian of said child, and the relief prayed for herein is necessary to save said child from neglect.

4. Your petitioner further represents that said child has no relatives of sufficient ability to support it.

5. Your petitioner further represents that it is for the welfare of said child and for the best interests of the people of the State of Illinois that said child should remain at home with its mother.

6. Your petitioner prays that the said _____ and the board of commissioners of Cook County, Illinois, and each of them who are hereby made parties defendant hereto, be required to personally be and appear before this honorable court on the _____ day of _____, 19____, at the hour of _____ m., and then and there have said child in open court and answer this petition forthwith, and show, if they or either of them can, why the said child should not be and remain a ward of this honorable court, and that upon the hearing of this cause this honorable court will order and direct the board of commissioners of Cook County, Illinois, through the county agent, or otherwise, to provide and furnish to the mother of said child such necessary financial aid and assistance as will enable her to properly care for the said child at home, and that this honorable court will make such other orders in regard to the visitation and supervision of said child as may be necessary to maintain the integrity of the family home and the welfare of the said child, and make such other and further orders in this cause as to your honors shall seem meet and according to equity and good conscience and according to the statute in such case made and provided.

May it please your honors to grant unto your petitioner the writ of summons out of chancery, directed to the sheriff or any probation officer of said county therein, and thereby commanding him to summon the said defendant, _____, and the board of commissioners of Cook County, Illinois, to personally be and appear before this honorable court on the _____ day of _____, A. D. 19____, at the hour of _____, and that they then and there have said _____ in open court.

_____, Attorney for Petitioner.

State of Illinois, county of Cook, ss.

_____ being first duly sworn, deposes and says that affiant has read the above and foregoing petition by affiant subscribed and knows the contents thereof, and that the same is true to the best of affiant's knowledge, information, and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, A. D. 19____, _____, Clerk.

HISTORY SHEET.

Name of child..... Age.....
 Name of child..... Age.....
 Name of child..... Age.....
 Name of child..... Age.....
 Name of child..... Age.....
 Father's name, nationality, and creed..... Address.....
 Mother's name, nationality, and creed..... Address.....
 Mother's earning capacity.....
 Probation Officer.

SUMMONS.

State of Illinois, Cook County, ss. In the circuit court of Cook County (juvenile court).
 The people of the State of Illinois, to the sheriff or any probation officer of Cook County, greeting:

We command that you summon _____ and all whom it may concern, if he shall be found in your county, personally to be and appear before the circuit court of Cook County before the honorable _____, one of the Judges thereof, designated to hold and holding juvenile court thereof, in the juvenile court room at the courthouse, in room 1007, in Chicago, in said county of Cook, on the _____ day of _____, A. D. 191____, at _____ o'clock _____ m. to answer unto the petition of _____ heretofore filed in the office of the clerk of said court, alleging that _____, now in the custody and control of the said _____, is a dependent child and that he then and there have the said child in open court.

And have you then and there this writ, with an endorsement thereon in what manner you shall have executed the same.

Witness, _____, clerk of the said court, and the seal thereof, this _____ day of _____, 191____, _____, Clerk.

Served this writ on the within named _____ by reading the same to _____ and at the same time delivering a copy thereof to _____ this _____ day of _____, 191____.

Served this writ on the within named _____ by leaving a copy thereof at _____ usual place of abode, with _____, a member of _____ family of the age of ten years and upwards, at the same time informing _____ of the contents thereof.

The other within-named defendants not found in my county.

APPEARANCE OF PRESIDENT OF COUNTY BOARD.

State of Illinois, county of Cook, ss. In the circuit court of Cook County.
 In the matter of _____ (alleged dependent), juvenile No. _____, I, _____, president of the county board, do hereby enter my appearance herein waiving service of notice.

ORDER ON COUNTY BOARD TO GRANT RELIEF.

DECREE, DEPENDENT _____ ON PROBATION.

CHICAGO, _____, 191____.

In the matter of _____, juvenile No. _____

This cause now coming on to be heard upon the petition for relief filed herein and the appearance of the defendants, the board of commissioners of Cook County, Illinois, and _____, and the child _____, being now here in open court in his own proper person, and the defendants, the board of commissioners of Cook County, Illinois, and _____ being also here in open court, and the court having heard all the evidence adduced and being fully advised in the premises, finds:

That it has jurisdiction of all the parties to this cause and the subject matter hereof: that the petitioner is a reputable person and a resident in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, and that _____ is a female _____ person under the age of fourteen years and of the age of _____ years on the _____ day of _____, A. D. 19____, now within said county and living with its mother, and is a dependent child in this that it has not sufficient means of subsistence as alleged in the petition herein.

The court further finds that the father of said child is (a) dead; (b) permanently incapacitated for work by reason of physical or mental infirmity; that _____, mother of said child, is a citizen of the United States of America and is and has been a resident of said county for three years next before the date of the application for relief herein and that she is a proper person physically, mentally, and morally fit to bring up said child; that she does not own any real or personal property other than the household goods; that she is poor and unable without financial aid and assistance to properly care for said child, but is otherwise a proper guardian of said child, and that the relief prayed for herein necessary to save said child from neglect.

The court further finds that all the material allegations in the petition herein are true and proven as therein alleged.

The court further finds that it is for the welfare of said child and for the best interest of the people of the State of Illinois that said child should remain at home with its mother.

And the court further finds upon testimony heard in open court that the sum of _____ dollars per month is the amount of money necessary to enable the mother to properly care for said child at home.

It is, therefore, ordered that the said _____ be and remain a ward of this court and that said ward go hence and be and remain with _____, mother of said child, subject to the friendly visitation and supervision of the chief probation officer of this court or such assistant probation officer of this court as may from time to time be designated by him.

It is further ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the sum of _____ dollars per month be, and hereby is, fixed by the court as the amount of money necessary to enable the mother to properly care for said child at home, and that the board of commissioners of Cook County, Illinois, through its county agent, or otherwise, be, and hereby is, directed and ordered to pay to _____, mother of said child, the sum of _____ dollars per month, beginning _____, until further order of court.

And the court hereby retains jurisdiction of this cause for the purpose of making such further or other orders herein for the welfare of said child as may from time to time be found to be in accordance with equity and in accordance with the statute in such case made and provided.

Enter _____
Judge of the Circuit (Juvenile) Court of Cook County, Illinois.

IDENTIFICATION CARD.

[Made out in triplicate in 3 colors: red one given to woman, yellow to county agent, white filed in funds department.]

Present this card at office of Cook County agent, 213 So. Peoria Street, on the 5th day of each month.

IDENTIFICATION.

In the matter of _____, juvenile No. _____.

(Reverse side.)

(Signature of parent.)

CHICAGO, _____.

County Agent of Cook County, Illinois.

DEAR SIR: I hereby certify that the foregoing is the signature of Mrs. _____, who by order of the juvenile court entered on the _____ day of _____, A. D. 19____, is entitled to relief under the "funds to parents act" for a— above-named children.

Chief Probation Officer of the Juvenile Court.

SCHOOL STANDING AND ATTENDANCE BLANK, _____ SCHOOL.

CHICAGO, ILL., _____, 19____.

In the matter of _____, Address _____.

The records of this school for the month ending _____, 19____, in the case of the above-named child show the following:

Attendance { Absences excused _____
 Absences unexcused _____
 Scholarship _____
 Deportment _____
 Grade _____

Remarks _____.

(Signed) _____, *Principal.*

REPORT OF WORK DONE IN THE CASE OF PAROLED WARD.

Date, _____.

Name.	Docket number.	Address.

_____, *Probation Officer.*

ORDER INCREASING OR DECREASING GRANT PREVIOUSLY ALLOWED.

State of Illinois, county of Cook, ss. In the circuit (juvenile) court of Cook County.

In the matter of _____, a dependent, Juvenile No. _____, This cause duly coming on for a hearing and it appearing to the court that it has jurisdiction of all the parties to this cause and the subject matter hereof;

And it further appearing to the court from the evidence that the sum of _____ dollars per month heretofore fixed by the court as the amount of money necessary to enable the defendant parent herein to properly care for the above-named child at home is _____ sufficient for that purpose;

It is therefore ordered that the order of payment (under the funds to parents act) heretofore on the _____ day of _____, 19____, entered herein, be, and the same is hereby, amended so that from and after the _____ day of _____, 19____, the same shall read as follows, to wit:

LAWS RELATING TO MOTHERS' PENSIONS.

It is therefore ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the sum of _____ dollars per month be, and hereby is, fixed by the court as the amount of money necessary to enable the parent to properly care for said child at home and that the board of commissioners of Cook County, Illinois, through its county agent or otherwise, is hereby directed and ordered to pay to _____, parent, the sum of _____ dollars per month, beginning _____, until further order of court.

Enter _____, _____, Judge.

NOTICE OF MOTION TO STAY PAYMENT.

State of Illinois, county of Cook. In the circuit (juvenile) court of Cook County, Illinois.

In the matter of _____, Juvenile No. _____.

To _____ and _____, defendants in the above entitled cause:

Please take notice that on _____ the _____ day of _____, A. D. 19____, at the hour of _____ m., or as soon thereafter as I can be heard before his honor, Judge _____ at his court room at the courthouse in room 1007, in Chicago, in said county, I shall move the court to stay further payment under the "funds to parents act" under the order heretofore on the _____ day of _____, A. D. 19____, entered herein at which time and place you may appear if you see fit.

Served the within notice on the named _____, _____, defendants, by reading the same to _____, at the same time delivering a copy thereof to _____, this _____ day of _____, 19____.

[The above notice is also used for the increasing or decreasing of funds after first grant and for continuing funds after child is 14 years old, if incapacitated.]

ORDER STAYING PAYMENT.

State of Illinois, county of Cook, ss. In the circuit (juvenile) court of Cook County.

In the matter of _____, Juvenile No. _____.

This day comes _____ and enters herein his motion to stay further payment under the funds to parents act under the order heretofore on the _____ day of _____, 19____, entered herein.

And thereupon this cause coming on to be heard on said motion and it appearing to the court that due service of said motion has been had on the defendants _____, _____, and said defendants _____, _____, being now here in open court.

The court after hearing all the evidence adduced and being fully advised in the premises hereby sustains said motion.

It is therefore ordered that further payment under the "funds to parents act" by order of court heretofore on the _____ day of _____ entered herein be, and the same is hereby stayed until further order of court and this cause hereby stands continued.

Enter _____, _____, Judge.

INDIANA.

[Laws 1919, ch. 95.]

An Act To amend section 5 of an act entitled "An act to establish a board of children's guardians in each county, etc."

SEC. 5. Care of wards—May be boarded with own mother.—The board of county commissioners may provide and maintain a house of suitable size and convenience for the accommodation of the children placed under the custody and control of such board; said house to be approved by said board of children's guardians; shall pay such agents and assistants as may be deemed necessary by said board of children's guardians and the circuit court of such county, and appointed by said board of children's guardians, with the approval of the circuit court of such county, and shall pay all other expenses of said board and all expenses incident to the maintenance of said home except those for food and clothing, which shall be paid by said board from an allowance which shall be made for it by the board of county commissioners, to the amount of not more than the legal per diem for each child under the care of such board of children's guardians, kept in said house or maintained outside of said house.

And said board shall have authority, when it deems it best for any child or children, to keep them outside of such house, so long as the best interests of such child or children shall require, and said board shall have full power to contract for such outside care. In all cases where the said board deems it advisable and for the best interest of such child or children, it may provide that such child or children may be placed under the care of their mother and that she shall be allowed such compensation therefor as the board may fix, not exceeding the legal per diem for each child allowed for the care of the wards of such board.

The county council shall appropriate and the county commissioners shall allow the funds necessary to carry into effect the provisions and purposes of this act.

Approved March 13, 1919.

The board of children's guardians act as revised 1901 (secs. 3657-3664, Burns' Annotated Indiana Statutes, 1914) provides "That in each county of this State there may be created a board composed of six persons, three of whom shall be women, and every member of which shall be a parent, which board shall be a body politic and corporate, known as the board of children's guardians of _____ county, and in such name may sue and be sued. The members of such board shall be appointed by the circuit court of such county, and shall serve without compensation." The law gives to such board the "care and supervision of neglected and dependent children under fifteen years of age domiciled in the county for which it is created," with power to take under its control, after commitment by the circuit court, "any children abandoned, neglected, or cruelly treated by their parents, children begging on the streets, children of habitually drunken or vicious and unfit parents, children kept in vicious or immoral association, children known by their language and life to be vicious or incorrigible, juvenile delinquents, and truants." Such children

may, by leave of the circuit court of the county, be committed to orphan asylums, indentured as apprentices, or "may be in any manner disposed of by said board as the circuit court, upon written petition, may direct."

The juvenile court act (sec. 1642, 1644, Burns' Annotated Indiana Statutes, 1914) defines a dependent child as "any boy under the age of 16 years or any girl under the age of 17 years, who is dependent upon the public for support, or who is destitute, homeless, or abandoned." Upon petition to the juvenile court, or the circuit court sitting as such, such dependent children may be made wards of the county boards of children's guardians. By chap. 76 of the Laws of 1919, the maximum compensation allowed for the care of dependent and neglected children made wards by order of the juvenile court is increased from thirty cents per day to fifty cents per day for children over five years of age and sixty cents per day for children under five years of age.

IOWA.

[Supplement to Code 1913, Supplemental Supplement 1915, as amended by Laws 1917, ch. 150.]

SECTION 254-a13. Jurisdiction.—The district court and superior courts are hereby clothed with original and full jurisdiction to hear and determine all cases coming within the purview of this act, and the proceedings, orders, findings, and decisions of said courts shall be entered in a book or books to be kept for the purpose and known as the juvenile court record. Said courts shall always be open for the transaction of business coming under the purview of this act, but the hearing of any matter requiring notice shall be had only in term time or at such time and place as the judge may appoint.

SEC. 254-a14. Terms defined. * * * For the purpose of this act, the words "dependent children" or "neglected children" shall mean any child who for any reason is destitute or homeless or abandoned; or dependent upon the public for support; or who has not the proper parental care or guardianship; or who habitually begs or receives alms; or who is found living in any house of ill fame or with any vicious or disreputable person; or whose home, by reason of neglect, cruelty, or depravity on the part of its parents or guardian or other person in whose care it may be, is an unfit place for such child. * * *

SEC. 254-a15. Petition.—Any reputable person being a resident of the county, having knowledge of a child in his county who appears to be either dependent, neglected or delinquent, may file with the clerk of the court having jurisdiction of the matter a petition in writing, setting forth the facts, verified by affidavit; it shall be sufficient if the affidavit is upon information and belief.

SEC. 254-a16. Summons.—Upon the filing of the petition the court may cause a summons to issue requiring the person having custody or control of the child or with whom the child may be, to appear with the child at a time and place stated in the summons. The parents of the child, if living, and their residence if known, or its legal guardian, if one there be, or if there is neither parent nor guardian or if his or her residence is not known, then some relative, if there be one and his residence is known, shall be notified of the proceedings, and in any case the judge may appoint some suitable person to act in behalf of the child. * * * On the return of the summons or other process, or as soon thereafter as may be, the court shall enter an order fixing the time and place for the hearing of said petition, and at least ten days' notice of such hearing shall be served in writing upon the parents, guardian, or other person having custody of the said child. * * *

SEC. 254-a18. Probation officers.—The court shall have authority to appoint or designate one or more discreet persons of good character to serve as probation officers * * *. In case a probation officer shall be appointed by any court, it shall be the duty of the clerk of the court, if practicable, to notify the said probation officer in advance when any child is to be brought before the said court; it shall be the duty of said probation officer to make such investigation as may be required by the court; to be present in court in order to rep-

¹Amendment to Sec. 254-a20 which provided aid to widows was approved April 19, 1913 (Laws 1913, ch. 31). The amendment of 1917 raised the age limit of the children who might be aided from 14 to 16 years.

resent the interests of the child when the case is heard; to furnish to the court such information and assistance as the judge may require * * *.

Sec. 254-a20. *Dependent children—Aid to widowed mothers.*—When any child of the age stated in section two (2), hereof, [Sec. 254-a14] shall be found to be dependent or neglected, within the meaning of this act, the court may make an order committing the child to the care of some suitable State institution, or to the care of some reputable citizen of good moral character, or to the care of some industrial school, as provided by law, or to the care of some association willing to receive it, embracing in its objects the purpose of caring for and obtaining homes for dependent and neglected children, which association shall have been accredited as hereinafter provided.

If the court finds that the mother of such dependent or neglected child is a widow,¹ and if the court further finds that such mother is poor and unable to properly care for said child, but is otherwise a proper guardian, and that it is for the welfare of such child to remain at home, the court may enter an order finding such fact and fixing an amount of money necessary to enable such mother to properly care for such child; and thereupon it shall be the duty of the county board of supervisors, through its overseer of the poor or otherwise, to pay to such mother, at such times as said order may designate, the amount so specified for the care of such dependent or neglected child until further order of the court: *Providing, however,* That the amount to be paid for the care of any such child shall not exceed the sum of two dollars per week: *And provided, further,* That such payment shall cease upon any such child attaining the age of sixteen years. The court may, when the health or condition of the child may require it, cause the child to be placed in a public hospital or institution for treatment or special care, or in a private hospital or institution which will receive it for like purposes without charge. Any mother whose husband is an inmate of any institution under the care of the board of control, shall, for the purposes of this act, be considered a widow, but only while such husband is so confined.

¹ In the case of *De Brot v. Marion County*, 145 N. W. 167, the Supreme Court of Iowa held that a divorced woman, whose husband is alive, is not a widow within the meaning of this section.

KANSAS.

[Laws 1917, ch. 138.]

An Act to amend chapter 261 of the Session Laws of 1915, the same being an act to amend section 6624 of the General Statutes of 1915 relating to the poor, for the relief of widowed and dependent children, and repealing said original section.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas: SECTION 1. *County commissioners to aid poor mothers.*—That section 6624 of the General Statutes of 1915 be amended so as to read as follows: Sec. 6624. That the board of county commissioners may, in their discretion, allow and pay to poor persons who may become chargeable as paupers, and who are of mature years and sound mind, and who from their general character will probably be benefited thereby, and also the parents of idiots, and of children otherwise helpless requiring the attention of their parents and who are unable to provide for said children themselves, such annual allowances as will not exceed the charge of their maintenance in the ordinary mode, the said board taking the usual amount of charges in like cases as the rule for making such allowance: *Provided*, That in any case where the mother of any child or children under the age of sixteen (16) years shall have the sole care and custody of such child or children by reason of such mother being a widow, divorced, or by reason of the husband of such mother being physically or mentally unable to earn a living for himself and family, or by reason of his being lawfully confined in any penal or other State institution, or by reason of the husband of such mother having at all times for three months last past abandoned or deserted such mother without just cause or collusion, and where such mother has been an actual *bona fide* resident of the county for two years¹ next preceding her application, and where such mother is a provident woman of good moral character and a fit person to have the care and custody of such child or children, and is financially unable to support such child or children, and where such child or children have not sufficient property or income to support such child or children, such mother shall be entitled to a "mother's aid" in caring for and supporting such child or children from the county in which she is a resident at the time she makes application; and in all such cases it shall be the duty of the county commissioners to pay to such mother, by way of allowance or pension, such sum, monthly, as may be reasonably necessary to support such mother and child or children, not to exceed the charge of maintenance in the ordinary mode, which may be increased or diminished from time to time as may be necessary, just and reasonable: *Provided*, That the total sum allowed to any one mother coming under the provisions of this act shall not exceed the sum of twenty-five (\$25) dollars per month: *And provided further*, That before any such allowance or pension shall be granted as set forth in the foregoing proviso, it shall be the duty of such mother to file in the office of the county clerk of the county in which she is an actual and *bona fide* resident at the time as hereinafore provided, an application for a mother's aid for caring for and supporting such child or children and setting forth in such application that she is an actual and *bona fide* resident of such county, and that she has been at all times for two years last past, and that she is the mother of such child or children, and setting out a list of her property and that of such

¹ The earlier law of 1915 had required only one year's residence in the county.

child or children, together with the amount of income therefrom, and stating that she is financially unable to support and educate such child or children, and stating that she is a widow, or that her husband has abandoned her, and stating the date of abandonment, or that the husband is mentally or physically unable to earn a living for himself and family, or that the husband is confined in one of the State institutions, naming it, which application shall be duly verified by the applicant and supported by the affidavit of two disinterested householders of the township in which such mother is a resident, setting forth the same facts and that the mother is a woman of good moral character and a fit person to have the care and custody of such child or children, and thereupon and before granting any such allowance or pension provided for in this act, the board of county commissioners shall name and designate three reputable women, in no way related to such applicant, residing in the township or city where such applicant resides, who shall, without compensation, investigate such applicant and report in writing to said board of county commissioners under such rules and regulations as the court may prescribe or require. And after a full investigation, if said board of county commissioners shall find that unless relief is granted the mother will be unable to properly support and educate her child or children, or that they may become a public charge, and that the statements alleged in the application are true, it shall make an order finding and determining such facts and thereby and therein fixing and determining the amount of money which it deems necessary for the county to contribute toward the support of such mother, child or children, and that such sums of money or so much thereof as the board of county commissioners shall deem necessary and proper shall be paid to such mother for said child or children as directed and prescribed by the board of county commissioners: *Provided*, That any such payments of money may be increased temporarily by the board of county commissioners in case of sickness or unusual condition, and decreased in like manner when deemed unnecessary: *And provided further*, That the court may, in its discretion, order the amount of aid to be given in supplies instead of money.

SEC. 2. Payment out of county funds.—A certified copy of such findings and order of the board of county commissioners shall be filed with the county clerk of the county where such proceedings are had, and thereupon and thereafter, and so long as such order remains in force, it shall be the duty of the county clerk each month to draw his warrant on the general fund of the county in favor of the person and for the amount specified in such findings and order. Such warrants shall be delivered to the person designated in said findings and order upon the executing of a duplicate receipt therefor, one to be filed with the juvenile court, and one to be filed with the county clerk. It shall be the duty of the county treasurer to pay such warrants out of the funds in the general revenue fund of the county when properly presented. But nothing in this act shall be construed as repealing any laws now in force giving the county commissioners powers to grant aid to the poor in their respective counties: *Provided*, That it shall be unlawful for any attorney to receive any fee for bringing the proceedings in the juvenile court provided herein.

SEC. 3. Jurisdiction.—The board of county commissioners in each of the several counties of the State shall have jurisdiction of all cases coming under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. Repeal.—That section 1 of chapter 261 of the Session Laws of 1915 as amending section 6624 of the General Statutes of 1915 be and the same hereby is repealed.

SEC. 5. When act takes effect.—That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

Approved March 13, 1917.

MAINE.

[Laws 1917, ch. 222 as amended by Laws 1919, ch. 17.]¹

An Act to provide for mothers with dependent children.

Be it enacted by the people of the State of Maine: SECTION 1. *Aid to poor mothers.*—Every city and town shall, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, render suitable and needful aid to any mother residing therein, with a dependent child or children under the age of sixteen years, who needs and desires such aid to enable her to maintain herself and children in her home and who is fit and capable, mentally, morally, and physically to bring up her children.

SEC. 2. *Residence.*—This act shall apply to all mothers and their dependent children who may have a settlement in this State, or who shall have resided in the State for not less than five consecutive years next prior to making application for aid. No mother, nor any of her children shall acquire a settlement or be in process of acquiring a settlement while receiving aid nor be deemed a pauper by reason of receiving such aid.

SEC. 3. *Amount of aid.*—The aid to be furnished hereunder may be furnished either in money or supplies or both.

SEC. 4. *State board of mother's aid—Municipal boards.*—A State board of mother's aid hereinafter referred to as the "State board" is hereby created to serve without compensation, and to consist of the members of the State board of charities and corrections, ex officio. The secretary of said State board of charities and corrections shall be ex officio secretary of the State board of mother's aid, and serve without additional compensation as such.

In each city, town, and plantation there shall be, and hereby is, created a municipal board of mother's aid, hereinafter referred to as the "municipal board" to consist of the overseers or board of overseers of the poor ex officio, unless the city by ordinance or the town or plantation by vote upon warrant shall provide for a special board of not fewer than three persons, one of whom at least shall be a woman, appointed or elected for three-year terms, one term expiring each year, to serve as such "municipal board." The members of such municipal board shall serve without compensation as such.

The municipal board shall keep a record of all applicants investigated, visit regularly or cause to be visited by some agent in their behalf the home of each mother aided hereunder; see that her children are actually living with her in her home, observe the conditions of the home and of the family, and make and keep a record of such visits and any fact observed which bears upon the necessity or advisability of continuance of aid under this act and report the same to the State board.

SEC. 5. *Application—Penalty for fraud.*—Any mother entitled thereto needing and desiring aid herein provided for may apply therefor personally or by letter

¹ The amendment of 1919 raised the age of the children who might be aided from 14 to 16 years and extended the provisions of the act to include mothers who could prove settlement in the State though not five years' residence prior to filing application. The law was further amended by striking out the limit of \$10 per month for one child and \$4 for each additional child and leaving the amount of aid to be determined by the State and municipal boards after a study of the family's needs and resources.

to said municipal board. The board shall thereupon cause the applicant to fill out and sign an application blank or shall fill out the same from information furnished by the applicant who shall sign it, in which shall be stated: First, name of the applicant and that of her husband, the time and place of her marriage, and whether her husband is living or deceased; second, the names and ages of her children, whether those under compulsory school attendance are attending and what school, and if not, the reason of such nonattendance; third, her present residence and address, the length of time she has been a resident of this State and where she has resided therein; fourth, the nature and amount of any property possessed by herself or her husband, if living, and her children, and the extent and source of their income and hers; fifth, the names and addresses of her near relatives and those of her husband, and of one or more persons to whom reference may be made for information; sixth, a statement that the applicant will agree to employ all aid received by her under this act solely for the support of herself and her children under the age of sixteen years, and for their proper upbringing in her home. The board may, if it deems proper, require any such application and the statements made therein to be substantiated by the oath or affirmation of the applicant.

Any person who shall knowingly, wilfully, and with intent to deceive, make any false statement in said application blank shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both.

SEC. 6. Investigation.—When such application has been made to the municipal board, it shall forthwith make careful investigation by personally interviewing the mother in her home, looking up her references, and pursuing such other sources of information as are available, for the purpose of determining, first, the truth of the statements contained in her application; second, whether she is a fit and capable person to bring up her children, and whether the inmates and surroundings of her household are such as to render it suitable for her children to reside at home; third, whether the child or children of the applicant are attending school, and if not, why; fourth, whether, under all the circumstances, considering her own resources and the ability of any member of her family to contribute to her support, the possibility of receiving aid from other relatives, individuals, agencies, or child-welfare organizations, and the possibility of compelling contributions by any person under legal obligations so to do, such mother is in need of aid under the provisions of this act, and if so, in what amount.

SEC. 7. Report to State board—Payment.—The municipal board shall thereupon file with the State board a copy of said application and a written report embodying the results of their investigation and their recommendations thereon, and the State board shall determine all matters in question, and communicate in writing its decision to the municipal board. If the applicant is held entitled to aid, the State board shall determine its character and amount, which may be less than, but shall not exceed, the amount recommended by the municipal board. The town shall thereupon, pursuant to such decision, pay the same in money or its value to the applicant, or to some person designated by the State board upon the recommendation of the municipal board, who shall expend it for the purposes and in the manner set forth in the decision. The State board may revise its decision whenever it deems it necessary or equitable so to do, but shall not increase the amount of aid previously awarded except with the consent of the municipal board, nor decrease it without giving said board opportunity to be heard.

SEC. 8. Appeal to State board.—If the said municipal board shall fail for thirty days to act upon and report upon said application, the said mother may make

application for aid to the State board who shall communicate with the municipal board, and if the municipal board shall thereafter neglect or fail to act for a period of ten additional days the State board itself shall proceed to investigate the merits of said application and to determine what, if any, aid shall be awarded the applicant, and the decision of said State board shall be of the same effect and validity as if the municipal board had in the first instance proceeded according to sections five, six, and seven of this act. The expenses incurred by the State board by reason of the default of the municipal board shall be audited by the State auditor and paid by the State treasurer, who shall collect said amount of the town in which the municipal board so failing to act as aforesaid is located, by an action at law in the name of the State.

SEC. 9. *Action in cases of desertion.*—In any case when application for aid hereunder is made by a mother who has a husband living, who is able by means of his property or labor to contribute to her support and that of her children, but who wilfully neglects or refuses so to do, or who has deserted her or her children, it shall be the duty of the municipal board of the town where the applicant resides to advise the mother in making complaint to compel such husband to contribute to the support of his said wife and children, under the provisions of sections thirty-eight to forty-one inclusive of chapter one hundred twenty of the revised statutes, or in filing a petition under the provisions of section nine of chapter sixty-six of the revised statutes; and until such proceedings have been begun, and are being prosecuted in good faith to the satisfaction of the municipal and State boards, and until, in cases of desertion, at least one year has elapsed from date of commencement of such desertion, no aid shall be given under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 10. *Supervision by State board.*—The State board shall have general supervision over the administration of the provisions of this act, and shall prescribe appropriate forms for application, reports, and other proceedings required by the act; said board shall keep a record of all cases reported to it hereunder and action taken by it in relation to the same; and shall keep on file all reports made to it by municipal boards; it shall see that families aided hereunder are visited as herein required and shall have access to any records of the municipal boards or of the overseers of the poor relating to any proceedings hereunder. In order to aid the State board in determining any questions presented to it for decision by any municipal boards under the provisions of this act, it may, in addition to their reports, make further investigation in such manner as it may deem best. It shall embody a statement concerning the work done hereunder in the annual report of the State board of charities and corrections.

SEC. 11. *Reimbursement by State.*—Any city, town, or plantation rendering aid under the provisions of this act, shall be reimbursed by the State for one-half of the amount expended after approval by the State board and State auditor of its bills. If the mother so aided has no settlement the city or town shall be reimbursed for the total amount of the aid given after approval of the bill as aforesaid. If the mother so aided has a lawful settlement in another city or town, the amount of such aid rendered may be recovered by the city or town giving it in an action against the city or town liable therefor, provided the city or town so liable was notified in accordance with the requirements of section thirty-three of chapter twenty-nine of the revised statutes, or against the kindred of the mother and children so aided in the manner provided by section thirty-three.

SEC. 12. *Appropriation.*—For the purpose of reimbursing the cities or towns as provided in this act there is hereby appropriated from the State treasury, the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars, ten thousand dollars for nineteen hundred and seventeen and twenty-five thousand dollars for nineteen hundred and

eighteen, provided that any unexpended balances of the amount appropriated for nineteen hundred seventeen may be expended for the purposes of this act in nineteen hundred and eighteen.

SEC. 13. *Repeal.*—All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved, April 7, 1917. Amendment approved, February 27, 1919.

[Forms in Use by State Board of Mothers' Aid.]

APPLICATION FOR AID BY MOTHER WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

Name of applicant.....Date.....
 Residence.....P. O. address.....
 Date of birth.....Birthplace.....
 Full name of husband.....Whereabouts if living.....
 Date of his birth.....Birthplace.....
 Date of marriage.....Where married.....
 By whom.....
 If husband is deceased, date of death....., place of death.....
 Cause of death.....
 If living what incapacitates him.....
 If divorced, by what court.....when.....
 If deserted on what date.....
 What court action for nonsupport has been taken and when.....

DEPENDENT CHILDREN (UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE).

Name.	Date of birth.	Birthplace.	School grade.	Attending what school.
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

CHILDREN 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER.

Date.	Date of birth.	Birthplace.	Residence.	Wages.	Where employed.
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

RELATIVES OF APPLICANT.

Name.	Size of family.	Residence.	Aiding Applicant?	Able to aid?
Father.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
Mother.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
Sisters.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
Brothers.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
Others.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
(State Relationship)				

RELATIVES OF HUSBAND.

Name.	Size of family.	Residence.	Aiding Applicant?	Able to aid?
Father.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
Mother.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
Sisters.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
Brothers.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
Others.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
(State Relationship.)				

LIST ALL ABSENCES FROM THE STATE IN LAST FIVE YEARS.

Date of departure.	Place visited or resided in.	Reason.	Date of return.
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----

LAWS RELATING TO MOTHERS' PENSIONS.

Give Address in Maine for Past Five Years.

Number of rooms in house of applicant _____ Rental per month _____
 Name of owner _____ Address of owner _____

MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD OTHER THAN APPLICANT'S CHILDREN.

Name.	Age.	Relationship.	Pay how much	or	Why not paying.
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

REAL ESTATE OWNED BY APPLICANT, OR HER HUSBAND, OR HER CHILDREN.

(Underseore the owner.)

Location _____ Acreage _____
 Estimated value _____ Assessed value _____
 Taxes per year _____ Amount abated _____
 Amount of mortgage _____ Held by whom _____
 Rate of interest _____ Water rates _____ Fire insurance _____
 State of repair _____ Equity in property _____

BANK BOOKS.

In name of.	Amount.	Name of bank.
Applicant _____	_____	_____
Husband _____	_____	_____
Children (give names): _____	_____	_____
What money is otherwise invested? _____	_____	_____
Are there any trust funds? _____	How much? _____	_____
Is there any paid up insurance? _____	How much? _____	_____
Is any compensation, pension, or benefit received? _____	What? _____	_____
_____	How much? _____	_____

INSURANCE PAID BY FAMILY.

Paid by whom?	Total sum insured for.	Name of company.	Amount of weekly payments.	On whose life?	To whom payable?
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Amount of insurance received at death of husband, \$ _____
 Amount now on hand, \$ _____
 For what was the balance expended? _____

Debts of applicant: Rent, \$ _____ Doctor \$ _____
 Undertaker, \$ _____ Grocers, \$ _____ Miscellaneous, \$ _____ Total, \$ _____
 Pastor _____

Church attended _____
 Name and address of physician _____
 Health of applicant _____
 Health of children _____
 How much aid is the town now giving? _____
 How much aid are the churches or charitable societies giving? _____
 How much aid are relatives giving? _____
 Name one or more references who live near by: _____

(Signature of applicant)

REPORT ON THE APPLICATION OF Mrs. _____ by the municipal board of mother's aid of (name town or city) _____ the place in which she resides.

Has a member or employee of the municipal board visited her home? _____
 Are the statements made in her application true? _____
 Are the children of compulsory school age attending school? _____
 Is she a moral woman? _____
 Has her reputation always been good? _____
 Has she tuberculosis, syphilis, or any dangerous disease? _____
 Is she normal mentally? _____
 Does she need aid? _____
 Is she worthy of mother's aid? _____
 Does she promise to keep a correct record of all the money she receives and all she spends? _____
 Can she handle the money wisely if given to her? _____
 If not, but if she is worthy, recommend a woman of standing in the community (preferably a member of the municipal board of mother's aid) who will act as a friendly visitor and handle the money. _____
 Name _____ Address _____

In your judgment what are the necessary expenses of the family per week?

For food ----- \$ -----
 For rent ----- \$ -----
 For fuel ----- \$ -----
 For clothing ----- \$ -----
 Other purposes ----- \$ -----
 Total weekly expenses ----- \$ -----
 How much per week is the applicant able to earn ----- \$ -----
 Her children ----- \$ -----
 What are the other sources of income, and how much from each ----- \$ -----

(Itemize rentals, pensions, farm produce, gifts of relatives, etc.)

Total weekly income ----- \$ -----
 In what city or town is her legal settlement ----- \$ -----
 We ----- recommend aid amounting to \$ ----- per month,
 to be paid to { mother }
 { friendly visitor }

MUNICIPAL BOARD OF MOTHER'S AID.
 By -----
 (Signature and title.)

ACTION OF STATE BOARD.

Recommendation -----

[Quarterly report of municipal boards of mother's aid.]

QUARTERLY REPORT.

MUNICIPAL BOARD OF MOTHER'S AID ----- 191 -----
 (Place and date.)
 To the State Board of Mother's Aid for the quarter ending ----- 191 -----
 (Mar. 31. June 30. Sept. 30. Dec. 31.)

REPORT TO BE FILLED OUT BY MOTHER.

Claim No. -----
 (Name of applicant.) ----- (Address of mother.) -----
 Her civil condition ----- (Married, single, widowed, divorced, deserted.) -----
 Names of dependent children under 14. Age. School grade. Physical condition.

 Children from 14 to 16. Age. School grade or where working and wages.

 Children over 16.

EXPENSES AND INCOME.

The expenses and income of the family for the quarter just ended were:

Expenses.	Income.
Food ----- \$ -----	Applicant earned ----- \$ -----
Rent ----- \$ -----	Husband, if living, provided ----- \$ -----
Fuel ----- \$ -----	Children earned ----- \$ -----
Clothing ----- \$ -----	Mother's aid ----- \$ -----
Physician and medicine ----- \$ -----	Pensions ----- \$ -----
Farm ----- \$ -----	Workingmen's compensation ----- \$ -----
Repairs, furniture, etc ----- \$ -----	Fraternal benefits ----- \$ -----
Miscellaneous ----- \$ -----	Gifts ----- \$ -----
Do ----- \$ -----	Farm produce ----- \$ -----
-----	Other sources ----- \$ -----
Total expenses ----- \$ -----	Total income ----- \$ -----

SUMMARY.

Amount in bank at end of quarter ----- \$ -----
 Cash on hand at end of quarter ----- \$ -----
 Amount of debts ----- \$ -----
 Report any real estate bought or sold, mortgages foreclosed or canceled, etc.

QUARTERLY LETTER FROM MOTHER OR CHILDREN.

Tell us what you and the children are doing to earn money, how you are getting on, and about your plans, health and general welfare.

LAWS RELATING TO MOTHERS' PENSIONS.

93

QUARTERLY REPORT TO BE FILLED IN BY MUNICIPAL BOARD OF MOTHER'S AID.

Dates when you visited the home of this applicant _____
 (Regular visits to the home are required by law) _____
 Dates when the mother called on you _____
 How often is mother's aid paid? _____ How? _____
 Is the family satisfactory to you as a mother's aid family, as to morals _____
 industry _____, control and obedience of children _____, cleanliness _____, standard of living _____?
 Discuss any changed conditions: _____
 Do you recommend that aid be continued? _____ At what rate per month? \$ _____
 MUNICIPAL BOARD OF MOTHER'S AID OF THE _____
 city of _____
 town _____
 By _____
 (Signature and title.)

(To be filled in by the State Board.)

It is recommended that mother's aid be continued at the rate of \$ _____
 per month, the present rate being \$ _____ per month.

Secretary

[Receipt for Payment.]

Claim No. A _____ No. of children _____ Rate per month _____

 (Place and date.) _____ 19____
 Received from the town of _____ city _____ \$ _____
 on account of aid for the _____ week _____
 month ending _____ 19____

(Signature of mother.) _____
 It is hereby certified that no part of the above amount has been paid by the State
 to the city or town of _____; that no previous claims for the
 same or any part thereof are now pending for allowance or have previously been dis-
 allowed; that the aid furnished was for the amount recommended by the Municipal
 Board and approved by the State Board of Mothers' Aid; and that reimbursement is
 claimed from the State on account of this payment to the extent of ^{one-half} the whole amount-
 ing to \$ _____
 City _____
 Town of _____ by _____
 (Signature and title.)

[Reverse side.]

INSTRUCTIONS.

1. This receipt must be signed by the mother and certified by the municipal officer having knowledge of the facts, and his title must be affixed after his signature.
2. Bills must be rendered to and including the last days of March, June, September, and December of each year. Bills for any part of one calendar year must not be made a part of bills for another calendar year.
3. Bills for Mothers' Aid must not be allowed to accumulate for a longer period than three months, and should be presented promptly at the end of each quarter year.
4. Bills may be presented during the quarter, if the account is closed, or no further expenses are likely to ensue.

CLAIMS FOR REIMBURSEMENT IN FULL.

5. Every city or town furnishing aid to mothers and claiming reimbursement in full must furnish satisfactory affirmative evidence that such mothers have no legal settlement in any town in the State.

MARYLAND.

[Laws 1916, ch. 670.]

An act to provide for the partial support of mothers whose husbands are dead, when such mothers have children under fourteen (14) years of age, and are residents of the city of Baltimore and State of Maryland, and of the county in which application for relief is made. And, also to provide for visitation, care, and supervision of the family within the State of Maryland for whose benefits such support is provided, and to promote home life for dependent children under the guidance and protection of the mother. And, also as to the administration of this act, amount of payment, eligibility, investigation, penalties, and reports. And, also providing for the appointment of a board of three members in Baltimore City, to be known as the Board of Mothers' Relief for Baltimore City, or for carrying out the provisions of this act by the Board of Supervisors of City Charities of Baltimore City, and authorizing the county commissioners of the counties of this State to carry out the provisions of this act in their respective counties, and providing for the levying of a tax for carrying out the provisions of this act.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland:

SECTION 1. Board of Mothers' Relief for Baltimore.—There is hereby created a board to be known as the Board for Mothers' Relief for Baltimore City, to consist of three members, not more than two of whom shall be of the same sex, to be appointed by the mayor of Baltimore City for a term of four years, as hereinafter provided, and until their successors have been appointed and qualified. The board for mothers' relief shall sit at such times and as often as the business before it justifies, and if any member shall absent himself or herself from five (5) consecutive meetings without giving a satisfactory excuse to the board, his or her office shall become vacant, and the mayor shall make an appointment to fill such vacancy. The salary of the members of the board shall be five dollars (\$5) per day for each member, for each and every day the board shall sit, and in addition, the necessary expenses incurred in the discharge of his or her duties.

Within thirty days after the passage of this act the mayor of Baltimore City shall appoint one member for a period of two years, one for a period of three years, and one for a period of four years, and thereafter as these terms expire, the mayor shall make such appointment for a term of four years. The board shall choose from among its members a chairman, a vice chairman, and a treasurer.

The board shall have the power to employ a secretary and a stenographer. The salary of the secretary shall be twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200) per year, and that of the stenographer one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per year.

The duties of the secretary and stenographer shall be to conduct the correspondence of the board, keep a record of its business, assist in investigations of applications, and keep on file applications and such other business as the board may direct. The Board for Mothers' Relief for Baltimore City shall have an office allotted it in the city hall of Baltimore City, in the courthouse of Baltimore City, or in such other municipal building as may be obtained.

It shall be the duty of the Board for Mothers' Relief for Baltimore City to investigate every application for relief, to hear all witnesses for applicants, and to carry out the provisions of this act as embodied in all its sections, and see to the administration of this act in all its particulars as relating to Baltimore City.

¹ Practically inoperative because of defect in the tax clause. (See footnote to sec. 5.) An attempt was made to get a revised law through the legislature in 1918, but the bill failed of passage in the senate. For an account of the efforts to secure mothers' pension legislation in Maryland and the present status of the law, see article by W. E. Beveridge, in *Maryland Suffrage News*, for April 20, 1918.

Each member of the board shall for the purpose contemplated by this act have power to issue subpoenas, compel the attendance of witnesses, administer oaths, certify to official acts, take depositions within or without the State of Maryland as now provided by law, compel the productions of pertinent books, pay rolls, papers, records, documents and testimony: *Provided, however,* That instead of appointing the Board for Mothers' Relief of Baltimore City, as provided in this section, the mayor and city council of Baltimore may, in its discretion, devolve the duties imposed by this act upon said board for mothers' relief upon the supervisor of city charities of Baltimore City.¹

SEC. 2. *Application for relief—Conditions.*—Nothing in this act shall be construed to affect or interfere with the provisions of the laws of Maryland as now existing relating to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, the Circuit Courts of the State of Maryland, or the Juvenile Court of Baltimore City in regard to the custody and control of infants.

Any mother of a child or children under the age of fourteen (14) years whose husband is dead, and who is unable to support it or them and maintain her home, may present a written application or petition for relief to the county commissioners of the county wherein she resides or to the Board for Mothers' Relief for Baltimore City, if she resides in Baltimore City.

Such application or petition shall be verified by three witnesses and shall set forth the following:

Her name, the name of her husband, the date of the death of her husband, the name or names of her children, the dates and places of their birth, and the time and place of her marriage.

Her residence and the length of time she has been a resident and the address or addresses of her place of abode for the previous five years, and the date, as near as possible, when she moved in and when she left said place or places of residence.

A statement of all the property belonging to her and each of her children, which statement shall include any future or contingent interest she or any of them may have.

A statement of the efforts made by her to support her children.

The name, relationships, and addresses of such of her and her husband's relatives that may be known to her.

The child or children for whose benefit the relief is granted must be living with the mother of such child or children.

The relief shall be granted only when, in the absence of such relief, the

A statement of all the property belonging to her and to each of her children, and when, by means of such relief she will be able to remain at home with her children, except, that she may be absent for work a definite number of days each week, to be specified in the order giving relief, when such work can be done by her without the sacrifice of health or the neglect of home and children.

Such a mother must be a proper person, worthy and fit, to bring up her children.

A mother shall not receive such relief who is the owner of real property or personal property other than the household goods.

A mother shall not receive such relief who has not resided in the county where the application is made, or in the city of Baltimore, at least three years before making such application.

Whenever any child shall arrive at the age of fourteen years (14), the relief granted to the mother for such child shall cease: *Provided,* That if a child of fourteen years of age be ill or is incapacitated for work, the mother shall receive

¹ The city council, with the approval of the mayor, so voted in November, 1916.

the funds for its care, during such illness or incapacity for work, until such child is sixteen years of age.

SEC. 3. County commissioners to receive copy of application.—A copy of the application or petition provided for in section 2 hereof, and a notice of the place where and time when it will be presented, must be served on, or mailed to, the county commissioners in the county wherein the applicant or petitioner resides or to the Board for Mothers' Relief for Baltimore City, if applicant or petitioner resides in Baltimore City.

SEC. 4. Investigation and hearing.—Upon the receipt of the application or petition and notice, the county commissioners, or the Board of Mothers' Relief for Baltimore City, shall set a time and examine under oath all who desire to be heard: *Provided, however,* That the county commissioners of the county wherein applicant or petitioner resides or if the applicant resides in Baltimore City, the said board shall, of themselves or through their agents, before said hearing, examine into the truth of the facts set forth in the above-mentioned application or petition, and shall file a report of its findings with the juvenile court of the county wherein applicant or petitioner resides or with the circuit court if no juvenile court exists in said county, or with the juvenile court of Baltimore City, if the applicant or petitioner resides in Baltimore City, for review and disposition, setting forth, in full, the results of their investigations. The county commissioners in the counties or the Board for Mothers' Relief in Baltimore City may in their discretion issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses and adjourn the hearings from day to day and shall hear such witnesses as shall be produced by the applicant or petitioner or others.

SEC. 5. Amount of relief—Levy of tax.—If, upon the completion of the examination, provided for under section 4 hereof, the juvenile or circuit court in the counties or the Juvenile Court for Baltimore City, concludes that unless relief is granted, the mother will be unable to support and educate her children, and that they may become a public charge, it shall make an order directing that there shall be paid to the mother monthly, upon the first day of each month, out of the county funds, by the county treasurer or out of the funds of Baltimore City, by the city comptroller, as the case may be, the following amounts for the maintenance and support of the children under fourteen (14) years of age:

Twelve dollars (\$12) per month for the oldest child, ten dollars (\$10) per month for the next oldest child, and six dollars (\$6) per month for each additional child, not at any time, however, exceeding forty dollars (\$40) per month for any one family. And the board of estimates and the mayor and city council of Baltimore, and the county commissioners of the respective counties of this State are authorized and directed to levy such tax, not exceeding one-tenth of a mill,¹ as may be necessary and sufficient to carry out the provisions of this act, or to provide for the same out of the proceeds of the general tax levy.

SEC. 6. Duty of county commissioners.—It shall be the duty of the county commissioners in the several counties wherein applicant or petitioner resides, or the Board for Mothers' Relief for Baltimore City, wherein applicant or petitioner resides, to see that any widow mother thus committed to their care, pursuant to the provisions of this act, is properly caring for her children; that they are sufficiently clothed and fed; that they attend school regularly and that said family shall be visited at least once every two months.

¹ The words "on the dollar" were omitted during the passage of the act. Because of this defect and other ambiguities the City Solicitor of Baltimore held that the law was not valid. Suit was brought against the city to test its validity, but the suit was never pressed. (Letter from S. S. Field, City Solicitor of Baltimore, Mar. 1, 1918.)

The county commissioners, in the county in which applicant or petitioner resides or the Board for Mothers' Relief for Baltimore City shall report to the juvenile court, or, if none exists, to the Circuit Court in such county or to the Juvenile Court for Baltimore City, in the case of any widow mother who does not properly care for and educate her child or children, or when they find that she no longer needs such support. The Circuit Court or the juvenile court shall thereupon revoke any order made pursuant to this act, at any time, with or without notice, and in lieu thereof make any order that in the judgment of the court may protect the welfare of the child or children.

SEC. 7. *Partial relief.*—Should the fund or funds available be insufficient to permit of an allowance to only a part of the mothers coming within the provisions of this act, the county commissioners in the several counties or the board for mothers' relief for Baltimore City, shall select in their discretion those in most urgent need of such allowance, and submit such selections, after full investigation, to the circuit or juvenile court of such counties or to the juvenile court for Baltimore City for approval, which shall accept the same or make a different selection on its own account, which shall then be conclusive.

SEC. 8. *Employment of investigators.*—The board for mothers' relief for Baltimore City shall have the power to employ assistant investigators, not at any time to exceed three, at a salary of nine hundred dollars (\$900) per year for each investigator, at such time that the board finds itself physically unable to conduct investigations, by reason of the burden of work, whose duties shall be to thoroughly investigate all applications or petitions and to make stated visits to the homes of the applicants or petitioners and for such other work as the board may prescribe. The board for mothers' relief for Baltimore City may also call for the assistance of the probation officers of the juvenile court to assist it in making like investigations and reports.

SEC. 9. *Penalty for fraud.*—Any person knowingly and willfully procuring, or attempting to procure any allowance or relief, by false testimony or representation, for herself or for a person not entitled thereto, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars (\$50) and not more than two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250) or by imprisonment in the county jail of the county wherein the offense occurs or the city jail of Baltimore City for a period of not more than six months or by fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 10. *Appropriation for administration.*—In order to administer this act an annual appropriation of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) is hereby made for the establishment and maintenance of the board for mothers' relief for Baltimore City, and five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for administrative purposes, to be divided among the various counties of Maryland in proportion to the population of these counties, to be paid to the county commissioners in the several counties to assist them in making investigations and for the work of supervision.

SEC. 11. *Reports.*—A detailed report of the number of beneficiaries, the amount expended, the advantages of the system, improvements and recommendations, shall be made by the board of [for] mothers' relief for Baltimore City and by the county commissioners in the several counties of the State to the members of the General Assembly of Maryland at the beginning of the session of one thousand, nine hundred and eighteen (1918).

SEC. 12. *Repeal.*—And be it further enacted, That all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and they are hereby repealed.

SEC. 13. *Validity of act.*—In the event that this act should be held to be invalid as to the counties other than Baltimore City, or as to any of them, it shall nevertheless remain in full [force] and effect as to Baltimore City.

Approved April 18, 1916.

MASSACHUSETTS.

[Laws 1913, ch. 763.]

An Act To provide for suitably aiding mothers with dependent children.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows: SECTION 1. *Aid to mothers with dependent children.*—In every city and town the overseers of the poor shall, subject to the provisions of the subsequent sections of this act, aid all mothers with dependent children under fourteen years of age, if such mothers are fit to bring up their children. The aid furnished shall be sufficient to enable the mothers to bring up their children properly in their own homes; and such mothers and their children shall not be deemed to be paupers by reason of receiving aid as aforesaid.

SEC. 2. *Duties of overseers of the poor.*—Before aiding any mother under the foregoing section, except as hereinafter provided, the overseers of the poor shall determine that the mother is fit to bring up her children and that the other members of the household and the surroundings of the home are such as to make for good character, and that aid from the overseers is necessary to enable her to bring up her children properly, by making an immediate and careful inquiry including the resources of the family and the ability of its other members, if any, to work or otherwise contribute to its support, the existence of relatives able to assist the family, and of individuals, societies, or agencies who may be interested therein; shall take all lawful means to compel all persons bound to support the mother and children to support them, and to enforce any other legal rights for their benefit; shall press all members of the family who are able to work, other than the mother and her dependent children, to secure work; shall try to secure work for them; and shall secure all necessary aid for the mother and children which can be secured from relatives, organizations, or individuals. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the overseers from giving prompt and suitable temporary aid hereunder, pending compliance with the requirements of this section, when in their opinion such aid is necessary and can not be obtained from other sources. A detailed statement of expenses incurred under this section shall be rendered to the State board of charity, together with such certificates or other guaranties as the said board may require.

SEC. 3. The said overseers, either by one of their own number or by their duly appointed agent, shall visit at least once in every three months at their homes or other place or places where they may be living, each mother and her dependent children who are being aided financially or otherwise by said overseers, and after each visit shall make and keep on file as a part of their official records a detailed statement of the condition of the home and family and all other data which may assist in determining the wisdom of the measures taken and the advisability of their continuance; and said overseers shall at least once in each year reconsider the case of each mother with dependent children with whom they are dealing, and enter their determination with the reason therefor on their official records.

SEC. 4. *To whom act shall apply.*—This act shall apply to all mothers and their dependent children, whether or not they or any of them may have a settle-

ment within the Commonwealth, who shall have resided in the Commonwealth not less than three years. No person shall acquire a settlement or be in process of acquiring a settlement while receiving aid hereunder.

SEC. 5. *State board of charity to have supervision.*—The State board of charity shall hereafter supervise the work done and measures taken by the overseers of the poor of the several cities and towns in respect to families in which there is one child or more under the age of fourteen, whether or not such family or any member thereof has a settlement within the Commonwealth; and for this purpose may establish such rules relative to notice as they deem necessary and may visit and inspect any or all families aided under this act, and shall have access to any records and other data kept by the overseers of the poor or their representatives relating to such aid; and said board shall, in its annual report to the legislature, report upon the work done by its own agents and by the overseers of the poor in respect to such families any of whose members are without legal settlement in the Commonwealth; and shall make a separate report on the work done by the overseers of the poor in respect to such families in which all the members have a legal settlement in the Commonwealth.

SEC. 6. *Reimbursement by the Commonwealth.*—In respect to all mothers in receipt of aid hereunder the city or town rendering the aid shall be reimbursed by the Commonwealth, after approval of the bills by the State board of charity, for one-third of the amount of the aid given. If the mother so aided has no settlement, the city or town shall be reimbursed for the total amount of the aid given, after approval of the bills by the State board of charity as aforesaid. If the mother so aided has a lawful settlement in another city or town two-thirds of the amount of such aid given may be recovered in an action of contract against the city or town liable therefor in accordance with the provisions of chapter eighty-one of the Revised Laws and acts in amendment thereof and in addition thereto.

SEC. 7. *Appropriation.*—For the purpose of reimbursing the cities and towns, as provided in the foregoing section, there shall be appropriated from the treasury of the Commonwealth the sum of fifty thousand dollars¹ for the operations of the first year.

SEC. 8. *Repeal.*—All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 9. *Time of taking effect.*—This act shall take effect on the first day of September, nineteen hundred and thirteen.

Approved June 12, 1913.

Prior to the passage of this act a commission to study the question of the support of dependent minor children of widowed mothers had been created by Resolves 82, Laws of 1912, and had made its report to the legislature. (Printed as H. Doc. 2075, 1913.) Included in the report (p. 37) is a draft of the bill recommended by the commission which differs from that enacted by the general court in that it provided for a State commission of five persons with authority to order payments, to be called subsidies, to be made by the overseers of the poor to indigent widowed mothers with dependent children. The law enacted gives the power of initiating aid to the overseers of the poor alone, as an extension of the system of local relief, with no limitations on the amount to be granted. The State board of charity has, however, general supervision of the work, and upon its approval of the bills thereby incurred the Commonwealth reimburses one-third on settled cases and the total amount on unsettled. The board is carrying out the mother's aid law through a woman supervisor and

¹Appropriation for fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1918, \$475,000 (special acts 1918, ch. 106, p. 102).

woman visitors under the superintendent of the adult poor division of the board, which has issued the following statement as to the policies which should govern the granting of the aid:

POLICIES OF STATE BOARD OF CHARITY RELATING TO MOTHERS' AID.

(Revised Mar. 17, 1916.)

1. *Money on hand.*—Aid should not be granted to a mother who has funds in excess of \$200. The applicant should be required to show her bank book to the overseers when she applies for Mothers' aid.

2. *Equity in property.*—The State Board of Charity is willing to approve aid to an applicant who has an equity not exceeding \$500 in real estate, upon which the family resides, the assessed value of which does not exceed \$2,000, provided that in the case of a widow, the property has not been acquired since her husband's death, and further provided that no payments are made on the mortgage other than a reasonable rate of interest; taxes to be abated whenever possible. All other cases involving ownership of property should be referred to the board for approval before aid is granted. [As revised by supplementary notice.]

3. *Temporary need.*—Aid should not be granted to a mother unless it seems probable that need of aid under this law will exist for more than one year.

4. *Desertion.*—Aid should not be granted to a mother whose husband has deserted his family, unless a warrant for non-support has been issued under the provisions of chapter 456, Acts of 1911; until one year has elapsed since the desertion occurred; and until every effort has been made to apprehend the deserting husband.

5. *Insurance.*—Considering for allowance for burial expenses, aid should not be granted to a mother who is paying insurance upon the lives of her children or upon the lives of other relatives.

Also: Aid should not be granted to a mother who is paying insurance upon her own life or upon the life of her totally incapacitated husband if such policies can be converted into paid-up policies, or if they have a reasonable cash surrender value.

6. *Burial.*—It is the desire of the State Board of Charity that the allowance for burial shall be wholly suitable. When the overseers are in doubt the State Board of Charity will be glad to advise.

7. *Medical aid.*—Medical aid required by the mother or dependent children under 14 years of age, either in the home or in the hospital should be granted under the provisions of this act. Medical aid for other members of the family should be granted under the provisions of regular relief statutes. Reimbursement by the Commonwealth for medical aid in the home will be made in accordance with the provisions of chapter 292, Acts of 1909. Reimbursement by the Commonwealth for hospital aid will be made at a flat rate not exceeding \$10.50 per week.

8. *Tuberculosis.*—Aid should not be granted to a mother if a member of the family has tuberculosis in a communicable stage unless such person shall apply for admission to a sanatorium, and shall agree, pending admission to the sanatorium, to conduct himself in a manner prescribed by the local health authorities, and also unless the other members of the family have been examined for tuberculosis.

9. *Male lodgers.*—Aid should not be granted to a mother if she has male lodgers or boarders other than the father or brother of applicant.

10. *Illegitimate children.*—Aid should not be granted to a mother with illegitimate children unless with the approval of the State Board of Charity.

11. *Woman with one child.*—Aid should not be granted to a mother whose only child is under fourteen years of age, unless the mother, by reason of illness of either mother or child is unable to provide proper support.

12. *Part-time work for mother.*—Only such part-time work as the mother can do without detriment to her health and without neglecting her home and her children should be encouraged. If a member of a family of working age claims to be unable to work because of illness a physician should examine the person to determine his ability to work and to prescribe for his medical needs.

13. *Work for children over 14 years of age.*—Every dependent child upon reaching the age of fourteen years should go to work for the time allowed by

the school attendance laws, provided that he is physically able to work, and also, provided that suitable employment can be obtained for him.

14. *Kind of aid (method of disbursement).*—Cash aid should be granted in every case if the mother is found to be competent to manage cash. All allowances should be granted weekly. A card catalogue system rather than a pay roll is recommended. Checks on the city or town treasurer, post-office money orders, or registered letters are approved methods of disbursement.

15. *Amount of aid—Family budget.*—In determining the amount of aid necessary for a given family, not only the number of persons in an applicant's family, but also the health, the age, and the capabilities of each member of the family should be considered. The former income and the former standards of living of the family, as well as the standards of self-supporting citizens in the neighborhood, should also be considered.

The amount of weekly aid should vary with the changing needs of the family. For instance, aid should be increased in time of sickness; and it should be decreased proportionately as the earning capacity or the income of the family from any other source increases. Aid should be discontinued as soon as the family becomes self-supporting.

Weekly expenses.—The following items of expense are suggested for the careful consideration of the overseers when estimating the amount of aid necessary for a given family:

Food.—Extra food allowance should be made for members of the family who are predisposed to tuberculosis or who are convalescing from illness. In large families the per capita food allowance may be somewhat reduced.

Rent.—A reasonable amount for a suitable tenement of proper size in a desirable location.

Fuel.—

Clothing.—

Weekly income.—The following sources of weekly income should be carefully considered by the overseers in estimating the weekly income of a given family:

Income from funds, pensions, rentals, etc.

Aid from relatives and societies.

Net wages of mother for part-time work.

Net wages of children of working age.

The amount of aid needed by a given family may be estimated by finding the difference between the total weekly expenses of the family and its net weekly income.

RULES RELATIVE TO NOTICE AND REIMBURSEMENT BY THE COMMONWEALTH.

1. An applicant for Mothers' Aid should apply in person to the overseers of the poor of the city or town where she resides, and she should file a statement as to her resources and her needs on form 1473.

2. Aid should be rendered directly to the applicant, or in case of illness, to her authorized adult representative. Minor children should not be allowed to call at the overseer's office for Mothers' Aid.

3. Overseers of the poor should notify the State Board of Charity on form 1477 or 1478 when they begin to aid under the provisions of chapter 763, Acts of 1913, and such original notice shall remain in force until the case is closed.

4. When a recipient of Mothers' Aid moves out of a city or town the case should be closed. A new application for Mothers' Aid should be made to the overseers of the poor of the town to which the family has removed.

5. Whenever a case is closed by the overseers of the poor, the overseers should notify the State Board of Charity of the date when the last aid was rendered and state their reasons for closing the case on form 1475.

6. Whenever an applicant changes her address the overseers of the poor should notify the State Board of Charity.

7. If a case that has been closed is reopened the overseers should state upon the new notice their reasons for reopening the case.

8. If the overseers of the poor and the State Board of Charity consider it is for the welfare of the family, reimbursement will be approved by the Commonwealth during the absence on vacation of the mother or any of her dependent children. During the temporary absence from the State of a recipient of Mothers' Aid, the weekly payments under the Mothers' Aid Law should be suspended unless otherwise authorized by the State Board of Charity. [As revised by supplementary notice.]

9. After each quarterly visit (as required by sec. 3, chap. 763), the overseers of the poor should report to the State Board of Charity on form 1475 as to conditions in the home and as to the continuance or discontinuance of aid. These quarterly reports serve as renewal notices and as reports of the result of the yearly reconsideration of the case.

10. Reimbursement by the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of section 6, chapter 763, will not be allowed for more than ten days prior to the date of mailing of the original notice.

11. Application for burial expenses should be made upon form 1480 and this statement should be filed with the bill claiming reimbursement from the Commonwealth.

12. In all cases the overseers of the poor shall furnish satisfactory proof that the applicant has resided in Massachusetts for *three years next prior* to the date of her application for Mothers' Aid.

13. In cases where the overseers of the poor claim that the mother aided has no legal settlement, the overseers of the poor shall furnish satisfactory proof that there is no settlement in any city or town in Massachusetts.

14. In cases where the mother aided has a lawful settlement in another city or town of the Commonwealth, the overseers shall notify such city or town when they begin to aid on Form 1470. Denial of settlement must be made by the overseers of the poor thus notified within thirty days.

15. Bills should be rendered to the Commonwealth semiannually, for the periods ending April 30, and October 31.

[Forms Used by Commonwealth of Massachusetts.]

APPLICATION FOR MOTHERS' AID.

(To be kept on file at local office of overseers of poor.)

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,

City or Town of-----

Name of applicant-----

Residence of applicant-----

Date of application-----

Full name of applicant.	Date of birth.	Birthplace.
-----	-----	-----

Full name of husband.	Date of birth.	Birthplace.
-----	-----	-----

Married.	Date of marriage.	Where married.	By whom married.
-----	-----	-----	-----

Applicant now—	Date.	Court action.	Residence of husband.
Widowed-----	-----	-----	-----

Divorced-----	-----	-----	-----
---------------	-------	-------	-------

Separated by court-----	-----	-----	-----
-------------------------	-------	-------	-------

Deserted-----	-----	-----	-----
---------------	-------	-------	-------

Husband of applicant.	Date committed.	Institution.	At home.
Insane-----	-----	-----	-----

In jail-----	-----	-----	-----
--------------	-------	-------	-------

Tubercular-----	-----	-----	-----
-----------------	-------	-------	-------

Totally incapacitated-----	-----	-----	-----
----------------------------	-------	-------	-------

Dependent children (under 14 years of age),					
Names.	Birthplace.	Date of birth.	School.	Grade.	
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	

Other children (over 14 years of age),						
Names.	Birthplace.	Date of Birth.	Residence.	Wages.	Employed where or why not employed.	
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	

Relatives of applicant.					
Names.	Birthplace.	Residence.	Aiding applicant.	Able to aid.	
Father-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Mother-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Sister-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Brother-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Others-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	

Relatives of husband.					
Names.	Birthplace.	Residence.	Aiding applicant.	Able to aid.	
Father-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Mother-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Sister-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Brother-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Others-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	

How long has applicant lived continuously in Massachusetts?-----

Give addresses in Massachusetts for past three consecutive years.

City or town.	Street and number.	How long there.
-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----

State amount of relief applicant is now receiving from public or private sources.

Present home of Applicant.	Own it.	Amount of rent.	Number of rooms.	Owner's name.	Street and number.
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Members of household other than applicant's children.

Names.	Ages.	Relationship.	Pay how much.	Why not paying.
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Give description, location, and value of any property owned wholly or in part by applicant or by her husband or children:

Real estate owned by
(Mark with X.)

Applicant	Assessed value
Husband	Mortgages
Children (Give name of child owner)	Held by whom
-----	Rate of interest
-----	Other payments on the mortgage
-----	Taxes per year \$
-----	Amount abated \$
-----	Water rates
-----	Fire insurance
-----	Income from rentals
-----	Equity in property
-----	State of repair

Cash on hand or in bank.	Savings.	Paid-up insurance.	In trust.	Invested.	Total amount.
Applicant	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Husband	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Children (Give name of child owner.)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Legal right.	Soldiers' relief.	Workmen's compensation.	Death benefit from societies.	Pensions.	Other legal claims.
Applicant	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Husband	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Children	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Amount of insurance received at death of husband and date when claim was paid and amount now on hand:

Amount of claim.	Date received.	Amount now on hand.
-----	-----	-----

Give itemized statement of way money was expended:

Amounts paid out.	To whom paid.	For what paid.
-----	-----	-----

Insurance paid by applicant.	Total sum insured for.	Kind.	Name of company.	Weekly payments.	On whose life.	To whom payable.
Applicant	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Husband	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Children	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Other relatives	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Can any of these policies be converted into paid-up policies?

Has any of these policies a cash-surrender value?

LAWS RELATING TO MOTHERS' PENSIONS.

	Rent.	Doctor.	Undertaker.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Debts of applicant.	-----				

					\$-----
	On what.	To whom paid.	Amount paid.	Amount due.	Adjustment possible.
Installment payments of applicant.	-----				

Religion of applicant.	Church attended.	Pastor.	Is church helping.		

Health.	Present condition.	Doctor attending.	Medical needs.		

Applicant -----					
Husband -----					
Children -----					

Number of hours per day applicant works away from home -----
 How are children cared for at such times -----

FAMILY EXPENSES PER WEEK. (Estimated.)	FAMILY INCOME PER WEEK. (Estimated.)		
	Source.	Amount per week.	Amount paid applicant.
Earnings of mother -----	-----	\$-----	\$-----
Earnings of children -----	-----	-----	-----
do -----	-----	-----	-----
do -----	-----	-----	-----
Food ----- \$-----	Income from funds -----	-----	-----
Rent -----	Income from pensions -----	-----	-----
Fuel -----	Income from rentals -----	-----	-----
Clothing -----	Income from relatives -----	-----	-----
Insurance -----	Income from societies -----	-----	-----
-----	Income from other sources -----	-----	-----
Total weekly expenses -----	Total weekly income -----	-----	\$-----

I hereby certify that the statements herein made by me are complete and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
 (Signed) _____
Applicant.

Notice under chapter 763 Acts of 1913.
 MOTHERS WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN.
 (City or town case.)

(For use in cases where there is a legal settlement in any city or town in Massachusetts.)
 STATE BOARD OF CHARITY,
 DIVISION OF STATE ADULT POOR, STATE HOUSE, BOSTON,
 -----, 191---
 -----, a mother with -----
 dependent children under fourteen years of age applied on -----
 to this board for aid under chapter 763 of the Acts of 1913.

After careful inquiry and investigation we find that she is a fit person to bring up her children, that the other members of the household and the home and its surroundings are such as make for good character, that aid is necessary to enable her to bring up her children properly, that she has been a resident of Massachusetts not less than three years, and that she has a legal settlement in.....

We commenced furnishing her with suitable and sufficient aid on..... and notified the city or town of..... on..... as the law directs, and hereby claim reimbursement from the Commonwealth as provided for under chapter 763 of the Acts of 1913.

For Overcasts of the Poor of

Name of applicant.....

Residence of applicant.....

(Describe location of house so that State visitor can readily find the person.)

Date of application.....

Amount and nature of relief.....

Full name of applicant.	Date of Birth.	Birthplace.
-------------------------	----------------	-------------

Full name of husband.	Date of birth.	Birthplace.
-----------------------	----------------	-------------

Married.	Date of marriage.	Where married.	By whom married.
----------	-------------------	----------------	------------------

Applicant now.	Date.	Court action.	Residence of husband.
----------------	-------	---------------	-----------------------

Widowed.....
--------------	-------	-------	-------

Divorced.....
---------------	-------	-------	-------

Separated by court.....
-------------------------	-------	-------	-------

Deserted.....
---------------	-------	-------	-------

Husband of applicant.	Date committed.	Institution.	At home.
-----------------------	-----------------	--------------	----------

Insane.....
-------------	-------	-------	-------

In jail.....
--------------	-------	-------	-------

Tubercular.....
-----------------	-------	-------	-------

Totally incapacitated.....
----------------------------	-------	-------	-------

Character and competency of parents.....

Dependent children (under 14 years of age).

Names.	Birthplace.	Date of birth.	School.	Grade.
.....
.....

Other children (over 14 years of age).

Names.	Birthplace.	Date of birth.	Residence.	Wages.	Employed where or why not employed.
.....
.....

LAWS RELATING TO MOTHERS' PENSIONS.

Relatives of applicant. Names.	Birthplace.	Residence.	Aiding applicant.	Able to aid.
Father	-----	-----	-----	-----
Mother	-----	-----	-----	-----
Sister	-----	-----	-----	-----
Brother	-----	-----	-----	-----
Others	-----	-----	-----	-----

Relatives of husband. Names.	Birthplace.	Residence.	Aiding applicant.	Able to aid.
Father	-----	-----	-----	-----
Mother	-----	-----	-----	-----
Sister	-----	-----	-----	-----
Brother	-----	-----	-----	-----
Others	-----	-----	-----	-----

How long has applicant lived continuously in Massachusetts?-----
 Give addresses in Massachusetts for past three consecutive years—
 City or town. Street and number. How long there.

Settlement history:

 State amount of relief applicant is now receiving from public or private sources.

Present home of applicant.	Own it.	Amount of rent.	Number of rooms.	Owner's name.	Street and number.
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Appearance or home:

Members of household other than applicant's children. Names.	Ages.	Relation-ship.	Pay how much.	Why not paying.
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Give description, location, and value of any property owned wholly or in part by applicant or by her husband or children:

Real estate owned by (mark with X) Applicant	Assessed value	-----
Husband	Mortgages	-----
Children (give name of child owner)	Held by whom	-----
-----	Rate of interest	-----
-----	Other payments on the mortgage	-----
-----	Taxes per year \$	-----
-----	Amount abated \$	-----
-----	Water rates	-----
-----	Fire insurance	-----
-----	Income from rentals	-----
-----	Equity in property	-----

Cash on hand or in bank.	Savings.	Paid-up Insurance.	In trust.	Invested.	Total amount.
Applicant.....
Husband.....
Children.....
(Give name of child owner)					
.....
Legal right.	Soldiers' relief.	Workmen's compensation.	Death benefit from societies.	Pensions.	Other legal claims.
Applicant.....
Husband.....
Children.....

Amount of insurance received at death of husband and date when claim was paid and amount now on hand:

Amount of claim.	Date received.	Amount now on hand.
.....

Give itemized statement of way money was expended: Amounts paid out. To whom paid. For what paid.

Insurance paid by applicant.	Total sum insured for.	Kind.	Name of company.	Weekly payments.	On whose life.	To whom payable.
Applicant.....
Husband.....
Children.....
Other relatives.....

Can any of these policies be converted into paid-up policies. Has any of these policies a cash surrender value.

Rent.	Doctor.	Undertaker.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Debts of applicant }.....	\$.....

On what.	To whom paid.	Amount paid.	Amount due.	Adjustment possible.
Installment payments of applicant {.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Religion of applicant.	Church attended.	Pastor.	Is church helping.	.....

Health.	Present condition.	Doctor attending.	Medical needs.
Applicant.....
Husband.....
Children.....

Number of hours per day applicant works away from home. How are children cared for at such times.

FAMILY EXPENSES PER WEEK. (estimated).	FAMILY INCOME PER WEEK. (estimated).
Food..... \$.....	Earnings of mother.....
Rent.....	Earnings of children.....
Fuel.....	Do.....
Clothing.....	Do.....
Insurance.....	Income from funds.....
.....	Income from pensions.....
.....	Income from rentals.....
.....	Income from relatives.....
.....	Income from societies.....
.....	Income from other sources.....
Total weekly expenses. \$.....	Total weekly income..... \$.....

LAWS RELATING TO MOTHERS' PENSIONS.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITY,
DIVISION OF STATE ADULT POOR, STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, 191

The total expense for aid rendered to _____ and family,
under the provisions of chapter 763, acts of 1913, who have a legal settlement in
_____ from _____ to _____ has been \$ _____

Date of notice _____

Rent from _____ to _____ rate _____	\$ _____
Supplies from _____ to _____	_____
Clothing. Dates furnished. Articles. Amount.	_____
Fuel. Dates furnished. Quantity. Amount.	_____
Cash from _____ to _____	_____
Medical attendance (number of visits _____) rate _____	_____
Dates of doctor's visits _____	_____
Medicine. (Give dates furnished and amount) _____	_____
Miscellaneous _____	_____
Total expense _____	\$ _____
Claim against the Commonwealth (one-third) _____	\$ _____

We hereby certify that the above statement is correct, that the amount charged has been paid from our treasury, and all the requirements of chapter 763, acts of 1913, have been complied with.

NOTE: It is important to give dates the aid was actually rendered and not the dates on which the bills were paid.

Chapter 6, section 29, R. L.—No account against the Commonwealth shall be allowed or paid unless authority to contract the same was given by the general court or by either branch thereof, nor unless the items thereof are specified.

For overseers of the poor of _____

Notice under chapter 763 acts of 1913.

MOTHERS WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

(State case.)

(For use in cases where there is no legal settlement in any city or town in Mass.)

STATE BOARD OF CHARITY,
DIVISION OF STATE ADULT POOR, STATE HOUSE, BOSTON,
_____, 191

_____, a mother with _____ dependent children under fourteen years of age applied on _____ to this board for aid under chapter 763 of the acts of 1913.

After careful inquiry and investigation we find that she is a fit person to bring up her children, that the other members of the household and the home and its surroundings are such as make for good character, that aid is necessary to enable her to bring up her children properly, that she has been a resident of Massachusetts not less than three years, and that she has no legal settlement in any city or town of the commonwealth.

We are furnishing her with suitable and sufficient aid as the law directs, and for which we hereby claim reimbursement from the commonwealth under chapter 763 of the acts of 1913.

For overseers of the poor of _____

Name of applicant _____
Residence of applicant _____
(Describe location of house so that State visitor can readily find the person)
Date of application _____
Amount and nature of relief _____

Full name of applicant. Date of birth. Birthplace.

Full name of husband. Date of birth. Birthplace.

Married. Date of marriage. Where married. By whom married.

Applicant now. Date. Court action. Residence of husband.

Widowed

Divorced

Separated by court

Deserted. Husband of applicant. Date committed. Institution. At home.

Insane

In jail

Tubercular

Totally incapacitated

Character and competency of parents

Dependent children (under 14 years of age).

Names. Birthplace. Date of birth. School. Grade.

Other children (over 14 years of age).

Names. Birthplace. Date of birth. Residence. Wages. Employed where or why not employed.

Relatives of applicant.

Names. Birthplace. Residence. Aiding applicant. Able to aid.

Father

Mother

Sister

Brother

Others

Relatives of husband.

Names. Birthplace. Residence. Aiding applicant. Able to aid.

Father

Mother

Sister

Brother

Others

How long has applicant lived continuously in Massachusetts?

Give addresses in Massachusetts for past three consecutive years:

City or town. Street and number. How long there.

Settlement history

State amount of relief applicant is now receiving from public or private sources:

Present home of applicant. Own it. Amount of rent. Number of rooms. Owner's name. Street and number.

Appearance of home.

Members of household other than applicant's children. Names. Ages. Relationship. Pay how much. Why not paying.

Give description, location, and value of any property owned wholly or in part by applicant or by her husband or children:

Real estate owned by (Mark with X)
 Applicant _____ Assessed value _____
 Husband _____ Mortgages _____
 Children: _____ Held by whom _____
 (Give name of child owner.) _____

Rate of interest _____
 Other payments on the mortgage _____
 Taxes per year \$ _____ Amount abated \$ _____
 Water rates _____ Fire insurance _____
 Income from rentals _____ Equity in property _____
 State of repair _____

Cash on hand or in bank. Savings. Paid-up insurance. In trust. Invested. Total amount.

Applicant _____
 Husband _____
 Children (Give name of child owner) _____

Legal right.	Soldiers' relief.	Workmen's compensation.	Death benefit from societies.	Pensions.	Other legal claims.
Applicant _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Husband _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Children _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Amount of insurance received at death of husband and date when claim was paid and amount now on hand:

Amount of claim.	Date received.	Amount now on hand.
_____	_____	_____

Give itemized statement of way money was expended:
 Amounts paid out. To whom paid. For what paid.

Insurance paid by Applicant.	Total sum insured for.	Kind.	Name of company.	Weekly payments.	On whose life.	To whom payable.
Applicant _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Husband _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Children _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Other relatives _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Can any of these policies be converted into paid-up policies? _____
 Has any of these policies a cash surrender value? _____
 Rent. Doctor. Undertaker. Miscellaneous. Total.

Debts of applicant. \$ _____

On what. To whom paid. Amount paid. Amount due. Adjustment possible.

Installment payments of applicant. _____

Religion of applicant.	Church attended.	Pastor.	Is church helping?
_____	_____	_____	_____

Health.	Present condition.	Doctor attending.	Medical needs.
Applicant _____	_____	_____	_____
Husband _____	_____	_____	_____
Children _____	_____	_____	_____

Number of hours per day applicant works away from home. _____
 How are children cared for at such times. _____

FAMILY EXPENSES PER WEEK. (Estimated.)	FAMILY INCOME PER WEEK. (Estimated.)		
	Source.	Amount per week.	Amount paid to applicant.
Food..... \$.....	Earnings of mother	\$.....	\$.....
Rent..... \$.....	Earnings of children	.....	.....
Fuel..... \$.....	do	.....	.....
Clothing..... \$.....	do	.....	.....
Insurance..... \$.....	Income from funds	.....	.....
.....	Income from pensions	.....	.....
.....	Income from rentals	.....	.....
.....	Income from relatives	.....	.....
.....	Income from societies	.....	.....
.....	Income from other sources	.....	.....
Total weekly expenses \$.....	Total weekly income	.....	\$.....

STATE BOARD OF CHARITY,
DIVISION OF STATE ADULT POOR, STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, 19.....

The total expense for aid rendered to..... and family,
under the provisions of chapter 763, acts of 1913, who have no settlement in Massa-
chusetts, from..... to.....
has been \$.....
Date of notice.....

Rent from..... to..... rate.....	\$.....
Supplies from..... to.....	.....
Clothing..... Dates furnished..... Articles..... Amount.....	.....
Fuel..... Dates furnished..... Quantity..... Amount.....	.....
Cash from..... to.....	.....
Medical attendance (number of visits,.....) rate..... Dates of doctor's visits.....	.....
Medicine (give dates furnished and amount).....	.....
Miscellaneous.....	.....
	\$.....

We hereby certify that the above statement is correct, that the amount charged has been paid from our treasury, and all the requirements of chapter 763, acts of 1913, have been complied with.

For Overseers of the Poor of.....

NOTE: It is important to give dates the aid was actually rendered and not the dates on which the bills were paid.

(Notice from town of residence to town of legal settlement if aid under chapter 763, acts of 1913, has been begun.)

OFFICE OF THE OVERSEERS OF THE POOR,
Mass., 191.....

To the Overseers of the Poor of the..... of..... whose legal settlement is in your
Gentlemen:..... being in needy circumstances, ha
applied to this board for relief, which we have granted in accordance with the pro-
visions of Chapter 763, of the Acts of 1913 and charged to your.....
and shall continue to do so until you remove or otherwise provide for.....
adequate support.

For and in behalf of the Overseers of the Poor of the..... of.....

One of said overseers.

Facts upon which the claim of settlement is based are as follows:

.....
.....

LAWS RELATING TO MOTHERS' PENSIONS.

APPLICATION TO OVERSEERS OF THE POOR FOR BURIAL EXPENSES OF A MOTHER OR DEPENDENT CHILD UNDER 14 YEARS OF AGE.

Aided under the provisions of chapter 763, acts of 1913. (To file with bill rendered for burial expenses.)

Full name of the deceased.
Last address of the deceased.
Date of birth (day, month and year)
Date of death (day, month and year)
Amount of insurance and to whom payable.
Money in the bank, on hand, or invested.
Value of equity in property.
Other funds or resources not included above.

Signature of applicant, WHO MUST BE THE PERSON HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE BURIAL EXPENSES.
Address of applicant.
Relationship to the deceased.
Amount of burial expenses (in detail) \$
Total amount of burial expenses \$

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ss. Then personally appeared the above-named applicant and made oath that the foregoing statement, by subscribed, is true and that there are no burial expenses not included above.

Before me, Justice of the Peace.

MICHIGAN.

[Compiled Laws 1915, p. 890.1]

(2017) SECTION 7. *Dependent children—Assistance to needy mothers.*—When any child under the age of seventeen years shall be found to be a dependent or neglected child within the meaning of this act, the court may make an order committing the child to the care of some suitable State institution, subject to the law and regulations governing such institution, or to the care of some reputable citizen of good moral character, or to the care of some training school, or industrial school, as such provided by law, or to the care of some duly incorporated and licensed association willing to receive it, embracing in its objects the purpose of caring for or obtaining homes for dependent or neglected children, which association shall have been approved by the State Board of Corrections and Charities: *Provided*, That if the mother of such dependent or neglected child is unmarried or divorced, or is a widow, or has been deserted by her husband, or if her husband has been declared insane or is feeble minded, epileptic or blind and is confined in a State hospital or other State institution, or is the wife of an inmate of some State penal institution serving sentence therein for crime, or of an inmate of a hospital for the treatment of insane persons who is confined therein for the purpose of being treated for insanity or other diseased mental condition and such mother is poor and unable to properly care and provide for said child, but is otherwise a proper guardian, and it is for the welfare of such child to remain in the custody of its mother, the court after investigation and report by the probation officer of the county, may enter an order finding such facts and fixing the amount of money necessary to enable the mother to properly care for such child, such amount not to exceed three dollars a week for each child. Thereupon it shall be the duty of the county treasurer of the county of which such child is a resident, to pay from the general fund of such county, to such mother at such times as such order may designate, the amount so specified for the care of such dependent or neglected child until the further order of the court. Such order shall not require the approval of the board of supervisors or county auditor or auditors. The court shall, when the health or condition of the child shall require, cause the child to be placed in a public hospital or in an institution for treatment or special care, or in a private hospital or institution for special care or treatment, the expense to be paid from the general fund of the county of which the child is a resident. [Laws 1913, No. 228, as amended by Laws 1915, No. 308.1]

The provisions of the Compiled Statutes which relate to the courts having jurisdiction and the method by which cases of dependent children are brought into court are as follows:

[Compiled Statutes 1915, pp. 885-887.]

(2012) SEC. 2. *Jurisdiction.*—The probate court shall have original jurisdiction in all cases coming within the terms of this act, and while proceeding under this act shall be termed juvenile division of the probate court. * * *

¹ The amendment of 1915 extended the provisions of the law to women whose husbands are in State hospitals for the insane, feeble-minded, epileptic or blind or are inmates of State penal institutions.

For rulings of the State attorney general relative to this act see Michigan State Board of Corrections and Charities, 24th biennial report, 1917-1918, p. 159.

Provided, That in case the judge of probate in any county is so occupied with the duty devolving upon him in the probate court as not to have time to attend to the cases arising under this act and shall so certify to the circuit court, the circuit judge or one of them in districts where there is more than one circuit judge, to be designated by the judges of said court, shall hear the cases under this act provided to be heard by the judge of probate, but said circuit judge shall not exercise the powers of the probate court in such cases for a longer period than two months, unless a new certificate and designation be made, which shall, in like manner, be effective for a like period. * * *

(2014) SEC. 4. *County agents*.—The governor shall appoint in each county of this State, upon the recommendations of the State board of corrections and charities, an agent of such board for the care and protection of dependents, neglected and delinquent children, who shall hold his office during the pleasure of the governor, and shall be known as the county agent for the county for which he is appointed. * * *

(2015) SEC. 5. *Petition—Summons—Hearings*.—Upon the filing with the court of a sworn petition setting forth upon knowledge or upon information and belief, the facts showing that any child resident in said county is a delinquent, dependent or neglected child within the meaning of section one of this act, the court shall, before any further proceeding is had in the matter, give notice thereof to said county agent or to a duly appointed probation officer, who shall have opportunity allowed him to investigate the facts and circumstances surrounding the case, and upon receiving such notice the said officer shall immediately proceed to inquire into and make a full examination of the parentage and surroundings of the child and all the facts and circumstances of the case, and report the same to the said court in writing. If, after a full investigation, it shall appear to the court that public interest and the interest of the child will be best subserved thereby, a summons shall issue reciting the substance of the petition and requiring the person having the custody or control of the child, or with whom the child may be, to appear with the child at a place and time which shall be stated in the summons, and if such person is other than the parent or guardian of such child, then said parent or guardian shall be notified of the pendency of the case. The court shall notify the county agent or probation officer making the preliminary investigation to attend said trial and act as custodian of said child. * * * On return of the summons or writ, or as soon thereafter as may be, the court shall proceed to hear and dispose of the case upon such testimony as may be produced, and if the allegations against the child are proved the court may adjudge said child a delinquent, dependent, or neglected child as the case may be; and if it shall appear to the court that the public interests and the interest of such child will be best subserved thereby, he may make an order for the return of such child to his or her parents or guardian or friends. * * *

An earlier law, passed in 1911, providing for relief out of school funds to children of indigent parents to enable them to attend school was not superseded by the law enacted in 1913, which provides for the payment of relief out of the county funds. The text of this law is here given, as it differs from the usual form of school-aid law in that it provides for the payment of money for support in addition to books and clothing.

[Laws 1911, No. 198; Compiled Statutes 1915, p. 2264.]

An Act To provide means whereby children of indigent parents within school age, may attend school.

The people of the State of Michigan enact: (5989) SECTION 1. Schooling of children of indigent parents.—Any truant officer of this State when authorized

by the board of education to investigate, and when satisfied that any child within his jurisdiction, required by law to attend school, is unable so to do by reason of the fact that the services of such child are absolutely required for the support of himself or herself, or to assist in the support or care of others legally entitled to his or her services, such person or persons being unable to support or care for themselves, such truant officer shall report the case to the board of education of the school district in which such child may reside, and such board of education shall be authorized to, and may in their discretion, grant such relief as will enable the child to attend school during the entire school year. In all cases where such relief is necessary the said board of education shall be authorized to, and may in their discretion, furnish to such child the necessary textbooks free of charge, in addition to such other necessary assistance or support.

(5990) *Sec. 2. Payment to family.*—For the purposes in this act provided such board of education shall pay, during the school year, to the family of such child a sum not to exceed three dollars a week, nor more than six dollars a week for the children of any one family. Said money shall be paid in the same manner and out of the same fund as are the current expenses for the maintenance of public schools.

(5991) *Sec. 3. Duty of truant officer.*—It shall be the duty of the truant officer or treasurer of the school board in any district where a child is receiving aid under the provisions of this act to disburse the funds herein provided for, and to investigate the environment of the child, and to make an itemized report monthly to the school board or some officer appointed by the board, of the manner in which such funds were expended: *Provided*, That in cities having a juvenile court such investigations shall be made by such court.

(5992) *Sec. 4. Teacher to report.*—The truant officer shall notify the teacher to whom any child receiving aid under the provisions of this act may be assigned, and it shall be the duty of the teacher having charge of such child to report monthly to the school board through the superintendent of schools, the progress such child is making in his or her school work, and the record of attendance together with such other information as may be deemed necessary. Said truant officer shall receive the same compensation for the time so engaged under the provisions of this act as he receives for similar services performed by him and shall be paid in the same manner.

Approved April 29, 1911.

MINNESOTA.

[Laws 1917, ch. 223,¹ as amended by Laws 1919, ch. 328 and 333.²]

An Act To provide for allowances out of county and State funds, in certain cases for the support of dependent children in their own homes, and for investigation and supervision of such cases, and to repeal sections 7197, 7198, and 7199, General Statutes, 1913.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota: SECTION 1. *Allowances to mothers—When made—Amount.*—Whenever any child under the age of sixteen years who is not lawfully entitled to apply for and receive an employment certificate is found by juvenile court to be dependent the court shall, when requested so to do, and in the same proceeding, make its findings upon the following points:

(a) Whether the mother of the child is a widow;

(b) If her husband is living, whether he is an inmate of a penal institution under a sentence which will not terminate within three months after the date of such finding; or is an inmate of a State insane asylum or hospital, or of a State hospital for inebriates; or is unable to labor for the support of his family by reason of physical disabilities; or is and for one year has been under indictment for the crime of abandoning such child;

(c) Whether the dependency of the child is due to the poverty of the mother without neglect, improvidence or other fault on her part;

(d) Whether the mother is otherwise a proper person to have the custody of the child;

(e) Whether the welfare of the child will be subserved by permitting him to remain in the custody of the mother, if adequate means of support shall be provided;

(f) Whether the mother is a citizen of the United States or whether she or her husband has made declaration of intention to become a citizen and has resided two years in the State and one year in the county.

Upon the making and filing of findings that the mother is a widow or that support is not obtainable from her husband by reason of one of the alternatives specified in subdivision (b), together with findings in the affirmative upon the points specified in subdivisions (c), (d), (e), (f), the courts shall further find, and order the payment of the sum of money which it deems necessary for the county to allow the mother in order to enable her to bring up the child properly in her own home, not exceeding fifteen dollars per month for one child and not

¹ Bill was drafted by Minnesota Child Welfare Commission and adopted without change. Supercedes earlier law of 1913 (laws 1913, chap. 130). The revised law provides for supervision by the State Board of Control and for State aid to extent of one-third the amount expended by the counties; for assistance in administration by the county boards of child welfare created by another act; and for an increase in the maximum allowance of \$10 to \$15 for the first child and \$10 for each additional child. The age limit of the children who might be aided was raised from fourteen to sixteen years and the court was given authority to make the allowance to a grandmother if in the best interests of the child.

² Amendments of 1919 require notification of and investigation by the county attorney in counties of not more than 33,000 and increases the salaries which may be paid official investigators in counties of 200,000 or more population.

exceeding ten dollars per month for each additional child: *Provided, however,* That no allowance shall be made when the husband is under indictment for abandonment unless the court is satisfied that he is a fugitive from justice and that the mother has in good faith assisted and will continue to assist in all reasonable efforts to apprehend him.

Before making the findings above specified the court, in counties having a population of not more than 33,000, shall notify the county attorney of the county that an application has been made for the payment of an allowance. Such notice shall specify the name of the child and the name and address of the mother of such child and also specify the time and place when and where the court will hear the evidence relevant to the matters upon which the making of such findings depends. It shall be the duty of the county attorney to investigate the financial condition and status of such child or children and that of the mother and to appear at the time and place specified for such hearing and participate therein and present to the court such evidence or information as may be within his knowledge relevant to the matters, on which the making of such findings depend.

SEC. 2. *Manner of payment—Subsequent order.*—A certified copy of such order shall be filed with the county auditor and thereafter, so long as such order remains in force and unmodified, it shall be the duty of the county auditor each month to draw his warrant on the general revenue fund of the county in favor of the mother for the amount specified in such order. The warrant shall be delivered to the clerk of the court making the order and shall by the latter be delivered to the mother upon her executing a receipt therefor, to be retained by the clerk with the other records in the proceedings relating to the child. It shall be the duty of the county treasurer to pay the warrant out of the general revenue fund of the county when properly presented. No such allowance shall be paid toward the support of any child who has become lawfully entitled to apply for and receive an employment certificate or who has ceased to be under the immediate care of the mother. The court may for cause duly shown revoke or modify any order previously made. A certified copy of any such subsequent order shall forthwith be filed with the county auditor and thereafter warrants shall be drawn and payments made only in accordance with such subsequent order.

SEC. 3. *Court may impose conditions.*—The court may require any mother to whom an allowance is made under this act to make a reasonable effort to learn the English language and customarily use the same in her family. The court may also require the mother to do such remunerative work outside her own home as she can do without detriment to her health or neglect of her family and may limit the number of days per week when she may be so employed.

SEC. 4. *County child welfare board—Duty to assist court.*—In counties where there is a county child welfare board as provided by law such board, when so requested by the court, shall consider applications for allowance under this act and shall advise the court concerning their merit, the sum, if any, which ought to be allowed, and the special conditions, if any, upon which the same ought to be granted.

SEC. 5. *Investigation and supervision—Official reports as basis for findings.*—Before making any order or allowance under this act it shall be the duty of the court, either through the judge in person or through the county child welfare board and its agents or a probation officer designated for that purpose or an official investigator appointed as provided in section 6 of this act, to make inquiry as to all the points necessary to establish the right to such allowance; and particularly to inquire whether the surroundings of the household, includ-

ing its other members, are such as to make for the good character of children growing up therein; to ascertain all the financial resources of the family, including the ability of its members of working age to contribute to its support and if need be to urge upon such members their proper contribution to take all lawful means to secure support for the family from relatives under legal obligation to render such support; to ascertain the ability of other relatives to assist the family and to interview individuals, societies, and other agencies which may be deemed appropriate sources of such assistance. Every family to which an allowance has been made shall be visited at its home by a representative of the court at least once in three months; and after each visit the person making the same shall make and keep on file as a part of the official record of the case a detailed statement of the condition of the home and family, and all other data which may assist in determining the wisdom of the allowance granted and the advisability of its continuance; and the court shall at least once in each year reconsider every case in which an allowance has been made, and take such action as the facts then existing shall warrant. All findings and orders provided for herein may be made upon the written reports of official investigators with like effect as if based upon competent testimony given in open court.

Sec. 6. Official investigators.—In counties having over 330,000 population the judge of the juvenile court may appoint one or more persons for the investigation of applications for allowances under this act, whose duty it shall be to visit the homes of the applicants and ascertain all the relevant facts and circumstances, including the facts specified in the preceding action, and make report in such form as the court may require. Each person so appointed shall receive such salary not exceeding \$1,200 per annum as shall be recommended by the judge in charge of the juvenile division of the district court and approved by the county board. Such salary shall be paid in semi-monthly installments out of the county treasury together with all expenses certified by the judge to have been necessarily incurred by them in the performance of their duties.

In counties having over 200,000 and not to exceed 330,000 population the judge of the juvenile court may appoint one or more persons for the investigation of application for allowances under this act, whose duty it shall be to visit the homes of the applicants and ascertain all the relevant facts and circumstances including the facts specified in the preceding section and make report in such form as the court may require. Each person so appointed shall receive a salary of \$1,200 per annum, to be paid in monthly installments out of the county treasury, together with all actual expenses certified by the judge to have been necessarily incurred by them in the performance of their duties: *Provided, however,* That the judge may designate by order one investigator to have general charge of the work of all persons so appointed, which person shall receive a salary of \$1,500 per annum, together with necessary expenses, to be paid as aforesaid.

Sec. 7. Reconsideration upon complaint—Appeal.—Upon complaint being made to the county attorney by a taxpayer of the county that any person is unlawfully receiving an allowance out of the county funds on account of an alleged dependent child it shall be the duty of the county attorney to investigate such complaint and if he finds it to have probable cause to bring it to the attention of the court by appropriate proceedings. The court shall hear such evidence and argument as shall be offered and shall thereupon make its order confirming, modifying, or setting aside the order complained of, from which decision an appeal may be taken as in a civil action.

SEC. 8. *What property a bar.*—The ownership by a mother of personal property of the value of one hundred dollars, exclusive of appropriate clothing and household furniture and of such tools, implements, and domestic animals as in the opinion of the court it is expedient to retain for the purpose of reducing the expense or increasing the income of the family or of real estate not used as a home; or of real estate, when used as a home, of a value disproportionate to the actual needs of the family, shall be a bar to any allowance under this act.

SEC. 9. *Terms defined.*—The word "husband" in this act may denote either the father of a dependent child or a stepfather of whose family the child is or has been a member. The word "mother" may denote either the mother or a stepmother of whose family the child is a member.

SEC. 10. *Allowance to grandmother.*—Whenever the court shall be of the opinion that the welfare of a dependent child will be best served by permitting him to live in the family of his grandmother, all the provisions of this act shall be so construed as to apply to such grandmother and her husband in like manner as to the mother and her husband.

SEC. 11. *Fraud.*—Any person fraudulently procuring or attempting to procure an allowance under this act for a person not entitled thereto, by any act which does not constitute a felony, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 12. *Duties of board of control.*—It shall be the duty of the State Board of Control to promote efficiency and uniformity in the administration of this act. To that end it shall advise and cooperate with courts and shall supervise and direct county child welfare boards with respect to methods of investigation, oversight and record keeping; shall devise, recommend, and distribute blank forms; shall by its agents visit and inspect families to which allowances have been made; shall have access to all records and other data kept by courts and other agencies concerning such allowances; and may require such reports from clerks of the courts, child welfare boards, probation officers, and other official investigators as it shall deem necessary.

SEC. 13. *Payments reported to State officers—State to allow one-third.*—During the month of January in each year the county auditor shall certify under oath, in duplicate, to the State auditor and the State Board of Control the amount paid out by the county during the preceding calendar year for allowances under this act; and if the board of control shall approve the same it shall cause its approval to be indorsed by its chairman on the certificate received by the State auditor; whereupon the State auditor shall draw his warrant to the county treasurer for one-third of the amount so certified to have been paid out by the county, and the State treasurer shall pay the same and the county treasurer shall credit the sum so paid to the general revenue fund of the county.

SEC. 14. *Improper administration—Duty of board of control.*—If in any county this act shall be unlawfully or improvidently administered, or if any of the agencies administering it shall wrongfully refuse to cooperate with the State Board of Control as provided in section 12, the board may refuse to approve and indorse the certificate of disbursements provided for in section 13. Such refusal shall be subject to judicial review upon appropriate proceedings.

SEC. 15. *Purpose of act to be liberally construed.*—This act shall be liberally construed with a view to accomplishing its purpose, which is hereby declared to be to enable the State and its several counties to cooperate with responsible mothers in rearing future citizens, when such cooperation is necessary on account of relatively permanent conditions, in order to keep the mother and children together in the same household, reasonably safeguard the health of

the mother and secure to the children during their tender years her personal care and training.

SEC. 16. *Action against relative preserved.*—Nothing herein shall be deemed to be inconsistent with any right of action against a relative of a poor person conferred by sections 3067 and 3068, General Statutes, 1913.

SEC. 17. *Orders made under former law.*—All orders of court granting county aid to mothers of dependent children under the provision of chapter 130, laws of 1913 (being sections 7197, 7198, and 7199, General Statutes, 1913), in force where this act takes effect, shall continue in force until confirmed, modified or set aside pursuant to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 18. Sections 7197, 7198, and 7199, General Statutes, 1913, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 19. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the first day of January, 1918.

Approved April 14, 1917. Amendments approved April 21, 1919.

[Forms Prepared by State Board of Control (as required by Section 12 of act).]
(Petition in matter of dependency and application for county allowance.)

STATE OF MINNESOTA, }
County of _____ } ss. JUVENILE COURT.
In the matter of _____ }
as (a) dependent child _____ } Petition in Matter of Dependency
To the above named court: _____ } and
Application for County Allowance.
Your petitioner, _____, a reputable person and resident of
said county, respectfully represents that _____ infants
under the ages of 18 years, to-wit: of the age of _____ years, respec-
tively, and residents of _____ County _____ are de-
pendent children, in this: that said children _____ are
unable to maintain themselves _____ by lawful employment; that
the _____ father of said children is _____; that their
_____ mother is unable to adequately provide for the support, training, and educa-
tion of said children without assistance from persons not legally bound to contribute to
their _____ support; that _____, whose residence is
_____, is the _____ mother of said children; that
_____ whose residence is _____,
is the _____ father of said children.

WHEREFORE, your petitioner prays that said children be brought before said court,
that their _____ alleged dependency may be inquired into pursuant to law; and
that if said children shall be found to be dependent, evidence be received and findings
made by the court as provided in section 1, chapter 223, General Laws of Minnesota,
1917.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, }
County of _____ } ss. _____ being duly sworn, deposes and says that _____ he has read
the above petition and knows the contents thereof and that the same is true to the best
of his _____ information and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____
day of _____, 19____
Deputy Clerk of _____ Court.

(Statement of applicant and certificate of investigation.)

STATE OF MINNESOTA, }
County of _____ } ss. JUVENILE COURT.
In the matter of _____ }
_____ as dependent child _____ } Statement of Applicant for
County Allowance.
Name in full _____ Age _____
Address _____ How long at present address? _____
In _____ city or village? In _____ County? In Minnesota? _____
Is applicant a U. S. citizen or declarant? (State in detail) _____
Does applicant own home? _____ How many rooms? _____
Any other property, real or personal? _____

Property held in trust for children? _____
 Has applicant any money in bank? _____ What amount? _____
 What bank? _____
 Does applicant authorize official investigator to inquire of bank? _____
 Monthly rental? _____ How many rooms? _____ Outstanding debts? _____
 Where was applicant born? _____
 Marital history _____
 Full name of father of children _____
 State cause and place of his death _____
 If husband living, state particulars _____
 If husband dead, what property did he leave, including life insurance and benefits from fraternal orders? _____
 How has insurance money been spent? _____
 Life and health insurance now carried by husband? _____

CHILDREN UNDER SIXTEEN.

Name.	Date of birth.	Place of birth.	School.	Grade.	Physical condition.
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

CHILDREN OVER SIXTEEN.

Name.	Address.	Married.	Occupation.	Income.	Contribution.
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

RELATIVES.

Name.	Address.	Relation.	Occupation.	Income.	Family.	Contribution.
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

What relief has applicant received from public or private sources, with particulars? _____
 Present employment with earnings _____
 Name and address of employer _____
 If allowance is made applicant, what work can she procure and do at home, and what can she earn? _____
 If allowance is refused, would applicant be required to work regularly away from home and child _____ for _____ support? _____
 Can applicant support child _____ without contributions from public sources or persons not legally bound to contribute? _____
 What is the least amount that would enable applicant to stay at home with child _____, and properly care for _____?
 Husband's occupation and annual income? _____
 Name and address of applicant's physician? _____
 Church affiliation _____
 Will applicant promptly notify official investigator of any change of address or circumstances? _____
 Give names and addresses of three persons who have known applicant for last two years _____

STATE OF MINNESOTA, }
 County of _____ } ss.

_____, being first duly sworn, states that each of her answers to the foregoing questions is true, to the best of her knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 19____

 Notary Public, _____ County, Minn.
 My commission expires _____

CERTIFICATE OF OFFICIAL INVESTGATOR.

I certify that except as is hereinafter noted I have by careful investigation verified the foregoing affidavit of the applicant, and believe the same to be true as to every fact therein stated.

Further particulars as to property owned by applicant are as follows: _____

I further certify that in my opinion—

(1) The child _____ on whose account application is made is (are) dependent in that adequate support, training, and education can not be secured for them without the contributions of the county or of persons not legally bound to so contribute.

(2) Such dependency is due to the poverty of the _____ mother without neglect, improvidence, or other fault on her part.

(3) The _____ mother is a proper person to have the custody of said child _____, and _____ welfare will be subserved by permitting them to remain in her custody if adequate means of support can be provided.

(4) The surroundings of the household, including its other members, are such as to make for the good character of children growing up therein.

(5) The sum of _____ dollars (\$ _____) per month ought to be allowed the applicant pursuant to the provision of chapter 223, Laws 1917, based on the following estimate of monthly expense and income:

Expense.	Expense.
Housing.....	Earnings of mother.....
Food.....	Earnings of.....
Clothing.....	Earnings of.....
Fuel and light.....	Earnings of.....
Miscellaneous.....	Total.....
Total.....	

(6) No other financial assistance except as stated in the preceding schedule may reasonably be expected from any relative, society or other source:

Official Investigator.

Dated _____, 19_____

(Findings and order for county allowance.)

Court No. _____

STATE OF MINNESOTA,

County of _____

JUVENILE COURT,

In the matter of _____

Findings and Order
for County Allowance.

_____ as dependent children. }
The above entitled matter came regularly on for hearing on _____, 19_____, before the honorable _____, Judge of said Court, upon the petition of _____, duly filed herein;

and said children having been duly adjudged to be dependent; and it appearing that all of said children are under the age of sixteen years; and that none of said children is lawfully entitled to receive an employment certificate, the court, after hearing all the evidence adduced at said hearing and being fully advised in the premises, finds:

That said _____ was born on the _____ day of _____, 19____.

That said _____ was born on the _____ day of _____, 19____.

That said _____ was born on the _____ day of _____, 19____.

(a) That the _____ mother of said children is _____, whose residence is _____ Minnesota; and that she is _____ a widow;

(b) That _____, her husband, the _____ father of said children, is _____

1. That he is an inmate of _____, a penal institution under a sentence which will not terminate within three months from the date of this finding.
2. That he is an inmate of _____, a State insane asylum or hospital or State hospital for inebriates.
3. That he is unable to labor for the support of his family by reason of physical disabilities.
4. That he is, and for one year has been, under indictment for the crime of abandoning such child _____, and by reason of the foregoing, support on account of said child _____ is not obtainable from said husband.

(c) That the dependency of said child _____ is due to the poverty of the _____ mother without neglect, improvidence, or other fault on her part;

(d) That the _____ mother of said child _____ is otherwise a proper person to have the custody of said child _____;

(e) That the welfare of said child _____ will be subserved by permitting them _____ to remain in the custody of their _____ mother, if adequate means of support shall be provided;

(f) That said _____ is a citizen of the United States and has resided in said State continuously during two years last past, and in said county continuously during one year last past.

g. Findings on the following facts must be made in case any child is over fourteen and under sixteen years of age:

1. That the child _____ is more than fourteen years of age and is under the age of sixteen years, to-wit: _____ years and _____ months.
2. That said child _____ is not of the normal development of a child of h. _____ age, not of sound health, and not physically able to perform work which will produce substantially enough for h. _____ own support.
3. That said child _____, though of normal development and physically able to perform work which will produce substantially enough for _____ own support, has _____ not completed the studies taught in the common schools of the district in which such child _____ resides.

And the court further finds that the sum of _____ dollars per month _____ is the amount of money necessary to be allowed by said mother to properly bring them _____ up in her own home.

It is therefore ordered, That said child _____ be permitted to remain in the custody of _____ the _____ mother of said child _____ subject to the friendly visitation of such person as may from time to time be designated by the court.

That the Treasurer of _____ County, Minnesota, be and he is hereby directed to pay to said _____ the sum of _____ dollars per month on account of said child _____ beginning _____ 19____, until said child _____ respectively attain the age of sixteen years or until further order of the court.

By the court:

_____ Judge.

Dated _____ Minn., _____ 19____.

[Note.] * (1) If husband is living, strike out those of the paragraphs, or parts of paragraphs, numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4 not appropriate to the case. If the husband is dead, strike out the paragraphs numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4.

[Note.] * (2) A child under fourteen years of age is not lawfully entitled to an employment certificate. But a child between the ages of fourteen and sixteen may be. The findings in paragraph "g" show facts which would make the issuance of an employment certificate to a child between fourteen and sixteen unlawful. Such findings must be made for such a child. Strike out paragraph "g" if not appropriate.

(County allowance quarterly report.)

STATE OF MINNESOTA, _____ } es. JUVENILE COURT. -
County of _____ }
In the matter of _____ }
County Allowance
Quarterly Report

As dependent children,

Full name of mother _____
Present address (in full) _____
Condition of mother's health _____
Is mother neglectful of children? _____
Is mother improvident or wasteful in management of household? _____
Are her expenditures wise? _____
What is report of tradesmen with whom she deals _____
Do children look healthy—happy—if of school age what is school record and report—church report? _____
Is home neat, clean, and well kept? _____
Are there any changes in home since last report? _____
Are there any undesirable influences or surroundings? _____
Is English language used by all in family? _____
Are any persons besides mother and children living in family? _____
If father of children is living, state present whereabouts and condition _____
Has family any tools or domestic animals that aid in its support? _____ Value _____
Value of any money or credits _____
Monthly earnings of family—how and where employed _____
Mother _____
Father _____
Any help from other public or private sources _____
Are all members of household contributing who should _____
Are other persons, legally or morally bound to help, assisting _____
Is allowance paid for any child now 16 years old _____
Present total amount being paid mother _____
Continue present allowance _____ Increase it? _____ Diminish it? _____
(Amount.) (Amount.) (Amount.)

Should any new conditions be imposed on mother as to management of her house or care of children _____
Further recommendations _____

I certify that the above facts have been ascertained after careful investigation and after personal visit to the home, and I believe them to be true as stated.
Date of investigation _____

_____ Official Investigator.

Date of report _____

NOTE.—This report should be prepared with special reference to any changes that may have occurred since the last investigation. Carefully note any improvements which may have taken place. Report should be made only after personal visit to home of family and upon thorough and accurate inspection. Care should be used to investigate in a manner which will not unnecessarily offend the mother or affect her dignity as a member of the community. The mother should regard the investigator as a friend who offers advice and assistance and not merely as an inquisitor.

LAWS RELATING TO MOTHERS' PENSIONS.

{Notice of hearing—County allowance.}

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss. JUVENILE COURT.
County of _____

In the matter of

_____) Notice of Hearing.
as (a) dependent child_____

TO THE COUNTY ATTORNEY:

Please take notice that proceedings have been instituted by a petition of _____
_____ for the purpose of allowing aid out of the county treasury to _____
whose address is _____, mother of the above-named dependent
child _____, pursuant to chapter 223, Laws of 1917, as amended by chapter 328, Laws
of 1919, and that said petition will be heard and disposed of by this court on the
as soon thereafter as the matter can be heard at the office of _____ in
_____ day of _____, 19____, at _____ o'clock _____ M., or
the _____, city or village of _____, in said county.

By the Court:

Judge or Clerk.

Dated _____ 19____

To _____

MISSOURI.

[Laws 1917, pp. 151-153.]

An Act To provide for the support of needy mothers with dependent children, and of women about to become mothers.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri as follows:

SECTION 1. County court to provide support.—The county court¹ in every county which now has or hereafter may have a population of less than two hundred and fifty thousand shall appropriate out of the moneys in the county treasury not otherwise appropriated, and place at the disposal of the county board of welfare, such sums as may be necessary to provide for the support of needy mothers in accordance with the provisions of this act.

Sec. 2. Who entitled to support.—Any needy mother having the custody of a dependent child or children under the age of sixteen years, and any needy woman about to become a mother, who is a resident of a county and has resided therein for at least one year shall be entitled as hereinafter provided, to the benefits of this article: *Provided*, That the father of such child or children, or expected child, is either dead, or in any hospital for the insane or for the feeble-minded or epileptic, in prison, or is permanently incapacitated to earn a living, or has deserted her or such child or children; or provided that she is divorced from the father.

Sec. 3a. Conditions of allowance.—Monthly allowances to mothers of dependent children shall be made by the county board of public welfare upon the following conditions: (a) the dependent child or children must be living with the mother during the period in which support is provided; (b) the allowance shall be made only when in the absence of such allowance the mother would be required to work regularly away from her home and children, and when by means of such allowance, she would be able to remain at home with her child or children; (c) the mother must, in the judgment of the county board of public welfare, be a person morally, mentally and physically fit and competent to rear her children; (d) such allowance shall, in the judgment of the county board of public welfare, be necessary to save the child or children from neglect; (e) no allowance shall be made in any case except when after investigation by the said county board, it has been ascertained that there are no relatives able or willing to aid in the support of the child or children.

¹ Bill was drafted by the Missouri Children's Code Commission. By population limitation the mothers' pension law adopted in 1911 applied only to Jackson County, in which Kansas City is located. Another act of the same year gave the City of St. Louis power to create, by ordinance, a board of children's guardians to care for delinquent, dependent, and defective children. Such an ordinance was passed in 1912 and provided for the boarding out of dependent children with their own mothers. The present act, by population limitation, leaves undisturbed the administration of mothers' pensions by the juvenile court in Jackson County and by the board of children's guardians in St. Louis. An earlier State-wide act passed in 1915 was vetoed by the governor because it failed to make special provision for St. Louis.

² Corresponds to the county commissioners in other States. The so-called "court" has no judicial functions but is the general administrative body in the county. (Report of Missouri Children's Code Commission 1918, p. 82.)

SEC. 3b. *Expectant mothers—Allowance.*—Monthly allowances to expectant mothers¹ shall be made by the county board of public welfare upon the following conditions: (a) The allowance shall not commence prior to three weeks before child-birth and shall not continue longer than three weeks after child-birth. (b) Such allowance shall in the judgment of the county board of public welfare be necessary to save the mother and child from neglect; (c) no allowance shall be made in any case except when after investigation by the said county board it has been ascertained that there are no relatives able or willing to aid in the support of the mother and child.

SEC. 4. *Amount of allowance.*—The amount of allowance to such needy mothers as shall be adjudged entitled to the benefits of this act shall be sufficient and adequate to enable the mother where she has a dependent child or children to rear such child or children properly. It shall not be more than sixteen dollars (\$16) per month when the mother has only one child under the age of sixteen (16) years; and not less than eight dollars (\$8) a month for each additional child under the age of sixteen (16) years: *Provided*, That in no case shall a larger allowance than forty dollars (\$40) a month be made.

SEC. 5. *Partial relief.*—Should the fund herein authorized to be appropriated, be sufficient to permit an allowance to only a part of the persons coming within the provisions of this act, the county board of public welfare shall select those cases in most urgent need of such allowance.

SEC. 6. *When allowance shall cease.*—Whenever any child, in whose behalf an allowance under the provisions of this act has been made, shall reach the age of sixteen years (16) such allowance shall cease: *Provided*, That the county board of public welfare, in its discretion, at any time before such child reaches such age of sixteen (16) years may discontinue or modify such allowance within the restrictions as to the amount prescribed by section 4 of this article. It shall be the duty of the county board of public welfare to investigate at least semiannually, every case in which an allowance has been made, and to determine whether such allowance should be discontinued or modified.

SEC. 7. *Penalty for fraud.*—Any person procuring, or attempting to procure any allowance for a person not entitled thereto, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars (\$100) or more than five hundred dollars (\$500) or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not more than one year, or both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 8. *Record of allowances to be kept.*—In each case where allowance is made to any woman under the provisions of this act, the board of county welfare shall make and keep a record of such allowance and of all payments made under it.

SEC. 9. *Repeal.*—All acts and parts of acts inconsistent or in conflict with this act, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 10. *County court to carry out.*—If for any reason the county does not contain a "board of county welfare"² then the county court shall carry out the provisions of this act.

Approved April 12, 1917.

¹ An allowance for an unborn child may be made also in Colorado and Pennsylvania by amendments adopted in 1919.

² The bill providing county boards of child welfare, recommended by the Children's Code Commission, failed of passage in 1917.

JACKSON COUNTY (KANSAS CITY).

[Laws 1911, pp. 120-122, as amended by Laws 1913, pp. 146-7.]

An Act To provide for the partial support of poor women, whose husbands are dead or convicts, when such women are mothers of children under the age of fourteen (14) years and reside in counties now or hereafter having not less than two hundred and fifty thousand (250,000) inhabitants and not more than five hundred thousand (500,000) inhabitants, and now or hereafter having or holding a juvenile court, with an emergency clause.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

SEC. 1. County courts to make appropriations.—In every county now containing or that may hereafter contain two hundred and fifty thousand (250,000) inhabitants and less than five hundred thousand (500,000) inhabitants and in which a juvenile court is now being held or may hereafter be held, it shall be the duty of the county court to provide out of the moneys in the county treasury, not already appropriated, an amount sufficient to meet the purposes of this law, but not exceeding in any one year the sum of twelve thousand dollars (\$12,000) for the partial support of women whose husbands are dead, or whose husbands are prisoners or whose husbands are in either one of the four State hospitals for the insane or in the Missouri colony for the feeble-minded and epileptic, when such women are poor and are the mothers of children under the age of fourteen years, and such mothers and children reside in such counties.

SEC. 2. Amount of allowance.—The allowance to each of such women shall not exceed ten dollars (\$10) a month when she has but one child under the age of fourteen (14) years, and if she has more than one child under the age of fourteen years, it shall not exceed the sum of ten dollars (\$10) a month for the first child and five dollars (\$5) a month for each of the other children under the age of fourteen years.

SEC. 3. Conditions of allowance.—Such allowance shall be made by the juvenile court and only upon the following conditions: (1) The child or children for whose benefit the allowance is made must be living with the mother of such child or children; (2) the allowance shall be made only when in the absence of such allowance the mother would be required to work regularly away from her home and children, and when by means of such allowance she will be able to remain at home with her children; (3) the mother must, in the judgment of the juvenile court, be a proper person morally, physically, and mentally for the bringing up of her children; (4) such allowance shall in the judgment of the court be necessary to save the child or children from neglect; (5) no person shall receive the benefit of this act who shall not have been a resident of the county in which such application is made for at least two years next before the making of such application for such allowance.

SEC. 4. When allowance shall cease.—Whenever any child shall reach the age of fourteen years any allowance made to the mother of such child for the benefit of such child shall cease. The juvenile court may, in its discretion, at any time before such child reaches the age of fourteen years discontinue or modify the allowance to any mother and for any child.

SEC. 5. Partial relief.—Should the fund herein authorized be sufficient to permit an allowance to only a part of the persons coming within the provisions of this law, the juvenile court shall select those cases in most urgent need of such allowance.

¹ The amendment of 1913 extended the provisions of the law to women whose husbands were in State hospitals for the insane or the Missouri colony for the feeble-minded and epileptic.

SEC. 6. *To whom applicable.*—The provision of this law shall not apply to any woman whose husband is not dead or who is not confined in the Missouri State Penitentiary or other prison in this State, and in the latter case it shall not apply unless such prisoner is the lawful husband of the woman seeking such allowance.

SEC. 7. *Penalty for fraud.*—Any person procuring, or attempting to procure, any allowance for a person not entitled thereto, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars (\$100) nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500), or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not more than one year, or by both fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 8. *Motion to set aside allowance.*—In each case where an allowance is made to any woman under the provisions of this act, a judgment entry to that effect shall be entered upon the records of the juvenile court making such allowance, and it shall be the right of any taxpaying citizen at any time to file a motion to set aside such judgment, and on such motion the juvenile court, or the court to whom such motion may be taken on a change of venue, shall hear evidence either with or without a jury, as either side may demand, and may make a new order granting or refusing such allowance, and from such order, so made, an appeal shall lie as in ordinary civil cases. If the judgment, making such allowance, is not appealed from or is affirmed on appeal, the person filing such motion shall pay all of the costs of such motion and proceedings subsequent thereto. Such motion may be renewed from time to time, but not oftener than once in any calendar year.

SEC. 9. *Repeal.*—All acts or parts of acts in conflict with this act are, in so far as they so conflict, hereby repealed.

SEC. 10. *Emergency clause.*—There being no adequate provision of law covering the subject of partial support of poor women, an emergency within the meaning of the constitution is hereby declared to exist; therefore, this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and approval.

Approved April 7, 1911. Amendment approved March 25, 1913.

[Forms used in Juvenile Court of Jackson County (Kansas City).]

APPLICATION OF WIDOW FOR ALLOWANCE.

Give your name in full: _____ Give your address: _____ Your age: _____
 How long have you lived at your present address? _____ Do you own your own property? _____ What property have you, real or personal? State fully: _____ If you rent, who is your landlord? _____ What rent do you pay? _____ Amount of rent owing: _____ Account of outstanding debts: _____ Where were you born? _____ Nationality: _____ Where was your husband born? _____ Nationality: _____ Give his name in full: _____ Give place, cause, and date of his death: _____ Place and date of his imprisonment: _____ If your husband is dead, state what property he left, including life insurance: _____ Give the names of all your children; also date and place of birth: _____ How many children are living with you? _____ Name them: _____ If any of your children are married, give their names and addresses: _____ How long have you lived in Jackson County continuously last before the making of this application? _____ Give dates: From _____ to _____ State what your income is, including the salary of any child or children that you may have employed: _____ Have you any money in bank? _____ Amount: _____ What bank? _____ Do you authorize me to inquire of the bank? _____ Give date and place of your marriage: _____ Have you your marriage certificate? _____ How many times have you been married? _____ Give the name of your father: _____ Give his age and address, if living: _____ Give the name of your mother: _____ Give her age and address, if living: _____ Give the names and addresses of your brothers: _____ Give the names and addresses of your sisters: _____ Give the name of your husband's father: _____ Give his age and address, if living: _____ Give the name of your husband's mother: _____ Give her age and address, if living: _____ Give the names and addresses of your husband's brothers: _____ Give the names and addresses of your husband's sisters: _____ State what relief you have received from public or private sources: _____ Give amounts, and the names and locations of institutions: _____ Are you employed away from home? _____ If so, state where, giving name and address of your employer, and what you earn: _____ How long since your husband's death have you been employed away from home? _____ If an allowance is made you, what

work can you procure and do at home, and what can you earn from it? _____. If the court refused you an allowance, would you be required to work regularly away from your home and children for their support? _____. What is the least amount that may be allowed you that would enable you to stay at home with your children and take care of them? _____. If an allowance is made will you agree to stay at home with your children and properly rear them? _____. At any time during your married life were you and your husband separated or divorced? _____. Were you living with your husband at the time of his death? _____. Give name and address of your physician: _____. Will you notify the chief probation officer, in writing, of any change in your address promptly? _____. Give the names and addresses of five (5) persons who have known you at least two (2) years: _____
 State of Missouri, county of Jackson, ss:
 _____ of lawful age, being duly sworn, on her oath states, that each and all the foregoing answers to the foregoing questions are identically as she made them, and that each and every statement in the above application is true.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a notary public in and for Jackson County, Missouri, this _____ day of _____, 19____.

REFERENCE BLANK.

JUVENILE COURT,
 OFFICE OF CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER,
 Kansas City, Mo., _____.

DEAR SIR OR MADAM: Your name has been given us as reference by _____ of _____ who is applying for a widow's allowance. Will you please answer the following questions? Same will be treated strictly confidential:
 How long have you known applicant? _____. How long has the applicant lived in Jackson County continuously? _____. Is she, in your opinion, a good moral Christian woman? (yes or no.) Does she go to church _____; if so, which? _____. Would she, in your opinion, give the children a good education? _____. What is her reputation for honesty? _____. What is the applicant's general reputation? _____. How does she care for her home? _____. Does she properly care for her children? _____. Would you consider applicant competent morally, physically, and mentally to rear children? _____. Name _____ Business or occupation _____ City or town _____ State _____
 Dated this _____ day of _____, A. D. 191____, at _____.

REPORT OF INVESTIGATOR.

Name of applicant: _____ Address: _____ Housing conditions: Family live in _____ rooms. Flat: _____. Tenement: _____. Detached house: _____
 Rooming or boarding house: _____ Conditions in the home regarding sanitation and cleanliness: _____ Character of the neighbors and neighborhood, in regard to saloons, pool halls, etc.: _____ Would you advise removal in case that allowance was granted? _____. Why? _____ School record: Names of children attending school, age, grade (setting this information opposite each name): _____ Religion: _____
 Denomination: _____ Attendant: _____ Name of pastor: _____ Address: _____ Do children go to any church services? _____ Name of Sunday-school teacher: _____ Address: _____ Physical condition of each of the children, setting out if any of the children are abnormal in any way: _____ Literacy of the applicant: _____ Left school at what age: _____ Why did you leave? _____ Can the applicant read and write? _____ Has the applicant any physical defects? _____ Do you belong to any society benefit or otherwise? _____ Does the applicant use any intoxicating liquors? _____ Does the applicant use tobacco in any form? _____ Has the applicant ever been in jail or prison? _____ Date: _____, 191____, Investigator.

RECORD OF CASE.

Name:	Age:		
Address.....	No. of rooms.....	Wages earned by mother.....	
Address.....	No. of rooms.....	Wages of children.....	
Address.....	No. of rooms.....	Amt. received by other sources.....	
Rent paid.....		Allowance granted.....	
		Allowance granted.....	
		Total.....	

Allowance set aside and cause.....

Children's first name.	Date of birth.	Age.	Occupation or school grade.	Where employed or school attended.

Remarks: _____

Date, _____

CITY OF ST. LOUIS.

In St. Louis a municipal commission to study the question of the care of delinquent, dependent, and defective children, which made its report in 1911, recommended that every dependent child, not in need of hospital treatment, be cared for in a family home, and that so far as possible the child should be kept with its own family or relatives. The commission recommended the appointment for St. Louis of a board of children's guardians. To permit this a special act was passed by the Missouri Legislature April 3, 1911, empowering cities of 500,000 inhabitants or more to create, by ordinance, a board of children's guardians, and authorizing such board to receive delinquent, dependent, and defective children and to place them in public institutions or with families, and permitting such city to provide for the payment of the care of any such child in any public institution or with any family. (Laws 1911, p. 349.)

The ordinance passed by St. Louis under the authority of this act is as follows:

[Ordinance 26565 approved July 8, 1912, as amended by Ordinance 28134 approved July 14, 1915.]

Be it ordained by the city of St. Louis, as follows: SECTION 1. *Establishment of board of children's guardians.*—Accepting the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, approved the third day of April, 1911, entitled "An act to authorize and empower any city now or hereafter having five hundred thousand inhabitants to create a board of children's guardians," etc., and under the authority of subdivision B, section three, article fourteen, of the charter of the city of St. Louis, relating to a board of children's guardians, there is hereby created a Board of Children's Guardians of the City of St. Louis, to consist of seven members, who shall be appointed by the mayor for a term of four years each, but not more than two members shall be appointed in any one year except to fill vacancies in unexpired terms.

The board shall choose from among its members a chairman, vice chairman and secretary. The secretary shall keep a record of all proceedings of said board. The board shall have an office in a municipal building, as may be designated by the mayor.

The board shall meet on the fourth Tuesday of each month except that be a legal holiday, and shall hold such special meetings as may be deemed necessary by it. Absence from three consecutive regular meetings without giving excuse satisfactory to the board and so entered upon the records, shall vacate the office of any member of the board.

The members of the board shall serve without compensation, provided that necessary expenses by them incurred in the discharge of their duties, with the approval of a majority of the board, shall be refunded to them.

SEC. 2. *Appointment of agent, visitors, and other employees.*—The board shall appoint an agent who shall not be of their own number. Such agent shall receive a salary, payable in semimonthly installments, at the rate of twenty-one hundred dollars for the first year of service, with an increase of one hundred dollars per annum for each year's additional service of the incumbent until a maximum of twenty-four hundred dollars shall be reached, when the maximum so attained shall be the rate thereafter.

The board may appoint visitors each at a salary payable at the rate of seventy-five dollars per month for the first year of service, with an increase of one hundred dollars per annum until a maximum of twelve hundred dollars shall be reached, when the maximum so attained shall be the rate thereafter.

The board may appoint a stenographer and also a record clerk who shall be a qualified stenographer, at a salary payable at the rate of seventy-five dollars per month each, provided that after two years of service the board may increase the salary to a maximum of eighty-five dollars per month each, which shall be the rate thereafter.

Actual disbursements for necessary expenses of employees in the performance of their duties shall be allowed. All employees shall serve the pleasure of the board. The appointment of all future employees of the board shall be made on merit only, after a public competitive oral and written examination conducted by the board of efficiency under its rules, as directed by article eighteen of the charter of the city of St. Louis.

SEC. 3. Duties of agent and visitors.—It shall be the duty of the agent to investigate all cases presented to the board, to be present when necessary in court as the board's representative, and to conduct the correspondence and general administrative work of the board, except in matters pertaining to the administration of the industrial school. The agent shall have charge of all cases of foundlings and abandoned children and of all applications and commitments, and of the placing and supervision of children under the direction of the board, it being the duty of the visitors herein provided for to make investigations and to visit such children under the supervision of the agent. In the temporary absence or incapacity of the agent, the board may designate one of its visitors as acting agent, and the said employee when so designated shall perform the duties of the agent without any increase of salary. The duties of the employees of the board may be further designated by the board.

The board's agent shall have the power, in cases of emergency, except when involving the placing of a child with its own mother, with the consent of the chairman of the board, or, in the absence of the chairman, with the consent of the vice chairman, or in the absence of both, with the consent of one member of the board, in the name of the board to take charge of a child, as hereinafter defined in section four, and to place said child in the manner set forth in section five, until the next regular meeting of the board and no longer.

In the case of foundlings and abandoned children, the agent of the board may temporarily place such children in institutions in the same manner and under the same conditions as the board itself might do, as hereinafter set forth in section five, until the next regular meeting of the board.

SEC. 4. Board given authority to take charge of children.—Said board shall have the power and authority to receive and take charge of any child at its discretion upon commitment to it by any court of competent jurisdiction in the city of St. Louis, and said board shall have the power and authority to receive or take charge of any foundling or abandoned child whose parents are unknown, and to declare the same dependent upon the public for support, and further, upon application of its legal custodian, to receive and take charge of any dependent child. All children so committed or received by said board shall be given such care and treatment as said board may determine. Every application shall allege dependency upon the public for support and shall request and tender to said board its complete charge and control over such child, and upon the assent of the board to said application, said charge and control shall vest absolutely in said board. The board shall not receive or take charge of any child who has not been, or whose parents or guardians have not been, a resident or residents of the city of St. Louis for at least one year prior to the presentation of the child to the board, except foundlings or abandoned children whose parents or guardians are unknown.

Said board shall prepare from time to time such rules and regulations for the reception by it of any child, which rules and regulations shall determine the conditions under which any child shall be received by the board and which rules and regulations shall be entered on the records of the board.

SEC. 5. Board's authority in caring for children.—Said board shall have the power and authority to place any child in its charge for temporary custody in the house of detention; to place defective children in any public institution

within the State of Missouri for the care of defective children, and to place neglected, dependent, or abandoned children in the St. Louis industrial school or other municipal institution of the city of St. Louis, but only in case no suitable family homes can be found for them, and only until such homes can be found. Said board shall have the power and authority to place any child in its charge or under its control with any family qualified and able in the opinion of the board to provide for the comfort and wants of such child, and to care for its moral and physical welfare, provided that no child shall be placed with any family when the head thereof is of different religious affiliation from that of the child's parents or guardian, if such affiliation can be ascertained; or to place such child with its own mother if she be a widow or if her husband be confined in the St. Louis sanitarium or in any public institution of the United States, or of the States, Territories, or possessions of the United States, and then only after the board through an investigation by its agent has determined that such mother has been a resident of the city of St. Louis for a period of at least two years immediately prior thereto, and is competent, morally, mentally, and physically to properly rear, supervise, and train such child, and that her home is a suitable and fit place for such child. The board may make such further rules and regulations to safeguard the placement, care and attention of children boarded in foster homes or in their own homes as they may in their judgment deem necessary. The board shall, so far as practicable, place children within the city of St. Louis, and when not practicable, the children may be placed in the State within a radius of fifty miles of St. Louis.

For the board and maintenance of every child placed with a family, or with the mother of the child, the city shall pay whatever sum may be determined by said board, not in excess, however, of the sum of three dollars and fifty cents per week: *Provided, however,* That with the consent of the comptroller first had and obtained, as evidenced by his certificate in each and every case, the said board may authorize and the city shall pay a greater amount, as fixed by the comptroller's certificate. In addition to said amount thus fixed the city, upon the action of said board, may pay for clothing and for medical treatment not exceeding the sum of twenty-five dollars per year per child: *Provided, however,* That a greater sum may be authorized by said board and shall be paid by the city, upon the certificate of the comptroller having been first had and obtained in each and every case. All expenditures authorized by the board shall be certified by the board's agent and chairman, or in the absence of the chairman, the vice chairman, or in the absence of both, then by a member of the board. The board shall not authorize any payment for the maintenance of any child after such child has passed the age of fourteen years. * * *

SEC. 7. *Report.*—On the first day of April of each year the said board shall render an annual report to the mayor, detailing in full the work of the board in taking charge of and placing children and foundlings, together with the expenses of the department, and embracing the supervision and control of the St. Louis industrial school and Bellefontaine Farms, together with all other useful information dealing with the care of delinquent, neglected, dependent, and defective children of the city of St. Louis as the board may deem in its judgment important. In addition thereto the board shall render such special reports to the mayor and the board of aldermen as it may be requested to do under authority of section ten of article eight of the charter of the city of St. Louis. Copies of the reports of the board shall be filed in the municipal reference library.

¹ Limited at first to widows. Amended ordinance of 1915 included the families of men who are inmates of any institution except the city workhouse.

² Rest of section relates to the care of foundlings. Sec. 6 is on the administration of the industrial school.

[Forms Used by St. Louis Board of Children's Guardians.]

APPLICATION TO HAVE BOARD TAKE CHARGE OF CHILDREN.

Name in full _____ No. _____
 What is your age _____ Nationality _____
 How long have you lived in St. Louis _____
 Address _____
 What rent do you pay _____ Is it paid up _____ How many rooms _____
 How long have you lived there _____
 Name and address of landlord _____
 Your previous address _____ How long did you live there _____
 Name and address of landlord _____
 Name of husband _____ Occupation _____
 Religion _____ When were you married _____ Where _____
 Date of husband's death _____ Cause _____
 Were you living with your husband at time of his death _____
 Where did he die _____ Where buried _____
 Name of attending physician _____ Address _____
 If husband is not dead give his address _____
 When did he leave you _____ Why _____
 Have you heard from him since _____ When _____

Names of children.	Age.	School.	Employed at.	Occupation.	Wages.
1.					
2.					

Names and addresses of married children _____
 Names of children not married not living at home _____

Were you previously married _____
 Name of previous husband _____
 Did he die or is he living _____
 Do you know where he is now _____
 Have you any relatives living _____
 Father _____ Address _____
 Mother _____ Address _____

Brothers, sisters, names.	Address.	Married.	Occupation.	Employed at--
1.				
2.				

Has your husband any relatives living _____ Give names below _____

Names.	Address.	Married.	Occupation.	Employed at--	Relation.
1.					
2.					

What is your occupation _____ Where employed _____
 What wages do you receive _____ How long employed there _____
 Names and addresses of previous employers _____

Did husband leave any property _____ How much _____
 Insurance _____ How much _____
 Do you own any property _____ Where, and how much _____
 Have you any money in the bank _____ Amount _____

What bank _____ Of what church are you a member _____
 Do you authorize us to inquire of the bank _____
 Name and address of minister _____
 Of what lodge are you a member _____
 Name and address of officer of lodge _____
 Have you been helped by other organizations _____ When _____
 What was the nature of the assistance _____
 What is it you wish this board to do _____
 If this board assisted you what work could you procure and do at home, and what can you earn from it _____
 If this board refused to assist you, would you be required to work regularly away from your home and children for their support _____

LAWS RELATING TO MOTHERS' PENSIONS.

**INVESTIGATOR'S REPORT OF APPLICATION TO HAVE CHILDREN
BOARDED WITH MOTHER—Continued.**

1. Father—Continued.	Physician.	Address.		Minister.	Address.	
					
	Employed at.	How long.	Wages.	Previous employment.	How long.	Wages.
					
	Leave insurance.	Money or property.		Character—reputation.		
.....						

Charity—church—organization record of family.		Individuals indorsing applicant.	
Church affiliation.	Time known.	Name.	Address.
.....		
.....		

Appheation No.		Living conditions.			Case.
Date.	Address.	Type.	Number rooms.	Rent.	Landlord-agent. Address.
A.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
B.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
C.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

A. Sanitary conditions	Remarks Remarks Mother—Character, etc.
A. Neighborhood conditions	
Family own any property	

Works.	Place.	Wages.	Hours.	How long there.	Record.
Mother.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Remarks.....

Present family income and expenses per month.				Estimated family income and expenses per month.			
1. Mother	Rent.....	.....	.....	1. Mother	Rent.....	.....	.....
2	Food.....	.....	.....	2	Food.....	.....	.....
3	Clothing.....	.....	.....	3	Clothing.....	.....	.....
4	Insurance.....	.....	.....	4	Insurance.....	.....	.....
5	Car fare.....	.....	.....	5	Car fare.....	.....	.....
6	Fuel, light.....	.....	.....	6	Fuel, light.....	.....	.....
7.....	.....	.....	.....	7	Misc......	.....	.....
Total income	Total exp			Total income	Total exp		

Remarks.....

LAWS RELATING TO MOTHERS' PENSIONS.

INVESTIGATOR'S REPORT OF APPLICATION TO HAVE CHILDREN BOARDED WITH MOTHER—Continued.

Recommendation of charities and individuals interviewed and written to. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	Investigator's recommendation and remarks. Date Signed
--	---

Agent's action—Date
 Board's action—Date

Names of children committed.	Date of commitment.	Board agreed to pay.	Subsequent order.	Subsequent order.	Subsequent order.
.....
.....

Application No. Story sheet. Case No.

MONTANA.

[Laws 1917, ch. 83,¹ as amended by Laws 1919, ch. 198.]

An Act Relating to a mother's pension and for the care of dependent children in their own home by their mother, the father of said children being dead or an inmate of some Montana State institution or who has failed to provide for said children for a period of one year or more, or who is physically or mentally incapacitated, and whose mother is financially unable to support such children; providing a penalty for the violation thereof and repealing sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 of chapter 86 of the session laws of the fourteenth legislative assembly.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana:

SECTION 1. Allowance for dependent children.—Each child under the age of sixteen (16) years, whose father is dead or an inmate of some Montana State institution, except the Montana State Prison, or who is physically or mentally incapacitated, which said act of disability shall have occurred while he was a resident of the State of Montana, and who has, for a period of one year or more failed to provide for said child, or whose father is an inmate of the Montana State Prison and has for a period of 90 days or more failed to provide for such child, shall be entitled to such assistance which will help make it possible for such child to be cared for in his or her own home without being sent to some public institution, said financial aid to be given to the mother of said child or children as in this act provided.

Sec. 2. Amount of allowance.—Each child as provided for in section 1, whose mother is financially or physically unable to support such child, shall be allowed from the public moneys of the county in which the mother resides, the sum of twenty (\$20.00) dollars per month if there is one child in said family only; if there be more than one child, then the sum of fifteen (\$15.00) dollars per month for the first child and ten (\$10.00) dollars per month for the second child and five (\$5.00) dollars per month for each additional child, provided that the total amount paid to any one mother shall not exceed fifty (\$50.00) dollars per month, said money to be paid to the mother of said child or children.

Sec. 3. Conditions of allowance.—The allowance herein referred to shall be made subject to the following conditions: (1) The child or children for whose benefit allowance is made must be living with the mother of such child or children. (2) The allowance shall be made only when in the absence of such allowance the mother may be required to work regularly away from her own home and children, when by the means of such allowance she can remain at home with her children, provided that the mother may at times be absent for work by the consent of the judge of the district court, if he should deem it necessary and if such work does not injure her health or cause neglect of her children. (3) The mother must, in the judgment of the juvenile court

¹ Repealed Laws 1915, chap. 86. The revised law raised the age limit of the children who might be aided from 14 to 16 years and increased the maximum allowance from \$10 to \$20 per month for one child, from \$7.50 to \$10 for the second child, and from \$2.50 to \$5 for each additional child, with a limit of \$50 for any one family. It lowered the residential requirement from two years to one year in the county and gave discretion to the judge of the district court as to the amount of work the mother might do away from her home. Sections 6 and 7 contain new provisions.

² Amendment of 1919 excluded mothers who are not citizens from the provisions of the law and added conditions numbered 7 and 8 in section 3.

officer, if there be one, and if not, in the judgment of the court, be a proper person physically, mentally, and morally for the bringing up of her children. (4) Such allowance shall, in the judgment of the court, be necessary to save the child or children from neglect. (5) No person shall receive the benefit of this act who is not a citizen of the United States and who shall not have been a resident of the county in which said application is made for at least one year prior to the making of such application for such allowance. (6) *Provided*, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to any child who has property of its own sufficient for its support. (7) Application shall be made by the mother to the county attorney whose duty it shall be to file a petition with the district court or a judge thereof setting forth the facts above required. The said court or the judge thereof shall designate the Bureau of Child and Animal Protection of the State of Montana, or the county probation officer of the county wherein the mother resides, to make a thorough investigation of all the facts of the case and make such findings and report thereon under oath, as the result of the investigation, and to appear at the hearing of said application to testify in support of said findings and report, if required. And it is hereby made the duty of the county attorney to appear at such hearing and conduct such investigation. (8) Every person receiving an allowance under this act shall, every six months, file with the county auditor in counties having an auditor, and with the county clerk in counties not having an auditor, a report in writing, verified under oath, showing whether or not she has remarried; whether any of the children for whom she is receiving an allowance for support have died, or not living with her, or are not being supported by her; her present place of residence, and the present place of residence of the children for whom she is receiving an allowance; whether any of such children have attained the age of sixteen years, or have acquired property sufficient for their support.

SEC. 4. Allowance paid out of county funds.—Whenever the judge shall determine that the allowance under this act shall be made, he shall make an order to that effect, which order, among other things, shall set out the full name of the mother, her place of residence, the names and ages of the children and the amount allowed to each child, and upon presentation of such order the county commissioners shall direct monthly warrants to be drawn therefor, which warrant shall be paid from the general funds of the county.

SEC. 5. When allowance shall cease.—No allowance for any child shall continue after such child has reached the age of sixteen (16) years. Whenever the mother of any child on whose account any allowance shall have been made under the provisions of this act, shall marry, such allowance shall cease.

SEC. 6. Be it further provided, That under the conditions of this act, when the father of the child or children applying for assistance has been convicted of a crime and ordered confined to the State prison, the county in which he was convicted shall pay the allowance made for said child or children to the mother.

SEC. 7. Penalty for fraud.—Any one who fraudulently makes an application to receive the benefit of this act, or who misrepresents the name of the applicant, the place of residence or the names and ages of the children, in order to receive the benefit of said act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be subject to a fine of not less than twenty-five (\$25) dollars or more than five hundred (\$500) dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail for six months, or subject to both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 8. Repeal.—All acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 9. This act shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and approval.

Approved March 1, 1917. Amendment approved March 11, 1919.

LAWS RELATING TO MOTHERS' PENSIONS.

[Forms used by district courts.]

PETITION.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF MONTANA
IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF

In the matter of the application of
to be provided with financial aid in the
care of her dependent children. } PETITION.

To the Honorable Judge of the District Court of
the Judicial District of the State of Montana;
Your petitioner, residing at
County, Montana, respectfully represents and shows:
That she is a mother with children under the age of sixteen
years, to-wit:

Born
Born
Born

That her husband, (Give date of husband's death or other cause as provided in Section I. of Chapter 83,
Fifteenth Session Laws.)

That she is wholly dependent for the support of said children and herself upon her
labor; that if provided for according to the terms of chapter 83 of the Session Laws
of the Fifteenth Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana, said children
will be able to remain at home under the care of said
mother;

That the said is a proper person physically, men-
tally, and morally for the upbringing of her said children.

That it will be necessary that an allowance shall be made according to the provisions
of the aforementioned act, in order to save the children from neglect;

That in the absence of such allowance the mother will be required to work regu-
larly from her home and chilren, when by means of such allowance she will
be able to remain at home with her children;

That said petitioner, has been a resident of
County for a period of more than one year, to wit,
years;

That the said children, have no property of their
own sufficient for their support.

Therefore, your petitioner prays that an order issue out of this court fixing the
date upon which this petition shall be heard, and that upon the hearing of said petition
and the establishment of the facts set forth therein, that the court make an order for
the payment of said financial aid to said petitioner, under the provisions of the above
named Act as prayed for.

Petitioner.

Dated this day of

County of STATE OF MONTANA, ss.

being first duly sworn, upon oath deposes and says:
That she is the petitioner herein, that she has read the foregoing petition and knows
the contents thereof, and that the matters, statements, and allegations therein contained
are true of her own knowledge except as to those matters therein set forth upon infor-
mation and belief, and as to those she believes it to be true.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of

NOTICE OF HEARING.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF MONTANA
IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF

In the matter of the application of
to be provided with finan-
cial aid in the care of her dependent chil-
dren. } NOTICE OF HEARING.

It appearing that has filed a verified petition to be
provided with financial aid in the care of her dependent children under the provisions of
chapter 83 of the session laws of the fifteenth legislative assembly of the State of
Montana;

It is hereby ordered that a hearing be had upon said petition at the court room of
said district court at County, Montana, on the day
of at the hour of o'clock, m., at which
time all persons interested in said petition may offer evidence for or against granting
the financial aid prayed for;

It is further ordered that a copy of this notice of hearing be served upon the clerk
of the board of county commissioners and that a copy thereof be given or mailed to the
petitioner,

Done in chambers this day of

Judge.

LAWS RELATING TO MOTHERS' PENSIONS.

ORDER OF COURT.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF MONTANA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF

In the matter of the application of with financial aid in the care of her dependent children. to be provided ORDER.

This matter coming on to be heard this day of upon the verified petition of upon the verified petition of for financial aid in the care of her dependent children, under the provisions of chapter 83 of the Session Laws of the Fifteenth Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana, and the court having heard the testimony of said petitioner and and in her behalf, and it appearing to the court that said petitioner is a resident of County, Montana; that said petitioner is the mother of the following named children under the age of sixteen years, to-wit:

- Born.
Born.
Born.

That said children are living with her and that she is wholly dependent upon her labor for the support of said children and herself;

That the said is a proper person physically, mentally, and morally for the bringing up of her said children, and that otherwise she is entitled to financial aid under the provisions of the above-named act;

That as provided for according to the provisions of said act, said children will be able to remain at home under the care of said petitioner;

It is therefore ordered that under the provisions of chapter 83 of the Session Laws of the Fifteenth Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana, there be and is hereby allowed per month hereafter to aid in caring for the above-named children as follows:

(Insert amount for each child as provided in Sec. II of ch. 83 of the Fifteenth Session Laws.)

and that said allowance shall continue until otherwise ordered by the court; Provided, That said allowance shall cease in case of the death of the beneficiary, or when such child becomes sixteen years of age, or when said petitioner shall remarry, or shall cease to reside in said county, or shall cease to be a proper person to be entrusted with the bringing up of said children;

It is hereby further ordered that upon presentation of this order to the board of county commissioners of said County, Montana, that the said board shall direct monthly warrants to be drawn for said allowance, payable out of the general funds of said county to said petitioner, according to the provisions herein.

Done in open court this day of

Judge.

NEBRASKA.

[Laws 1919, ch. 221.¹]

An Act To provide for a partial support of mothers who have children under fourteen years of age who are liable to become dependent or neglected, and to define what classes of mothers shall receive such support; also, to provide for the probationary visitation, care and supervision of the families for whose benefit such support is provided; to provide for the levying of a tax which, when collected, shall be known as a mother's pension fund; to provide a penalty for any person fraudulently attempting to obtain, or fraudulently obtaining, any allowance for relief under this act; and to repeal chapter 187 of the Laws of Nebraska, 1915, being entitled "An act to provide pensions for mothers and guardians of dependent and neglected children."

Be it enacted by the people of the State of Nebraska: SECTION 1.—Jurisdiction.—The juvenile court shall have original jurisdiction in all cases coming within the terms of this act. The findings of the court in all cases relating to the support of mothers under this act shall be entered in a book, or books, to be kept for that purpose and known as the "mothers' pension record."

SEC. 2. Mothers eligible for relief—Petition.—A mother whose husband is dead, or whose husband has become permanently incapacitated for work by reason of physical or mental infirmity, or is confined in a penal institution, and a mother who is unmarried, or has been married and is divorced, or has been deserted by husband, may file a petition for relief under this act: *Provided*, Such mother has had a residence for two years in the county where such petition is filed and is the mother of a child, or children: *Provided further, however*, No mother shall receive any support whose husband, or whose divorced husband, has means and can be legally made to assist in the support of his children. Such petition shall be filed with the juvenile court of the county where such mother resides, and may be verified on information and belief.

SEC. 3. Investigation and report.—Whenever a petition for relief is filed, the home of the applicant shall be visited by an officer of the juvenile court, and the facts set forth in such petition shall be investigated by such officer under the direction of the court, and a report and recommendation of approval or disapproval of the prayer of such petition shall be made in writing by such officer to the court without any unnecessary delay.

SEC. 4. Hearing.—The juvenile court shall fix a day each week when such petitions shall be heard, and such hearings, unless otherwise ordered by the court, shall be held the second week after the filing of said petition. The clerk of the court in which such petition is pending shall notify the county attorney of any hearings of such petition, and it shall be the county attorney's duty to attend all such hearings and represent the county. Subpoenas may be issued and served in the same manner as are now done in the juvenile court. Witnesses in response to subpoenas shall appear and testify without receiving any fee therefor. It shall be unnecessary to file any formal answer to the petition, and the entire hearing shall be informal.

SEC. 5. Order for payment.—Upon the hearing in court of the petition under this act, the court, being fully advised in the premises, finding the facts alleged

¹Prior to the passage of this act aid to poor parents had been given under Laws 1915, chap. 187, which in turn had superseded an earlier law passed in 1913. (Laws 1913, chap. 88.)

in the petition to be true, may make an order upon the board of the county commissioners to pay the mother of the child, or children, in whose behalf the petition is filed or some person designated by the court who shall supervise the spending of such pension in the interest of the family, an amount of money necessary to enable such mother to properly care for such child or children. It thereupon shall be the duty of the board of county commissioners to pay such mother, or the person designated by the court, at such times as said order may indicate, the amount so specified for the care of such child or children until the further order of the court.

SEC. 6. *Amount of allowance.*—The allowance made to such mother shall not exceed ten dollars per month when such mother has but one child under the age of fourteen years, and when she has more than one child under such age, the relief granted shall not exceed ten dollars per month for each of the other children: *Provided*, That in no event shall the relief granted to any one mother and children exceed the sum of fifty dollars per month: *Provided further*, No such order shall be effective for more than six months, unless renewed by the court at or after the expiration of that period.

SEC. 7. *Conditions of allowance.*—Such relief shall be granted by the court only upon the following conditions: (1) The child or children for whose benefit the relief is granted must be living with the mother of such child or children; (2) The court must find that it is for the welfare of such child or children to remain at home with the mother; (3) The relief shall be granted only when in the absence of such relief the mother would be required to work regularly away from her home and children and when by means of such relief she will be able to remain at home with her children except that she may be absent for work a definite number of days each week to be specified in the court's order, when such work can be done by her without the sacrifice of health or the neglect of the home and children; (4) The relief granted shall, in the judgment of the court be necessary to save the child or children from neglect and to furnish such child with suitable education; (5) A mother shall not receive such relief who is the owner of real property or personal property other than the household goods of more than two thousand dollars in value; (6) A mother shall not receive such relief who has not resided in the county where the application is made at least two years next before making such application; (7) A mother shall not receive such relief if her child or children have relatives within the second degrees of sufficient abilities to support them, said relationship to be computed according to the method of determining intestate succession to property in Nebraska.

SEC. 8. *When allowance ceases.*—Whenever any child shall arrive at the age of fourteen years any relief granted to the mother for such child shall cease: *Provided*, If a child of fourteen years of age be ill or is incapacitated for work, the mother shall receive funds for his care during such illness or incapacity for work until such child is sixteen years of age. The court may, in its discretion, at any time before such child reaches the age of fourteen years, modify or vacate the order granting relief to any mother and for any child.

SEC. 9. *Presence of husband.*—Whenever relief is granted or is about to be granted to a mother whose husband is permanently incapacitated for work by reason of physical or mental infirmity and the presence of such husband in the family is a menace to the physical and moral welfare of the mother or children, then the court may require that such husband be removed from the home and provision for his care made elsewhere, or failing to remove such husband or upon his refusal to be separated from his family, the court may, in its discretion, vacate the order granting relief, or refuse the relief asked for.

SEC. 10. *Appointment of probation officers.*—Whenever the juvenile court, having jurisdiction in the proceedings coming within the provisions of this act, shall have no probation officer who has time aside from his other duties to make the investigation and give the supervision required under this act, such court shall have the power to appoint one or more competent persons of good character, who shall serve and be known as probation officers, during the pleasure of the court, and who shall be paid as probation officers under the juvenile court are now paid. In counties where such probation officers are not paid, it shall be with the discretion of the board of county commissioners to fix the compensation to be paid any probation officers appointed under this act.

SEC. 11. *Duties of probation officers.*—It shall be the duty of any probation officer of the juvenile court such as are appointed under this act to investigate all applications for relief and make a written report of such investigation with their recommendations. After the granting of relief to any mother for the support of her children, it shall be the further duty of such probation officer to visit and supervise, under the direction of the court, the families to which such relief has been granted and to advise with the court and perform such other duties as the court may direct in order to maintain the integrity of the families and the welfare of the children.

SEC. 12. *Appointment of committees to assist.*—The judge of any juvenile court shall appoint an unpaid committee consisting of not less than five persons whose duty it shall be to cooperate with the probation officers having to do with mothers' pension cases in the investigation of all applications for pensions. It shall also be the duty of this unpaid committee to report to the court its opinion as to advisability of granting the pension and its opinion as to the amount needed in each case. The committee shall be as representative as possible of the social agencies of the community.

SEC. 13. *Levy of tax—Limitation.*—The board of county commissioners in each county shall levy a tax of not to exceed three-tenths of one mill on the dollar annually on all taxable property in the county, such tax to be levied and collected in like manner with the general taxes of the county, and shall be known as a mothers' pension fund: *Provided*, That in any county where the maximum levy has been reached, said board of county commissioners shall have the authority to make this special levy to provide for said fund.

SEC. 14. *Partial relief.*—Should the fund herein authorized be sufficient to permit an allowance to only a part of the mothers coming within the provisions of this act, the court shall select, in its discretion, those in most evident need of such allowance.

SEC. 15. *Penalty for fraud.*—Any person or persons fraudulently attempting to obtain, or fraudulently obtaining any allowance for relief under this act shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not to exceed six months, or both.

SEC. 16. *Repeal.*—Chapter 187 of the Laws of Nebraska for 1915 being "An act to provide pensions for mothers and guardians of neglected children" is hereby repealed.

Approved April 17, 1919.

NEVADA.

[Laws 1915, ch. 131¹, as amended by Laws 1917, ch. 11².]

An Act To provide for the partial support of mothers who are dependent upon their own efforts for the maintenance of their children, and giving county commissioners of the State of Nevada jurisdiction in such matters, and prescribing penalties for those who fraudulently obtain the benefit thereof.

The people of the State of Nevada, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows: **SECTION 1. County aid to mothers.**—It shall be the duty of the county commissioners of each county in this State, and they are hereby empowered and authorized, to provide funds in an amount sufficient to meet the purposes and requirements of this law, for the support of women whose husbands are dead or are inmates of a penal institution or an insane asylum, or who are abandoned by their husbands, and such abandonment has continued for more than one year, or because of the total disability of their husbands, and who are unable to support their children, when such women are destitute or are dependent upon their own efforts for the maintenance of their children and are mothers of children under the age of fifteen years, and such mothers and children reside in such counties in the State.

SEC. 2. Amount of allowance.—The allowance to each of such mothers shall not exceed the sum of twenty-five dollars per month when she has but one child under the age of fifteen years, and if she has more than one child under the age of fifteen years, it shall not exceed the sum of twenty-five dollars a month for the first child and fifteen dollars a month for each of the other children under the age of fifteen years, but in no case shall the entire allowance for mother and children be more than fifty-five dollars per month.

SEC. 3. Conditions of allowance.—Such allowance shall be made and fixed by the board of county commissioners for their respective counties upon the following conditions:

First. The child or children for whose benefit the allowance is made must be living with the mother of such child or children.

Second. When by means of such allowance the mother will be able to maintain a home for her child or children.

Third. The mother must, in the judgment of the board of county commissioners, be a proper person, morally, physically, and mentally, for the bringing up of her children.

Fourth. No person shall receive the benefit of this act who shall not have been a resident of the county in which such application is made for at least one year next before the making of such application for such allowance.

SEC. 4. When allowance shall cease.—Whenever any child shall reach the age of fifteen years, any allowance made to the mother of such child, for the benefit of such child, shall cease. The board of county commissioners may, in their

¹ Supersedes Laws 1913, chap. 133 which had provided, by an amendment to the guardianship section of the juvenile court act, for aid to parents, grandparents, or blood aunt or blood uncle of dependent or neglected children, when such persons were too poor to care properly for them but were otherwise proper guardians.

² Amendment of 1917 increased the amount of allowance from \$15 to \$25 per month for the first child and from \$5 to \$15 per month for each additional child, with a limit of \$55 for any one family.

discretion, at any time before such child reaches the age of fifteen years, discontinue or modify the allowance to any mother or for any child.

SEC. 5. *Penalty for fraud.*—Any person procuring fraudulently any allowances for a person not entitled thereto shall be deemed guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

SEC. 6. *Application.*—In each case where an allowance is made to any woman under the provisions of this act, an order to that effect shall be entered upon the record of the board of county commissioners making such allowance. Proceedings to obtain the benefits of this act shall be instituted by the applicant for allowance by filing an application before the board of county commissioners, same being properly verified under oath.

SEC. 7. *Appeal.*—In each case where an allowance is made or refused to any mother under the provisions of this act by the board of county commissioners, an appeal may be taken to the district court from such decision, by the applicant or by any tax-paying citizen, and such appeal shall be subject to the rules of procedure as in the case of appeals from the justice court.

SEC. 8. *Investigation—Payment of warrants.*—The district attorney shall render all necessary assistance to applicants under this act, and shall appear in every such proceeding, and shall carefully investigate the merits of every application, to the end that this act may be fairly administered and no person granted relief hereunder except those justly entitled thereto; and no officer of the court or county officer shall receive any fees for services rendered in carrying out the provisions of this act. A certified copy of said order shall be filed with the county auditor of the county in which such child's mother is resident, and thereupon, and thereafter, and so long as such order remains in force and unmodified, it shall be the duty of the county auditor each month to draw on the general fund of the county in favor of the mother for the amount specified in such order, which warrant shall be by the auditor delivered to the mother upon her executing duplicate receipts therefor, one to be retained by the auditor, and the other to be filed by the clerk with the records in the proceeding relating to such child or children. It shall be the duty of the county treasurer, and he is hereby authorized and empowered, to pay such warrant out of the general funds of the county.

SEC. 9. *Repeal.*—All acts or parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved March 15, 1915. Amendment approved February 12, 1917.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

[Laws 1915, ch. 132.]

An Act to provide aid for dependent mothers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened: SECTION 1.—It shall be the duty of the superintendent of public instruction to recommend a special appropriation at each session of the legislature of an amount sufficient to meet the purposes of this act for the partial support of mothers.

SEC. 2. *Amount of allowance.*—The allowance to each of such mothers shall not exceed ten dollars a month when she has but one child under the age of sixteen years; and if she has more than one child under the age of sixteen years, it shall not exceed the sum of ten dollars a month for the first child and five dollars a month for each of the other children under the age of sixteen years.

SEC. 3. *Petition.*—A petition in writing, signed by the mother and verified by affidavit, asking for an allowance under the provisions of this act and setting forth in detail the facts of the case, shall be filed with the school board of the town wherein such mother is a resident, and it shall be the duty of the school board to make immediate investigation of the facts. The school board shall then make an official written recommendation of the amount of support that such mother should receive and shall file the same, together with a copy of such mother's petition, with the department of public instruction.²

SEC. 4. *Investigation.*—It shall be the duty of the department of public instruction to make a further personal investigation of the case, when the facts set forth in the original petition of such mother and recommendation of the school board warrant any action being taken, and increase or decrease the amount of the allowance recommended in the report of the school board on such case in their discretion, and such investigation shall be made by them within fourteen days of the date of the filing of the recommendation of the school board. The department of public instruction may increase or decrease the amount of such allowance at any time thereafter, to meet the varied needs of such mother, but no change in the amount of such allowance shall be made without an official recommendation in writing from the school board of the town wherein such mother is a resident, or a personal investigation by the department of public instruction at a period of not more than thirty days prior to such change in the amount of such allowance.

SEC. 5. *Conditions of allowance.*—No aid shall be rendered to dependent mothers under the preceding sections of this act except under the following conditions: (1) The child or children for whose benefit the allowance is made must be living with the mother of such child or children; (2) the allowance

¹ Repealed Laws 1913, chap. 123, which had provided for the granting of aid by the county commissioners upon recommendation of the school board of the district in which the mother resided, a divided responsibility which was found in practice to be unsatisfactory. (See New Hampshire Children's Commission Report, Jan. 1915, p. 32.)

² Department of public instruction changed to State Board of Education by Laws 1919, chap. 106.

shall be made only when, in the absence of such allowance, the mother would be required to work regularly away from home and children, and when by means of such allowance she will be able to remain at home with her children; (3) the mother must, in the judgment of the school board of the town, or the department of public instruction, be a proper person, morally, physically, and mentally, for the bringing up of her children; (4) no person shall receive the benefit of this act who shall not have been a resident of the State for at least two years next before the making of such application for an allowance under this act.

SEC. 6. *When allowance shall cease.*—Whenever any child shall reach the age of sixteen years, an allowance made to the mother of such child for his benefit shall cease.

SEC. 7. *To whom law does not apply.*—The provisions of this law shall not apply to any woman who is not dependent on her own efforts for the support of herself and family and at the time of receiving such aid is not of good repute and making an earnest effort for self-support.

SEC. 8. *Expenses paid from school fund.*—All expenses incurred by school boards under the provisions of this act shall be paid out of the school money of the town or city where such case arises.

SEC. 9. *Appropriation.*—The sum of eight thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to cover the provisions of this act for the year ending August 31, 1916, and a like amount for the year ending August 31, 1917.¹

SEC. 10. *Repeal.*—Chapter 123, Laws of 1913, is hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect September 1, 1915.

Approved April 21, 1915.

¹ \$30,000 appropriated for the fiscal year 1920 (Laws 1919, ch. 2, p. 7).

NEW JERSEY.

[Laws 1913, ch. 281, as amended by Laws 1915, ch. 118¹ and 238²; Laws 1919, ch. 179.*]

An Act to promote home life for dependent children.

Be it enacted by the senate and general assembly of the State of New Jersey:

SECTION 1. Widow may petition court.—Any widow who is the mother of a child or children under the age of sixteen, and who is unable to support, them and to maintain her home, may present a petition for assistance to the court of common pleas of the county wherein she has a legal settlement: *Provided, however,* That in counties of the first class in this State the juvenile court shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the court of common pleas of such county to hear and determine all matters pursuant to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. What petition must contain.—Such petition shall be verified and shall set forth the following:

(a) Her name, the date of the death of her husband, the names of her children, and the dates and places of their birth and the time and place of her marriage.

(b) Her residence and the length of time that she has been a resident of the State, the length of time she has lived at said residence, and the address or addresses of her place or places of abode for the previous five years, and the date, as near as possible, when she moved in and when she left said place or places of residence.

(c) A statement of all the property belonging to her and to each of her children, which statement shall include any future or contingent interests which she or any of them may have.

(d) A statement of the efforts made by her to support her children.

(e) The names, relationships, and addresses of all her and her husband's relatives that may be known.

SEC. 3. Officials to be notified.—A copy of the petition provided for in section two hereof, and a notice of the time and place when it will be presented to the court, must be served on or mailed to the overseer of the poor having jurisdiction over the district wherein the petitioner resides and the board of children's guardians at least twenty days before such time.

SEC. 4. Investigation and hearing.—Upon the return of the petition and notice the court shall examine under oath all who desire to be heard: *Provided, however,* That the New Jersey State Board of Children's Guardians shall before said hearing examine into the truth of the facts set forth in the above-mentioned petition and shall file a report of its findings with the court, setting forth in full the results of its investigation, and if such State board of children's guardians shall fail to make such report at or before said hearing, then

¹ Gave the juvenile court concurrent jurisdiction with the court of common pleas in counties of first class; defined residence as five years in the county; added the words "not exceeding" to the amount of aid fixed by the law; and gave authority to the court to order a medical examination of the petitioner and of any of the children.

² Changed the requirement regarding notice of petition from 5 to 40 days and gave authority to the court to appoint some other agency or person to make the investigation if the State board of children's guardians failed to make report on the petition.

* Amendment of 1919 changed the requirement regarding notice of petition from 40 to 20 days.

the court may, in its discretion, designate any proper society, or person or persons, to make such investigation or examination and report the findings thereof at such time as shall be fixed by the court, and upon such report being made the clerk of said court shall send a copy of the same to the State board of children's guardians. The court may, in its discretion, issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses and adjourn the hearing from day to day: *And provided, however,* The court may refer said matter to a commissioner to be appointed by the court to hear such witnesses as shall be produced by the petitioner, or the State board of children's guardians or others. Said commissioner shall make a report to the court setting forth the facts as proven before him.

SEC. 5. Amount of allowance.—If, upon the completion of the examination provided for under section four hereof, the court shall find that said petitioner has been a resident of such county for a period of at least five years next preceding the filing of such application and that unless relief is granted the mother will be unable properly to support and educate her children, and that they may become a public charge, it shall make an order committing said family to the care of the State board of children's guardians, and directing that there shall be paid to the mother, through the State board of children's guardians out of the county funds for the maintenance and support of the children under sixteen, the following amounts, to wit, not exceeding nine dollars per month for one such child, not exceeding fourteen dollars per month for two such children, and not exceeding four dollars per month for each additional child under such age.

SEC. 6. Duty of State board of children's guardians.—It shall be the duty of the State board of children's guardians to see that any widow committed to its care, pursuant to the provisions of this act is properly caring for her children, that they are sufficiently clothed and fed, that they attend school regularly, and receive proper religious instruction; and that said family shall be visited at least six times a year. The State board of children's guardians shall report immediately to the court that had the original jurisdiction in the case of any widow who does not properly care for and educate her child or children, or when they find that she is an improper guardian for said child or children, or when they find that she no longer needs such support. The court shall thereupon revoke or cancel any order made pursuant to this act, at any time with or without notice, and in lieu thereof make any order that in the judgment of the court may protect the welfare of the child or children, or may make an order committing said child or children to the care, custody, and control of the New Jersey State board of children's guardians, said child or children so committed to their care to be held by said New Jersey State board of children's guardians pursuant to a statute entitled "An act for the creation of a State board of children's guardians, and for defining their duties and powers with respect to the maintenance, care, and general supervision over indigent, helpless, dependent, abandoned, friendless, and poor children now or hereafter to become public charges of this State," approved March twenty-fourth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, and the various supplements and amendments thereto.

SEC. 7. No fees allowed.—No fees or costs shall be paid or allowed by the court for any proceedings held pursuant to this act, nor shall any counsel fee be ordered or collected from any party applying to the court pursuant to the provisions of this act and all proceedings pursuant to this act shall be in forma pauperis: *Provided, however,* That the court may in its discretion direct a medical examination of the petitioner and of any of the children, and desig-

LAWS RELATING TO MOTHERS' PENSIONS.

nate a physician of the county to make such examination, the cost of which shall be paid out of the county funds appropriated under the provisions of this act, upon bills approved by the judge ordering such medical examination; *And provided, further,* That all birth, death, and marriage certificates required under the provisions of this act shall be issued free of charge, upon the order of the county counsel, the probation officer, or the State board of children's guardians.

Approved April 9, 1913. Amendments approved March 30, and April 8, 1915; April 15, 1919.

[Forms Adopted by State Board of Children's Guardians.]

LETTER INCLOSED WITH APPLICATION BLANKS.

NEW JERSEY STATE BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS,
Jersey City, N. J., _____, 19__.

DEAR MADAM: Your letter asking for information in regard to the mothers' pension bill has been received at this office. Under the law your petition must be made direct to the court of common pleas, which is held for your county at _____.

Under the law, it will be necessary for you to fill out the three inclosed blanks, answering fully every question thereon; otherwise you may cause serious delay in having your petition acted upon by the court. After you have answered these questions fully, and had the blanks sworn to before a person authorized to take affidavits, you must then file a copy with your county judge, also a copy with your local postmaster, and one with us.

I am also inclosing you a copy of the law, which will show you that in order to be eligible to receive this pension, 1st, you must be a widow; 2d, you must be a mother of children under sixteen years of age; 3d, you must have a legal residence in the county wherein you reside. A legal settlement under the poor law is five years' residence in the municipality. 4th, you must have no visible means of support and be liable to become a public charge.

If you have not resided in the county where you are living at this time for five years continuous, you will have to present your petition to the judge in the county where you have lived five years.

If you do not understand about this, I will be glad to have you write me, and I will advise you further in regard to this matter.

Yours, truly,

_____, *General Agent.*

NOTICE AND PETITION.

Court of common pleas of the county of _____, in the matter of the petition of _____ for relief under chapter 281 of the laws of 1913. Notice.

To the overseer of the poor of the _____ in the county of _____ and to the State board of children's guardians of the State of New Jersey:

Take notice, that on the _____ day of _____ one thousand nine hundred and _____, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the courthouse in _____, I shall present to the court of common pleas of the county of _____ a petition, a true copy of which is hereunto annexed.

Yours, respectfully,

Dated _____.

To the court of common pleas of the county of _____:

The humble petition of _____, widow of _____, in the county of _____, in the State of New Jersey, respectfully shows the name of your petitioner is

The husband of your petitioner died on the _____ day of _____, one thousand nine hundred and _____.

The names of the children of your petitioner and the dates and places of their births are as follows: _____.

Your petitioner was married to her husband on the _____ day of _____, one thousand nine hundred and _____, at _____.

Your petitioner resides at _____, and has been a resident of the State of New Jersey for _____ years. Following are the various places of abode for the last five years, with the dates, as nearly as your petitioner can recollect the same, when she moved in and when she left said respective places of residence: _____.

Neither your petitioner or any of the children above named have any property or interests in property of any kind, future or contingent, except as follows: _____.

Following is a statement of all property belonging to your petitioner or to either of the children above named, further or contingent: _____.

Following is a statement of the efforts made by your petitioner to support herself and her children: _____.

Following are the names, relationships, and addresses of all the relatives of herself and her deceased husband, so far as they are known to your petitioner: _____.

Your petitioner further states that unless relief is granted your petitioner will be unable to properly support and educate her children and that they may become a public charge.

Your petitioner therefore prays that this honorable court shall make an order committing your petitioner and the children above named to the care of the State board of children's guardians, and directing payment to your petitioner through said board

monthly, out of the county funds, of the sums of money specified in the act entitled "An act to promote home life for dependent children," approved April 9, 1913, being chapter 281 of the Laws of 1913.

And your petitioner as in duty bound will ever pray, _____, *Petitioner*.

Dated at _____,

State of New Jersey, county of _____, ss:

_____, of full age, being duly sworn according to law, on her oath deposes and says that she is the petitioner above named; that the facts, matters, and things in said petition set forth are true.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this _____ day of _____, A. D. 19____, at _____.

LETTER TO CHARITY ORGANIZATION AND POOR MASTERS.

DEAR SIR: We have received a notice that Mrs. _____, of _____ has presented a petition to the court of common pleas of the county of _____ for relief under chapter 281, Laws of 1913.

The law requires us to make an investigation and verify the statements made in this petition. Will you kindly cooperate with us in this case by answering the questions asked on blank attached below and return to this office?

Thanking you, I am, yours, truly,

_____, *General Agent*.

1. How long have you known Mrs. _____ of _____?
2. To the best of your knowledge and belief, how long has she lived in _____ County continuously?
3. Has she even been given assistance by your organization? If so, how much? In what way? And when?
4. Have you ever secured employment for her? 5. Was she satisfactory? Did she retain her position?
6. Do you feel that this family has been improved by your efforts?
7. What means of support other than what she received from you has she had during the time she has been under your supervision? 8. To your knowledge does she possess property? Building and Loan stock? or money invested? or in bank?
9. Is she in your opinion a good moral woman? 10. What is her reputation for honesty? 11. What is her general reputation in the community? 12. How does she care for her home? 13. Does she properly care for and control her children? 14. Would she, in your opinion, encourage her children to get all the education possible? 15. Have you ever had any knowledge that her children are mentally or morally defective? 16. Are any of her children now, or have they ever been in any public or private institution? 17. Have any of her children ever been before the juvenile court? If so, on what charge? 18. Have any of her children ever been on probation? 19. Have any of her children ever been in a correctional institution? 20. Would you consider this woman competent morally, physically, and mentally to rear her children? 21. What suggestions would you make regarding this family?

Signed _____
Title _____

Name of association _____

LETTER TO COUNTY COUNSEL.

DEAR SIR: You are hereby notified that the following list of petitions for relief under chapter 281, Laws of 1913, has been presented to the court of common pleas.

While the law does not provide for notice to the board of freeholders, yet, in view of the fact that such sums as may be allowed are payable out of the county treasury, we deem it proper that you should have such notice in order that the county may be represented at the hearing.

The hearing will be held _____ at _____ before _____.

We will be very glad of your cooperation and will furnish you with copies of the reports of our investigations on these cases at the hearing.

Yours, truly,

_____, *General Agent*.

REPORT OF STATE BOARD.

Court of common pleas of the county of _____ In the matter of the petition of _____ for relief under chapter 281 of the Laws of 1913. Report of State board.

The State board of children's guardians hereby reports to the court its findings as the result of its investigation into the petition filed in the above-entitled matter.

The facts stated in the said petition as to the name of the petitioner, date of death of her husband, names and ages of her children and their places of birth, time and place of her marriage, her residences and places of abode, and of the property interests belonging to her and her children are true, except that _____.

This board has found the efforts of the petitioner to support her children have been as follows:

This board reports that as the result of its investigation it finds that the said petitioner is _____ able to support her said children, and they are _____ likely to become public charges.

Respectfully submitted this _____ day of _____, one thousand nine hundred and _____

THE STATE BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS,
By _____, *General Agent*.

Name of petitioner, _____ Place of birth, _____ Nationality, _____
 Residence, _____ Character of residence, _____ How long a
 resident there, _____ Previous residence, _____ How long, _____
 (Procure previous residence and length of each, for five years. Inquire
 of landlords or agents.)
 Name of husband, _____ Date of marriage, _____ Place of
 marriage, _____ By whom married, _____ Date of death of
 husband, _____ Where husband is buried, _____
 Children: Name, _____ Date of birth, _____ Place of
 birth, _____ If baptized, where? _____
 Church attended by petitioner, _____ Name of pastor, _____
 Husband's relatives: Name, _____ Relationship, _____ Address, _____
 Circumstances, _____
 Petitioner's relatives: Name, _____ Relationship, _____ Address, _____
 Circumstances, _____
 Real estate owned by petitioner, _____ Real estate owned by children, _____
 Personal property owned by petitioner, money in bank, building and loan shares, etc., _____
 Personal property owned by children, money in bank, building and loan
 shares, etc., _____ Remarks, _____

LETTER TO PETITIONER WHEN PETITION IS READY FOR COURT HEARING.

DEAR MADAM: Your petition for relief under chapter 281, Laws of 1913, known as the widow's pension law, will be heard by Judge _____ at courthouse, in _____, on _____, at _____ o'clock.

Please be at the courthouse at that time and bring with you the following: Marriage certificate; husband's death certificate; birth certificates of all children under 16 years of age. You can obtain these, without any expense, by mailing the inclosed blanks after you have filled them out to the Bureau of Vital Statistics, Statehouse, Trenton, N. J. Also bring bill of your husband's funeral expenses.

If you are under the care of a physician, get a certificate from the physician stating what he is treating you for and how long he has been treating you.

Also get certified letters from the landlords where you have resided for the last five years or bring your rent receipts covering the last five years.

Bring two witnesses not relatives who know you and can vouch for your statements in your petition.

Unless you can produce these certificates for the date set for the hearing of your petition, your case will not be heard on that day.

Yours, truly,

_____, General Agent.

LETTER TO WIDOW WHEN GRANT IS MADE.

DEAR MRS. _____, On _____ Judge _____ committed to the care of this board under "An act to promote home life for dependent children" _____ and _____ and granted for the care of these children \$ _____ per month, payable to you as their mother. Under the law, this board is obliged to keep in very close touch with you and your children, and for this reason we must ask that you notify us immediately of any change in your address or manner of living. If any of the children should secure employment, at any time, you must notify us, giving the employer's name and address and the child's wages; also state if the child has secured working papers and the date when papers were taken out.

The law definitely lays upon you the responsibility of caring for your children properly. This means that they be properly housed, clothed, and fed; that they attend school regularly and receive proper religious instruction. We will have reports from the school and church regarding your children. If at any time the children are seriously ill, report the fact to this office, giving the name and address of the physician attending them.

We shall visit you frequently and shall expect to find your home clean and tidy; the children clean, and their clothing in good condition. We wish you to be able to tell us how you have expended the money received for the children. It will be necessary for us to inspect your entire home, to see all sleeping arrangements, condition of the beds, and learn how your home is managed.

We trust you will work with us for the good of your children.

Very truly, yours,

_____, General Agent.

Important.—If you should remarry you are entitled to relief only up to the day of your marriage. You must notify us at once, giving us the name of the man you marry, and the date and place of your marriage.

REPORT FROM TEACHER.

Date, _____ Name of child, _____ Address, _____ Living with, _____
 _____ Record of church attendance, _____ Record of Sunday school attendance, _____
 Remarks, _____

Very truly, yours,

_____, Pastor.

Name of church, _____ Address, _____

SCHOOL CARD.

Name of child.....	Age.	Grade.		Health.	Clothing.	Deportment.	Scholarship.	Times tardy.	Reason absence.	Times absent.	No. sessions.
Name of school.....		A.	B.								
Teacher.....											
Address.....	Sept.										
Remarks:	Oct.										
	Nov.										
	Dec.										
	Jan.										
	Feb.										
	Mar.										
	Apr.										
May											
June											
July											
Aug.											

REPORT ON CHURCH AND SUNDAY-SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

NEW JERSEY STATE BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS.

Caroline B. Wittpenn, president; Benjamin F. Edsall, secretary; Robert L. Flemming, treasurer; Joseph McCrystal, James A. Burns, Mrs. F. C. Jacobson, Charles J. Fisk. Frances Day, general agent. Dear.....:

Will you kindly cooperate with us by taking a friendly interest in our ward,, who we understand is attending your Sunday school and church.

We shall be greatly indebted to you for a report each quarter of our ward's attendance, for which purpose we will inclose blank reports and return envelopes.

You will greatly aid us in our work by complying with this request.

If our ward does not attend your Sunday school and church, kindly notify us.

NEW JERSEY STATE BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS.

Commercial Trust Building, Jersey City, N. J.

CHURCH CARD.

Name of child.....

Date.	Name of church.	Name of pastor.	Jan.		Apr.		July.		Oct.	
			C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.

RECORD OF VISITORS TO HOME.

Name.....	Color..... Nationality.....	Mental condition..... Suspect feeble-mindedness? Illiterate? Physically handicapped?	Date relief granted..... Date issued.....
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Children under 16.

Others in the home.

Record No.	Name.	Age.	Defects.		Died.	Name.	Relation-ship.	Amount paid into home.
			Mental.	Physical.				

Address..... Rent?..... No. of rooms.....

Name and address of relatives liable under law for support.

Property owned.

Value.	Mortgage.	Interest.	Taxes.

Would agent recommend home for boarding our dependent children?
Would mother be willing to take children to board from this department?
Remarks:

DOCTOR'S CARD.

NEW JERSEY STATE BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS.

Room 629 Commercial Trust Building, Jersey City, N. J.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.,

DEAR DR.: We are anxious to learn the physical condition of the bearer
in whom we are interested. Would you be willing to help us by filling out the blank on the reverse side of this card?
Yours, very truly,

General Agent.

(Reverse side.)

Date examined

Name

Address

Nature of ailment

Is patient able to work

Is special diet needed

Do you recommend any special treatment

Signed,

Physician.

ORDER MODIFYING OR REVOKING RELIEF.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF THE COUNTY OF

In the matter of the petition of
For relief under chapter 281 of the laws of 1913. } Order Modifying or Revoking Relief.

It appearing to the court that the order for relief made in this matter on the
day of
dollars per month to
children, and that the said
for the support and maintenance of her
is now no longer in need of this relief:

It is on this
day of
191
Ordered that the order heretofore entered in this matter be and the same is hereby
revoked.

NEW YORK.

[Laws 1915, ch. 228,¹ as amended by laws 1916, ch. 504;² laws 1917, ch. 551.]

An Act To amend the general municipal law, in relation to the establishment, powers, and duties of local boards of child welfare.

The people of the State of New York, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows: Section 1, chapter 29, of the laws of 1909, entitled "An act relating to municipal corporations, constituting chapter 24 of the Consolidated Laws," is hereby amended by inserting therein a new article, to be article 7-a thereof, to read as follows:

ARTICLE 7-A.

Local boards of child welfare.

- SEC. 148. Local boards of child welfare established.
- 149. Appointment of boards in counties.
- 150. Appointment of boards in cities.
- 151. Members to serve without compensation. Expenses only to be paid.
- 152. General powers and duties of board. State board of charities may revoke allowances.
- 153. Regulations governing allowances.
- 154. Appropriations and limitations for purposes of article.
- 155. Penalties.

SEC. 148. *Local boards of child welfare established.*—There shall be a local board of child welfare in each county³ of the State not wholly within a city, and in each city wholly including one or more counties, which, pursuant to this article, may grant allowances to widowed mothers with one or more children under the age of sixteen years, in order that such children may be suitably cared for in their homes by such mothers.

SEC. 149. *Appointment of boards in counties.*—The board of child welfare of a county shall consist of seven members, of which the county superintendent of

¹ Previous to the passage of this act a commission had been established "to inquire into the subject of pensions or other relief for widowed mothers." (Laws 1913, ch. 588.) The law enacted was more conservative than that recommended by the commission in its report to the legislature in 1915 (See No. 424 in "List of references"), in that the allowance may "not exceed the amount or amounts which it would be necessary to pay to an institutional home," and it must also appear that "if such aid is not granted the child or children must be cared for in an institutional home."

² Amendment of 1916 removed the commissioner of public charities from the Board of Child Welfare of New York City. The avowed purpose of the amendment was to remove the "taint of charity" from the administration of the aid to mothers, but the amendment did not remove the superintendents of the poor from child-welfare boards elsewhere in the State.

³ Amendment of 1917 added clause at end of section 154 requiring the auditing of accounts of child-welfare boards.

⁴ Laws 1917, ch. 354 authorized the establishment of a board of child welfare for Dutchess County to care for all destitute, neglected, delinquent, and defective children, including in its powers the administration of aid in their own homes to competent mothers or guardians with dependent children. In Westchester County allowances to mothers are made by the commissioner of charities and corrections through a department of child welfare.

the poor shall be ex officio member. If any county have more than one superintendent of the poor, the county judge shall designate, by writing, filed with the county clerk, the superintendent who shall serve as a member of such board. The other six members of the board shall be appointed by the county judge for such terms that the term of one appointive member of the board shall expire each year thereafter. Upon the expiration of the term of office of a member of the board, his successor shall be appointed by the county judge for a full term of six years. If a vacancy occur, otherwise than by expiration of term, in the office of an appointive member of the board, it shall be filled for the unexpired term. At least two members of the board shall be women. Appointments shall be made in writing and filed with the county clerk.

SEC. 150. *Appointment of boards in cities.*—The board of child welfare of a city wholly including one or more counties shall consist of nine members. The members of the board shall be appointed by the mayor for such terms that the term of one member of the board shall expire each year thereafter. Upon the expiration of the term of office of a member of the board, his successor shall be appointed by the mayor for a full term of nine years. If a vacancy occur, otherwise than by expiration of term in the office of a member of the board, it shall be filled for the unexpired term. At least three members of the board shall be women. The members of such a board heretofore appointed by the mayor are continued in office until the expiration of their terms, respectively. The additional appointive member of such board shall be appointed by the mayor, within ten days after this section as amended takes effect, for a full term of nine years.

SEC. 151. *Members to serve without compensation—Expenses, etc.*—The members of the board of child welfare, as herein provided, shall receive no compensation for their services as members of such board, but, after appropriations have been duly made as herein provided, they shall be entitled to the actual and necessary expenses incurred by them in properly discharging their official duties, whether while making investigations or otherwise.

SEC. 152. *General powers and duties of board—State board of charities may revoke allowances.*—A board of child welfare shall:

1. Meet and organize within ten days after appointment, and fix the dates for its meetings, which shall be held at least monthly.

2. Elect a chairman, and appoint a secretary of the board, who shall hold office subject to the pleasure of the board.

3. Establish an office and, when specific appropriations have been made for such purposes, employ such officers and employees as may be provided for by the board of supervisors of a county or by the board of estimate and apportionment and the board of aldermen of a city.

4. Establish rules and regulations for the conduct of its business, which shall provide for the careful investigation of all applicants for allowances and the adequate supervision of all persons receiving allowances; such investigations and supervisions to be made by the board and without incurring any unnecessary expense. Reports must be filed at least quarterly by the agents, visitors, or representatives of the board, with respect to the families receiving allowances granted by the board.

5. Render to the board of supervisors, if in counties, and to the mayor, if in cities, a verified account of all moneys received and expended by them, or under their direction, and of all their proceedings in such manner and form as may be required by the board or the mayor, as the case may be; if required by the board of supervisors or mayor more frequent reports must be given covering fractional parts of a year.

6. Submit, annually to the proper fiscal authorities of the county or city an estimate of the funds required to carry out the purposes of this article; in a county such estimate shall be furnished before the annual meeting of the board of supervisors for appropriating moneys and levying taxes; in a city, it shall be submitted at the time provided by law for the submission of other departmental estimates.

7. Be subject to the general supervision of the State board of charities, and make such reports as the State board of charities may require. Any person who has knowledge that relief is being granted in violation of the requirements of this act, may file a verified complaint, in writing, with the State board of charities, setting forth the particulars of such violation, and said State board of charities shall have power, after proper investigation, to revoke allowances or to make such order as it may deem just and equitable and such order shall be complied with by the local board of child welfare.

Sec. 153. *Regulation governing allowances.*—The following provisions shall govern the granting of allowances pursuant to this article:

1. A board of child welfare may, in its discretion, when funds have been appropriated therefor, grant an allowance to any dependent widow residing in the county or city wherein she applies for an allowance, and who is deemed by the local board of child welfare to be a proper person mentally, morally, and physically to care for and bring up such child or children, provided such widow has been a resident of the county or of the city wherein the application for an allowance is made for a period of two years immediately preceding the application, and whose deceased husband was a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State at the time of his death.

2. Such allowance shall be made by a majority vote of the board duly entered upon the minutes of any regular or special meeting, and may be increased, diminished, or totally withdrawn in the discretion of the local board of child welfare.

3. Before granting an allowance the board shall not only determine that the mother is a suitable person to bring up her own children and that aid is necessary to enable her to do so, but further that if such aid is not granted the child or children must be cared for in an institutional home.

4. Such an allowance or allowances shall not exceed the amount or amounts which it would be necessary to pay to an institutional home for the care of such widow's child or children.

5. An allowance granted by the board shall be paid out of any moneys appropriated by the local authorities for such purposes, or otherwise available by the board for such purpose; such local authorities are authorized to appropriate and make available for the board of child welfare and to include in the tax levy for such county or city, such sum or sums, as in their judgment, may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this article; such moneys to be kept in a separate fund and to be disbursed by the proper county or city fiscal authorities on orders of the local board of child welfare and upon proper vouchers therefor.

6. An application for allowance may be made directly to the local board of child welfare or to any member of the board.

7. A full and complete record shall be kept in every case coming either directly or indirectly within the jurisdiction of the board; such record to be available to the proper authorities of county or city interested therein.

8. An allowance made by the board shall not be for a longer continuous period than six months without renewal, which allowance may be continued from time to time at same or different amounts, for similar periods or less, either suc-

cessively or intermittently or may be revoked at the pleasure of the local board of child welfare.

SEC. 154. *Appropriations and limitations for purposes of article.*—The board of supervisors of a county, and the board of estimate and apportionment, and the board of aldermen of a city to which this article is applicable, are hereby authorized and empowered annually to appropriate such a sum, if any, as, in their discretion and judgment, may be needed to carry out the provisions of this article, including expenses for administration and relief: *It is further provided,* That no board of child welfare shall expend or contract to expend under the provisions of this act, or otherwise, any public moneys not specifically appropriated as herein provided; the board of supervisors of any county may determine, as provided in section 138 of the State poor law, the same being chapter 42 of the Consolidated Laws, whether or not the actual expense for the relief of widowed mothers and their children under this article shall be a charge upon the county or upon the respective towns thereof. Each such board of child welfare shall, from time to time, audit and cause to be paid all expenses for administration and the wages and salaries of its employees.

SEC. 155. *Penalties.*—1. A person who shall procure or attempt to procure, directly or indirectly, any allowance for relief under this article, for or on account of a person not entitled thereto, or shall knowingly or willfully pay or permit to be paid any allowance to a person not entitled thereto, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

2. The members of a board of child welfare, established by this act, shall be appointed within sixty days after this act takes effect.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect July first, nineteen hundred and fifteen.

Approved April 7, 1915. Amendments approved May 10, 1916; May 18, 1917.

[Forms prepared by the State Board of Charities for use of county boards.]

APPLICATION.

Name----- Address----- Date----- No-----

STATE OF NEW YORK.

Board of Child Welfare of ----- County.

Application blank to be filled out by mothers needing assistance in the care of their children and the maintenance of their home, pursuant to the provisions of chapter 228 of the Laws of 1915.

Applicants will be required to appear before a notary public or other proper officer and make affidavit that the statements herein made are true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Date-----

Name of applicant in full-----

(Surname first.)

Where born?----- Date of birth-----

(Give town, State, and county.)

How long in U. S.-----; in New York State-----; in this city or county?-----

Present address----- Floor-----

Number of rooms and amount of rent paid-----

How long there?----- Do you owe back rent?-----

Name and address of landlord-----

Give each previous address, stating how long at each during past three years and names of landlords-----

Name of husband----- His occupation----- Wages-----

Where was he born?----- Date of birth-----

How long in U. S.?-----; in New York State?-----; in this city or county?-----

When were you married?----- Where?-----

Name and address of person who performed marriage ceremony-----

Date of husband's death----- Cause----- How long ill?-----

*Appropriation for year 1918 for Board of Child Welfare of New York City, \$1,756,450 (Third Annual Report of Board of Child Welfare of the City of New York, 1918, p. 19).

Name and address of attending physician _____
 Were you living with your husband at time of death? _____
 Was he a citizen? _____
 If foreign born, when and where naturalized? _____
 Where did he die? _____ Where buried? _____
 Name and address of undertaker _____

Names of children living at home.	Age.	Name of school child is attending.	Grade.	If at work, where employed.	Occupation.	Wages.	Hours.
1.....							

Names and residences of unmarried children not living at home.

(Specify if in institutions.)

Name.	Residence.	Occupation.	If in institutions, specify where.
1.....			

Are you willing that all members of your family be examined by a physician? _____
 Have you and your children usually had good health? _____
 Give names and addresses of three responsible persons other than relatives to whom we may refer:

Name.	REFERENCES.	Address.
1.....		
2.....		
3.....		

To what extent do you desire this board to assist you, and how do you plan to maintain your home until your children are of working age with that assistance (state as fully as you can) _____

Give your present monthly income here (specify sources):	Give your present monthly expenditures here:
..... \$	Rent..... \$
.....	Food.....
.....	Fuel.....
.....	Light.....
.....	Clothing.....
.....	Insurance.....
.....	Sundries.....
Total.....	Total.....

State why, in your opinion, if you do not receive assistance through this board, you will be obliged to place your child or children in an institutional home. _____

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss:
 County of.....

(Name of applicant.)

..... being duly sworn, deposes and says that she is the person described in and who signed as applicant, the foregoing application; that she has read the said application, and knows the contents thereof, and that each and all of the statements therein contained are true to her own knowledge, except only such statements as are therein made upon information and belief, and those statements she believes to be true.

Sworn to before me this _____ day of _____ 19__

Names and residences of married children not living at home.

Name.	Residence.	Occupation.	If in institutions, specify where.
1.....			

Names of any boarders or lodgers (state relationship, if any) and amounts they pay.

Name.	Relationship.	Amount paid.
1.....		

Were you previously married?-----Name of previous husband (Give full name.)
 If deceased, state when and where he died-----
 If living, give present address-----
 Your father's name-----Address-----
 Your mother's name-----Address-----

Brothers, sisters, or other relatives.	Address.	Married.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Relationship.
1.....

Husband's relatives.	Address.	Married.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Relationship.
1.....

If working, what is your occupation?-----
 What wages do you receive?-----
 What hours do you work?-----How long employed there?-----
 Name and address of employer-----
 Names and addresses of previous employers:
 Name.-----Address-----

 What church do you attend?-----Are you a member?-----
 Name and address of minister or priest-----
 Did your husband leave any property?-----How much?-----
 Any insurance?-----
 (Give amount and name of company.)
 Was he a member of any fraternal order?-----
 Do you own any property?-----Where, and how much?-----
 Have you any money in the bank?-----Amount-----
 What bank?-----
 Do you authorize us to inquire of the bank?-----
 Of what order, if any, are you a member?-----
 Name and address of officer of order, if any-----
 Are you insured?-----Name of company-----What payments?-----
 Are you receiving assistance now from any organization or church?-----
 Name and location of such organization or church-----
 To what extent are they assisting you?-----
 Are any of your relatives assisting you? If so, who and how much?-----

REPORT OF INVESTIGATOR.

Name-----Address-----Date-----No-----

STATE OF NEW YORK.

Board of Child Welfare of-----County.

Verification and report blank to be filled out by investigators with regard to mothers applying for assistance in the care of their children and the maintenance of their home, pursuant to the provisions of chapter 228 of the Laws of 1915.

Date-----
 Name of applicant in full-----
 (Surname first)
 Where born-----Date of birth-----
 (Give town, State, and country)
 How long in U. S.?-----; in New York State?-----
 In this city or county?-----
 Present address-----Floor-----
 Number of rooms and amount of rent paid-----Back rent due-----
 How long there?-----
 Name and address of landlord-----
 Give each previous address, state how long at each during past three years, and give names of landlords-----
 Name of husband-----His occupation-----Wages-----
 Where was husband born?-----Date of birth-----
 How long in U. S.?-----; in New York State?-----; in this city or county?-----
 When married to applicant?-----
 Name and address of person who performed marriage ceremony-----
 Date of husband's death-----Cause-----How long ill?-----
 Name and address of attending physician-----
 Was applicant living with husband at time of death?-----
 Was he a citizen?-----
 If foreign born, when and where naturalized-----
 Where did he die?-----Where buried?-----
 Name and address of undertaker-----
 If working, what is applicant's occupation?-----

What does applicant receive? _____
 What are her hours of work? _____ How long employed? _____
 Name and address of employer _____
 Names and addresses of previous employers _____
 What church does applicant attend? _____ Is she a member? _____
 Name and address of minister or priest _____
 Did applicant's husband leave any property? _____ How much? _____
 Any insurance? _____ (Give amount and name of company.) _____
 Was he a member of any fraternal order? _____
 Does applicant own any property? _____ Where, and how much? _____
 Has applicant any money in the bank? _____ Amount _____
 What bank? _____
 Of what lodge is applicant a member _____
 Name and address of officer of lodge _____
 Is applicant insured? _____ Name of company _____
 What payments? _____
 Is applicant receiving assistance now from any organization or church? _____
 Name and location of such organization or church _____
 To what extent are they assisting her? _____
 Are any of applicant's relatives assisting her? _____ If so, who _____
 and how much? _____
 Is the applicant willing that all members of her family be examined by a physician? _____
 Have applicant and her children usually had good health? _____

Names of children living at home.	Age.	Name of school child is attending.	Grade.	If at work where employed.	Occupation.	Wages.	Hours.

Names and residences of unmarried children not living at home.
 (Specify if in institutions.)

Name.	Residence.	Occupation.	If in institutions, where.

Names and residences of married children not living at home.

Name.	Residence.	Occupation.	If in institutions, where.

Names of any boarders or lodgers (state relationship, if any) and amounts they pay.

Name.	Relationship.	Amount paid.

Was applicant previously married? _____ Name of previous husband _____
 (Give full name.)

If living, give present address _____
 Applicant's father's name _____ Address _____
 Applicant's mother's name _____ Address _____

Brothers, sisters, or other relatives.	Address.	Married.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Relationship.

Husband's relatives' names.	Address.	Married.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Relationship.

Give names and addresses of three responsible persons other than relatives to whom applicant refers and state what was ascertained from them:

REFERENCES.

Name.

Address.

To what extent does applicant desire this board to assist her and how does she plan to maintain her home until her children are of working age with that assistance (report fully as to this):

Give applicant's present monthly income (specify sources).

\$

Give applicant's monthly expenditures:

Rent \$

Food

Fuel

Light

Clothing

Insurance

Sundries

Total

Total

COMMENT ON BUDGET.

Mother:

Character and influence with children

Homekeeping ability

Earning power (possibilities as wage earner)

Capacity as manager of income

Children at home:

Mental capacity

School attendance

What promise in occupation of those working?

Habits and character

Physical condition of each member of family:

Name.	Age.	Condition.	Examined by.

Standard of living (at best period)

Opinion of others regarding the family—especially churches and relatives

What will relatives contribute? \$ per

What will church contribute? \$ per

Total

What is the plan you recommend for the family?

Monthly allowance recommended \$

Additional comments on family

State reasons, if any, why applicant will be obliged to place her child or children in an institutional home if assistance is not granted by this board

Date 191

(Signature of investigator.)

Amount granted by resolution of the board on _____, 191

Chairman.

Attest:

Secretary.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF INVESTIGATOR ON ALLOWANCE CASES.

Name _____ Address _____ Date _____ No _____

STATE OF NEW YORK.

Board of child welfare of _____ County.

Date _____

Name _____ Address _____ Date _____ Index _____

Date and amount of allowance

Plan adopted

Success of plan

Health and character of mother and children

Attendance and progress of children in school

Home conditions and changes, if any

Any change in work and income from same

Cooperation of family

Cooperation of church and relatives

Future plan recommended

Proposed allowance for next _____ months (explain any increase or decrease, and add new budget)

LAWS RELATING TO MOTHERS' PENSIONS.

MONTHLY INCOME AND EXPENDITURES.

Income (specify sources). ----- \$ ----- ----- ----- ----- Total -----	Expenditures. Rent ----- \$ Food ----- Fuel ----- Light ----- Clothing ----- Insurance ----- Sundries ----- Total -----
[Date -----, 191--- (Signature of investigator)-----]	

Amount granted by resolution of the board on -----, 191---

Attest: _____ Chairman.

Secretary.

[Forms used by Board of Child Welfare of New York City.]

APPLICATION AND RECORD OF FAMILY.
 BOARD OF CHILD WELFARE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

(1) Name..... Address..... Family No.....
 (2) Present conditions..... Date.....

(3) MONTHLY BUDGET.

Income of family.	Earnings of children.	Paid to mother.	Retained by children.	Total income of family.	Expenditures of family.	Of mother.	Of children.	Total expenditures of family.
Mother's earnings.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	Rent.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
Children's earnings (names and ages)					Food.....			
(1).....					Fuel.....			
(2).....					Light.....			
(3).....					Clothing.....			
(4).....					Sundries.....			
(5).....					Car fares.....			
(6).....					Other items.....			
From relatives.....								
Other sources.....					Miscellaneous.....			
Allowance.....								
Total.....					Total.....			

(4) Recommendations of executive secretary.	Action of board.	Approved by—
Date.		Date.
1.....	Allowance..... \$..... per month.	
	Beginning..... Expiring.....	
2.....	Allowance..... \$..... per month.	
	Beginning..... Expiring.....	
3.....	Allowance..... \$..... per month.	
	Beginning..... Expiring.....	
4.....	Allowance..... \$..... per month.	
	Beginning..... Expiring.....	
5.....	Allowance..... \$..... per month.	
	Beginning..... Expiring.....	
6.....	Allowance..... \$..... per month.	
	Beginning..... Expiring.....	
7.....	Allowance..... \$..... per month.	
	Beginning..... Expiring.....	
8.....	Allowance..... \$..... per month.	
	Beginning..... Expiring.....	

APPLICATION.

(5) Woman's name in full _____ Date of application _____

(6) Man's name _____ Occupation _____ Earnings per week, \$ _____

(7) Date.	Address.	Finance Department notified.	Number room.	Location.	Light or dark.	Toilet and bath.	Rent.
1.
2.

(8) CHILDREN LIVING AT HOME.

Name.	Date of birth.	Proof and identification number.	Occupation or school (employers and work).	Wage per week or school grade.	Pay to mother.	Mental, physical, or moral defects.
1.
2.

(9) BOARDERS OR LODGERS IN HOUSEHOLD.

Name.	Relationship, if any.	Amount paid per week or month.
1.
2.

(10) UNMARRIED CHILDREN NOT LIVING AT HOME.

Name.	Date of birth.	Proof.	Residence.	Occupation or school.	Grade or wage per week.	Mental, physical, or moral defects.
1.
2.

(11) MARRIED CHILDREN NOT LIVING AT HOME.

Name.	Residence.	Occupation.	Wage per week.	Mental, physical, or moral defects.
1.
2.

(12) CHILDREN OF HUSBAND BY FORMER MARRIAGE.

Name.	Residence.	Occupation.	Wage per week.	Mental, physical, or moral defects.
1.
2.

LAWS RELATING TO MOTHERS' PENSIONS.

(13) MARRIAGE.

Date _____
 Place _____
 Name and address of person who performed ceremony _____
 Proof _____
 Identification No. _____
 Were you married before? _____
 Was your husband married before? _____
 Proof of such previous marriage _____

(15) CITIZENSHIP.

When and where born _____
 How long in United States _____
 How long in State previous to death _____
 Voting addresses _____
 Proof _____
 Identification No. _____
 Did he serve in Army or Navy? _____
 If so, when and where _____
 Was he honorably discharged? _____
 Proof of citizenship of previous husband _____

(14) DEATH.

Date _____
 Cause _____
 Length of illness _____
 Place of death _____
 Legal residence time of death _____
 Where buried _____
 Name and address of undertaker _____
 Proof _____
 Identification No. _____
 Proof of death or divorce of previous husband or wife _____

(16) LEGAL RESIDENCE.

Addresses for five consecutive years previous to application _____

 Proof _____

(17) WOMAN'S RELATIVES.

Name.	Address.	Married.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Relation.

(18) MAN'S RELATIVES.

Name.	Address.	Married.	Occupation.	Where employed.	Relation.

- (19) Date and place of woman's birth _____
 (20) How long in United States _____ Physical condition _____
 (21) What is your occupation? _____ Wages _____
 (22) What hours do you work? _____ How long employed there _____
 (23) Name and addresses of present and previous employers _____
 (24) What was your occupation previous to your marriage? _____
 (25) Did your husband leave any property? _____ Location, value, and mortgages _____
 (26) Do you own any property? _____ Location, value, and mortgages _____
 (27) Do your parents or your husband's parents own any property? _____
 Location, value and mortgages _____
 (28) Amount of man's insurance and name of company _____
 (29) Was he a member of any fraternal order? _____
 (30) Have you any money? _____ Amount _____ Bank _____
 (31) Have your children any money? _____ Amount _____ Bank _____
 (32) Do you authorize us to inquire of the insurance company, fraternal order, or bank, if any? _____
 (33) Of what lodge are you a member? _____
 (34) Name and address of officer of lodge? _____
 (35) In what company are you insured? _____ Payments _____
 (36) In what company are your children insured? _____ Payments _____
 (37) What church do you attend? _____
 (38) Are you a member? _____ Name and address of minister or priest _____
 (39) Are you receiving assistance from any organisation, church, or other source? _____
 (40) Name and address of such organisation, church, or other source _____
 (41) To what extent are they assisting you? _____
 (42) Are any of your relatives or friends assisting you? _____ To what extent _____
 (43) Give their names and addresses _____
 (44) Have you any claim arising from the death of your husband? _____
 (45) Give names and addresses of two responsible persons, other than relatives, to whom we may refer: _____
 (46) Name _____ Name _____
 (47) Address _____ Address _____
 (48) Nature of acquaintance _____ Nature of acquaintance _____

(Signature of applicant.)

(49) STATE OF NEW YORK,
COUNTY OF NEW YORK. SS.

being duly sworn deposes and says that she is the person described in and who signed as applicant, the foregoing application; that she has read the said application, or has heard it read, and knows the contents thereof, and that each and all of the statements therein contained are true to her own knowledge, except only such statements as are therein stated to be made upon information and belief, and these statements she believes to be true.

Sworn to before me this _____ day of _____

(Signature of applicant.)

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT FROM SOCIAL AGENCY.

CITY OF NEW YORK.

Board of Child Welfare.

City Hall, Room 2.

All communications should be addressed to the board.

No. _____

If you have a record of the widow hereinafter named, we shall be glad of any information which you can give us which may be of assistance in determining this board's action on her application for allowance. We should like to have, if possible, the specific information called for on the reverse side of this sheet, which will be considered confidential by this board.

Respectfully, yours,

Executive Secretary.

Surname _____ Woman's given name _____
Man's given name _____ Woman's maiden name _____
Address _____ Previous address _____
Children's names and ages _____

(Reverse side.)

Woman's name _____ Address _____
When and by whom was the family first brought to your notice? _____
Have you any special knowledge about any individual member of this family, particularly as to employment, earning capacity, or character? _____
Does your record show the existence of any relatives, and if so, who they are? _____
Woman's relatives _____ Man's relatives _____
Have you any knowledge of any relatives, or others, who may be willing or able to help? _____
Have you ever found it necessary to assist or to secure assistance for this family, and, if so, to what extent and for what reason? _____
What agencies or individuals do you know of that are interested in the family? _____
What definite information of importance, likely to be helpful in determining the case, can you give us with respect to the family? _____
Are there any reasons why, in your opinion, this family should not receive public relief; and, if so, will you please to state such reasons in confidence? _____
Remarks _____

(Signed) _____
(Official position.)

Date _____

NOTICE OF GRANT OF ALLOWANCE.

CITY OF NEW YORK, BOARD OF CHILD WELFARE.

City Hall, Room 2. All communications should be addressed to the board.

DEAR MADAM: The Board of Child Welfare of New York City has decided to grant you a monthly allowance of \$ _____ beginning _____, 1919. In accordance with the law, such allowance is granted for a period of six months only, and may be revoked or decreased by the board at any time. The board is, however, empowered to continue the allowance for a longer period in its discretion. You will receive your first monthly payment in the form of a check soon after _____, 1919, and a like amount early every following month. The check will be made out to your name and must be indorsed by you in order to be cashed.

Should you not receive your check promptly, please notify the Board of Child Welfare, Room 2, City Hall, of that fact. You must also notify the board of any change in your address, otherwise your payment may be greatly delayed. Send old and new addresses.

This allowance is granted to you by New York City for the purpose of assisting you to give proper care to your children, and the Board of Child Welfare will expect you to expend the money in ways that will contribute to the health and education of the children. This allowance is not given as charity, but in accordance with the laws of the State for the proper care and education of the children.

Widows receiving allowances through this board will be expected to observe carefully and be governed by the rules of the board with relation to the granting and continuance of allowances which are printed on the other side of this sheet. It is further expected that the children of working age will contribute adequately towards the support of the home. Widows are also required to notify the board promptly of changes in their family conditions, especially of possible remarriage upon which latter event the

LAWS RELATING TO MOTHERS' PENSIONS.

allowance must in every instance be discontinued. The board expects the widows to have a deep sense of honor in this respect.

It is the desire of the board to be of every possible service to your children. Therefore do not hesitate to call at the office of the board at any time to consult with us on any matters pertaining to their welfare.

Sincerely, yours,

President.

NOTICE INCREASING ALLOWANCE.

CITY OF NEW YORK, BOARD OF CHILD WELFARE,
City Hall, Room 2.

All communications should be addressed to the board.

NEW YORK, -----

DEAR MADAM: The Board of Child Welfare has increased your allowance from \$----- to \$-----, believing that you require a larger allowance to care for your children.

Trusting the increased allowance will be of benefit to the children, for whose welfare it is given, I am,

Respectfully, yours,

Executive Secretary.

NOTICE DECREASING ALLOWANCE.

CITY OF NEW YORK, BOARD OF CHILD WELFARE,
City Hall, Room 2.

All communications should be addressed to the board.

DEAR MADAM: The Board of Child Welfare has concluded to decrease your allowance from \$----- to \$-----, believing that your children should be cared for with less assistance from the city.

This was done after due consideration and in view of the fact that the board is confronted with so many mothers whose burdens are comparatively greater, so that every effort must be directed to apportion the appropriation in the interest of all the children under the care of the board.

Hoping that the allowance granted to you will prove beneficial to the children, I am,

Respectfully, yours,

Executive Secretary.

NOTICE DISCONTINUING ALLOWANCE.

CITY OF NEW YORK, BOARD OF CHILD WELFARE,
City Hall, Room 2.

All communications should be addressed to the board.

NEW YORK, -----

DEAR MADAM: The Board of Child Welfare has concluded to discontinue your allowance, believing that your children should be cared for without assistance from the city.

This was done after due consideration and in view of the fact that the board is confronted with so many mothers whose burdens are comparatively greater, so that every effort must be directed to apportion the appropriation in the interest of all the children under the care of the board. The law limits under which the board acts also makes this necessary.

Trusting that the allowance in the past has proven beneficial to the children, and with every good wish for their future welfare, I am,

Respectfully, yours,

Executive Secretary.

NOTICE TO WIDOW REGARDING APPLICATION.

CITY OF NEW YORK, BOARD OF CHILD WELFARE,
City Hall, Room 2.

All communications should be addressed to the board.

NEW YORK, -----

DEAR MADAM: Will you please call at this office on ----- at ----- o'clock with reference to the application for an allowance made by you (or on your behalf), to the Board of Child Welfare?

Please to bring with you the following papers, if possible:

1. Your marriage certificate.
2. The certificate of your husband's death.
3. Your husband's naturalization papers if he was foreign born, or other proof of his citizenship.
4. The birth certificates of all of your children under the age of sixteen years.

Do not pay any money to any person to secure these certificates for you. If you do not have these certificates in your possession, you will be informed when you visit this office as to the proper methods of securing them. Please to bring this letter with you.

Widows receiving allowances through this board will be expected to observe carefully and be governed by the rules of the board with relation to the granting and continuance of allowances which are printed on the other side of this sheet. It is further

expected that the children of working age will contribute adequately toward the support of the home. Widows are also required to notify the board promptly of changes in their family conditions, especially of possible remarriage upon which latter event the allowance must in every instance be discontinued. The board expects the widows to have a deep sense of honor in this respect.

Respectfully, yours,

Executive Secretary.

(Reverse side.)

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE NEW YORK CITY BOARD OF CHILD WELFARE GOVERNING ALLOWANCES.

- Allowances shall not be granted or continued:
 1. To families in which the mother is not shown to be mentally, morally, and physically able to care for her children.
 2. To families in which there is a record of intemperance, wastefulness, or of misconduct on the part of the widow.
 3. To families where the presence and behavior of lodgers are such as to bring the widow into disrepute.
 4. To families where the home and the children are not kept clean and orderly, or are otherwise neglected, or where the children are unnecessarily kept from school or from work.
 5. To families where the children are not regularly kept under the care of the widow in her own home, except as may temporarily be otherwise allowed by the board.
 6. To families where the possession of money or of property is denied or concealed in order to obtain the allowance.
 7. To families justly entitled to adequate assistance from other sources of relief.
 8. To families with but one child not of working age, except where the conditions are unusual.

Attention is particularly called to the following provisions of the child welfare law: "A person who shall procure or attempt to procure, directly or indirectly, any allowance for relief under this article, for or on account of a person not entitled thereto, or shall knowingly or wilfully pay or permit to be paid any allowance to a person not entitled thereto, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

[Certificates required.]

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH TO BOARD OF CHILD WELFARE.
MARRIAGE RECORD.

Names of contracting parties: _____ Family No. _____
 Man _____
 Woman _____
 Place of marriage _____
 Date of marriage _____ Borough of _____
 Verified, _____

 Assistant Registrar.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH TO BOARD OF CHILD WELFARE.
DEATH RECORD.

Name of deceased _____ Case No. _____
 Place of death _____ Borough of _____
 Date of death _____ (If institution, give previous residence.)
 Verified, _____, 19____

 Assistant Registrar.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF ELECTIONS.
VOTING RECORD.

TO BOARD OF CHILD WELFARE: _____ Case No. _____
 This is to certify that the name of _____
 residing at _____
 age _____ years, appears on the history card on file in the office of the
 State superintendent of elections for the year _____
 Dated _____

 Chief Clerk.

BOARD OF ELECTIONS, BOROUGH OF _____ Case No. _____
VOTING RECORD.

TO BOARD OF CHILD WELFARE: _____
 This is to certify that the name of _____
 residing at _____
 age _____ years, appears on the register of elections for the
 election district of the _____ assembly district for the year _____
 Respectfully,

 Chief Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH TO BOARD OF CHILD WELFARE.

BIRTH RECORD.

Name of child _____ Case No. _____
 Name of father _____
 Name of mother _____
 Mother's maiden name _____
 Date of child's birth _____ 191____
 Place of birth, No. _____ Borough of _____ Street. _____
 Institution (name) _____
 Verified, _____

Assistant Registrar.

SOCIAL INVESTIGATOR'S MONTHLY REPORT.

CITY OF NEW YORK, BOARD OF CHILD WELFARE.

Social investigator _____ Month of _____

Date.	Visits.					Cases completed.		Absent.		Expenses.			
	Families.		References.		Total.		New cases.	Reinvestigations.	Hours.	To date.	Car fares.	Phone.	Supper.
	New.	Old.	New.	Old.	New.	Old.							
1													
2													
3													
Total.													

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Date _____

Department of _____ Bureau of _____

To _____ Dr. _____

For amounts disbursed as follows:

Month.	Day.	Particulars.	Amount.

CITY OF NEW YORK, } ss.:
 County of _____

Received payment, _____

_____ being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above items are a true statement of the disbursements actually made by him and that all of said disbursements were necessary for the proper performance of his duties as _____ in the Department of _____ during the month of _____ 191____

Sworn to before me this _____ day of _____ 191____

Notary Public, County of _____

NORTH DAKOTA.

[Laws 1915, ch. 185.1]

AN ACT To provide for the support of needy women who are the mothers of and who are compelled to support one or more children under fourteen years of age.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota:
SECTION 1. *Allowance to mothers.*—In every county in the State of North Dakota any woman who has one or more children under fourteen years of age who are dependent upon her for support shall receive an allowance of not more than fifteen dollars a month for each such child, such sum to be paid out of the county treasury as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. *Conditions of allowance.*—Such allowance shall be made by the county court and only upon the following conditions:

1. The child or children for whose benefit the allowance is made must be living with the mother.

2. The allowance shall be made only when in its absence the mother would be unable to maintain a suitable home for her children.

3. The mother must, in the judgment of the county court, be a proper person morally, physically, and mentally for the bringing up of her children.

4. When the allowance shall be necessary, in the judgment of the county court, to save the child or children from neglect.

5. No person shall receive benefit under this act who shall not have been a resident of the county in which the application is made for at least one year previous to the making of such application.

6. If the county court finds that the funds allowed under this act are not used judiciously, he may order the allowance made in supplies and provisions, in which case it shall be administered by the overseer of the poor in the township, village, or city in which the applicant lives, or by some proper person appointed by the county judge.

SEC. 3. *When allowance shall cease.*—When any child shall reach the age of fourteen years any allowance made to such mother for the benefit of such child shall cease.

SEC. 4. *Court may modify allowance.*—It being the purpose of this act to provide conditions under which dependent children may grow into useful citizens, when in the judgment of the county court allowance made under it is failing of this purpose the court may modify or discontinue such allowance to the mother of such child or children.

SEC. 5. *Duty of county officers.*—In each case where an allowance is made under the provisions of this act an entry to that effect shall be made upon the records of the county court making such allowance, and the county judge shall notify the county commissioners, the county auditor, and county treasurer that such allowance shall be made, and it shall be the duty of such officers to make provision for and pay such allowance monthly until notified by the county court that it shall be discontinued.

SEC. 6. *Application—Hearing.*—Application may be made in writing to the county court by a person desiring aid, or by some citizen in her behalf, stating

¹ In the case of *Cass County v. Nixon* (161 N. W., 204) the Supreme Court of North Dakota, Jan. 16, 1917, held this law to be constitutional.

residence, number of dependent children and ages, and a statement of her income and probable needs in order to maintain her home. The court shall set a day for a hearing, giving notice in writing to the overseers of the poor where applicant resides; to the county commissioners and the applicant and other parties known by the judge to be interested; which hearing shall be not less than fifteen days from date of such notice. The county commissioners, overseers of the poor, or any tax-paying citizen may file a statement with the county judge, or may appear in person on the day set for hearing, in support of, or protesting against application being granted, and may appeal to the district court for reversal or modification of the county court's action on such application.

SEC. 7. *Purpose of act.*—This act is intended to supplement existing laws for aid of the poor, and is for the specific purpose of furnishing permanent aid to mothers who come under its provisions. In cases of temporary aid, it shall be granted under such laws as exist for such purpose; nothing in this act shall be so construed as to change the proportionate payment by county, city, incorporated village, or township.

SEC. 8. *Emergency clause.*—An emergency is hereby declared to exist in that there is no adequate provision of law providing for the support of needy women mentioned in this act; therefore this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and approval.

Approved March 11, 1915.

OHIO.

[Laws 1913, pp. 877-9;¹ as amended by Laws 1915, pp. 436-7;² Laws 1919, p. —.³]

SECTION 1683-2. Allowance to poor mothers.—For the partial support of women whose husbands are dead, or become permanently disabled by reason of physical or mental infirmity, or whose husbands are prisoners or whose husbands have deserted, and such desertion has continued for a period of three years, when such women are poor, and are the mothers of children not entitled to receive age and schooling certificate, and such mothers and children have a legal residence in any county of the State for two years, the juvenile court may make an allowance to each of such women as follows: Not to exceed fifteen dollars a month when she has but one child not entitled to an age and schooling certificate, and if she has more than one child not entitled to an age and schooling certificate, it shall not exceed fifteen dollars a month for the first child, and seven dollars a month for each of the other children not entitled to an age and schooling certificate. The order making such allowance shall not be effective for a longer period than six months, but upon the expiration of such period, said court may, from time to time, extend such allowance for a period of six months or less. Such homes shall be visited from time to time by a probation officer, the agent of an associated charities organization, or of a humane society, as the court may direct, or in the absence of such probation officer, society or organization in any county, the sheriff of said county shall make such visits as directed by the probate court; *Provided*, That the person, other than the sheriff, who actually makes such visits, shall be thoroughly trained in charitable relief work, and the report or reports of such visiting agent shall be considered by the court in making such order for relief.

Sec. 1683-3. Conditions of allowance.—Such allowance may be made by the juvenile court, only upon the following conditions: First, the child or children for whose benefit the allowance is made must be living with the mother of such child or children; second, the allowance shall be made only when in the absence of such allowance the mother would be required to work regularly away from her home and children, and when by means of such allowance she will be able to remain at home with her children, except that she may be absent for work for such time as the court deems advisable; third, the mother must in the judgment of the juvenile court be a proper person morally, physically, and mentally for the bringing up of her children; fourth, such allowance shall in the judgment of the court be necessary to save the child or children from neglect and to avoid the breaking up of the home of such woman; fifth, it must appear to be for the benefit of the child to remain with such mother; sixth, a careful preliminary examination of the home of such mother must first have been made under the

¹ Part of Children's Code. The commission to codify and revise the laws of Ohio relative to children, which made its report to the legislature in 1912, was not agreed as to the desirability of enacting a "widows' pension" law at that time. The bill drafted by the commission as the form recommended should the legislature desire to pass such a law as that enacted in 1913.

² Amended sections 1683-2 and 1683-3 so as to allow county sheriffs to investigate and supervise applicants for allowances when none of the other agencies named exist.

³ Amendment of 1919 increased the county tax for mothers' allowances from one-tenth of a mill on the dollar valuation of property to one-fifth of a mill.

direction of the court by the probation officer, the agent of an associated charities organization or humane society, or in the absence of such probation officer, society or organization in any county, the sheriff of such county shall make such investigations as the court may direct, and a written report of the result of such examination or investigation shall be filed with the juvenile court, for the guidance of the court in making or withholding such allowance.

SEC. 1683-4. *When allowance shall cease.*—Whenever any child shall reach the age for legal employment, any allowance made to the mother of such child for the benefit of such child shall cease. The juvenile court may, in its discretion, at any time before such child reaches such age, discontinue or modify the allowance to any mother and for any child.

SEC. 1683-5. *Partial relief.*—Should the fund at the disposal of the court for this purpose be sufficient to permit an allowance to only part of the persons coming within the provisions of this act, the juvenile court shall select those cases in most urgent need of such allowance.

SEC. 1683-6. *To whom law does not apply.*—The provisions of this act shall not apply to any woman who, while her husband is imprisoned receives sufficient of his wages to support the child or children.

SEC. 1683-7. *Penalty for fraud.*—Any person or persons fraudulently attempting to obtain any allowance for a person not entitled thereto, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five nor more than fifty dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail for a period of not less than two months, or both.

SEC. 1683-8. *Motion to set aside allowance.*—In each case where an allowance is made to any woman under the provisions of this act, a record shall be kept of the proceedings, and any citizen of the county may, at any time, file a motion to set aside, or vacate, or modify, such judgment and on such motion said juvenile court shall hear evidence, and may make a new order sustaining the former allowance, modify or vacate the same, and from such order, error may be prosecuted, or an appeal may be taken as in civil actions. If the judgment be not appealed from, or error prosecuted, or if appealed or error prosecuted, and the judgment of the juvenile court be sustained or affirmed, the person filing such motion shall pay all the costs incident to the hearing of such motion.

SEC. 1683-9. *County board to levy tax.*—It is hereby made the duty of the county commissioners to provide out of the money in the county treasury such sum each year thereafter as will meet the requirements of the court in these proceedings. To provide the same they shall levy a tax not to exceed one-fifth of a mill on the dollar valuation of the taxable property of the county. Such levy shall be subject to all the limitations provided by law upon the aggregate amount, rate, maximum rate, and combined maximum rate of taxation. The county auditor shall issue a warrant upon the county treasurer for the payment of such allowance as may be ordered by the juvenile judge.

Approved May 9, 1913. Amendments approved June 2, 1915; 1919.

OKLAHOMA.

[Laws 1915, ch. 183.¹]

An Act To provide for the partial support of poor women whose husbands are dead or convicts, or insane, when such women are mothers of children under the age of fourteen years; and declaring an emergency.

Be it enacted by the people of the State of Oklahoma: SECTION 1. *County boards to provide funds.*—It shall be the duty of the board of county commissioners in making the estimated needs of such county for the fiscal year, to provide an amount not to exceed eight thousand (\$8,000) dollars; and it shall be the duty of the county excise board in such county to make a levy for such sum as may be needed, not to exceed the estimate made by the county commissioners for the partial support of indigent women whose husbands are dead or insane, or prisoners in any State institution, when such women are mothers of children under the age of fourteen years, and such mother and children reside in such county.

SEC. 2. *Amount of allowance.*—The allowance to each of such women shall not exceed ten dollars (\$10) a month when she has but one child under the age of fourteen years, and if she has more than one child under the age of fourteen years, it shall not exceed the sum of ten dollars (\$10) a month for the first child and five dollars (\$5) a month for each of the other children under the age of fourteen years.

SEC. 3. *Conditions of allowance.*—Such allowance shall be made by the county court and only upon the following conditions: (1) The child or children for whose benefit the allowance is made must be living with the mother of such child or children; (2) the allowance shall be made only when in the absence of such allowance the mother would be required to work regularly away from her home and children, and when by means of such allowance she will be able to remain at home with her children; (3) the mother must, in the judgment of the county court, be a proper person, morally, physically, and mentally, for the bringing up of her children; (4) such allowance shall, in the judgment of the court, be necessary to save the child or children from neglect; (5) no person shall receive the benefit of this act who shall not have been a resident of the county in which such application is made for at least two years next before the making of such application for such allowance.

¹ Prior to the passage of this act Oklahoma had had for some years a law providing "scholarships" for wage-earning children of widows as follows:

"If any widowed mother shall make affidavit to the effect that the wages of her child or children under sixteen years of age are necessary to the support of such widowed mother, then the county superintendent of public instruction shall after careful examination, upon the recommendation of the school district board, or board of education, furnish such child or children a certificate called a 'scholarship' stating the amount of wages such child or children are receiving, or so much of such wages as shall be deemed necessary so long as such child or children shall attend the public school in accordance with the provisions of this article, which aid shall be allowed and paid upon certificate of the county superintendent of public instruction to the child or children holding such scholarship by the county commissioners." (Laws 1907-8, pp. 394-5, as amended by art. 13, ch. 219, laws 1913.)

SEC. 4. *When allowance shall cease.*—Whenever any child shall reach the age of fourteen years any allowance made to the mother of such child for the benefit of such child shall cease. The county court may, at its discretion, at any time before such child reaches the age of fourteen years, discontinue or modify the allowance to any mother and for any child.

SEC. 5. *Partial relief.*—Should the fund herein authorized be sufficient to permit an allowance to only a part of the persons coming within the provisions of this law, the county court shall select those cases in most urgent need of such allowance.

SEC. 6. *To whom law shall apply.*—The provisions of this law shall not apply to any woman whose husband is not dead or who is not confined in the Oklahoma State penitentiary or other prison in this State, or is in a State institution for the insane in this State, and in the two latter cases it shall not apply unless such prisoner is the lawful husband of the woman seeking such allowance.

SEC. 7. *Penalty for fraud.*—Any person procuring or attempting to procure any allowance for a person not entitled thereto shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars (\$100), nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500) or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 8. *Motion to set aside allowance.*—In each case where an allowance is made to any woman under the provisions of this act, a judgment entry to that effect shall be entered upon the records of the county court making such allowance, and it shall be the right of any taxpaying citizen at any time to file a motion to set aside such judgment; and on such motion the county court, or the court to whom such motion may be taken on a change of venue, shall hear evidence, either with or without a jury, as either side may demand, and may make a new order granting or refusing such allowance, and from such order so made an appeal shall lie as in ordinary civil cases. If the judgment making such allowance is not appealed from, or is affirmed on appeal, the person filing such motion shall pay all the costs of such motion and the proceedings subsequent thereto. Such motion may be renewed from time to time, but not oftener than once in any calendar year.

SEC. 9. *Repeal.*—All acts or parts of acts in conflict with this act are, in so far as they conflict, hereby repealed.

SEC. 10. *Emergency clause.*—It being immediately necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health, and safety an emergency is hereby declared to exist, by reason whereof this act shall take effect and be in full force from and after its passage and approval.

Approved April 1, 1915.

OREGON.

[Laws 1917, ch. 267.]

AN ACT. To provide assistance for dependent mothers whose husbands are dead or are inmates of some Oregon State institution, or who are physically or mentally unable to work and who have a child or children under sixteen years of age living at home with the mother, dependent upon her for their support, and providing for the punishment of any person fraudulently obtaining or so attempting to obtain any such assistance, and repealing chapter 42 of the general laws of Oregon for 1913, and repealing chapter 90 of the general laws of Oregon for 1915.

Be it enacted by the people of the State of Oregon: SECTION 1. *Jurisdiction—Amount of aid—Residence.*—The juvenile or county court of each county of the State of Oregon shall give assistance to any mother who has a child or children under the age of sixteen years and who are wholly dependent upon her for support and whose husband, the father of said child or children, is either dead or is an inmate of some Oregon State institution or who by reason of physical or mental disease, is wholly unable to work or assist in any manner in supporting his family and who is a citizen of the State of Oregon and a citizen of the United States, a sum not to exceed ten dollars (\$10) a month for one child and if she has more than one child residing with her seven and 50/100 dollars (\$7.50) per month for each of said additional children.

The total amount given to any one family shall be discretionary with the court but shall not in any case exceed forty dollars (\$40) per month: *Provided*, Such mother had a previous residence of three years in the State of Oregon and one year in the county immediately preceding the date of the filing of the application for assistance and is a citizen of the United States.

SEC. 2. *Conditions of allowances.*—The court can not give assistance under the provisions of this act to any applicant who came into the State in indigent circumstances; and the fact that such applicant was not in indigent circumstances at the time of coming into the State must be shown affirmatively in her application for such assistance.

SEC. 3. In case the father of such dependent child or children is an inmate of an Oregon State institution, the residence of the wife and children shall be conclusively presumed to be in the county in which such father was a resident at the time of his commitment and no assistance shall be given under the provisions of this act except by the proper court of such county.

SEC. 4. The court shall not grant assistance for any dependent child who was not alive at the time of such commitment or who was not born within ten months thereafter, and no child of a father who is physically or mentally unable to work shall be given assistance under the provisions of this act unless such child was alive at the time or was born within ten months after the time said father became wholly unable to work.

¹ Repealed laws 1913, ch. 42, as amended by laws 1915, ch. 90, which had been found to be deficient in protective clauses. The revised law, while identical in its main provisions with the earlier law, requires the mother to be a United States citizen, to prove that she was not in indigent circumstances when she came into the State, and to make monthly reports to the court. Aid may not be given if children over 16 or other persons living with the applicant are not contributing their proportionate share to the household expenses, or if the mother has property exceeding \$500 in use as a home, except after special investigation by the court.

SEC. 5. If, at the date of her application, or at any time thereafter, there is living with any applicant, as a member of her household or otherwise, any of her children over sixteen years of age, or any person or persons not of the immediate family of such applicant; and such children or persons are not contributing their proportionate, individual share of such household expenses, the court shall not, for and during such time, grant nor render to such applicant any assistance hereunder.

SEC. 6. The court shall not give assistance under the provisions of this act, for the support of any child who has property of his own unless in the judgment of the court relief may be temporarily given, nor for any child or children who do not reside with their mother.

SEC. 7. The court shall not give assistance under the provisions of this act to any mother or child or children who have resources or other property which may be drawn upon for the support of herself or her child or children, and the court in giving assistance shall take into account any income from the labor of the applicant or her child or children: *Provided*, That the allowance of any child under the age of sixteen years shall cease as soon as it is eligible for a permit to work; *Provided further*, That when the earnings of said child are less than the maximum amount of assistance named in this act the court may in its discretion give such additional assistance as taken with its earnings will equal said amount.

SEC. 8. The court shall not give assistance under the provisions of this act when it shall appear the applicant has deprived herself directly or indirectly of property or income in order to qualify herself for assistance under this act.

SEC. 9. *Monthly accounts*.—The court shall not give assistance under the provisions of this act unless monthly accounts are rendered to the court by the applicant; which accounts shall be so rendered before further assistance may be given. And the court shall be the judge as to the sufficiency of these reports and may require more complete reports of the applicant.

SEC. 10. *Presence of husband*.—Whenever assistance is given under the provisions of this act to a mother whose husband is incapacitated for work by reason of physical or mental infirmity and the presence of such husband is a menace to the physical or moral welfare of the mother or children, the court may require that such husband may be removed from the home and provision made for his care elsewhere, or failing to remove such husband or upon his refusal to be separated from his family the court may in its discretion refuse to give further assistance.

SEC. 11. *Mother to be qualified*.—No assistance shall be given unless the court finds that the mother is a proper person, physically, mentally, and morally fit to care for said child or children.

SEC. 12. *What property a bar*.—The court shall not give assistance under the provisions of this act if the applicant has property of an appraised value exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500) in use as a home, unless the court after full investigation finds that further assistance is necessary to save the child or children from physical or moral neglect; such appraisalment to be made by the court.

SEC. 13. *Court may compel attendance of witnesses*.—For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act the tribunal mentioned in section 1 shall have power to summon witnesses and compel their attendance and pay them the same as witnesses in criminal cases are paid.

SEC. 14. *Penalty for fraud*.—Any person fraudulently attempting to obtain or fraudulently obtaining any assistance under this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars (\$100) or by imprisonment in the county jail

for a period not to exceed six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Justice's courts, district courts, and circuit courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction in all cases arising out of a violation of this act.

SEC. 15. *Aid exempt from attachment.*—All moneys given any person under the provisions of this act shall be exempt from attachment and execution.

SEC. 16. *Records to be filed.*—There shall be filed with the application, proof of death of the husband if he be dead, of his condition if he is mentally or physically incapable of self-support, of his residence in any Oregon State institution as provided in section 1 of this act; birth records of child or children; and such other data as may be required by the court.

SEC. 17. *If mother is improvident.*—And if in the judgment of the court any mother of such child or children is improvident, careless, or negligent in the expenditure of the money received in pursuance of this act, the court may direct that such money shall be paid to some person whom he shall designate to be used for the support of such mother and child or children.

SEC. 18. *Order of payment.*—Whenever the tribunal mentioned in section 1 shall determine that assistance under this act shall be given, it shall make an order to that effect, which order, among other things, shall set out in full the name of the mother, place of residence, the names and ages of the children and the amount given for each child, and upon presentation of such order the county court shall direct monthly warrants to be drawn therefor, and the payment of such relief shall date from the court order giving such assistance: *Provided*, Whenever the conditions of either the mother or any child change after filing the last order, the court may in its discretion either increase or decrease such monthly allowance, and the fact that an application for assistance has been denied to the applicant shall not be taken into consideration upon a future application being made.

SEC. 19. Under no circumstances shall any assistance be given under the provisions of this act prior to the order giving such assistance.

SEC. 20. *Absence from county.*—The relief given under the provisions of this act shall not be allowed during any term of absence from the county giving such relief, except such absence is with the consent of the court and under conditions prescribed by him.

SEC. 21. *Decision of court final.*—The decision of the tribunal mentioned in section 1 in all matters coming under the provisions of this act shall be final.

SEC. 22. *Repeal.*—Chapter 43 [42] of the General Laws of Oregon of 1913 and chapter 90 of the General Laws of Oregon for 1915 are hereby repealed.

Approved February 19, 1917.

PENNSYLVANIA.

[Laws 1919, No. 354.¹]

AN ACT Providing for assistance to certain mothers; providing for the appointment of boards of trustees for the several counties of the Commonwealth and for the appointment of a State supervisor and assistants and fixing the salaries of such State supervisor and assistants; defining the powers and duties of boards of trustees, including the power of appointing assistants and investigators, and the distribution of funds at their disposal; providing for the apportionment of the State appropriation among the several counties and requiring counties coming under the provisions of the act to appropriate certain moneys; and providing penalties.

SECTION 1. *Appointment of trustees.*—*Be it enacted, etc.,* That in each county of the Commonwealth which by the action of its county commissioners accepts the provisions of this act, the governor shall appoint a board of trustees, composed of not less than five and not more than seven women, residents of the county, to be called the Board of Trustees of the Mothers' Assistance Fund. All trustees heretofore appointed for the several counties by the governor for such purposes shall continue to act, and shall constitute the boards to administer the provisions of this act; and all counties which have heretofore availed themselves of the provisions of the acts repealed by this act shall be deemed to have accepted the provisions of this act and shall be entitled to the benefits thereof.

SEC. 2. *State supervisor and assistants.*—The governor shall appoint a State Supervisor, qualified by training and experience, who shall be a woman. The State Supervisor shall receive an annual salary of two thousand four hundred dollars, and necessary traveling and office expenses. The State Supervisor shall, with the approval of the governor, appoint an assistant State Supervisor at a salary of one thousand six hundred dollars per annum, and a clerk, at a salary of one thousand two hundred dollars per annum. In addition to their salaries, the assistant State supervisor and the clerk shall receive their necessary and actual expenses.

SEC. 3. *Powers and duties of State supervisor.*—The State supervisor shall have general supervision over the boards of trustees of the several counties, and shall act as general field organizer. She shall be on the staff of the State board of education.

The State supervisor shall formulate and issue, to the boards of trustees of the various counties, rules of procedure by which they shall be governed, to the end that uniformity of interpretation and practice shall obtain throughout the Commonwealth.

She shall visit, at least twice each year, the boards of trustees of each county accepting the provisions of this act. She shall, as general field organizer, visit the county commissioners of those counties which have not availed themselves of the provisions of this act, and shall explain to such commissioners the benefits

¹ Supersedes Laws 1913, No. 80, as amended by Laws 1915, No. 439. The new law raises the maximum grant from \$12 per month for one child, \$20 for two, \$26 for three, and \$5 for each additional child to \$20 for the first child and \$10 for each additional child, including now the unborn child. It reduces the residential requirement of three years in the county to one year in the county and two in the State, with a further provision whereby the mother who has established residence under the law does not lose it by absence from the county lasting less than a year.

accruing from the act and the advantages of coming within its provisions, and shall assist such county commissioners in the organization of boards of trustees.

She shall make a report annually to the State board of education reviewing the work done under the provisions of this act by the trustees of the various counties, laying special stress upon educational conditions of the assisted families.

SEC. 4. *Powers and duties of boards of trustees.*—The administration of this act within the several counties shall be solely in the hands of the boards of trustees appointed by the governor, subject, however, to the rules adopted and issued by the State supervisor. The members of the boards of trustees shall serve without compensation, but shall receive all actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duty.

SEC. 5. *Administration—Expenses.*—The boards of trustees shall provide suitable headquarters, and shall appoint such competent investigators and clerical assistants as may be necessary, and shall provide suitable furnishings and stationery, and provide for the payment of salaries and incidental expenses. At no time, however, shall the annual expenses of administration in any county exceed ten per centum of the appropriation for the county for that year, with the exception of the first year, when the trustees shall be permitted to expend an additional sum of not more than five hundred dollars for furnishings.

SEC. 6. *Mothers entitled to assistance.*—It shall be the duty of the board of trustees to provide, from the funds made available under the provisions of this act, as aid in supporting their children in their own homes, assistance to poor and dependent mothers of proved character and ability, who have children under the age of sixteen years, and whose husbands are dead,¹ or permanently confined in institutions for the insane.

SEC. 7. *Citizenship—Residence.*—In order to prevent the alienation of the citizenship of those who may receive the benefits of this act, no family shall be a beneficiary thereunder unless the mother has been a resident continuously of the State for a period of two years and of the county in which she applied for assistance for a period of one year. No family entitled to receive the benefits of this act in any county shall be deemed to have lost its residence in such county within one year after removal therefrom, but any such family shall, if it returns to the county in which it was entitled to receive assistance within said year, be immediately entitled to assistance in such county.

SEC. 8. *Investigation of families.*—The trustees of the various counties shall in no case recommend payment to any mother until they are satisfied that she is of proper character and ability and that for the proper maintenance of her children in her own home monthly payments are necessary. For such purpose the board of trustees shall cause to be made proper investigations. No payment shall be made on account of any child of proper age and physical ability unless satisfactory report has been made by the teacher of the school in which such pupil is enrolled stating that such child is attending school.

SEC. 9. *Maximum monthly payments.*—The combined maximum payment allowed by any board of trustees shall in no case exceed twenty dollars per month for the first child and ten dollars per month for each additional child. A mother shall be entitled to assistance under this act for an unborn child, in like manner as for other children, if she has one or more children living which entitle her to the benefits of this act.

¹ In *Commonwealth v. Powell* (100 Atlantic Reporter, 964) the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania held that the word "dead" is to be given its popular meaning and an award can not be made upon the presumption of death arising from the husband's unexplained absence for seven years.

Sec. 10. Records of families—Reports.—Before any payment is made to any family under the provisions of this act, a complete report of such family shall be made, giving the name of the mother, the number of children with their full names, their ages and place of residence; one copy of such report shall be placed on file in the office of the board of trustees as a record, one copy shall be forwarded to the State supervisor, and two copies shall be forwarded with each application for a warrant for the use of the auditor general and the county treasurer. The copies forwarded to the auditor general and the county treasurer shall be sworn to by the investigator, and shall be approved by a majority of the board of trustees.

Sec. 11. Duration of payments.—All payments made under the provisions of this act shall continue at the will of the trustees but not beyond the time when any child under the provisions of the law may secure employment, excepting where the child is physically unable to earn wages or is at school with a satisfactory record of attendance and scholarship, in which case such payment shall continue until such child has reached the age of sixteen years.

Sec. 12. Mode of payment.—All payments made under the provisions of this act by the State treasurer and by county treasurers shall be made direct to the recipient thereof by warrant.

Sec. 13. Classification of counties for distribution of appropriations.—The State treasurer after deducting from the entire amount appropriated and re-appropriated from time to time by the General Assembly¹ the sums designated for the payment of salaries and expenses, shall divide the balance of such appropriations into two equal sums. One equal part of each sum shall be distributed for the first fiscal year among the several counties in the manner hereinafter provided, and according to the following classification of counties.

First class.—Counties with a population of more than one million five hundred thousand inhabitants, eighteen per centum.

Second class.—Counties with a population of more than one million and not more than one million five hundred thousand inhabitants, twelve per centum.

Third class.—Counties with a population of more than two hundred thousand and not more than one million inhabitants, equal parts of fifteen per centum.

Fourth class.—Counties with a population of more than one hundred thousand and not more than two hundred thousand inhabitants, equal parts of thirty per centum.

Fifth class.—Counties with a population of more than fifty thousand and not more than one hundred thousand inhabitants, equal parts of fifteen per centum.

Sixth class.—Counties with a population of twenty-five thousand inhabitants and not more than fifty thousand inhabitants, equal parts of seven per centum.

Seventh class.—Counties with a population of less than twenty-five thousand inhabitants, equal parts of three per centum.

Sec. 14. County appropriations.—No county shall receive its allotment of the State appropriation available for any year under the classification appointed by the preceding section, unless such county has accepted the provisions of this act, and has placed at the disposal of the board of trustees a sum equal to the amount available from the State appropriation for such year.

Sec. 15. State appropriations available second fiscal year.—On the first day of June of the second fiscal year following each State appropriation, the State treasurer shall apportion, among the various counties which have accepted the provisions of this act before the end of the first fiscal year, a sum equal to the

¹ State appropriation for the two years ending June 30, 1921, \$600,000, together with \$28,000 unexpended balance of two previous years. (Laws 1919, no. 361.)

amount apportioned to such county during the first fiscal year according to the aforesaid classification, including therein all unexpended balances from the previous fiscal year credited to the several counties accepting the provisions of this act, which unexpended moneys shall remain available during the second fiscal year for use by the counties to which theretofore credited, and excluding all moneys apportioned to the several counties which have not availed themselves of the provisions of this act. He shall likewise exclude from said apportionment all moneys appropriated for the second fiscal year for counties which have not accepted the provisions of this act before the end of the first fiscal year.

Sec. 16. Surplus funds.—All funds set aside from year to year for counties which have not availed themselves of the provisions of this act shall be set aside into a surplus fund. The surplus fund shall be available during the second fiscal year in the counties which have availed themselves of the provisions of this act before the end of the first fiscal year, but no county shall be entitled to an amount from such fund in excess of twenty-five per centum of the aggregate sum apportioned and set aside by the State treasurer to that county for the two-year period, and no such county shall participate in such surplus fund unless it shall, in addition to the appropriations hereinbefore required, appropriate a sum equal to the amount which it desires from the surplus fund.

Sec. 17. Penalty for fraud.—Any person securing any allowance contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to undergo imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 18. Report by State supervisor.—A detailed report of the number of beneficiaries, the amount expended, and the advantages and disadvantages of the system, with recommendations for improvement, shall be made by the State supervisor to the General Assembly at the beginning of each session of the General Assembly. Such report shall be printed by the State printer, upon requisition by the superintendent of public instruction to the department of printing and binding.

Sec. 19. Repeal.—The act approved the twenty-ninth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws 113), entitled "An act applicable to all counties of this Commonwealth, to provide monthly payments, as approved by the trustees, to indigent, widowed, or abandoned mothers, for partial support of their children in their own homes * * *" and the act approved the eighteenth day of June one thousand nine hundred and fifteen (Pamphlet Laws 138) entitled "An act amending an act entitled 'An act applicable to all counties of this Commonwealth, to provide monthly payments as approved by the trustees to indigent, widowed, or abandoned mothers, for partial support of their children in their own homes * * *'" are hereby repealed.

Approved, July 10, 1919.

To assist the county boards of trustees of mothers' pensions in the administration of this act the State board of education under the supervision of the State supervisor of the mothers' assistance fund of Pennsylvania issued in April, 1916, the following circular of information relative to: (1) The purpose of the law; (2) "Adequate" grants; (3) What families are not eligible for assistance; (4) Investigation and supervision.

The legislature of 1915 laid upon the women of Pennsylvania a difficult and delicate task. The mothers' assistance fund act, commonly known as the mothers' pension act, was enacted primarily for the benefit of women and children and its administration was placed in the hands of women. It is a law whose success is preeminently dependent on methods of administration

and, like many laws, it carries with it grave dangers to our State if it is improperly administered.

The law has two reasons for its existence—a humanitarian and an economic one. There are in our communities a large number of women with dependent children who can not maintain their homes without assistance. We have come to believe that as a principle of justice no home should be broken up for poverty alone. In the past, some assistance has been given to such families by relief societies, churches, and private individuals, but experience has shown that private resources are not adequate, especially in cases of long-continued dependency. The State therefore came to feel responsible for the support of this group. The second reason was an economic one; it is actually cheaper in dollars and cents to maintain children in their own homes than to support them in institutions, and "homemade" children, cared for by their own mothers, have the best chance of becoming healthy, normal citizens. From the point of view of the proper training of future citizens, the work may be regarded as part of the educational policy of the State and was properly placed under the control of the State board of education.

In the consideration of the maintenance of a mother with dependent children, we must always remember that a widow with children plus a lump sum of money does not make a normal family. The father of a family is not only a "breadwinner;" his loss deprives the family of affection and discipline as well as of their means of support. The lack is more than a material one and can not be filled by money alone. Because the State felt this need of "fathering" its dependent children, the clause providing for the appointment of county boards of trustees was introduced. Their first duty is the proper administration of the funds; their second—equally important—is the supervision and guardianship of the mother and children.

Nothing could be more encouraging than the beginning that has been made in the work. In her trips through the State, in spite of the fact that methods differ widely and, in some cases, have been determined by a nearsighted kindness rather than a farsighted wisdom, the supervisor has found the trustees thoughtful and conscientious, giving generously of their time and strength; always open-minded and ready to welcome suggestions and changes. In fact, they have proved to be what the governor calls "fine, upstanding women, leaders in their communities."

In this first message it is our purpose to review certain principles that should govern the work.

I. THE QUESTION OF "ADEQUATE" GRANTS.

II. WHAT MOTHERS ARE NOT ELIGIBLE FOR ASSISTANCE UNDER THE LAW.

III. WHAT POINTS SHOULD BE COVERED IN:

- (a) INVESTIGATION.
- (b) PLANNING FOR A FAMILY.
- (c) SUPERVISION.

I. THE QUESTION OF "ADEQUATE" GRANTS.

It is better to give adequate amounts to some rather than insufficient amounts to many. What do we mean by an "adequate" grant? The amount that will make up the deficit in the family budget and ensure the necessities of a normal life. This amount differs in different families and localities, but it can be determined in each case.

The arguments against the granting of inadequate amounts, the system of giving "a little to many" are:

A. It defeats the purpose of the law.

The purpose of the law is utterly defeated if so small a grant is made that the mother still overworks, the children continue to be undernourished and uncared for, and assistance on the almsgiving plan is still received from other sources.

B. It offers no protection against disease.

There are more ways of breaking up a family than by starvation or by placing the children in an institution. With inadequate grants we are likely to pay a heavy price in tuberculosis, anemia, and cardiac exhaustion. These cumulative effects of poverty are just as sure and just as deadly as the more immediate ones.

C. It demoralizes the family.

If help is received from several sources, the feeling of responsibility for making returns for it is slight on the part of the recipient. Certainly, the mothers would get no vision of their responsibility to the State for the training of future citizens. We would face the danger of thus rearing a "pauper class," as England did under her poor-law system.

D. Constructive work is impossible.

Constructive work by the trustees under a system of inadequate grants is impossible. It is cruel and futile to attempt to better health and living conditions if the essentials for a normal life—food, clothing, and shelter—are inadequate.

E. It fails to raise local standards of relief.

In the Institution Quarterly, for December, 1915, the official organ of the Public Charity Service of Illinois, there is an article entitled: "Is Mothers' Pensions Failing?" In speaking of the smallness of the grants, the writer says: "It is fair to assume * * * that in many counties the mothers' pension law has made little or no difference in the methods and systems of relieving the poor. It is the same old thing (poor relief), under a different name."

If the State sets a low standard of assistance for its families, it is hardly to be expected that local organizations will raise their standards and improve their methods. If we can not do the work better than it has been done in the past, why should we attempt to do it at all?

F. A "Little to Many" is based on a half truth.

The claim that all widows have a right to a share of the money is a half truth. Selection is practised in all social agencies and institutions. Our public institutions are not "obliged" to take in all applicants, though those on the waiting list may be fully as needy and eligible as those who were admitted ahead of them.

G. It will lessen the possibility of an adequate appropriation.

Assistance to mothers is an experiment. The State is trying to learn how to do the work in the best way. Surely we can not convince the legislature of the need if our reports seem to show that a little is enough. Which statement will prove most convincing: We have given all the mothers a little and want to give them more, or: We have cared for this number properly; all these others we have been obliged to refuse for lack of funds.

The arguments in favor of doling out small sums to many widows seem to be:

A. Small grants to many please the community.

The law is a very popular one when every one "gets their share."

B. The local authorities would oppose adequate grants.

The local authorities would not stand for the distribution of adequate amounts to some and the refusal of others.

C. More families are reached by smaller grants.

The wide distribution of the money insures a monthly visit and some control over families that would not be on the more limited list.

After careful consideration of the different points of view, it is very evident that the arguments in favor of adequate grants to the smaller number far outweigh the others.

II. WHAT MOTHERS ARE NOT ELIGIBLE FOR ASSISTANCE UNDER THE LAW.

There are certain conditions under which a grant should not be given. In some cases the grant of State money would really foster, rather than check, disease and degeneracy. These conditions are:

A. When the mother is feeble-minded.

Science has established beyond a doubt that feeble-mindedness is an incurable condition. It involves an actual "lack" in the brain structure and we can no more hope for "improvement" in a feeble-minded person than we can expect to grow an arm in place of a missing one. The feeble-minded have no moral sense, are irresponsible, and lacking in will power and judgment. Where a

feeble-minded woman is mother there can be no home; it should be broken up as quickly as possible, the woman placed in an institution, and the children examined and placed there also if they have inherited the taint. If it is impossible to obtain institution care, the support of the family should be left to the poor directors of the district, as the mother clearly does not qualify for our assistance under the law.

B. When the mother is drunken, insane, immoral, or a drug-user.

The law states that the recipient of a grant must have "proved her character and ability," and so excludes from our consideration the above groups.

C. When the mother has tuberculosis in an active form.

In granting a pension to a family, the State assumes responsibility for the future of the children. When the presence of the mother really endangers the health of the children, she can not be regarded as "eligible" for a pension. Every effort should be made to secure sanitarium care for her and on no condition should the disease be "fed" by our making it more easy for the mother to refuse care. The promise of a grant after her return from the sanitarium will often influence the mother to go. If your county has no good children's agency to care for the children, find out why.

D. Persistent refusal on the part of the mother to obtain proper medical treatment.

Every allowance must be made for ignorance and fear, yet we must not permit indifference and inertia to destroy, perhaps forever, a child's chance for health. Special attention should be given skin troubles, conditions of teeth, nose and throat, and chronic undernourishment.

E. Where the mother keeps a man lodger.

Some States feel so decidedly on this point that they have a clause in the law prohibiting it. Our widows are almost all young. They are often depressed and tired, physically below normal. The presence of a man in the same house, with a full pay envelope, may offer an overwhelming temptation. The danger to the little girls is another consideration. They must be safeguarded not only from actual physical violence but from any demoralizing influence. We can not easily rid ourselves of responsibility by doing as one trustee suggested: "Just dropping her from the list." Our reasons for "dropping" women are highly significant and are as apt to be an indication of failure on our part as on theirs. Also, it is well to remember that the widow "drops" to somewhere—and removing her name from our list is no solution of her particular problem, nor does it relieve society (meaning us), of its burden.

In the following three cases, it is not expedient to grant assistance:

A. To the mother with one child.

The need is great and our funds are limited. In many cases where a mother is not able to support one child it will be found that a doctor rather than a grant of money is most needed. The mother may be greatly in need of personal service, such as help in procuring medical care, convalescent care, or work, rather than a regular monthly payment.

B. If the need is temporary.

Such a need—(for example, for less than a year)—should be met by a local relief society, a church, or a private individual. Our money, in order to bring about lasting results, is more properly applied to building up families over a period of years.

C. If the mother owns property.

If the mother owns property (beside her home), or if there are relatives under legal and moral obligations to help. It is well to remember that children can be compelled to support their mother. Also, that, through the court, money left to children can be secured for their support. We must not loosen family ties nor relieve others of their legitimate responsibilities. Perhaps the gravest danger in the administration of the fund lies in the tendency of relatives to shirk their responsibilities when they know the State may help. Frequently a grant may be given on condition that certain relatives continue to help.

III. WHAT POINTS SHOULD BE COVERED IN :

- (A) INVESTIGATION.
- (B) PLANNING FOR A FAMILY.
- (C) SUPERVISION.

A. Investigation.

Investigation means the gathering of all necessary information, not only to determine whether the family is eligible for help and how large the grant should be, but what plan we should make for the family and how it can best be carried out.

To obtain this information we must consult relatives, clergymen and church visitors, former employers and friends, the family doctor and school teachers, and any other source of information available.

(For the kind of information required, see Questionnaire for Women with Dependent Children, issued by this department.)

Good investigation is a great time and money saver. It is a reflection on the trustees if a woman is placed hastily on the list, only to be dropped in a month or two because someone "has found something out" about her. A large number of canceled grants are sure to mean poor investigation or poor supervision.

B. Planning for a family.

The next step is the working out of a suitable plan. This plan should be based on a consideration of such points as:

- (a) The lowest amount sufficient for normal family life (see Questionnaire), and the grant necessary to insure this amount.
- (b) The mother's work: Place, kind, and hours.
- (c) The family environment—house and neighborhood.
- (d) Recreation.
- (e) Church connections.
- (f) The children's school.
- (g) The interest of relatives and friends of the family.

C. Supervision.

Supervision includes:

- (a) Careful examination of the monthly school reports of the children.
- (b) Frequent and regular interviews with the school teachers in regard to scholarship, attendance, and conduct.
- (c) Advice to the mother in regard to the best way of using the money, especially as to proper buying and preparation of food.
- (d) Oversight of the children's health, especially as to throat, dental, and skin conditions. Instructions in regard to fresh air, bathing, sleeping arrangements.
- (e) Safeguarding the mother's health by advising her about the proper kind of work and helping her to get it.
- (f) Placing before the family opportunities for connecting up with the church, school, playground, settlement, classes, clubs, etc.
- (g) Advice in regard to proper work for the children as they approach working age.
- (h) Arousing the interest of the nearest relative and anyone who has influence over the family.

At least one monthly visit is necessary and really constructive work will require a number of visits.

As the office of the supervisor is to devote her time and energy to studying the best methods of administering the law, any suggestions from the county boards will be most welcome.

The work offers a challenge to us as citizens of Pennsylvania. We are building up a system that will operate long after we, as individuals, cease to be identified with it. We must face thoughtfully the responsibilities and dangers the system involves and realize that if "State Assistance to Mothers" is to be more than high-sounding theory, it must be grounded in common sense and knowledge of modern methods of social service.

LAWS RELATING TO MOTHERS' PENSIONS.

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[Forms prepared by State supervisor of mothers' pensions.]

RECORD CARD FOR FAMILY.

(Used in both county and State office.)

MOTHERS' ASSISTANCE FUND OF PENNSYLVANIA STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Burname.....
 Application (date).....
 Investigation (date).....
 By.....

Date.	How long.	Address.	Rent.	Number rooms.	Floor.	Sanitary condition.	Landlord.	Address.
.....

Man's death.—Cause..... Last occupation and industry..... Physical and mental defects.....
 Date..... Length last illness..... Related to illness.....
 Doctor or hospital..... Employer..... Court record..... Abstainer.....
 Weekly wage..... Heavy drinker.....

First name.	Age.	Date of birth.	Birth-place.	School record.			School or occupation.	Weekly earnings.	Weekly insurance.	Physical and mental defects.
				Entering age.	Years attended.	Grade reached.				
1. Man's.....
2. Woman's maiden.....
3. Children at home.....
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

Others in family (full name).	Kinship.	To number.	Occupation.	Contributes weekly.	Previous addresses.	Date.
11.
12.
13.

Birthplace.	Nationality or race.	Citizen.	Time in—		Marriage.		Previous marriage.	Original religion (church).
			United States.	County.	Date.	Place.		
1.
2.	By whom.....	.....	.....	.....

This board reports that as the result of its investigation it finds that the said petitioner is unable to support her children without assistance, and the family is likely to become disrupted.

We, therefore, respectfully recommend that the above petitioner receive a pension of \$ _____ per month (i) to be paid by auditor general and (j) to be paid by treasurer of _____ County. Requisition has been made upon the treasurer of _____ County.

Respectfully submitted _____ day of _____ 19____
 The trustees of Mothers' Assistance Fund of _____ County, Pa.

(Reverse side.)

Name of petitioner _____
 Place of birth _____
 Nationality _____
 Religion _____
 Residence _____
 Character of residence _____
 How long a resident there _____
 Previous residence _____
 How long _____
 How long a resident of county _____
 Name of husband _____
 Date of death of husband _____

CHILDREN.

Name.	Place of birth.	Date of birth.	Mental or physical defects.
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

HUSBAND'S RELATIVES.

Name.	Relationship.	Address.	Circumstances.
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

Value and equity of real estate owned by petitioner _____
 Value and equity of real estate owned by children _____
 Personal property owned by petitioner, money in bank, building and loan shares, stocks, etc _____
 Personal property owned by children, money in bank, building and loan shares, stocks, etc _____

PETITIONER'S RELATIVES.

Name.	Relationship.	Address.	Circumstances.
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

Remarks _____

State of Pennsylvania, _____ } ss.
 County of _____

Before me, the undersigned authority, personally appeared _____ the legally appointed investigator, who, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that the statements contained in the foregoing report are true and correct as she verily believes.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this _____ day of _____, 19____

Notary Public.

LAWS RELATING TO MOTHERS' PENSIONS.

SCHOOL STANDING AND ATTENDANCE RECORD.

(Secured for every child attending school quarterly.)

Name of school ----- { City -----
 ----- { Township -----
 ----- { Borough -----
 Report of ----- Address -----
 Grade ----- Age ----- Date -----

The records of this school for the { month } of ----- show the following:
 ----- { period }
 ----- { term }

Attendance: No. of times tardy ----- No. of days absent -----

 Scholarship: Reasons for absence or tardiness -----
 ----- Excellent ----- Good ----- Fair ----- Deficient -----
 ----- Deficient branches -----

Conduct -----
 Remarks in re physical defects, personal appearance, etc -----

 ----- (Signed) -----
 ----- Teacher.

Mothers' Assistance Fund State Board of Education.

BUDGET BLANK.

Surname.....

(Being used experimentally in a number of counties.)

County.....

MOTHERS' ASSISTANCE FUND OF PENNSYLVANIA, STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Number.....

Household account summary on basis of 12 months.

Month.	Income.								Expenses.										
	Woman.	Children.	Lodgers, or boarders.	Relatives.	Mothers' Assistance Fund.	Other money help.	Gifts, clothing, supplies.	Total.	Rent, taxes, interest, etc.	Fuel and light.	Food.		Clothing.	Insurance, union dues, etc.	Car fares, lunches.	Household furnishings.	Health, doctor, dentist.	Incidentals.	Total.
											Milk.	Other food.							
January.....																			
February.....																			
March.....																			
April.....																			
May.....																			
June.....																			
July.....																			
August.....																			
September.....																			
October.....																			
November.....																			
December.....																			
Total.....																			

LAWS RELATING TO MOTHERS' PENSIONS.

REQUISITION FOR MONEY FOR ADMINISTRATION.

To the _____ of the _____ of Pennsylvania:

Please furnish _____, treasurer of the board of trustees of Mothers' Assistance Fund of the county of _____, the sum of _____ dollars, to be used for headquarters, suitable furnishings, stationery, postage, etc., for which this will be your sufficient voucher.

We hereby certify that the foregoing amount is to be expended for various items pursuant to the provisions of the act cited, and for which it would be impracticable to file detailed vouchers at this time.

President.

Treasurer.

I hereby certify that the foregoing signatures are those of the proper officers of the trustees duly appointed by the governor and above referred to, and that they have been duly authorized by resolution of their board passed _____ to make this requisition, and that a similar requisition as to amount was at the same time authorized and made on the treasurer of _____ county.

Secretary.

(Indicate address to which check is to be mailed.)

Settled _____ Approved _____

MAINTENANCE FUND STATEMENT TO AUDITOR GENERAL

Statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Maintenance Fund of the Board of Trustees of _____ county.

Receipts _____	Dr. _____	Cr. _____
Date _____	Voucher number _____	
To amount received:		
From State treasury _____		
From county treasury _____		
Expenditures:		
Check number _____	Name _____	
Balance on hand _____		
Approved: _____	President.	Treasurer.

MONTHLY PAYROLL FOR AUDITOR GENERAL AND COUNTY TREASURER.

To the auditor general of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

The report of the Board of Trustees of the Mothers' Pensions for _____ County, Pa., for month ending _____, 19____, under act approved the 29th day of April, 1913, P. L., p. 118.

The board of trustees for the above county hereby reports its findings as a result of its investigations of the mothers whose names are hereinafter enumerated, during the present month, and learned that the beneficiaries are entitled to the same monthly remittance, and that the beneficiary has not married or remarried, and that she and all of her children were alive at the time of this monthly investigation, and that her financial condition does not at this date warrant any change in the amount heretofore recommended.

Name.	Amount.	Name.	Amount.
	\$		\$

Respectfully submitted this _____ day of _____, 19____
The trustees of mothers' pensions of _____ County.

NOTE—This report must be filed by the 25th of each month.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

[Laws 1917, ch. 300¹ as amended by Laws 1919, ch. 263.²]

An Act To provide for mothers' pensions, and to prescribe penalties for the violation of the provisions thereof, and repealing chapter 275, Laws of 1913, and chapter 251, Laws of 1915.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of South Dakota: SECTION 1. *Allowance to mothers.*—For the partial support of any woman whose husband is dead, whose husband becomes permanently disabled for work by reason of physical or mental infirmity, or whose husband is a prisoner in the State penitentiary, or any woman who has been divorced from her husband in this State for a period of one year or more, when such woman has a child or children under the age of sixteen years whom she is unable to support, and such mother and child or children have had a residence in this State for one year and in the county for six months before making application therefor, such county shall have authority and be required to make an allowance to such woman, upon petition and notice as provided in this chapter, which petition and notice shall be prepared by the State's attorney of the county without charge to the petitioner of the county, as follows: Not to exceed fifteen dollars per month, when such woman has but one child under the age of sixteen years, and if she has more than one child under the age of sixteen years, it shall not exceed fifteen dollars per month for the first child and not to exceed seven dollars per month for each of the other children under the age of sixteen years. The order making such allowance shall not be effective for a longer period than six months, but upon the expiration of such period the judge of the county court may, from time to time, extend such allowance for a period of six months or less, if the court is satisfied that such order for extension is proper.

SEC. 2. *Petition—Conditions of allowance.*—Such allowance shall be made by the county court upon a verified petition made by such poor woman or by some member of the board of county commissioners of said county, or by any other charitable organization or association within such county. Upon presentation of such petition to the court the county court shall proceed to examine into the effects and shall make such allowance only upon the following conditions:

(1) The child or children for whose benefit the allowance is to be made must be living with the mother of such child or children.

(2) The allowance shall be made only when in the absence of such allowance the mother would be required to work regularly away from her home and children, and when by means of such allowance she will be able to remain at home with her children, except that she may be absent not more than one day a week for work; or when it is deemed and found to be absolutely necessary for the proper care and education of said children.

¹ Supersedes Laws 1913, ch. 275 as amended by Laws 1915, ch. 251, although not changing essential provisions. Placed the duty of investigation upon the county commissioners instead of the State's attorney and increased the tax from one-tenth of a mill to one-sixth.

² The amendment of 1919 raised the age limit of the children who might be granted aid from fourteen to sixteen years.

(3) The mother must, in the judgment of the court, be a proper person morally, physically, and mentally for the bringing up of her child or children.

(4) Such allowance shall, in the judgment of the court, be necessary to save the child or children from neglect and to avoid the breaking up of the home of such woman.

(5) It must appear to be for the benefit of said child or children to remain with such mother.

(6) A careful preliminary examination of the home of such mother shall first have been made by the county commissioner of the district where such applicant resides or by some other competent person appointed by the judge of the county court, and a written report of such examination filed with the court, which report shall, among other things, show whether such applicant has previously drawn a mother's pension, and if she has, where, when, for what period, and in what amount or amounts.

SEC. 3. *When allowance shall cease.*—Whenever any child shall reach the age of sixteen years any allowance made to the mother of such child for the benefit of such child shall cease. The county judge may in his discretion, at any time before such child reaches the age of sixteen years, discontinue or modify the allowance to any mother and for her child.

SEC. 4. *Partial relief.*—Should the fund hereinafter provided for and at the disposal of the court for this purpose be sufficient to permit an allowance to only a part of the persons coming within the provisions of this act, the county judge may and shall select those cases in most urgent need of such allowance.

SEC. 5. *To whom law does not apply.*—The provisions of this act shall not apply to any woman who while her husband is imprisoned receives sufficient of his wages to support the child or children.

SEC. 6. *Penalty for fraud.*—Any person or persons attempting to obtain any allowance for a person not entitled thereto, or any attorney who advises or counsels any woman to secure a divorce from her husband for the purpose of securing a mother's pension under the provisions of this act, and makes the pay for his services dependent upon the pension that such mother may receive, and to be paid therefrom, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period not exceeding thirty days or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 7. *Motion to set aside allowance.*—In each case where an allowance is made to any woman under the provisions of this act an entry to that effect shall be entered upon the records of the county court making such allowance and any citizen of the county may at any time file a motion to set aside or vacate or modify such judgment and on such motion and upon such notice as the county judge shall deem proper the said court shall hear evidence and may make a new order sustaining the allowance, modify or vacate the same, and an appeal may be taken from such order to the circuit court or supreme court as in civil actions.

If the judgment be not appealed from or if the appeal be not prosecuted and the judgment of the county court be sustained or affirmed, the person filing such motion shall pay all the costs incident to the hearing on such motion. Such motion may be renewed from time to time but not oftener than once in any calendar year.

SEC. 8. *County commissioners to levy tax.*—It is hereby made the duty of the county commissioners to provide out of the moneys in the county treasury such sum each year as will meet the requirements of the county court and will pay the allowance made by said court as herein provided, and to provide such moneys. The said county commissioners shall levy a tax not to exceed one-sixth

of a mill on the valuation of taxable property of the county. The county auditor shall issue the warrants to pay such allowances upon the order of the judge of the county court and the county treasurer shall pay the same. It is specifically provided that the provisions of this act shall not apply to mothers' pensions that are now being paid and the same shall remain in force during the time for which they were granted, notwithstanding the provisions of this act.

Sec. 9. Repeal.—Chapter 275 of the Session Laws of 1913 and Chapter 251 of the Session Laws of 1915 are hereby repealed.

Approved February 10, 1917. Amendment approved February 19, 1919.

TENNESSEE.

[Laws 1915, ch. 32.]

An Act To provide for payment by counties having juvenile courts of money for the partial support of poor women whose husbands are dead, or are so disabled, mentally or physically, as to be unable to aid in the support of the family, and who are mothers of children under sixteen years of age; to prescribe the qualification and conditions for receiving such support; to provide penalties for fraudulently procuring or attempting to procure such support and the mode of setting aside a judgment for such allowance for support; and to confer upon said juvenile courts jurisdiction over such children. This act shall apply to any county having a juvenile court or may hereafter establish one.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee: SECTION 1. *Allowance to poor mothers.*—That in every county in which a juvenile court is now being held or may hereafter be held the county court shall have the right and authority to provide out of the general fund in the county treasury an amount sufficient to meet the purposes of this law, but not exceeding in any one year the sum of four thousand (\$4,000) dollars for the partial support of women whose husbands are dead, or are so disabled, mentally or physically, as to be unable to aid in the support of the family, when such women are poor and are mothers of children under the age of sixteen years and such mothers are [and] children reside in such counties, and otherwise come within the provisions of this act. This act shall apply to any county having a juvenile court or [which] may hereafter establish one.

SEC. 2. *Amount of allowance.*—*Be it further enacted,* That the allowance to each of such women shall not exceed ten (\$10.00) dollars a month when she has but one child under the age of sixteen (16) years and if she has more than one child under the age of sixteen years it shall not exceed the sum of ten (\$10.00) dollars a month for the first child and five (\$5.00) dollars a month for each of the other children under the age of sixteen years.

SEC. 3. *Conditions of allowance.*—*Be it further enacted,* That such allowance shall be made by order of the juvenile court and only upon the following conditions:

(1) The child or children for whose benefit the allowance is made must be living with the mother of such child or children.

(2) The allowance shall be made only when in the absence of such allowance the mother would be required to work regularly away from her home and children, and when by means of such allowance she will be able to remain at home with her children.

(3) The mother must, in the judgment of the juvenile court, be a proper person morally, physically, and mentally for the bringing up of her children.

(4) Such allowance shall, in the judgment of the court, be necessary to save the child or children from neglect.

(5) No person shall receive the benefit of this act who shall not have been a resident of the State for two years and of the county in which application is made for one year before the making of such application for such allowance, and upon removal from the county such allowance shall cease.

SEC. 4. *When allowance shall cease.*—*Be it further enacted,* That whenever any child shall reach the age of sixteen years any allowance made to the

mother of such child for the benefit of such child shall cease. The juvenile court may, in its discretion, at any time before such child reaches the age of sixteen years, discontinue or modify the allowance to any mother and for any child.

SEC. 5. *Partial relief.*—*Be it further enacted,* That should the fund herein authorized be insufficient to permit an allowance to only a part of the persons coming within the provisions of this law, the juvenile court shall select those cases in most urgent need of such allowance.

SEC. 6. *To whom law shall apply.*—*Be it further enacted,* That the provisions of this law shall apply to any woman whose husband is dead or is so disabled, mentally or physically, as to be unable to aid in the support of the family.

SEC. 7. *Penalty for fraud.*—*Be it further enacted,* That any person fraudulently procuring or attempting to procure any allowance for a person not entitled thereto shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$25, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not more than one year, or by both fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 8. *Motion to set aside allowance.*—*Be it further enacted,* That in each case where an allowance is made to any woman under the provisions of this act, a judgment entry to that effect shall be entered upon the records of the juvenile court making such allowance, and it shall be the right of any tax-paying citizen at any time to file a motion to set aside such judgment; and on motion the juvenile court, or the court to which such motion may be taken on a change of venue, shall hear [hear] evidence, either with or without a jury, as either side may demand, and may make a new order granting or refusing such allowance, and from such order so made an appeal shall lie as in ordinary civil cases. If the judgment making such allowance is not [?] appealed from and is affirmed on appeal, the person filing such motion shall pay all of the costs of such motion and proceedings, subsequent thereto. Such motion may be renewed from time to time, but not oftener than once in any calendar year.

SEC. 9. *Jurisdiction.*—*Be it further enacted,* That the juvenile court shall have jurisdiction over the person of a child, for whose benefit allowance is made to its mother under the provisions of this act, as long as said allowance continues.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted,* That this act take effect from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring it.

Approved March 26, 1915.

The above act was limited in its application to the counties in which juvenile courts were established or might thereafter be established and was therefore in operation in only a few counties of the State. The following act adopted in 1919 while general in its terms has been held by the Attorney General of the State to be supplementary to the 1915 law applying to counties in which no "juvenile courts" have been established by the county courts.¹

[Laws 1919, ch. 119.]

An Act To authorize the county courts to provide for the assistance and support of indigent women whose husbands are dead or are inmates of the Tennessee State Penitentiary, or Asylum, or who have a child, or children, dependent for support wholly or partly upon their labor, and conferring jurisdiction thereof upon county courts.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee: SECTION 1. *Allowance to poor mothers.*—That the county courts of each county shall have

¹ Letter from Wm. H. Swiggart, jr., Assistant Attorney General of Tennessee, August 1, 1919.

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authority as hereinafter provided to make provisions for partial support of women whose husbands are dead, or whose husbands are prisoners, confined to the State penitentiary, or asylum, when such women are poor and are mothers of children under the age of fifteen (15) years, and such mothers and children reside in such counties.

SEC. 2. Amount of allowance.—*Be it further enacted,* That the allowance of each such woman shall not exceed ten dollars (\$10.00) per month when she has but one child under the age of fifteen years (15); and if she has more than one child under the age of fifteen (15), it shall not exceed the sum of \$10.00 per month for the first child and \$5.00 per month for each of the other children under the age of fifteen years.

SEC. 3. Conditions of allowance.—*Be it further enacted,* That such allowance shall be made by the county court and only on the following conditions:

(1) The child or children for whose benefit the allowance is made must be living with the mother of such child or children.

(2) The allowance shall be made only when in the absence of such allowance the mother would be required to work regularly away from her home and children and when by means of such allowance she will be able to remain at home with her children.

(3) The mother must in the judgment of the county court, be a proper person, physically, mentally, and morally, for the bringing up of her children.

(4) Such allowance shall, in the judgment of the court, be necessary to save the child or children from neglect.

(5) No person shall receive the benefit of this act who shall not have been a resident of the county in which such application is made for at least two years before the making of such application for such allowance, provided that the provisions of this act shall not apply to any child which has its own property sufficient for its support.

SEC. 4. Levy of tax.—*Be it further enacted,* That the county court in each county may levy a tax, not to exceed two mills on the dollar annually, on all taxable property in the county, such tax to be levied and collected in like manner with the general taxes of the county, and to be known as the mothers' pension fund and keep separate from all other taxes.

SEC. 5. When allowance shall cease.—*Be it further enacted,* That whenever any child shall reach the age of fifteen (15) years any allowance made to the mother of such child for the benefit of such child shall cease.

The county court may, in its discretion at any time before such child reaches the age of fifteen (15) years, discontinue or modify the allowance to any mother and for any child. If such husband has been confined to the Tennessee State Penitentiary, such allowance shall cease on his discharge or parole, and whenever any woman, on whose account any allowance shall have been made under the provisions of this act, shall marry, such allowance shall cease.

SEC. 6. Application—Residence.—*Be it further enacted,* That a woman whose husband is dead, or whose husband is confined in the Tennessee State Penitentiary may file an application for assistance under this act, provided such woman is a citizen of the United States of America and has a previous residence of two years in the county where such application is made and is the mother of a child or children under fifteen (15) years old at the time of making application.

SEC. 7. Petition—Investigation.—*Be it further enacted,* That such allowance shall be made by the county court upon a verified petition made by such poor woman, or by some member of the court of said county, or by any other charitable organization within such county. Upon presentation of such petition to

the court, the court shall proceed to investigate and shall make such allowances only upon hereinbefore mentioned conditions.

SEC. 8. *Penalty for fraud.*—*Be it further enacted,* That any person or persons fraudulently attempting to obtain a pension for a person not entitled thereto shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars (\$5) nor more than fifty dollars (\$50) or by imprisonment for a period of not to exceed thirty days (30), said imprisonment in discretion of the county court.

SEC. 9. *Repeal.*—*Be it further enacted,* That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted,* That this act take effect from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring it.

Approved April 11, 1919.

TEXAS.

[Laws 1917, ch. 120.]

An Act Providing for the payment by any county of the State of Texas of a monthly allowance to indigent, widowed mothers for the partial support of their children in their own homes, and declaring an emergency.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas: SECTION 1. *County commissioners to aid widows.*—Any widow who is the mother of a child or children under the age of sixteen years and who is unable to support them and to maintain her home, may present a petition for assistance to the board of county commissioners of the county wherein she resides.

SEC. 2. *Petition.*—Such petition shall be verified and shall set forth the following:

(a) Her name, the date of the death of her husband, the names of her children, and the dates and places of their birth and the time and place of her marriage.

(b) Her residence and the length of time that she has been a resident of the State, the length of time she has lived at said residence and the address or addresses of her place or places of abode for the previous five years, and the date, as near as possible, when she moved in and when she left said place or places of residence.

(c) A statement of all property belonging to her and to each of her children, which statement shall include any future or contingent interest which she or any of them may have.

(d) A statement of the efforts made by her to support her children.

(e) The name, relationships and addresses of all her and her husband's relatives, that may be known.

(f) The names, sex, and age of each of her children, giving date and place of birth of same.

SEC. 3. *Notice.*—A copy of the petition provided for in section two hereof and a notice of the time and place when it will be presented to the board of county commissioners must be served on or mailed to the county judge as chairman of the board at least five days before the time the board shall be requested in said petition to meet and consider the same.

SEC. 4. *Hearing.*—Upon the return of the petition and notice the board of county commissioners shall examine under oath all who desire to be heard: *Provided, however,* That the board may, in its discretion, issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses and adjourn the hearing from day to day: *And provided, however,* That the board may refer said matter to a commissioner to be appointed by the board to hear such witnesses. Said commissioner shall make a report to the board setting forth the facts as proven before him.

SEC. 5. *Amount of allowance.*—If, upon the completion of the examination provided for under section four hereof, the board concludes that, unless relief is granted, the mother will be unable to properly support and educate her children, and that they may become a public charge, it may make an order directing that there shall be paid to the mother, monthly, out of the county funds, the following amounts, for the maintenance and support of the children under sixteen years old; not more than \$12 for one such child; \$18 for two children;

and \$4 per month additional for each additional child; and it is provided further that said allowance or relief shall be discontinued after said child or any of said children as mentioned in section one of this act has reached the age of sixteen years.

SEC. 6. *Supervision.*—It shall be the duty of the board of county commissioners to see that any widow receiving an allowance as provided under this act is properly caring for her children, that they are sufficiently clothed and fed, and when it is found that she is not properly caring for her child or children, or that she is an improper guardian for such child or children, or when the board shall find that she no longer needs such support as is afforded by said allowance, the board shall thereupon revoke or cancel any order made pursuant to this act, at any time with or without notice, and in lieu thereof make any order that in the judgment of the board may protect the welfare of the child or children.

SEC. 7. *Action of commissioners' court final.*—*Provided,* That the commissioners' court shall have the right to refuse any and all applications for allowance under this act, and their action in so doing shall be final and not subject to review by any court.

SEC. 8. *Residential requirement.*—*Provided,* That no person shall be entitled to receive allowances under the terms of this act until after they have been a bona fide resident of the State of Texas for five years and the county in which they make their application for at least two years.

SEC. 9. *Emergency clause.*—The fact that many widowed mothers of the State are without sufficient means of support for themselves and their children, creates an emergency and an imperative public necessity requiring that the constitutional rule, which provides that bills should be read on three several days shall be suspended, and said rule is suspended, and this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, and it is so enacted.

Approved March 29, 1917.

UTAH.

[Laws 1919, ch. 77.]

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Utah: SECTION 1. *Sections amended.*—That sections 3960, 3961, 3962, 3963, 3964, 3965, 3967, 3968, Compiled Laws of Utah, 1917, be and the same are hereby amended to read as follows:

SEC. 3960. *Duties of commissioners—Funds.*—It shall be the duty of the county commissioners of each county in the State, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to provide, annually, funds in an amount sufficient to meet the purpose of this law, but not exceeding in any one year the sum of \$10,000; *Provided,* That in the counties containing a population of 100,000 or more the amount of such funds shall be \$20,000, annually, such funds to be expended for the partial support of widowed mothers who are dependent upon their own efforts for the maintenance of their children. No part of the funds above provided for shall be expended for administration or purposes other than the partial support of widowed mothers.

SEC. 3961. *Amount of allowance.*—The allowance to each of such dependent widowed mothers shall not exceed \$40 a month, whether she has but one child or more than one child under the age of sixteen years; the amount and manner and time of payment shall be determined by the board of county commissioners.

SEC. 3962. *Condition of allowance.*—Such allowance shall be made by the county commissioners only upon the following conditions:

1. The child or children for whose benefit the allowance is made must be living with the mother of such child or children.

2. The allowance shall be made only when in the absence of such allowance, a widowed mother would be required to work regularly away from her home and children, and when by means of such allowance she will be able to remain at home with her children.

3. The widowed mother must, in the judgment of the county commissioners, be a proper person morally, physically, and mentally for the bringing up of her children.

4. Such allowance shall, in the judgment of the county commissioners, be necessary to save the child or children from neglect.

5. No person shall receive the benefit of this act who shall not have been a resident of the county in which such application is made for at least two years next before the making of such application.

¹The law as originally passed in 1913 (Laws 1913, chap. 90) empowered the county commissioners of each county to provide not exceeding \$10,000 annually "for the partial support of mothers who are dependent upon their own efforts for the maintenance of their children," such aid to be granted by the county commissioners except in Salt Lake County where the juvenile court was given jurisdiction. The aid given was not to exceed \$10 for one child and \$5 a month for each additional child under 15 years of age. An amendment adopted in 1915 (Laws 1915, chap. 21) increased the amount available for Salt Lake County to \$20,000 a year. The amendment passed in 1919, practically a new law, limited the aid to widowed mothers, fixed a limit of \$40 for any one family while removing the limit per child, and transferred the power to grant allowances from the juvenile court to the county commissioners in Salt Lake County. The age of the children who might be aided was raised to 16 years and monthly reports from the mother were required.

6. No person shall receive the benefit of this act who has received support from public funds, within one year, before taking up her residence in the county in which such application is made.

7. If, at the date of her application or at any time thereafter there is living with any applicant, as a member of her household, or otherwise, any of her children of sixteen years of age or any person or persons, not of the immediate family of such applicant; and such child or persons are not contributing their proportionate individual share of such household expense, the county commissioners shall not for and during such time, grant nor render to such applicant any assistance hereunder.

8. The county commissioners shall not give assistance under the provisions of this act unless monthly accounts are rendered to the county commissioners by applicant, which accounts shall be so rendered before further assistance is given, and the county commissioners shall decide as to the sufficiency of these reports and may require more complete [!] to the applicant.

Sec. 3963. *When allowance shall cease.*—Whenever any child shall reach the age of sixteen years, any allowance made the widowed mother of such child for the benefit of such child shall cease. The county commissioners may, in their discretion, at any time before such child reaches the age of sixteen years, discontinue or modify the allowance to any widowed mother and for any child.

Sec. 3964. *Partial relief.*—Should the fund herein authorized be sufficient to permit an allowance to only a part of the persons coming within the provisions of this law, the county commissioners shall select those cases in most urgent need of such allowance.

Sec. 3965. *To whom law does not apply.*—The provisions of this law shall not apply to any widowed mother who is not dependent upon her own efforts for the maintenance of her children.

Sec. 3966. *Penalty for fraud.*—Any person procuring, or attempting to procure, an allowance for a person not entitled thereto, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished as now provided by law for punishment in case of misdemeanors.

Sec. 3967. *Motion to set aside allowance.*—In each case where allowance is made to any widowed mother under the provisions of this act, an order to that effect shall be entered upon the records of the county commissioners making such allowance and it shall be the right of any taxpaying citizen at any time to file a motion to set aside, or modify such allowance; and on such motion the county commissioners shall hear evidence and make a new order granting or refusing or modifying such allowance.

Sec. 3968. *Appeal.*—In each case where an allowance is made or refused to any widowed mother, under the provision of this act, by the county commissioners, an appeal may be taken from such decision by any taxpaying citizen; such appeal shall be subject to the same provision of law as in the case of appeal from justice courts.

SECTION 2. *Unused funds.*—Whenever any portion of the fund set aside in accordance with this act remains unused at the expiration of any one year, the amount so unused shall be returned to the general county funds for general county purposes.

SECTION 3. *Exemption from attachment.*—All moneys given any person under the provision of this act shall be exempt from attachment and execution.

SECTION 4. *Widowed mother defined.*—The words "widowed mothers" as used in this act shall be construed to include only those mothers widowed by death.

Approved March 13, 1919. In effect May 12, 1919.

LAWS RELATING TO MOTHERS' PENSIONS.

In the case of *D. & R. G. R. Co. v. Grand County*, 170 Pacific Reporter, p. 74, the Supreme Court of Utah (Dec. 21, 1917) upheld the constitutionality of the mothers' pension law adopted in 1913 on grounds which apply also to the amended act of 1919. The case called into question the power of the legislature to devolve upon the county commissioners the right to levy taxes necessary to carry out the provisions of the law, the railroad contending that this was not a "public purpose" for which a tax might lawfully be assessed. In the decision of the court sustaining the act Judge Gideon said:

"It will be conceded, we take it, that the proper rearing and bringing up of children, their education, their moral welfare, can all be subserved better by giving to such children the companionship, control, and management of their mothers than by any other system devised by human ingenuity. The object of the act is to provide means whereby mothers who are otherwise unable may be enabled to give such attention and care to their children of tender years as their health, education, and comfort require. The act further provides that no such money shall be appropriated or given unless the mother is a fit person morally and physically to be intrusted with the rearing of young children, and that only during the years when the children are unable to determine right from wrong or to earn a livelihood. The act having for its object the better care for the training, mental and physical, of children who are to become citizens of the State, would at least leave the constitutionality of such act doubtful, and it is the duty of courts in determining the constitutionality of any act to resolve every doubt in favor of its constitutionality. We are not prepared to hold that the act, in effect, does not define and declare a policy of the State, nor that it is not within the province of the legislature to so define and declare a State policy. Having in mind the public welfare by assisting in surrounding children of tender years with home associations, with the care and nurture of their natural protector, the mother, the legislature, by this act, has determined that to be a policy of the State. Such being the object of the act, this court would not be justified in declaring the act invalid and that the funds so used are not used for a public purpose."

VERMONT.

[Laws 1917, No. 244.]

An Act To establish a board of charities and probation, to amend certain sections, relating to probation; and to amend certain sections of the juvenile court act and to abolish the probation commission.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont: SECTION 1. *State board of charities and probation created.*—A board is hereby created to be known as the board of charities and probation, consisting of five members, at least one of whom shall be a woman, to be appointed by the governor, one of whom shall be designated by the governor as chairman. Each member of the board shall hold office for five years except that when the board is first constituted the members shall be appointed for terms ending on the thirty-first day of January in the years 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, and 1922, respectively. Thereafter in January of each year the governor shall appoint and commission a member of such board for the full term of five years commencing on the first day of February in the year of such appointment.

SEC. 2. *Expenses.*—The members of the board shall serve without compensation but their necessary expenses when away from home on official business shall be paid by the State.

SEC. 3. *Secretary.*—The board with the approval of the governor shall appoint and may remove a secretary and fix his salary, which together with his necessary expenses, while away from home on official business, shall be paid by the State on vouchers approved by the board.

SEC. 5. The secretary shall be the executive officer of the board, and shall devote his entire time to his duties.

SEC. 7. *Powers of board.*—The board shall have supervision and control of such dependent, neglected and such delinquent children as it may take under its care and such as shall be committed to it by the juvenile courts, shall receive and disburse all funds which shall be given to it for charitable purposes, and shall aid and assist in such charitable work as in its judgment will best promote the general good of the State. It shall investigate and make report to the governor as to all public charities. It shall in each even year make a report to the governor of its acts.

SEC. 8. *Petition.*—Section 3 of No. 92 of the Acts of 1915 is hereby amended so as to read as follows: A person who has knowledge of a child in his county who appears to be either dependent, neglected, or delinquent, may file with a court in such county a petition in writing, setting forth the facts, verified by oath. It shall be sufficient that the facts stated in such petition are upon information and belief. A member or secretary of the board of charities and probation may file such petition in such a court in any county in this State.

SEC. 9. *Order of court.*—Section 6 of No. 92 of the Acts of 1915 is hereby amended so as to read as follows: When a child is found to be dependent or neglected within the meaning of this chapter, the court may make an order committing the child to the care of the board of charities and probation, or to some suitable State institution or to the care of some reputable citizen of good moral character who is willing to receive the same without charge, or to the care of some association willing to receive him, embracing in its objects the purpose of

caring for or obtaining homes for dependent or neglected children, or commit the child to the care and custody of the State probation officer under such conditions as may be specified in the order of the court.

Sec. 10. *Guardianship of dependent children.*—Section 7 of No. 92 of the Acts of 1915 is hereby amended so as to read as follows: If the court awards a child to the care of the board of charities and probation or an association or individual in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, the child shall, unless otherwise ordered, become a ward and be subject to the guardianship of the board, association, or individual to whose care he is committed. Such board, association, or individual shall have authority to place said child in a family home or an institution or a hospital, and may be made a party to proceedings for the legal adoption of the child, and may, by its or his attorney or agent, appear in any court when such proceedings are pending and assent to an adoption, and such assent shall be sufficient to authorize the court to enter the proper order or decree of adoption.

Sec. 14. *Medical aid.*—If a child adjudged to be dependent or neglected or delinquent requires medical or surgical treatment, such child may be sent by the board to some hospital, institution, or home for such treatment.

Sec. 15. *Duties of overseers of poor.*—It shall be the duty of the overseer of the poor in each town to report to the board of charities and probation all cases of dependent, neglected, or delinquent children.

Sec. 17. *Aid to poor mothers.*—If upon investigation of the case of a child of a widowed or deserted mother it is found that the child can remain with such mother only if she is aided in his care, and if it should appear that it is desirable that the family be maintained and that the mother is a proper person to have the care of such child and that it would be for the benefit of the child that it should remain with the mother, then the board may pay a limited amount to the mother, not to exceed two dollars per week, for the maintenance of the child, one-half of the same to be paid by the town and one-half by the board.

Approved April 11, 1917.

VIRGINIA.

[Laws 1918, ch. 80.]

An Act Providing that any county or city of this State may pay a monthly allowance to indigent, widowed mothers for the partial support of their children in their own homes.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia: SECTION 1. *Aid to widowed mothers.*—That any widow who is the mother of a child or children under the age of sixteen years, and who is unable to support them and to maintain her home, may present a petition for assistance to the board of supervisors of the county or to the council or other governing body of the city wherein she resides. Such petition shall be verified and shall set forth the following:

(a) Her name, the date of the death of her husband, the names of her children, and the dates and places of their birth, and the time and place of her marriage.

(b) Her residence and the length of time that she has been a resident of the State, the length of time she has lived at said residence, and the address or addresses of her place or places of abode for the previous five years, and the date, as near as possible, when she moved in and when she left said place or places of residence.

(c) A statement of all the property belonging to her and to each of her children, which statement shall include any future or contingent interest which she or any of them may have.

(d) A statement of the efforts made by her to support her children.

(e) The name, relationships, and addresses of all of her husband's relatives, that may be known.

(f) The names, sex, and age of each of her children, giving date and place of birth of same.

SEC. 2. *Petition—Hearing.*—A copy of the petition provided for as above and a notice of the time and place when it will be presented to the board of supervisors of the county or the council or other governing body of the city, as the case may be, must be served on or mailed to the clerk of the board, council, or other governing body at least five days before the time said petition is to be considered. Upon the return of the petition and notice all persons desiring to be heard shall be examined under oath, and subpoenas may be issued for the attendance of witnesses and the hearing may be adjourned from day to day; and the matter may be referred to a commissioner or a committee to be appointed to hear such witnesses. Said commissioners or committee shall make a report setting forth the facts proven.

SEC. 3. *Amount of allowance.*—If, upon the completion of the examination provided for under section two hereof, it is apparent that, unless relief is granted, the mother will be unable to properly support and educate her children, and that they may become a public charge, an order may be made or an ordinance or resolution adopted directing that there shall be paid to the mother, monthly, out of the county or city funds, the following amounts, for the maintenance and support of the children under sixteen years old; not more than twelve dollars for one such child; eighteen dollars for two children; and

four dollars per month additional for each additional child; and it is provided further that said allowance or relief shall be discontinued after said child or any of said children as mentioned in section one of this act has reached the age of sixteen years; the mother remarries, or other cause rendering the assistance here provided unnecessary.

SEC. 4. *Supervision.*—It shall be the duty of the attorney for the Commonwealth of such county or city to see that any widow receiving an allowance as provided under this act is properly caring for her children; that they are sufficiently clothed and fed; and when it is found that she is not properly caring for her child or children, or that she is an improper guardian for such child or children, or that she no longer needs such support as is afforded by said allowance, the said order, ordinance, or resolution shall be revoked or repealed, and any order made pursuant to this act shall be canceled at any time with or without notice, and in lieu thereof any other order, ordinance, or resolution that may protect the welfare of the child or children may be made or adopted. All refusals of applications for allowance under this act shall be final and not subject to review by any court.

SEC. 5. *Residence.*—No widow shall be entitled to receive allowances under the terms of this act unless she has been a bona fide resident of the State of Virginia for three years, and the county or city in which she makes her application for at least two years.

Approved February 28, 1918.

WASHINGTON.

[Laws 1915, ch. 135,¹ as amended by Laws 1919, ch. 103.]

AN ACT Relating to the support of mothers, who by reason of destitution, insufficient property or income, or lack of earning capacity, are unable to support their children under the age of fifteen years.

Be it enacted by the legislature of the State of Washington: SECTION 1. *County aid to mothers.*—In every county it shall be the duty of the county commissioners to provide out of the moneys of the county treasury an amount sufficient to meet the purposes of this law for the support of mothers who, by reason of destitution, insufficient property or income, or lack of earning capacity, are unable to support their children under the age of fifteen years.

SEC. 2. *Amount of allowance.*—The allowance to such mother shall not exceed fifteen (\$15) dollars per month when she has but one child under the age of 15 years, and if she has more than one child under the age of 15 years, it shall not exceed the sum of fifteen dollars per month for the first child, and five dollars per month for each of the other children under the age of 15 years.

SEC. 3. *Juvenile court to make allowance—Conditions.*—Such allowance shall be made by the juvenile court in the counties where such court is held and elsewhere by the superior court, and only upon the following conditions: (1) The child or children for whose benefit the allowance is made must be living with the mother of such child or children; (2) when by means of such allowance the mother will be able to maintain a home for her child or children; (3) the mother must in the judgment of the court be a proper person morally, physically, and mentally, for the bringing up of her children; (4) no person shall receive the benefit of this act who shall not have been a resident of the State for three (3) years and of the county in which such application is made for at least one year next before the making of such application for such allowance.

SEC. 4. *When allowance shall cease.*—Whenever any child shall reach the age of 15 years any allowance made to the mother of such child for the benefit of such child shall cease. The court may in its discretion at any time before such child reaches the age of 15 years, discontinue or modify the allowance to any mother and for any child.

SEC. 5. *Penalty for fraud.*—Any person procuring fraudulently any allowance for a person, not entitled thereto, shall be deemed guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

¹ Repealed laws 1913, ch. 179 but the only changes made were to exclude abandoned mothers from the benefits of the act and to raise the residential requirement from one to three years. In re Snyder, Supreme Court of Washington, Sept. 26, 1916 (160 Pacific Reporter, 12) an attempt was made to have the 1915 act set aside in favor of the earlier law on the ground of inequality of privileges granted to citizens, but the State Supreme Court declared the act valid, holding that the scheme to be adopted for caring for the indigent and poor was wholly within the discretion of the Legislature and that no one could acquire a vested right to a pension since the granting of pensions to mothers was a matter of largess or bounty. On an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States the decision of the State court was sustained (39 Supreme Court Reporter, 67).

² An attempt was made in 1919 to transfer the administration of the aid from the juvenile court to the school authorities and also to eliminate discrimination between classes of dependent children. As a compromise the legislature amended section 1 to cover all needy mothers, thereby practically going back to the 1913 act, but without the limitation of one year in cases of desertion.

SEC. 6. *Court proceedings—Payment of warrants.*—In each case where an allowance is made to any woman under the provisions of this act, an order to that effect shall be entered upon the records of the court, making such allowance. Proceedings to obtain the benefit of this act shall be instituted and maintained in the same manner as proceedings are instituted and maintained in the juvenile court, and the prosecuting attorney shall render all necessary assistance to applicants under this act and shall appear in every such proceeding and through the probation officer, the charity commissioner or any person having knowledge of the facts, shall carefully investigate the merits of every application to the end that this act may be fairly administered and no person granted relief hereunder except those justly entitled thereto, and no officer of the court or county officer shall receive any fees for any service rendered in carrying out the provisions of this act. A certified copy of said order shall be filed with the county auditor of the county in which such child's mother is resident, and thereupon and thereafter and so long as such order remains in force and unmodified it shall be the duty of the county auditor each month to draw his warrant on the current expense fund of the county in favor of the mother for the amount specified in such order, which warrant shall be by the auditor delivered to the mother upon her executing duplicate receipts therefor, one to be retained by the auditor and the other to be filed by the clerk with the other records in the proceedings relating to such child or children. It shall be the duty of the county treasurer to pay such warrant out of funds in the current expense fund of the county.

SEC. 7. *Repeal.*—That sections 8385-1, 8385-2, 8385-3, 8385-4, 8385-5, and 8385-6 of Remington & Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Washington be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved March 17, 1915. Amendment approved March 13, 1919.

The following sections from the juvenile court act relating to the method of instituting and maintaining proceedings in the juvenile court are made applicable by section 6 of the above act:

[Laws 1913, ch. 160.]

SEC. 5. *Petition.*—Any person may file with the clerk of the superior court a petition showing that there is within the county, or residing within the county, a dependent or delinquent child and praying that the superior court deal with such child as provided in this act: *Provided*, That in counties having paid probation officers, such officers shall, as far as possible, first determine if such petition is reasonably justifiable. Such petition shall be verified and shall contain a statement of facts constituting such dependency or delinquency, as defined in section 1 of this act, and the names and residence, if known to the petitioner, of the parents, guardian, or custodian of such dependent or delinquent child. There shall be no fee for filing such petitions.

SEC. 6. *Summons.*—Upon the filing of an information, or the petition, the clerk of the court shall issue a summons requiring the person having custody or control of the child, or with whom the child may be, to appear with the child at a place and time stated in the summons, which time shall not be less than twenty-four hours after service. The parents of the child, if living, and their residence is known, or its legal guardian, if there be one or if there is neither parent nor guardian, or if his or her residence is not known, then some relative, if there be one, and his residence is known, shall be notified of the proceedings; and in any case the judge shall appoint some suitable person or association to act in behalf of the child. * * * On return of the summons or other process, or as soon thereafter as may be, the court shall proceed to hear and dispose of the case in a summary manner. * * *

WEST VIRGINIA.

[Laws 1917, ch. 46.]

An Act To provide for the partial support of mothers whose husbands are dead, or have become permanently incapacitated for work by reason of physical or mental infirmity, or confined in some West Virginia State institution, or a woman who is the mother of two or more children, and has become abandoned, when such mothers have children under thirteen years of age, and a citizen of the United States and residents of this State for five years previous to the time at which application for relief is made, and a bona fide resident of the county for three years in which the application was filed.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia: SECTION 1. *Jurisdiction.*—The county court in the several counties in the State shall have original jurisdiction in all cases coming within the terms of this act.

SEC. 2. *Application for relief.*—A woman whose husband is dead, or whose husband has become permanently incapacitated for work by reason of physical or mental infirmity, or confined in some West Virginia State institution, or who has been abandoned, or a woman who is the mother of two or more children under the age of thirteen years, may file an application for relief under this act: *Provided*, Such mother is a citizen of the United States of America and has had a previous residence for five years in this State and has had a bona fide residence in the county in which such application is made for a period of three years.

SEC. 3. *Official investigation and report.*—Whenever an application for relief is filed, the home of the applicant shall be visited by a member of the court having jurisdiction of the matter, and the facts set forth in such application shall be investigated by such member under the direction of the court, and a report and recommendation of the approval or disapproval of such application shall be made in writing by such member of the court without any unnecessary delay.

SEC. 4. *Petition.*—After the investigation of such application for relief by a member of the court, and filing of a report and recommendation thereon, such member of the court, or any reputable person of said county, may file with the clerk of said court a petition in writing, duly verified, setting forth such facts as are necessary under this act to give said court jurisdiction of the parties and of the subject matter, and such other facts, which are found by the court to be true, shall be the basis upon which the order of relief is entered; which application shall make the mother of such children and the county court parties respondent to such application.

SEC. 5. *Summons.*—Upon the filing of such application, a summons shall issue, returnable not less than three days nor more than ten days after the date thereof, commanding the respondents named in such application to appear at a place and time in such summons on the return day thereof.

SEC. 6. *Service.*—Service of summons shall be made in the manner as provided for the service of a summons as in other matters in which the county court has jurisdiction. The clerk of the county court shall perform any duties

¹ Supersedes Laws 1915, ch. 90, which had authorized overseers of the poor to give assistance to needy mothers of children under 14 years, the amount not to exceed \$10 per month for one child and \$5 for each additional child with a limit of \$25 for any family.

required of him by this act, and the prosecuting attorney of each county shall give to said court all legal advisement coming within the purview of this act, and the sheriff shall serve all papers required of him hereunder, without compensation to either for such service.

SEC. 7. *New process.*—Whenever process shall not be returned executed on or before the return day thereof, the court may direct the clerk to issue an alias pluries or other process, returnable at a time ordered by the court.

SEC. 8. *Appearance; hearing.*—The filing of a written appearance by a respondent shall render the service of summons on such respondent unnecessary. The court shall proceed to hear the cause upon the return day of the summons or upon a day thereafter to be fixed by the court without the formality of the respondents filing answers: *Provided*, All the respondents have either been served with summons or have filed their written appearance in said cause.

SEC. 9. *Hearing; order of payment; duty of county court.*—Upon the hearing in court of an application under this act, the court, being advised in the premises, finding the facts alleged in the application to be true, may make an order to pay the mother of said children, in whose behalf the application is filed, an amount of money necessary to enable the mother to properly care for such children, such sum, however, shall not exceed the amount hereinafter fixed, and it shall be the duty of the county court to provide for the payment thereof, to such mother, at such times as said order may designate, the amount so specified in said order for the care of such children until the further order of the court. Such payments shall be made by order drawn by the court on the sheriff of said county, payable out of the county fund.

SEC. 10. *Amount of allowance.*—The allowance made to such mother shall not exceed fifteen dollars per month when such mother has but two children under the age of thirteen years; and if she has more than two children under such age, the relief granted shall not exceed five dollars per month for each additional child: *Provided*, That in no event shall the relief granted upon each application exceed the sum of twenty-five dollars per month.

SEC. 11. *Conditions upon which relief is granted.*—Such relief shall be granted by said court upon the following conditions only: (1) the children for whose benefit the relief is granted must be living with such mother; (2) the court must find that it is for the welfare of such children to remain at home with the mother; (3) the relief shall be granted only when in the absence of such relief the mother would be required to work regularly away from her home and children, and when by means of such relief she will be able to remain at home, except she may be absent at work a definite number of days each week, to be specified in the court's order when such work can be done without the sacrifice of health or the neglect of home and children; (4) such mother must, in the judgment of the court, be a proper person physically, mentally, and morally to bring up her children; (5) the relief granted shall, in the judgment of the court, be necessary to save the children from neglect; (6) a mother shall not receive such relief who is the owner of real estate, or personal property other than the household goods, or receives benefits from the workmen's compensation fund; (7) a mother shall not receive such relief who is not a citizen of the United States, and who has not resided in the State of West Virginia at least five years next preceding the filing of such application, and who has not been a *bona fide* resident of the county in which such application is made, for a period of two years next preceding the filing of such application; (8) a mother shall not receive such relief if her children have relatives who contribute to their support an amount equal to what might be allowed under this act; (9) a mother shall not receive such relief if she harbors or permits to remain at her home any

LAWS RELATING TO MOTHERS' PENSIONS.

adult person not a member of her family; (10) satisfactory reports must be given by the teacher in the district school stating that the children of the recipient of this fund are attending school; *Provided*, They are of proper age and physically able to do so.

SEC. 12. Relief for children between thirteen and sixteen years.—Whenever any child shall arrive at the age of thirteen years, any relief granted to the mother for such child shall cease: *Provided*, If a child of thirteen years of age be ill or incapacitated for work, the mother shall receive funds for his or her care during such illness or incapacity for work until such child is sixteen years of age, not to exceed, however, the amount hereinbefore provided, and the court may, in its discretion, at any time before such child reaches the age of sixteen years, modify or vacate the order granting relief to any mother for any child.

SEC. 13. Repeal.—All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Became a law May 24, 1917.

WISCONSIN.

[Wisconsin Statutes 1917, pp. 481-2, as amended by Laws 1919, chs. 251 and 308.¹]

SECTION 573f. 1. *Petition to court for aid.*—If any person shall have knowledge that any child is dependent upon the public for proper support or that the interests of the public requires that such child be granted aid, such person may bring any such fact to the notice of a judge of a juvenile court or of a county court of the county in which such child resides.

2. *Investigation—County boards of child welfare.*—The said judge may make or cause to be made such investigation and examination before the granting of aid for such child as he may deem necessary. To assist in making investigations and examinations the judge of the juvenile court or of the county court may on July 1, 1917, appoint a board of child welfare for his county to consist of three members, who shall hold office at the pleasure of the judge making the appointment. No salary or wages shall be paid to the members of said committee, but they shall be reimbursed their actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties, such expenses to be approved by the appointing judge and to be audited and paid by the county as other claims against such county are audited and paid. Such board shall advise and consult with the judge regarding the best method of investigating cases under the provisions of this section; establish a basis of household expenses to compute the amount of aid to be extended to needy families; help needy mothers to expend aid granted economically, and advise them how to keep accounts of expenses; recommend discontinuance and reductions in aid and generally to act, consult, and confer with each other and the court relative to any and all problems relating to families to be aided and as to the best methods of carrying out the provisions of this section economically and efficiently.

3. *Proceedings.*—The proceedings provided for by this section may include one or more children, all of whom may be named in the same notice, and order of the judge thereon.

4. *Court to fix allowance or commit to State school.*—Upon such investigation the judge may, as the best interest of such child requires, grant aid to it

¹ Same as Laws 1915, ch. 637, as amended by Laws 1917, ch. 589, which repealed an earlier law passed in 1913 (Laws 1913, ch. 669). Among the changes made in the 1915 revised law was an increase in the maximum amount of aid from \$12 to \$15 a month for the first child and from \$4 to \$10 for each additional child, with a limit set of \$40 for any one-family. The amendment of 1917 increased this limit to \$50 in counties of 300,000 or more population; extended the provisions of the law to divorced mothers and to cover children between 14 and 16 years of age unable to secure work permits; and made more elastic the provisions relating to abandoned mothers. A new section §a was added requiring monthly reports from all mothers receiving aid. The 1917 amendment further authorized the judge of the juvenile or county court to appoint a county board of child welfare to assist the court in administering the law, in accordance with the recommendations made by the State board of control in its report to the legislature in 1915. (See Nos. 530-531 of List of References.) The Laws of 1919, ch. 308, changes the requirement of "legal residence" to one year in the county.

For the decisions of the State attorney general relating to the provisions of this act see pamphlet issued by the State board of control entitled "Law providing aid to dependent children (mothers' pension law), with the opinions of the attorney general thereon and statement of expenditures, 1918."

or to its parents or to any person having the care and custody of such child, or commit such child to the State public school, or place such child in the home of a relative or friend of the family or in the home of a person interested in public welfare or make such other disposition of such child as he may deem wise.

5. *Conditions of allowance.*—Aid for dependent children shall only be granted upon the following conditions: There must be one or more children living with or dependent upon the mother or grandparents or person having the care and custody of such children, one or more of whom shall be under the age of fourteen or between the ages of fourteen and sixteen and unable to secure a permit to work; the mother or grandparent or such other person must have resided in the county in which application is made for aid for at least one year prior to the date of such application; the mother must be without a husband or the wife of a husband who is incapacitated for gainful work by permanent mental or physical disability, or of a husband who has been sentenced to a penal institution for one year or more, or of a husband who has continuously deserted her for six months or more during which time all provisions of law have been used to enforce support and none has been obtained, or such mother must be divorced from her husband and must show that she has used all provisions of law to compel her former husband to support her and has not been able to do so. Such deserted or divorced woman need not show that she has used all provisions of law to enforce support, if the court shall be of the opinion that such procedure on her part would be of no avail; the mother or grandparents or person having the care and custody of such children must be a fit and proper person to have the custody and care of the dependent children and the period of aid must be likely to continue longer than one year. The ownership by a mother of a homestead shall not prevent the granting of aid under the provisions of this section if the rental thereof would not exceed the rental which a family of the same size as the family of such parent, receiving aid, would be obliged to pay for living quarters.

6. *Amount of allowance.*—The aid granted shall be sufficient to enable the mother, grandparents, or person having the custody of such children to properly care for the children and shall not exceed fifteen dollars per month for the first child, excepting in emergency cases, where the aid to such first child shall be left to the discretion of the court and ten dollars per month for each additional child and in no case shall any one family receive more than forty dollars per month, excepting in counties containing a population of three hundred thousand or over where the maximum for any one family shall not exceed fifty dollars. Such aid shall be the only form of public assistance granted to the family and no aid shall continue longer than one year without reinvestigation.

6a. *Monthly reports.*—The parent or other person receiving aid under the provisions of this section shall file monthly with the judge of the juvenile or county court of the proper county a statement showing the expenditures of all moneys received as aid under the provisions of this section together with the original receipts or vouchers therefor. The judge may require the mother to do such remunerative work as in his judgment she can do without detriment to her health or the neglect of her children or her home, and may prescribe the hours during which the mother may work outside of her home.

7. *County appropriations.*—The county board of each county shall annually appropriate a sum of money sufficient to carry out the provisions of this act. Upon the orders of the judge of the court having jurisdiction, the county treasurer shall pay out the amount ordered to be paid as aid, under the provisions of this section.

8. *Lery on towns and villages.*—The county clerk of each county having a population of one hundred thousand or more shall make a report to the county

board at its annual November meeting, showing in detail the amount of money advanced by the county to the residents of each town, village, and city under the provisions of this section. The county board at such meeting shall determine the amount to be raised and paid by each such town, village, and city to reimburse the county for the money so advanced. Within ten days after such determination the county clerk of each county shall certify to the clerk of and charge to each such town, village, and city the amount so advanced. Each such town, city, and village shall levy a tax sufficient to reimburse the county for such advances to be collected as other taxes and paid into the county treasury. If any town, city, or village shall fail to raise and pay over such money to the county the county board shall have authority to compel such payment.

9. *County treasurer to report to State Board of Control—State aid.*—On the first day of January of each year the county treasurer shall certify under oath, in duplicate, to the Secretary of State and the State board of control the amount paid out by such county during the preceding year for aid under this section, and if the board of control shall approve the same and shall cause its approval to be indorsed by the president and secretary of said board on the certificate received by the Secretary of State, the Secretary of State shall credit one-third of the amount so certified to be due such county on the State taxes next due therefrom, and the State Treasurer shall credit such county with said one-third of such amount in his annual settlement with said county for taxes due the State: *Provided*, That the amount paid by the State to any county in any one year shall not exceed a sum equal to one dollar for each thirty inhabitants thereof. *Provided further*, That if the total amount paid by all the counties under this act as certified by the county treasurers shall exceed the sum appropriated by subsection 13 of section 20.17,¹ the Secretary of State and the State Treasurer shall prorate the said sum among the various counties according to the amount paid out.²

[Forms prepared by State board of control for use of juvenile and county courts.]

PETITION FOR AID.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, } ss.
 County of _____ }
 Before Hon. _____ Judge of the _____ Court.
 In the matter of _____ }
 _____ } Petition.
 Alleged _____ Child _____ }
 To the honorable _____ Judge of the _____
 court of said county:
 The undersigned, _____ residing at the _____
 of _____ in said county, respectfully represents:
 That _____ born _____, 19____,
 _____ born _____, 19____,
 and _____ born _____, 19____,
 _____ child _____ (1)
 That said child reside with _____ its (their) _____
 _____ (State relationship.)
 at No. _____ Street, in the _____ of _____
 _____ in said county, and that said _____
 _____ (Name persons having custody.)
 legal resident of said county (and _____ person of good moral character and
 the proper person to have the custody and care of said dependent child _____) (2),
 That the mother of said child _____ is (3) _____
 That the period for which aid for said child _____ will be required is likely to
 continue longer than one year, and that aid is reasonably necessary to save the
 said child _____ from neglect or danger to health.
 Dated this _____ day of _____, 19____

 Petitioner.

¹ Annual appropriation of \$30,000 (Laws 1917, ch. 14, p. 43).

² The above (sec. 573f) is renumbered 48.33 by Laws of 1919, ch. 614.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, County, } ss.

being duly sworn, on oath says that affiant is the petitioner named in the foregoing petition, by affiant subscribed, and knows the contents of said petition, and that the same is true to the best of affiant's knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ___ day of ___, A. D. 19__

- 1. Here state whether the child or children are: (a) neglected; or, (b) dependent upon the public for support; or, (c) that their health is endangered. 2. If it is alleged that the children are neglected, or that their health is endangered, strike out the words inclosed in parentheses. 3. Here state whether the mother is a widow or is divorced or deceased; if living and married, then state: That she is the wife of: (a) a husband who is incapacitated for gainful work, or, (b) a husband who has been sentenced to a penal institution for one year or more; or, (c) a husband who has continuously deserted her for one year or more, during which time all provisions of law have been used to enforce support and none has been obtained.

ORDER FOR AID.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, County of, } ss.

Before Hon. ___ Judge of the ___ Court.

In the matter of ___ Child } Order for Aid.

The application of ___ of the ___ of ___ in said county, for the granting of aid for the above-named, alleged to be ___ child, having been presented to the undersigned, judge of the ___ court of said county, and upon due investigation and examination it satisfactorily appearing:

- 1. That the said ___ was born on the ___ day of ___, 19___, and is ___ years of age; and that said ___ was born on the ___ day of ___, 19___, and is ___ years of age; and that said ___ was born on the ___ day of ___, 19___, and is ___ years of age. 2. That the said child ___ reside ___ with ___ at the ___ of ___ in said county, and whose post-office address is ___ and who, at the time of the filing of said application ___ and now legal resident ___ of said county of ___. 3. That ___ the mother of said child ___, is *. 4. That the said ___ who ha ___ the care and custody of said child ___ of good moral character and ___ the proper person ___ to have ___ custody and care. 5. That the best interests of said child ___ require ___ that aid be granted to ___

and that the period for which aid will be required is likely to continue longer than one year, and that such aid is reasonably necessary to save the said child ___ from neglect or danger to health.

6. That the sum of ___ dollars per month is reasonably necessary to enable the said ___ to properly care for said child ___

Therefore, it is ordered, That the county treasurer of said ___ County be and he hereby is authorized and directed to pay to said ___ the sum of ___ dollars per month, the first payment to be made on the ___ day of ___, 19___, and monthly thereafter until the further order of the judge of said ___ court, but not longer than one year from the date herein fixed for making such first payment.

Made in triplicate and dated this ___ day of ___, 19__

Judge of the ___ Court.

* At paragraph 3 insert, following the word is:

- (a) deceased; or, (b) divorced; or, (c) a widow; or, the wife of a husband— (d) who is incapacitated for gainful work by permanent mental or physical disability; or, (e) who has been sentenced to a penal institution for one year or more; or, (f) who has continuously deserted her for one year or more, during which time all provisions of law have been used to enforce support and none has been obtained.

NOTE.—This order should be made out in triplicate—one copy should go to the county treasurer; one copy to the State Board of Control of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.; and the other copy should be kept with the court's records.

ORDER CONTINUING AID.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

County, } ss.

Before Hon. _____ Judge of the _____ Court.

In the Matter of _____

Judge of the _____

Court.

Order continuing aid.

Child _____

It appearing to the Court that _____ was (were) granted aid by an order of this court under the provisions of Section 573f of the Statutes, dated _____ for a period not to exceed one year from the date fixed for making the first payment and upon due investigation and examination it appearing:

That the said _____ was born on the _____ day of _____, 19____, and is _____ years of age; that said _____ was born on the _____ day of _____, 19____, and is _____ years of age; and that said _____ was born on the _____ day of _____, 19____, and is _____ years of age.

That said term has expired and that aid should be continued.

Therefore, it is ordered, That the County Treasurer of _____ County be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay to said _____ the sum of _____ Dollars per month, the first payment to be made on the _____ day of _____, 19____, and monthly thereafter until the further order of the Judge of said _____ Court, but not longer than one year from the date herein fixed for making such first payment.

Made in triplicate and dated this _____ day of _____, 19____.

Judge of the _____ Court.

ORDER DISCONTINUING AID.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

County, } ss.

Before Hon. _____ Judge of the _____ Court.

In the Matter of Aid granted to _____

Judge of the _____

Court.

Order discontinuing aid.

Child _____

It appearing to the Court that _____ was (were) granted aid by an order of this court under the provisions of Section 573f of the Statutes dated _____

It further appearing that the said _____ are no longer entitled to aid under the provisions of that Statute, for the reasons hereinafter set forth

Therefore, It is hereby ordered that the order heretofore made granting the aid to the said child _____ be and the same is hereby revoked, to take effect upon this date.

Dated _____

Judge of the _____ Court.

ORDER INCREASING AID.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

COUNTY, } ss.

Before Hon. _____ Judge of the _____ Court.

In the matter of _____

Judge of the _____

Court.

Order increasing aid.

child _____

It appearing to the Court that _____ was (were) granted aid by an order of this court under the provisions of section 573f of the Statutes, dated _____ for a period not to exceed one year from the date fixed for making the first payment and upon due investigation and examination it appearing:

That the said _____ was born on the _____ day of _____, 19____, and is _____ years of age; that said _____ was born on the _____ day of _____, 19____, and is _____ years of age; and that said _____ was born on the _____ day of _____, 19____, and is _____ years of age.

That _____ and that, for the reasons stated, aid should be increased from _____ per month to _____ per month.

Therefore, it is ordered, That the county treasurer of _____ County be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay to said _____ the sum of _____ dollars per month, the first payment to be made on the _____

LAWS RELATING TO MOTHERS' PENSIONS.

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County of _____ }
STATE OF WISCONSIN, } ss.

_____ being first duly sworn, says that he is the county treasurer of _____ county and that the within bill is just, correct, and true, and that the amounts stated therein have been paid out by him during the year ending December 31, 19____, and that the payments so paid were made upon orders issued by the courts as provided by section 573f. 9, Wisconsin Statutes, and that no part thereof has been audited, allowed, or paid by the State.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this _____ day of _____ 19____.

Notary Public, Wisconsin.

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL OF WISCONSIN.

MADISON, WIS., _____, 19____

This is to certify that the within bill is hereby approved for the sum of _____ dollars (\$_____), and the county of _____ is entitled to _____ dollars (\$_____), being one-third of the amount of the within bill as provided by law.

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL OF WISCONSIN,

By _____,
President.

Attest:

Secretary.

WYOMING.

[Laws 1915, ch. 32 as amended by Laws 1917, ch. 38.]

An Act Providing for a pension for dependent mothers and their children.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Wyoming: SECTION 1. *Allowance to poor mothers.*—Whenever any woman whose husband shall be dead or shall have become permanently disabled for work by reason of physical or mental infirmity, or shall be a prisoner, or shall have deserted her, and such desertion shall have continued for a period of one year, and such woman shall be poor and shall be the mother of children under the age of 14 years, and such mother and children shall have been residents in the county in which said application is made for one year, and such mother shall have been a resident of this State at the time of the death of her husband, or at the time he became disabled, or at the time he became a prisoner, or at the time he deserted her, the board of county commissioners of said county may make an allowance to such woman, as follows:

First, not to exceed \$20 a month, when she shall have but one child under the age of 14 years, and if she shall have more than one child under the age of 14 years such allowance shall not exceed \$20 a month for the first child and \$10 a month for each of the other children under the age of 14 years. The order making such allowance shall not be effective for a longer period than 6 months, but upon expiration of such period said board of county commissioners may from time to time extend such allowance for a period of 6 months or less. The home of such woman shall be visited from time to time by any member of the board of county commissioners or an authorized agent of discreet years, as the board may direct, and the report or reports of such visiting member of the board, or agent, shall be considered by the board in making such order.

SEC. 2. *Conditions of allowance.*—Such allowance may be made by the board of county commissioners only upon the following conditions:

1. The child or children for whose benefit the allowance shall be made must be living with the mother of such child or children.

2. The allowance shall be made only when in the absence of such allowance the mother would be required to work regularly away from her home and children, and that by means of such allowance she shall be able to remain at home with her children except by absence for work for such time as the said board shall deem advisable.

3. The mother must in the judgment of the said board be a proper person morally, mentally, and physically for the bringing up of her children.

4. Such allowance shall, in the judgment of said board, be necessary to save the child or children from neglect and to avoid the breaking up of the home of such woman.

¹The amendment of 1917 transferred the authority to grant aid from the district courts to the county commissioners, and omitted the proviso of the 1915 enactment requiring that the person who made the visits to the homes should be "thoroughly trained in charitable relief work." Eligibility for aid was made dependent upon the mother having been a resident of the State at the time of her husband's death or desertion, or at the time he became disabled or was imprisoned.

5. It must appear to be for the benefit of the children to remain with such mother.

6. A careful preliminary examination of the home of such mother must first have been made by a member of said board, or such other competent person, or agent, as the said board may direct, and a written report of such examination filed with the board.

SEC. 3. *County commissioners to provide funds.*—It shall be the duty of the board of county commissioners to make an appropriation of such sum as may be necessary for the purpose of paying such allowances as may be made during the year.

SEC. 4. *Payment of warrants.*—All payments of allowances as herein provided shall be made on warrants drawn as other county warrants are drawn and paid by the county treasurer out of such funds.

SEC. 5. *Application—Hearing—Penalty for accepting fee.*—An application in writing for such an allowance may be made by any woman coming within the purview of this act, or it may be made on her behalf only by any probating officer, associate charities organization, or humane agent, and when such application is filed it shall be set down for hearing at a time fixed by the board of county commissioners, and the report of the county commissioner or authorized agent designated by the board to make the examination and report as required by section 2 of this act shall be filed on or before such hearing, and upon the date fixed the board shall hear said report and any other evidence that may be offered, and at the conclusion of the same make such order as to the said board shall seem proper in such matters. Any person or persons, officer, agent, or attorney making application for an allowance for any woman within the purview of this act who shall charge or accept any consideration for his services in securing such allowance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, and shall pay the costs of prosecution.

SEC. 6. *Repeal.*—All acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 15, 1915.

Amendment approved February 16, 1917.

CANADIAN MOTHERS' AID LAWS.

ALBERTA.

[Laws 1919, ch. 6.]

An Act Granting assistance to widowed mothers supporting children.

SECTION 1. This act may be cited as "The Mothers Allowance Act."

SEC. 2. In this act, unless the context otherwise requires—

- (a) "Municipality" means any city, town, village, or municipal district;
- (b) "Council" means the council of any municipality;
- (c) "Superintendent" means the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children appointed under The Children's Protection Act of Alberta.

SEC. 3. *Appointment of inspectors in cities.*—There shall be appointed by the council in every city and town in the Province one or more inspectors whose remuneration shall be fixed and paid by the council, and whose duty it shall be to receive applications for assistance under this act, to inquire into any case brought to his or their attention, and generally to do and perform such matters and things as may be required by this act or by any regulations passed hereunder.

SEC. 4. *Aid to widowed mothers—Application.*—Any woman who is a widow (or the wife of a person committed to a hospital for the insane under the Insanity Act, and actually an inmate thereof) and who, having in her custody a child or children under the age of fifteen years in the case of boys and sixteen years in the case of girls, is unable to take proper care of such child or children, may by herself or through any other person on her behalf apply to an inspector of the city or town of which she is a resident for assistance under this act.

SEC. 5. *Investigation and report.*—The inspector shall thereupon make a full and complete inquiry into the facts of the case, and shall forthwith report thereon to the superintendent, who, if satisfied that the case is a proper one for assistance under this act, shall recommend to the Attorney General the payment to such woman of such sum or sums in weekly installments as to the said superintendent may seem fit and necessary.

(2) The superintendent, when satisfied upon inquiry that any woman in any city or town is entitled to and requires assistance under this act, may make a recommendation under this section whether or not an application has been made by or on behalf of such woman to an inspector.

SEC. 6. *Payments.*—When any recommendation as aforesaid is approved by the Attorney General the woman mentioned therein may be paid out of the moneys appropriated by the legislature for that purpose the sum or sums specified in the said recommendation.

SEC. 7. Upon any subsequent recommendation for the termination, decrease, or increase of any payments made under this act being approved by the Attorney General such payments shall be discontinued, decreased, or increased in accordance with such subsequent recommendation, and so as to any further recommendation of the superintendent.

SEC. 8. *Levy upon cities and towns.*—The Attorney General shall every three months forward or cause to be forwarded to the treasurer of each such city or

town, a statement of all moneys expended under this act during the next preceding three months in respect of any woman or women residing in such city or town; and the said city or town shall thereupon become liable to the province for an amount equal to one-half of the moneys so expended, and the said amount shall be paid to the provincial treasurer within thirty days after such statement is so forwarded, failing which the provincial treasurer may sue for and recover the same as a debt by action in his name against the said city or town as defendant.

SEC. 9. *Other municipalities.*—In municipalities other than cities or towns, the superintendent may make or cause to be made inquiry as to the necessity of rendering assistance under this act to any woman who is a resident of such municipality, and who, if she were a resident of a city or town, would be entitled to apply for assistance under section 4 hereof; and may thereupon in any fit and proper case make the like recommendation to the Attorney General as in the case of cities or towns, in which case the superintendent shall forthwith forward to the secretary of such municipality, by mail prepaid, a notice of the recommendation so made setting forth the date and substance thereof.

(2) Recommendations made under this section shall be dealt with in the same manner as recommendations made in respect of a woman residing in a city or town, and the council of the municipality of which such woman is a resident shall be liable to the Province for an amount equal to one-half of the sums expended by the provincial treasurer in respect to such woman as shown by the statement forwarded monthly to the treasurer of such municipality, and the said amount shall be paid to the provincial treasurer within three months after the forwarding of such statement, failing which the provincial treasurer may recover the same in like manner as in the case of a city or town.

SEC. 10. *How funds may be raised.*—Notwithstanding anything in any act or ordinance contained all moneys required to be paid by any council under the provisions of this act may be paid either out of the general tax fund of the municipality or out of a fund established by the levy of a special rate over and above the general rate of taxation of the municipality, and the council is hereby authorized to levy such special rate in each and every year, and the provisions of any such act or ordinance limiting the rates to be levied by such council shall not apply to any special rate levied under this section: *Provided, however,* That the council may from time to time by by-law authorize its mayor (or reeve) and treasurer to raise by way of temporary loan such sum or sums as may be deemed necessary to meet all expenditures under this act for the then current year, such loans to be made payable not later than the 31st day of December of the year following that in which such loan is made.

SEC. 11. *Report to superintendent when aid should cease.*—It shall be the duty of every inspector to make proper investigations as to all women within the territory over which he is appointed receiving assistance under this act, and upon any such woman ceasing to be a resident of the municipality or otherwise ceasing to be entitled to such assistance, the said inspector shall forthwith report the facts of the case to the superintendent.

(2) The liability of any city or town in respect of payments made by the provincial treasurer to any such woman shall not be affected by the fact of her having ceased to be entitled to assistance under this act, if such fact has not been reported as aforesaid to the superintendent: *Provided, however,* That in case any moneys so paid are subsequently reimbursed to the provincial treasurer, the council shall be entitled to reimbursement from the provincial treasurer of the amounts paid by it in respect of the payments so made.

(3) In municipalities, other than cities and towns, it shall be the duty of the council to report to the superintendent in the case of any woman so ceasing to reside therein, or to be entitled to assistance under this act, failing which the said municipality shall be and remain liable in respect of payments made to such woman, subject to a right to reimbursement as aforesaid.

Sec. 12. Residence.—For the purposes of this act, a woman shall be deemed a resident of the municipality when she lives therein, and has habitually lived therein for a period of one year last past, and in case of dispute as to whether or not a woman is a resident of a particular municipality, the superintendent shall decide, and his decision shall be final.

(2) A woman having been a resident of any municipality shall not be deemed to have ceased to be a resident thereof during such time as she shall remain or be in the Province unless and until she shall have become a resident of some other municipality under the provisions of the first subsection of this section.

Sec. 13. Assistance for inspectors.—The council of any city or town may appoint any person or persons or any association to inform and advise any inspector appointed under this act in the carrying out of his duties thereunder.

Sec. 14. Regulations.—The lieutenant-governor in council may make such rules and regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of this act as may be deemed necessary for the proper carrying out thereof.

Assented to April 17, 1919.

MANITOBA.

[Laws 1916, ch. 63, as amended by Laws 1917, ch. 56; Laws 1918, ch. 41.]

An Act To provide allowances for mothers.

SECTION 1. This act may be cited as "The Mothers' Allowances Act, 1916."

SEC. 2. *Allowances to poor mothers—Conditions.*—The lieutenant governor in council may set aside during each fiscal year, out of the consolidated revenue fund of the province, a sum or sums, in the whole not to exceed in any year the amount voted for said purpose in the supply bill of that year, to provide support or partial support for mothers of dependent or neglected children within the Province, and an allowance may be made therefrom to any mother of a neglected or dependent child or children whenever such mother is a widow or her husband is an inmate of a penal institution or insane asylum, or, because of physical disability, is unable to support his family, and the dependent or neglected condition of such child or children is due wholly or in part to the poverty of the mother and the want of adequate means to properly care for such child, and the mother is otherwise a proper person to have the custody of such child and the welfare and best interests of such child will be subserved by permitting it to remain in the custody of its mother.

SEC. 3. *Mothers' allowances commission.*—The lieutenant governor in council may appoint a commission of not less than three and not more than five persons, male or female, or both, to administer said moneys, and in and by said appointment or subsequently may prescribe rules and regulations in accordance with which said moneys shall be expended, and in accordance with which said commission shall be governed and act, and may prescribe, limit or extend its powers, and may prescribe returns and reports to be made by such commission, or may appoint such commission generally and approve of any rules and regulations the said commission may make in respect of the matters in this act, but no rules or regulations so made by the said commission shall have any force and effect whatsoever until they shall have been approved by the lieutenant governor in council.

SEC. 4. *Levy upon municipalities.*—The lieutenant governor in council may authorize the municipal commissioner to levy upon the respective municipalities of the Province the whole amount so expended or such portion thereof as may be just to recoup or partially recoup the Province for the same, and such levies, when so authorized, shall have the same force and effect as if made under the municipal commissioner's act, and on receipt of any moneys so levied from a municipality the municipal commissioner shall pay the same over to the provincial treasurer.

SEC. 5. This act shall come into force on the day upon which it is assented to. Assented to March 10, 1916. Amendments assented to March 9, 1917; March 6, 1918.

MEMORANDUM PREPARED BY THE COMMISSIONERS, FOR THE GUIDANCE OF COMMITTEES APPOINTED BY CITIES, TOWNS, AND RURAL MUNICIPALITIES TO ASSIST IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE ACT.

WINNIPEG, January 1, 1919.

1. Applications.

At the present time applications are only considered from widows and women whose husbands are confined in an insane asylum.

New applications or requests for a revision of a former allowance must reach the commission's office not later than the 15th of any month if the allowance is to be allowed or revised for the following month.

It is quite legitimate for a mother whose normal children are now in institutional homes to make application for an allowance to enable her to make a home for them. Unless special circumstances warrant, the commissioners will not entertain applications from women with only one child under working age.

2. Investigations.

The commissioners do not wish applicants to be considered as applying for charity. A mother when in receipt of an allowance is receiving recognition for her services to the Province in bringing up her children.

It is the duty, therefore, of the municipalities to investigate carefully the fitness of the applicants.

Marriage, death, and Canadian citizenship must be proved by examination of the certificates, which certificates should be sent with the application form unless special reasons exist for not doing so.

History records as complete as possible should accompany applications.

All correspondence should be sent with the application form; the application form will be kept by the commissioners, but the committee should make a copy thereof on the form provided for the purpose.

3. Municipal residence qualification.

Whilst order-in-council number 27423 prescribes a municipal residence qualification, this is of no effect at the present time in so much as the Government levys at large on all the municipalities of the Province for half the cost of all allowances granted irrespective of the residence of the beneficiaries. So long therefore, as an applicant has the necessary provincial residence qualification it is in order for a municipality to forward an application from a mother irrespective of the length of her residence in that municipality.

4. Cooperation to be sought from relatives.

The act was not intended to relieve near relatives, i. e., father and mother of applicant or applicant's husband, and brothers and sisters of either, of their responsibility for giving such assistance as they can. These near relatives should be seen where possible and otherwise written to to secure as much help from them as possible.

5. Estimate of expenditure.

Food.—The commission have adopted the following monthly schedule for mothers who live under such conditions that they are obliged to purchase all their food, but it is realized that mothers in small towns and rural districts, who are able to keep poultry and perhaps other stock, should not require as large an allowance for food.

Adult.....	\$9. 50
Child, 1 to 3.....	3. 50
Child, 4 to 6.....	4. 50
Child, 7 to 10.....	5. 00
Child, 11 to 14.....	7. 00

Clothing.—The commission has adopted the following monthly schedule for clothing:

Adult.....	5. 50
Child, 1 to 3.....	1. 50
Child, 4 to 6.....	2. 50
Child, 7 to 10.....	3. 00
Child, 11 to 14.....	4. 00

Property.—When the interest charges on mortgages or agreements of sale, plus taxes and insurance, do not exceed the amount which would otherwise have to be paid for rent for a family, and provided that these charges are only upon property actually used by the family, an amount will be allowed monthly in lieu of rent sufficient to meet such charges when they fall due.

LAWS RELATING TO MOTHERS' PENSIONS.

Cash.—Allowances will not be granted to mothers having cash assets of over \$200.

Insurance.—Inasmuch as the commission is authorized by the Government to make special grants for reasonable burial expenses, no allowance can be made for life insurance; mothers holding life insurance may take the surrender value of the policy or convert into a paid-up policy.

Earnings of children.—The gross earnings of any member of the family should be stated, but only the amount paid into the home entered in the expenditure column.

Where boys and girls are competent to buy their own clothing, the amount they retain for their own use will be increased, with a decrease in the amount allowed for clothing for the family.

Earning children should always be allowed some spending money of their own, but are expected to pay into the home as much as possible, thus allowing the family to become self-supporting at the earliest possible date.

6. *Supervision of mothers under allowance.*

A mother must not only satisfy the committee of her fitness to receive an allowance at the time of her application, but she must satisfy them that she is fulfilling the trust which has been placed in her, and on adequate, careful, and helpful supervision the success or failure of the act will largely depend.

Particular attention should be paid by the committee and supervising visitor to those points on which a monthly report is required covering health, earnings, housing, clothing, and school record. These monthly reports are not accepted by the commission as a recommendation for revision of allowance, which must be submitted in separate form direct from the committee.

Changes in financial condition will be bound to occur. Working children will change to more profitable or less profitable employment, hence no family can be said to be properly supervised, for this reason if for no other, unless visited at least once a month. If possible these visits should be made during the first half of each month, so that any recommendations to the commission for an increase or reduction in allowance may reach them before the fifteenth day of each month, and that the change may become effective by the first of the following month.

7. *Presence of boarders or lodgers.*

The policy of the commission is entirely opposed to mothers under allowance seeking income from the presence of male boarders or lodgers.

8. *Mothers deriving income by work done away from home.*

The object of the act is to enable a mother to give proper care to her children at home; mothers, therefore, any of whose children are below school age, must not be encouraged to work out by the day.

9. *That the personnel of all committees must include at least one woman as a member.*

Commissioners:

Ald. George Fisher, Chairman.
Mrs. T. R. Deacon.
Mrs. J. Dick.
J. H. J. Murray.
W. A. Matheson.
A. Percy Paget, Secretary.

MEMORANDA FOR THE GUIDANCE OF APPLICANTS AND BENEFICIARIES UNDER THE ACT.

WINNIPEG, February 1, 1919.

The mothers' allowance act provides for a monthly payment to mothers who have the necessary qualifications.

Qualifications.—

1. The husband of an applicant at time of death or admission to an institution must have been or be a Canadian citizen.

2. An applicant must have been resident in the Province with her husband and family for two consecutive years previous to his death or admission to an institution. (See Order-in-Council No. 27423.)

Should an applicant have been absent from the Province not more than six months at the time of death or admission to an institution of her husband, provided she had previously fulfilled the requirements of the act, she shall still be deemed eligible.

3. Marriage, death, and Canadian citizenship must be proved by examination of the certificates.

4. The applicant must have satisfactory recommendations as to her ability, character, and fitness for the proper care and training of her children.

5. The provincial government have required that applicants for an allowance under the act can not have more than \$200 cash assets.

NOTE.—At the present time only applicants are eligible who have more than one dependent child and who are widows or women whose husbands are confined in hospitals for the insane.

Administration of the act.—The mothers' allowance act, which was passed in March, 1916, provides for the appointment of five commissioners, who draft and submit to the lieutenant-governor-in-council such rules and regulations from time to time as they consider necessary for the proper administration of the act. The commissioners receive no remuneration for their services.

Staff.—Provided for by the act, the secretary, an assistant who acts as supervisor, and stenographer have been appointed whose duties are to attend to the proper carrying out by the municipal committees of the requirements laid down by the commission.

Appointment of local committees.—While each municipality must appoint a committee of not less than three persons, of whom one must be a woman, five in most places would be advisable, two of whom should be women, whose duty it shall be to receive applications for allowances, investigate all applications received, forward a complete record of all investigations to the provincial government, and supervise every family receiving an allowance. No member of any municipal committee receives any remuneration from the provincial government.

Supervision.—The local committees are urged to secure the assistance of women who will voluntarily undertake the friendly visiting of families receiving allowances.

Monthly reports.—The local committee is expected to send to the provincial commission by the 15th of each month a visitor's report of all families benefiting under the act; mothers are urged, therefore, to assist regularly in seeing that the committee receives the correct information for this purpose.

Applications or adjustments.—Municipal committees should meet at least once a month to consider the report of any applicant for an allowance, the consideration of monthly reports, and any adjustment that may be necessary. Recommendations with all papers are then to be forwarded to the provincial commission, who carefully review same and endorse the local committee's action. Or if they are not satisfied, they may decide to return the application for reconsideration or revision. Every application which is signed must be sent to the commission for consideration.

Cooperation to be sought from relatives.—The act was not intended to relieve near relatives of their responsibility of giving such assistance as they can. The local committee may use their judgment as to whether relations outside of the Province are written to, but all relatives residing within the Province must be either seen or written to. The commission do not think it necessary to communicate with relatives outside of Canada.

Property.—When the interest charges on mortgages or agreements of sale, plus taxes and insurance, do not exceed the amount which would otherwise have to be paid for rent for the family, and provided that these charges are only upon property actually used by the family, an amount is allowed monthly in lieu of rent sufficient to meet such charges when they fall due.

Insurance.—Inasmuch as the commission is authorized by the Government to make special grants for reasonable burial expenses, no allowance can be made for life insurance. Mothers holding life insurance may take the surrender value of the policy or convert into a paid-up policy. If mothers wish to continue to carry insurance, the commission have not prohibited them doing so, providing they do not ask for same to be included in the estimate of expenditure upon which allowances are granted.

Earnings.—The gross earnings of any member of the family must be stated, together with the amount paid into the home. Where the boys or girls are permitted to buy their own clothes, the amount they retain for their own use will be increased, and they will not be included in the amount allowed for clothes for the family. Earning children may be allowed some spending money of their own, but are expected to pay into the home as much as possible, thus allowing the family to become self-supporting at the earliest possible date.

Changes in financial conditions will be bound to occur. Working children will change to more profitable or less profitable employment, and the commis-

sion have ruled that any recommendation for an increase or reduction in the allowance must reach them before the 15th day of the month, so that the change may become effective by the first of the following month. Mothers under allowance are expected to report any changes in children's earnings to the local committee as soon as they occur.

Changes not reported may seriously affect a mother's allowance and even lead to cancellation for cause.

Presence of boarders or lodgers.—The policy of the commission is to prohibit mothers under allowance having male boarders or roomers whether any added income is secured or not.

Mothers deriving income by work done away from home.—The object of the act is to enable the mother to give care to her children at home; mothers, therefore, any of whose children are below school age, must not be encouraged to work out.

Estimate of expenditure.—The following scale has been adopted by the commission for food and clothing.

Monthly schedule of expenditure—Rent.—Reasonable amount for adequate accommodation.

	Food.	Clothing.
Adult.....	\$9. 50	\$5. 50
Child, 1 to 3.....	3. 50	1. 50
Child, 4 to 6.....	4. 50	2. 50
Child, 7 to 10.....	5. 50	3. 00
Child, 11 to 14.....	7. 00	4. 00

Difference between income, if any, and the total estimate of expenditure is the amount of the allowance.

Payment of allowance.—Payment is made by cheque on or about the first of each month. The commission forward the cheques of all mothers under the care of the local committee to the office of the secretary, who sees that they are mailed to the beneficiaries, except in the case of new applicants, when a mother is required to call at the office for her first cheque. Special grants or adjustments are included in the amount of the monthly cheque when same are granted.

SASKATCHEWAN.

[Laws 1917, 2d sess., ch. 68.]

An Act To provide for the payment of pensions to indigent mothers.

SECTION 1. This act may be cited as "The Mothers' Pensions Act."

SEC. 2. *Aid to widowed mothers.*—The Lieutenant Governor in council may set aside during each fiscal year out of the consolidated fund of the Province such sum or sums not to exceed in the whole the amount voted for that purpose by the Legislature to provide support or partial support for any mother who is a widow and who on account of poverty is unable to take proper care of her child or children and who is otherwise a proper person to have the custody of such child or children.

SEC. 3. *Lery on municipality.*—(1) The Attorney General may order the municipality to which the mother belongs to pay such sum as to him may appear reasonable, not to exceed three dollars per week in respect of each child whose welfare is in question, in order to recoup in whole or in part the amount expended by the Lieutenant Governor in council under the provisions of this act in connection with such mother.

(2) For the purposes of this section the mother shall be deemed to belong to the municipality in which she last resided for the period of one year.

SEC. 4. *Regulations.*—The Lieutenant Governor in council may make regulations for the administration of this act and the control of all expenditures to be made thereunder, and the appointment of all necessary officials.

SEC. 5. This act shall come into force upon a date to be proclaimed by the Lieutenant Governor in council.

Assented to December 15, 1917. In effect February 16, 1918.

REGULATIONS FOR ADMINISTRATION.

REGINA, April 11, 1918.

The Executive Council has had under consideration a report from the Attorney-General, dated April 10th, 1918, stating that it is necessary and desirable that certain regulations be approved for the proper administration of "The Mothers' Pensions Act", which by proclamation became effective on the 16th day of February, 1918.

Upon consideration of the foregoing report and on the recommendation of the Attorney-General, the Executive Council advises, under the provisions of section 4 of "The Mothers' Pensions Act", in that behalf:

(1) That the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children be charged with the supervision of any matter or thing, which may from time to time arise out of the administration of said act.

(2) That no allowance be paid to any mother save upon the recommendation of the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children, and that in no case shall any allowance be paid in respect of any child of the age of sixteen years or over.

(3) That the council of the municipality to which the mother belongs, be notified of the allowance being made to the mother, and be charged with the responsibility of advising the said Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children, of any change in the conditions surrounding the mother or children, or both, which by virtue of such changed conditions may effect the allowance made.

(4) That the mother be paid such allowance in each case as may be determined by the Lieutenant-Governor in council, the same to be made payable monthly, on the first day of each month for the preceding month, from the legislative appropriation for such purpose.

DANISH LAW REGARDING ASSISTANCE TO CHILDREN OF WIDOWS.

[Law regarding assistance to children of widows (Lov om Understøttelse til Børn af Enker. Lov Nr. 124, 29 April, 1913; Lov Nr. 101, 4 March, 1918 1).]

SECTION 1. Widows who are considered indigent shall, provided they are entitled to support in cases of continuous need, have the right to a public contribution toward the support and education of their legitimate children or children adopted under marriage, without the disabilities attaching to poor relief.²

A widow is considered indigent whose property does not exceed 4,000 kr. (\$1,072), with the addition of 500 kr. (\$134) for each child under 14 years, and whose income does not exceed the amount exempt from State taxation in the commune concerned, pursuant to Law No. 144 of June 8, 1912, section 8, paragraph 1, with the addition of 100 kr. (\$26.80) for each child under 14 years of age. In exceptional circumstances the local board³ may, at its discretion, decide whether such a widow shall be deemed indigent and, if so, whether she shall have the full assistance hereinafter mentioned, or whether this can be reduced to one-half. The allowance for the calendar years 1918 and 1919⁴ is: 150 kr. (\$40.20) yearly until the child is 4 years; 120 kr. (\$32.16) yearly until the child is 12 years; 90 kr. (\$24.12) yearly until the child is 14 years.

The assistance ceases if the mother remarries; if she leads a life which gives public offense (habitual drunkenness, immorality, or like offenses), if she receives help from the poor relief (*Fattigvæsen*) or from a relief fund (*hjaelpkasse*) which has a grant from the communal funds, or from the communal section of the Copenhagen relief society.⁵ The assistance is likewise withdrawn if her economic condition essentially improves by an increase in her property or income not originating from her own or her children's work.

¹ The amendment of 1918 increased the subsistence allowance for the calendar years 1918 and 1919 fifty per cent; increased the maximum under which a woman is entitled to aid from two-thirds to whole amount of income exempt from State taxation; and added three new paragraphs to section 2 permitting aid to be continued to the guardian of the child after the death of the widow, and to be made for the children of widowers after the death of the widower.

² Loss of suffrage and certain other rights.

³ *Kommunal bestyrelse*, the governing board of each commune.

⁴ The assistance provided by the 1913 law and which stands for 1920 unless new legislation is passed was as follows: 100 kr. (\$26.80) yearly until the child is 2 years; 80 kr. (\$21.44) yearly until the child is 12 years; 60 kr. (\$16.08) yearly until the child is 14 years.

⁵ By a temporary law passed Oct. 27, 1915, supplementary aid from poor-relief funds was permitted because of increased cost of living. The inadequacy of the fixed sum set in the widows' aid law had made it necessary for many widows to refuse the support and seek needed relief from the poor funds. The 1915 law was much criticized as defeating the very aims of the Widows' Pension Law. (*Social Forsorg*, Nov., 1915, pp. 256-259.)

Under the high cost of living laws of Dec. 22, 1915, and Dec. 28, 1916, bonuses for widows receiving allowances for the support of their children under the law of April 29, 1913, were included. In Copenhagen for the year ending Mar. 31, 1918, these cost of living bonuses to widows with dependent children amounted to fifty per cent of the normal aid. (*Forsørgelsesvæsenet i København, 1917-18*, p. 7.)

Assistance to the mother under sections 44, 61, and 63¹ of the poor law does not have this result, neither does aid from the relief funds or the communal section of the Copenhagen relief society in case of sickness of the mother or children.

The contribution may, in exceptional cases, be extended to the 18th year.

SEC. 2. The subsistence allowance (*Underholdsbidrag*) is payable to the widow concerned quarterly, eventually monthly, in advance; the first time for the quarter or the month which follows the death of the husband, and the last time for the quarter or month in which the aid ceases.

If the widow dies who has had support under this law the contribution for the support and education of the child is payable to the guardian of the child, or according to the decision of the communal authorities, to the person who after the mother's death exercises the right of rearing the child. The council of guardians (*Værgeraadet*) of the place where the child lives can, after the mother's death, decide at any time that a guardian be appointed for the child. Appointment of such guardian, who has the right of a parent over the child, is made by the superior magistracy upon nomination by the council of guardians. A guardian is always to be appointed if the allowance is not being used for the exclusive benefit of the child.

If a substantial bettering of the child's economic position occurs, the support can be withdrawn.

In the same class with the children of widows mentioned in paragraphs 2 and 3, are to be regarded children of deceased widows who were not receiving aid, but who were eligible for it; also children of widowers who at the time of their death fulfilled the conditions prescribed for widows by the law relating to support. The amount of the allowance is determined by the same rules which apply to widows.

SEC. 3. If a child is under the care of the poor relief or has been taken under the care of a council of guardians² (Law No. 72, April 14, 1905) it does not come within the provisions of this law.

SEC. 4. Half of the expense of the subsistence allowance herein provided for is borne by the State, the remainder by the commune in which the widow concerned or, after the widow's death, the child (compare section 2, paragraph 2), has her permanent abode. Country districts grouped with towns with respect to poor relief are referred to the said town.

SEC. 5. In regard to the expense which a commune, in accordance with the rules in section 4, incurs in the capacity of residence commune, it can (provided the widow in question is entitled to support elsewhere) claim reimbursement of three-fourths of the amount from the said commune owing support. If there is no commune which can be regarded as under liability for support, said expense shall be made good out of the public funds which in accordance with existing law are chargeable in place of the commune owing support.

SEC. 6. The acquirement by a widow of right of support in the commune of residence is regarded as pending for the period in which a subsistence allowance (*Underholdsbidrag*) is granted under this law from the public funds to the children concerned.

SEC. 7. At the same time that the communal authorities, in accordance with section 32 of Law No. 85 of May 15, 1903, transmit to the minister of the interior

¹ Money expended by the general community for the education, maintenance, and support of the blind, deaf, dumb, feeble-minded, and idiots is not classed as poor relief. Certain kinds of medical relief are also exempt from the civil disabilities attaching to poor relief.

² The *Værgeraad*, a special council of guardians in each commune which looks after the education and training of neglected and delinquent children.

LAWS RELATING TO MOTHERS' PENSIONS.

and the county council, respectively,¹ the statement of certain expenditures therein mentioned (a, b, c, and d) there shall be forwarded a statement of what the commune has expended under the present law (sections 4 and 5).

At the apportionment of State aid pursuant to sections 31, 32, and 33 of the first-mentioned law this amount shall be included in the account.

Sec. 8. The management of all matters pertaining to a subsistence allowance (*Underholdsbidrag*) in accordance with the provisions of this law rests upon the communal authority of the commune in which the widow concerned or, after the widow's death, the child (compare section 2, paragraph 2) has her permanent abode.

Sec. 9. The communal authority which receives a request for a subsistence allowance (*Underholdsbidrag*) must carefully investigate the economic conditions of the home in question to determine the need and other circumstances in order to decide what aid in each particular case shall be granted and how it shall be paid out. It is furthermore the duty of this authority to exercise supervision in order that the subsistence allowance shall be expended in a proper manner for the benefit of the children concerned. (Compare section 2, paragraph 2.) It can determine that food or clothes shall be purchased with the subsistence money for the child.

In case a particular or general regulation of the communal authority with respect to the use of the aid is not complied with, the superior authority² is to be informed of the matter.

If it shall be deemed desirable, private societies may cooperate in the work of investigation and supervision.

Sec. 10. The payment of the subsistence allowance (*see* sec. 2) shall be made in advance out of the treasury of the commune of residence concerned, after which the expenditure of the communal board is to be reported to the county for part repayment pursuant to section 4 of this act. With respect to the eventual reimbursement of the commune liable for support (sec. 5) the regulations in section 48 of Law No. 67 of Apr. 9, 1891, apply.

The county is to report to the minister of the interior as soon as possible after the end of the fiscal year what amount in each commune has been expended for subsistence allowances in accordance with the present law.

Sec. 11. Complaints in regard to the decisions of the communal authorities with respect to the provisions of this law shall not be made before the courts but before the superior authority,³ whose decision if the complaint is not sustained is final, but in the contrary case, appeal may be taken by the communal authority to the minister of the interior.

If it comes to the knowledge of the superior authorities through the inspection of the accounts or otherwise that there is being granted aid (*Understøttelse*) to unqualified persons or the provisions of the law in other respects are not being complied with, decision in the case rests likewise upon them, which decisions may, however, be referred to the minister of the interior.

In the case of disputes between the communes themselves with respect to the obligations imposed upon them in accordance with this law, the chairman of the county council (*Amtmand*) of the superior magistracy to which the commune belongs, against which the obligation is urged, has the power of decision; and if the dispute relates to Copenhagen, the minister of the interior.

The decisions of the chairmen of the county councils (*Amtmaendene*) may be referred to the minister of the interior.

¹ In rural communes the *Kommunal bestyrelsen* are under the supervision of their *Amtraad* or county council; in provincial towns under the minister of the interior.

² The *Amtraad* or county council. The *Amtmand*, the chairman of this council, a State appointed, paid official, is the representative of the *Amtraad*.

SEC. 12. The minister of the interior shall prepare detailed instructions respecting the drawing up of the forms for requests for subsistence allowance (*Underholdsbidrag*) as well as regarding the accounts necessary to be kept, examination of accounts and so forth.

SEC. 13. The Government is empowered by royal proclamation to let this act come into force in the Faroes with such modifications as the special conditions in these islands may make expedient.

SEC. 14. This act takes effect on the 1st of January, 1914. Widows who at that time are receiving aid from the poor relief (*Fattigvaesen*), relief funds (*Hjaelpkasse*), or the communal section of the Copenhagen relief society, shall not on that account be debarred from coming under the provisions of this act.

NEW ZEALAND'S PENSIONS ACT, 1913.¹

ANALYSIS.

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| <p>Title.</p> <p>1. Short title.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Preliminary.</i></p> <p>2. Interpretation.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Districts and registrars.</i></p> <p>3. Districts. Alteration of boundaries.</p> <p>4. Commissioner.</p> <p>5. Registrars.</p> <p>6. Their powers and duties.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PART I.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OLD-AGE PENSIONS.</p> <p>7. Persons entitled to pensions.</p> <p>8. Necessary qualifications.</p> <p>9. Amount of pension. Increased pension where young children are dependent on pensioner.</p> <p>10. Assessment of value of accumulated property.</p> <p>11. Provisions where applicant is owner of his residence.</p> <p>12. Mode of computing annual income.</p> <p>13. Where applicant is married.</p> <p>14. Pensioners becoming inmates of mental hospitals.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PART II.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">WIDOWS' PENSIONS.</p> <p>15. Pensions to widows.</p> <p>16. Qualifications of applicant for pension.</p> <p>17. Children to whom this part of act does not apply.</p> <p>18. Restrictions on grant of pensions.</p> <p>19. Rates of pension.</p> <p>20. Income from property.</p> <p>21. On death of widow, guardian may receive pension on behalf of children.</p> | <p>22. Amount of pension not affected by death of child within pension year.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PART III.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MILITARY PENSIONS.</p> <p>23. Military pensions.</p> <p>24. Qualifications of applicant for pensions.</p> <p>25. Amount of pension.</p> <p>26. Form of application.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PART IV.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MISCELLANEOUS.</p> <p>27. Periodical payments to which applicant is entitled to be computed as income.</p> <p>28. Pension, when to commence. Pension payable monthly.</p> <p><i>Pension claims and pension certificates.</i></p> <p>29. Pension claim.</p> <p>30. Magistrate to investigate.</p> <p>31. When personal attendance may be dispensed with.</p> <p>32. Witnesses and evidence on oath. Duty to answer questions respecting applications.</p> <p>33. Evidence to be corroborated.</p> <p>34. How pension claim is to be dealt with.</p> <p>35. Magistrate may postpone claim. Mode of rejecting claim.</p> <p>36. Fraudulent misrepresentation by applicant. Transfer of property.</p> <p>37. Strict rules of evidence not to be binding. Matters to be distinguished. As to matters disproved. As to matters unproved.</p> <p>38. Pension claims may be amended.</p> <p>39. Issue of pension certificate when claim is established.</p> <p>40. Annual pension certificate.</p> |
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¹ Supersedes the widows' pension act of 1911 (1911, no. 16) and amendatory act of 1912 (1912, no. 21).

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[1913, No. 10, as amended by 1914, No. 55.]

An Act To consolidate and amend certain enactments relating to old-age (widows) and other pensions. (11th October, 1913; 5th November, 1914.)

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. This act may be cited as the Pensions Act, 1913.
 2. In this act, if not inconsistent with the context—
 "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Pensions appointed under this act;
 "Income" means any moneys, valuable consideration, or profits derived or received by any person for his own use or benefit in any year, by any means or from any source, and shall be deemed to include personal earn-

ings and the reasonable cost of board and lodgings estimated at a rate not exceeding twenty-six pounds a year, but shall not include:

- (a) Any pension payable under this act; nor
- (b) Any payment by way of sick allowance or funeral benefit from any registered friendly society; nor
- (c) Any money received by way of charitable relief, not exceeding fifty-two pounds in any year; nor
- (d) Any money received from the Gold-miners' Relief Fund pursuant to section sixteen of the Mining Amendment Act, 1910, or from the Coal-miners' Relief Fund, or the Sick and Accident Fund pursuant to section eighty of the Coal-mines Act, 1908; nor
- (e) Any money received on the sale or exchange of land or property; nor
- (f) Any money received under an insurance policy on the destruction or damage by fire or otherwise of a building or other property; nor
- (g) Any capital moneys expended for the benefit of the applicant, or for the benefit of his or her wife or husband or dependent children; nor
- (h) Any money or money's worth received by an applicant on the intestacy or under the will of the deceased husband or wife of the applicant; nor
- (i) Any payment by way of gift or voluntary or other allowance (not exceeding fifty-two pounds in any year) from any relative of the applicant.

"Income year" means the year ending one month before the date on which the pension claim is finally admitted, and at the same time in each subsequent year:

"Minister" means the minister for the time being administering this act:

"Prescribed" means prescribed by this act or by regulations thereunder:

"Pension year" means in respect of an original pension certificate a period of twelve months commencing on the first day of the month in which the pension claim is established, and in respect of a renewed pension certificate means a period of twelve months commencing on the corresponding day of any subsequent year:

"Widow" includes a woman whose husband is detained in an institution under the Mental Defectives Act, 1911.

Districts and registrars.

3. (1) For the purposes of this act the governor may from time to time divide New Zealand into such districts, with such names and boundaries as he thinks fit.

(2) If any such district is constituted by reference to the boundaries of any other portion of New Zealand as defined by any other act, then any alteration in such boundaries shall take effect in respect of such district without any further proceedings, unless the governor otherwise determines.

4. The governor may from time to time appoint a commissioner of pensions who, subject to the control of the minister, shall have the general administration of this act.

5. The governor may also from time to time appoint in and for every such district a registrar and such other persons as he deems fit.

6. Subject to the provisions of this act, the commissioner and every registrar and other person appointed as aforesaid shall have such powers and duties as the governor from time to time determines.

PART II.¹

WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

15. Subject to the provisions of this part of this act, every widow who at the commencement of any pension year conforms to the requirements hereinafter set forth shall be entitled to receive during that year a pension at the rate hereinafter provided.

16. No widow shall be entitled to a pension unless she is resident in New Zealand, and has a child or children to whom this part of this act is applicable. For the purposes of this part of this act the term "child" includes a stepchild or a child legally adopted during the lifetime of the husband of the applicant.

17. This part of this act shall not apply to—

(a) Any child over the age of fourteen years.

(b) Any illegitimate child, unless after the birth of the child its parents have intermarried.

(c) Any child born out of New Zealand unless its mother was only temporarily absent from New Zealand at the time of its birth, or unless its mother has continuously resided in New Zealand for not less than ten years immediately preceding the date of an application for a pension: *Provided*, That continuous residence in New Zealand shall not be deemed to have been interrupted by occasional absences therefrom if she establishes the fact that during such absences her family or home was in New Zealand.

18. No widow shall be entitled to a pension under this part of this act—

(a) If she has at any time, whether before or after the coming into operation of this act, deprived herself directly or indirectly of property or income in order to qualify for a pension, or in order to increase the pension to which she would otherwise be entitled; nor

(b) Unless the magistrate to whom the application for a pension certificate is made is satisfied that she is of sober habits and of good moral character, and that the pension will be properly used for the support of her children.

19. (1) A pension under this part of this act shall be payable at the following rates, subject to the deductions hereinafter provided:

(a) If the widow has one child to whom this part of this act applies the pension shall amount to twelve pounds a year.

"(b) For each additional child to whom this part of this act applies the pension shall be increased by six pounds a year." (£6 per annum additional for each child provided for period of the war and 12 months thereafter by Finance Act, 1917.)²

(2) Each of the foregoing rates of pension shall be subject to a deduction of one pound for every pound by which the annual income of the widow and her children as aforesaid, after deducting personal earnings to an amount not exceeding one hundred pounds, exceeds the sum of thirty pounds.

20. (1) If a widow or any of her children to whom this part of this act applies is the owner of any property which produces no income, or which produces an income less than five per centum per annum of the value of that property, the widow or child shall, for the purposes of this part of this act, be

¹ Part 1 (secs. 7-14) relates to old age pensions. Section 9 provides for an additional pension of not exceeding thirteen pounds per annum where children under fourteen are dependent on pensioner.

² 1917, No. 7, Sec. 83.

deemed to be in receipt from that property of an annual income equal to five per centum of the value thereof after deducting the value of any property upon which the widow and her children permanently reside, not exceeding the sum of three hundred and forty pounds, and also the value of any furniture and other personal effects.

(2) In estimating, for the purposes of the last preceding subsection, the value of property upon which a widow and her children permanently reside, the value shall not be deemed to exceed the capital value of that property as appearing on the district valuation roll under the Valuation of Land Act, 1908, at the date of the establishment of the applicant's original claim.

(3) If a widow or any of her children to whom this part of this act applies is in receipt of any income which is partly derived from property and is partly personal earnings in respect of that property, the magistrate to whom the application for a pension certificate is made shall apportion that income in such manner as he thinks just between the income derived from such property and such personal earnings.

21. In case of the death of the pensioner, the guardian or other person for the time being having the care or control of her children to whom this part of this act applies shall, with the approval of the commissioner, be entitled to receive the pension to which the widow would have been entitled in respect of her children if she had lived.

22. The right to a pension or the amount of a pension shall not be affected during any pension year by reason merely of the fact that any child of the pensioner has within that year attained the age of fourteen years, or by reason merely of the death of any child of the pensioner.

PART IV.¹

MISCELLANEOUS.

27. Where an applicant, or the wife or husband of an applicant, for a pension or for the renewal of a pension under Part I hereof is at the date of application entitled to receive from any source periodical payments, by way of personal earnings or otherwise, for his or her own use or benefit, or where an applicant for a pension or for the renewal of a pension under Part II hereof is at the date of application entitled to receive from any source any such payments for her own use or benefit, or for the use or benefit of any of her children to whom the said Part II applies, such moneys shall be included in the computation of the income of the applicant, although no part thereof may have been actually received by the applicant or by the wife or husband of the applicant, as the case may be.

28. With respect to every pension under this act the following provisions shall apply:

- (a) The pension shall be deemed to commence on the date named in that behalf in the magistrate's certificate issued in respect of the first year's pension, being in every case the first day of the month within which that certificate is issued: *Provided*, That no old-age pension shall be deemed to commence on a date prior to that on which the applicant reached the age of fifty-five, sixty, or sixty-five years, as the case may be.
- (b) Each year's pension shall be payable pursuant to a pension-certificate issued in respect of such year, and not otherwise.

¹Part 3 (secs. 23-26) relates to military pensions.

- (c) Such certificate shall in every case specify the amount of the year's pension, and the instalments by which it is payable, being twelve equal monthly instalments. The first such instalment shall be payable on the first day of the month next after the commencement of the year, and subsequent instalments shall be payable on the first day of each succeeding month thereafter: *Provided*, That an instalment payable on the first day of January in any year may be paid at any time not earlier than the twenty-third day of December preceding the due date.
- (d) Except as hereinafter provided, the rate of each year's pension shall not vary during the year.

Pension claims and pension certificates.

29. (1) Every person claiming to be entitled to a pension under Part I or Part II of this act shall, in the prescribed manner and form, deliver a claim therefor (elsewhere throughout this act called a "pension claim") to the registrar of the district wherein the claimant resides.

(2) The pension claim shall affirm all the requirements and negative all the disqualifications under this act.

(3) Every claimant shall, by statutory declaration, affirm that the contents of his pension claim are true and correct in every material point.

30. (1) The registrar shall, in the prescribed manner, transmit the claim to a magistrate exercising jurisdiction in the district.

(2) The registrar shall thereupon ascertain on what date the claim may be investigated, and shall notify the claimant of a date on which he may attend to support his claim.

(3) The magistrate shall on the date so fixed, or on the first convenient day thereafter, proceed in chambers to fully investigate the claim for the purpose of ascertaining whether the claimant is entitled to a pension, and, if so, for what amount in respect of the first year.

(4) The registrar, or some person appointed by him, shall have the right to appear at the hearing and to examine or cross-examine the applicant and the witnesses.

(5) The hearing may from time to time be adjourned by the magistrate at the request of the registrar.

31. Where the magistrate is satisfied that the documentary evidence in support of the claim is sufficient to establish it, and also that by reason of physical disability or other sufficient cause the attendance of the applicant should be dispensed with, he shall not require the personal attendance of the applicant, who shall be notified accordingly.

32. (1) For the purposes of such investigation all the powers under the Magistrates' Courts Act, 1908, shall be available for the purpose of compelling the attendance of witnesses, and every witness shall be examined on oath.

(2) It shall be the duty of every person to make true answers to all questions concerning any applicant for a pension, or any of the statements contained in any application for a pension, put to him by the registrar or any officer authorized in that behalf by the registrar.

(3) Every person commits an offence who—

(a) Refuses to answer any such question; or

(b) Makes any answer knowing the same to be untrue.

(4) This section shall apply to any officer of any bank or other corporation carrying on business in New Zealand, and to any officer of the post-office savings bank, or of any other government department which receives investments of money from the public.

33. No pension-claim shall be admitted unless the evidence of the claimant is corroborated on all material points, except that in respect of the age of the claimant the magistrate, if otherwise satisfied, may dispense with corroborative evidence.

34. The magistrate may admit the pension-claim as originally made, or as modified by the result of his investigations, or may postpone it for further evidence, or reject it, as he deems equitable; and his decision shall be notified to the claimant by the registrar.

35. (1) If the magistrate is of opinion that, although the claim is not completely established, further evidence may be adduced in support thereof, or it may be mended by lapse of time, he shall postpone the claim if the claimant so desires, and in such case all matters as to which the magistrate is satisfied shall be recorded as proved: *Provided*, That this shall not be a bar to further evidence being adduced in respect of the matter recorded as proved.

(2) If the magistrate decides that the pension-claim is not established, and can not be mended by postponement for a reasonable time, he shall reject it, and when doing so shall specify in writing all the material points which he finds to be respectively proved, disproved, unproved, or insufficiently proved.

36. (1) If the magistrate is of opinion that any fraudulent misrepresentation has been made by the applicant for a pension with the intention of obtaining a pension to which he was not by law entitled, or a higher rate of pension than that to which he was by law entitled, then, in addition to any penalty incurred under this act by the applicant, the magistrate shall refuse the application, and may by order declare that the applicant shall not be entitled to make a fresh application for such period, not exceeding twelve months, as the magistrate thinks fit.

(2) If the magistrate finds that any real or personal property has been transferred to any other person by the applicant, or by the wife or husband of the applicant, he may inquire into such transfer, and refuse the application or grant a reduced pension. A disposition by will of any real or personal property shall be deemed to be a transfer of such property for the purposes of this section.

37. (1) In investigating any claim for a pension, the magistrate shall not be bound by the strict rules of evidence, but shall investigate and determine the matter by such means and in such manner as in equity and good conscience he thinks fit.

(2) In disposing of material points against the claimant, the magistrate shall distinguish between what he finds to be disproved and what he finds to be simply unproved or insufficiently proved.

(3) In respect of what is found to be disproved, the magistrate's decision shall be final and conclusive for all purposes.

(4) In respect of what is found to be simply unproved or insufficiently proved, the claimant may at any time thereafter adduce fresh evidence on those points before the magistrate, and in such case all material points previously found by the magistrate to be proved shall be deemed to be established, and he shall dispose of all other points as in the case of a new pension claim.

38. The pension claim may be amended from time to time on any point which has not been finally disposed of.

39. As soon as the pension claim is established, and the rate of the first year's pension is fixed by the magistrate, he shall, in the prescribed manner, certify the same to the commissioner, who shall, in the prescribed manner and form, issue to the claimant a certificate (elsewhere throughout this act called a "pension certificate") in respect of the first year's pension.

40. In respect of the pension for each year after the first, a fresh pension certificate shall be issued as hereinafter provided.

Income and Property Statements.

41. For the purpose of ascertaining in respect of the second and each subsequent year, computed from the date of the commencement of the pension, whether a pensioner under Part I or Part II hereof is entitled to any payment in respect of his pension for such year, and, if so, for what amount, the following provisions shall apply:

- (a) Within the prescribed period before the commencement of each such year the pensioner, whether claiming any payment in respect of his pension for that year or not, shall furnish to the registrar a statement in the prescribed form setting forth full particulars of his income for such year (being the income for the last preceding income-year), and also the net capital value of all his accumulated property.
- (b) If the pensioner has received no income for the year and has no accumulated property, the statement shall contain the word "NIL."
- (c) The magistrate shall investigate the statement, and ascertain whether the pensioner is entitled to a renewal of his pension, in the same manner, with the same powers, and subject to the same provisions as in the case of pension claims.
- (d) The magistrate, when satisfied as to the amount of the pensioner's income, and the net capital value of his accumulated property, and that the pensioner is entitled to a renewal of his pension, shall certify the same to the commissioner, who shall issue a pension certificate in the prescribed form in respect of the year's pension (if any) to which the pensioner is entitled.

Payment of pensions and forfeiture of instalments.

42. Each monthly instalment of the pension shall be payable at the post-office money-order office named in the pension certificate.

43. On application in the prescribed manner, the name of such office may be changed from time to time, and every change of office shall be recorded by the registrar on the pension certificate and in the district pension registrar.

44. (1) Subject to the provisions of this act, each monthly instalment shall be payable at any time within one month after its due date on the personal application of the pensioner and the production of his pension certificate to the postmaster of the postoffice money-order office named therein: *Provided*, That the minister may at any time further extend such period in any case where the provisions of this section are not strictly complied with owing to the pensioner's illness or temporary absence from home (but not from New Zealand), or other sufficient cause, and notwithstanding that such period has then elapsed or that the instalment has then been paid.

(2) The minister may from time to time, as he thinks fit, by writing under his hand, delegate to the commissioner all powers vested in him by this section.

(3) In default of strict compliance with all the provisions of this section, and subject to any extension of time as therein mentioned, such instalment shall be deemed to be forfeited.

45. It shall not be lawful for the governing body of any charitable institution to refuse to admit any person as an inmate of such charitable institution or to refuse to grant him relief on the ground only that he is a pensioner under this act.

47. (1) Subject to regulations, and on production to the postmaster of a warrant in the prescribed form, signed by the commissioner, the instalments may be paid to any clergyman, justice, or other reputable person named in the warrant for the benefit of the pensioner.

(2) Such warrant may be issued by the commissioner whenever he is satisfied that it is expedient so to do, having regard to the age, infirmity, or improvidence of the pensioner, or any other special circumstances.

48. Every instalment shall be absolutely forfeited—

(a) In the case of an old-age pension, during any period while the pensioner is in prison or is out of New Zealand;

(b) In the case of a widow's pension, during any period while the pensioner is out of New Zealand, or if she marries; and

(c) In the case of a military pension, during any period while the pensioner is in prison, or is an inmate of an institution under the mental defectives Act, 1911, or is out of New Zealand.

49. With respect to the payment of instalments of pension by the postmaster the following provisions shall apply:

(a) The postmaster may, if he thinks fit, require the applicant for payment to prove his identity, but shall not be bound so to do, and may accept the production of the pension certificate or warrant to which the instalment relates as sufficient evidence that the person producing the same is the person entitled to payment.

(b) When making the payment the postmaster shall indorse on the pension certificate the date and fact of the payment, and shall also require the person receiving the payment to give a receipt therefor in the prescribed form.

(c) Such receipt shall be sufficient evidence that the payment to which the receipt purports to relate has been duly made, and no claim against his majesty or the postmaster shall thereafter arise or be made in respect thereof.

(d) Where the warrant produced as aforesaid relates to a single instalment, or to the last of a series of instalments, it shall be delivered up to and retained by the postmaster on payment of such instalment.

50. (1) If at any time the commissioner has reason to believe that any pension certificate has been improperly obtained, he shall cause special inquiry to be made before the magistrate, and shall give notice to the postmaster through whom the instalments are payable to suspend payment of any instalments pending the inquiry, and payment of such instalments shall be suspended accordingly.

(2) If on inquiry it appears that the pension certificate was improperly obtained, it shall be canceled by the magistrate; but if it appears that the certificate was properly obtained, the suspended instalments shall be payable in due course.

(3) Such inquiry shall be made in the prescribed manner.

51. Irrespective of any such inquiry, the magistrate may at any time himself review any pension certificate, and may either cancel the same, or vary the same, whether by increasing or diminishing the amount of the pension or otherwise, in such manner as he thinks fit, having regard to the provisions of this act.

52. Where it is found that any pension or instalment of a pension has been paid in excess of the amount to which the pensioner was by law entitled, the amount so paid in excess (whether paid before or after the coming into operation of this act) may be recovered by the commissioner as a debt due to the

crown, and if in the opinion of the magistrate such excess was obtained by fraud, then the pensioner shall, in lieu of or in addition to any penalty to which he is liable under section fifty-six hereof, be liable, at the discretion of the magistrate, to a fine not exceeding double the amount so paid in excess.

53. If at any time during the currency of a pension the pensioner, or the wife or husband of a pensioner, becomes possessed of any property or income in excess of what is allowed by law in respect of the amount of pension granted, the registrar may apply to the magistrate, who may on inquiry either confirm or cancel the pension, or vary the amount thereof: *Provided*, That should the excess of property or income as mentioned in this section cease, the pension shall be immediately restored to the original amount.

55. If on the death of any pensioner, or of the wife or husband of any pensioner, it is found that he, or either of them, was possessed of property in excess of what is allowed by law in respect of the amount of the pension granted, double the amount of pension at any time paid in excess of that to which the pensioner was by law entitled may be recovered as a debt due to the crown from the estate so found in excess: *Provided*, That where the husband and wife were at the time of such death living apart pursuant to decree, order, or deed of separation this section shall only apply in the case of the pensioner.

Offenses.

56. (1) Every person is liable to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds, or to imprisonment for not more than three months with or without hard labor—

- (a) If by means of any wilfully false statement or representation he obtains or attempts to obtain a pension certificate, not being justly entitled thereto, or a pension of a larger amount than he is justly entitled to; or
- (b) If by any means he obtains or attempts to obtain payment of any absolutely forfeited instalment of pension; or
- (c) If by means of personation or any other fraudulent device whatsoever he obtains or attempts to obtain payment of any instalment of pension; or
- (d) If by any wilfully false statement or representation he aids or abets any person to obtain a pension certificate or any instalment payable thereunder.

(2) Where any person is convicted of an offense under this section the magistrate shall cancel the pension certificate in respect to the issue of which the offense was committed.

57. If any pensioner under this act is convicted of drunkenness or of any offense punishable by imprisonment for one month or any longer period and dishonoring him in the public estimation, or if he misspends, wastes, or lessens his estate, or greatly injures his health, or endangers or interrupts the peace and happiness of his family, the commissioner may direct that the instalments of his pension be paid to any clergyman, justice of the peace, or other reputable person, or may suspend the pension certificate for such period as he deems fit.

58. (1) In any case where a pension certificate is canceled, the pension shall be deemed to be absolutely forfeited.

(2) In every such case the person whose pension is so forfeited is disqualified to make any application for a new pension until the expiration of twelve months from the date of the forfeiture.

(3) Every application made by any such person for a new pension shall be subject in all respects to the same provisions as if no former pension had been granted to that person.

(4) This section shall extend and apply to all persons whose pensions have been forfeited before the passing of this act.

59. (1) So long as an order is in force suspending a pension certificate all instalments which would otherwise become due and payable during that period shall be forfeited.

(2) If any period of suspension is such as to extend beyond the expiration of the year in which the order of suspension is made, the order shall apply so far as regards the residue of that period to any pension certificate issued for the next succeeding year.

60. In every case in which a pension certificate is suspended or canceled, the magistrate so suspending or canceling the same shall forthwith send to the commissioner a notice under the hand of the magistrate setting forth the terms of the order so made by him and the grounds thereof.

61. Every person commits an offense who receives any money in consideration of or in respect of the procuring of any pension or pension certificate, and in the case of any licensed Maori interpreter so committing an offense his license as such interpreter shall be canceled.

62. Every person who commits an offense under this act for which no penalty is elsewhere provided is liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

63. (1) All proceedings under this act, whether in respect of an offense heretofore or hereafter committed, or of moneys recoverable under section fifty-two or section fifty-five hereof, shall be taken before a magistrate alone, and may be so taken at any time not exceeding six months from the time when the facts first came to the knowledge of the commissioner.

(2) In all such proceedings the registrar, or other person appointed by the commissioner, may appear on behalf of the commissioner, and the fact that any person so appears shall be sufficient evidence of his authority so to do.

Miscellaneous.

64. Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this act, a person who is in receipt of a pension under any part thereof shall not be entitled to receive a pension under any other part thereof.

65. A pension under this act shall be inalienable, whether by way of assignment, charge, execution, bankruptcy, or otherwise howsoever.

66. Every statutory declaration required by this act, or adduced in proof of any particular required to be proved on the investigation of any claim or income and property statement, may be made before any justice, solicitor, constable, registrar, or clerk of court, or postmaster, or the commissioner.

67. No stamp duty shall be payable on any statutory declaration, receipt, or other document made or given for the purposes of this act.

68. The minister shall from time to time, without further appropriation than this act, pay out of the consolidated fund into the post-office account, by way of imprest, whatever moneys are necessary in order to enable the instalments of pensions granted under this act to be paid out of such account, and the postmaster general shall thereupon pay such instalments accordingly.

69. All expenses incurred in administering this act (other than the payment of pensions) shall be payable out of moneys to be from time to time appropriated by Parliament.

70. The minister shall, within thirty days after the close of each financial year ending the thirty-first day of March, prepare and lay before Parliament if sitting, or if not sitting, then within fourteen days after the commencement of the next session, a statement showing for such year—

- (a) The total amount paid under this act in respect of old-age pensions, widows' pensions and military pensions separately;
- (b) The total amount so paid in respect of other than pensions;
- (c) The total number of pensioners;
- (d) The total amount of absolutely forfeited instalments; and
- (e) Such other particulars as are prescribed.

71. (1) This act, in so far as it provides for the grant of pensions, shall not apply—

- (a) In the case of pensions under part I or part II hereof, to aboriginal Maoris of New Zealand to whom moneys other than pensions are paid out of the sums appropriated for native purposes by the Civil List Act, 1908; nor
- (b) To aliens; nor
- (c) In the case of pensions under part I hereof, to naturalized subjects, except such as have been naturalized for the period of one year next preceding the date on which they establish their pension claims; nor
- (d) To Chinese or other Asiatics, whether naturalized or not, and whether British subjects by birth or not.

(2) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (a) of the last preceding subsection, this act applies to aboriginal Maoris of New Zealand: *Provided*, That on the investigation of any such Maori's pension claim for an old age pension his evidence as to his age shall be required to be corroborated to the satisfaction of the magistrate.

(3) For the purposes of this section a woman who ceased to be a British subject by reason merely of her marriage with an alien since deceased or from whom she is legally separated shall not be deemed to be an alien.

72. In determining the claim of any aboriginal Maori to a pension under part I or part II hereof, in so far as the same may be affected by rights or property held or enjoyed otherwise than under defined legal title, the magistrate shall be guided by the following rules:

- (a) In respect of "income," any customary rights used or capable of being used in respect of land the title to which has not been ascertained, but which is enjoyed or is capable of enjoyment, shall be assessed and determined by such evidence and in such manner as the magistrate in his discretion considers proper;
- (b) In respect of "accumulated property," the interest in land or other property held or enjoyed under native custom, or in any way other than by defined legal title, shall be assessed and determined by the magistrate in manner aforesaid, with the view of arriving as nearly as may be at a decision as to the net capital value thereof for the purposes of this act; and the decision of the magistrate thereon shall be final.

73. (1) Every pension granted under this act shall be deemed to be granted and shall be held subject to the provisions of any amending or repealing act that may hereafter be passed, and no pensioner under this act shall have any claim for compensation or otherwise by reason of his pension being affected by any such amending or repealing act.

(2) A notification of the last preceding subsection shall be printed on every pension certificate.

74. (1) The governor in council may from time to time make regulations under this act relating to any of the following purposes or matters:

- (a) The procedure in all judicial proceedings (other than criminal proceedings) under this act;
 - (b) The recording or registration of pension claims, pension certificates, and all other matters and proceedings in relation to pensions under this act;
 - (c) The duties of the commissioner, registrars, postmasters, and magistrates under this act;
 - (d) The transfer of pension certificates from the register of one district to the register of another district;
 - (e) The issue of duplicate pension certificates in lieu of certificates lost or destroyed;
 - (f) The forms of instruments required or authorized by this act;
 - (g) The mode of payment of pensions;
 - (h) All other matters in respect of which regulations are contemplated or required by this act, or which the governor deems necessary or admissible for the proper administration of this act.
- (2) Such regulations shall be laid on the table of the House of Representatives within ten days after the commencement of each session, and referred to such sessional committee for report as the House directs.
75. (1) The acts mentioned in the schedule hereto are hereby repealed.
- (2) The districts into which New Zealand was on the commencement of this act divided for the purposes of the repealed enactment shall be deemed to have been constituted under this act.
- (3) The commissioner appointed under the Old-age Pensions Act, 1908, shall be deemed to have been appointed commissioner of pensions under this act.
- (4) All appointments of officers made under the repealed acts and in force on the commencement of this act shall be deemed to have been made under this act.
- (5) Every pension existing on the commencement of this act shall be deemed to have been granted under this act; and all applications, investigations, and proceedings pending under any act hereby repealed may be dealt with and completed under the corresponding provisions of this act.

SCHEDULE—ACTS REPEALED.

- 1908, No. 136.—The Old-age Pensions Act, 1908.
 1908, No. 245.—The Old-age Pensions Amendment Act, 1908.
 1909, No. 22.—The Old-age Pensions Amendment Act, 1909.
 1910, No. 45.—The Old-age Pensions Amendment Act, 1910.
 1911, No. 14.—The Old-age Pensions Amendment Act, 1911.
 1911, No. 16.—The Widows' Pensions Act, 1911.
 1912, No. 21.—The Widows' Pensions Amendment Act, 1912.
 1912, No. 36.—The Military Pensions Act, 1912.

REGULATIONS UNDER THE PENSIONS ACT 1913.

PENSIONS DEPARTMENT,

HEAD OFFICE, Wellington, 23d October, 1913.

To registrars:

The various acts relating to old age, widows', and military pensions have been consolidated in the Pensions Act, 1913, copy of which is herewith forwarded for your future guidance. The opportunity has also been taken of consolidating all existing departmental instructions in this circular, which is to supersede all previous circulars, now hereby withdrawn.

The act above referred to, besides being a consolidating measure includes a number of important amendments, which, taken in their sequence, are as follows:

SEC. 2. *Definition of income.*—Friendly society benefits (par. *b*); relief by way of charity from any source up to £52 in any year (par. *e*); grants from Gold-miners' and Coal-miners' Relief Funds (par. *d*); reasonable expenditure of capital (par. *g*); property received from deceased husband or wife (par. *h*); and gifts from relatives up to £52 in any year—are now exempt as income for purposes of both old-age and widows' pensions.¹

SEC. 16. *Definition of child (widows').*—The widow's pension is extended to include stepchildren, and also children legally adopted during the lifetime of the applicant's husband.

SEC. 20. *Description of property (widows').*—In addition to furniture and personal effects exempted by previous legislation, the home of a widow to the value of £340—subsection 1—is now excluded from the computation of the pension. Similarly to section 10 (3), subsection (2) of this section provides that any increase in the valuation of a property used as a home subsequent to the original granting of the pension shall not affect the amount of pension.

SEC. 27. *Anticipated income (old-age and widows').*—Under this section any applicant who at the date of application is due to receive income, either by way of earnings, superannuation or otherwise, at the rate of the disqualifying amount will not be eligible for the pension.

SEC. 28. *Date of Payment.*—Provision is herein made for paying the January instalments of all classes of pensions before Christmas.

SEC. 30. *Magistrates' investigation (old-age and widows').*—It is herein provided—subsection (3)—that all applications shall be determined by the magistrate in chambers, the public examination in open court being done away with.

SEC. 36. *Transferred property (old-age and widows').*—The magistrate is herein empowered—subsection (2)—to include property disposed of by will by the wife or husband of an applicant in the computation of the pension. The practice has grown under the previous law of persons with considerable estate leaving their property to children, thus enabling the widow (or widower) to qualify for the pension. The new provision has been designed to prevent this, and it will therefore be necessary in future to look closely into the position of all property previously owned by the deceased husband or wife of an applicant.

SEC. 46. *Pensioners in homes.*—The payment of instalments of military pensions, but not of widows' pensions, to the governing body of a home or hospital is herein authorized on production of a warrant which will be similar to that already in use for old-age pensions. Registrars are therefore required to issue such warrants as are necessary, and it is desired that military pensions be included in a separate warrant for convenience at head office.

SEC. 53. *Altered circumstances of pensioner.*—This provision (formerly section 48 of the 1908 O. A. P. Act) for old-age pension purposes by the inclusion of the income or property of a husband or wife.

SEC. 54. *Accrued amounts.*—Provision is here made for paying amounts accrued to date of death in respect of both old-age and military pensions. The same care is to be exercised by registrars, in regard to both classes of pension, in recommending payment in necessitous cases only. Widows' pensions at death are of course payable to the guardian of the children in terms of section 21 of the act.

SEC. 56. *Penalty for fraud.*—An alternative penalty by way of fine is now provided for in lieu of imprisonment.

SEC. 57. *Convictions for drunkenness.*—The compulsory provisions under the old law (section 12, 1908 O. A. P. amendment) for the forfeiture of one or more instalments of pension for drunkenness have been repealed, and the commissioner is now empowered to pay an agent, or to suspend payment as may be deemed desirable. It will still be necessary for all convictions to be notified to head office on Form 23 as previously. The power, of course, still remains with the magistrate to refuse the renewal of a pension if the habits of the pensioner warrant it.

Section 64 makes it perfectly clear that no one person shall be entitled to claim more than one class of pension payable under the act.

¹ Sections relating solely to old-age and military pensions omitted.

NOTE.—Under section 12 (1) provision is made for an old-age pension applicant being eligible to claim the full pension immediately he ceases work if his income did not exceed £2 12s. 6d. a week. A widow's personal earnings are exempted up to £100 per annum in any case.

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219. ——— **Report of the Cook county juvenile court for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1913.** Chicago, John F. Higgins, printer [1914]. 166 p.
 History of Funds to parents' act; p. 12-13; Report of Funds to parents' department: p. 86-98, 112-119; Method of making a family budget: p. 120-125.
220. ——— **Report of Merritt W. Pinckney, judge of Juvenile court of Cook county, Ill., for the year ending Nov. 30, 1914.** Chicago [1915]. 8 p. 25^{cm}.
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221. **County pension law for needy mothers.** Survey, Aug. 5, 1911, v. 26: 634-635.
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222. **Entrikin, Jessie M.** Questions in the operation of the Funds to parents' law. (*In Illinois. Institution quarterly*, March 31, 1914, p. 103.)
223. **Graham, W. Morland.** Mothers' pensions and their failure in Illinois. (*In Illinois. Institution quarterly*, Sept. 30, 1916, v. 7, p. 7-21.)
224. **Hinrichsen, Annie.** The story of Tin Town. (*In Illinois. Institution quarterly*, March 31, 1917, v. 8: 20-34.)
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225. Hunter, Joel D. Administration of the Funds to parents' law in Chicago. Survey, Jan. 31, 1914, v. 31: 516-518.
226. ——— Administration of the Funds to parents' act of Illinois. (*In Ohio. Bulletin of charities and correction*, Apr. 1914, p. 11-15.)
227. ——— Funds to parents' act. Chicago, General educationa. committee on Chicago philanthropy [n. d.] 6 p. (Studies in Chicago philanthropy, v. 1, no. 5.)
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229. ——— Some results and lessons learned from the operation of the Funds to parents' law in Cook county. (*In Illinois. Institution quarterly*, Mar. 31, 1914, p. 99-103.)
230. Illinois. *Department of public welfare*. General information and laws. Effective July 1, 1917. Compiled by Edward J. Brundage, attorney general, Springfield, Ill., Schnepf and Barnes, State printers, 1918. 272 p. 23^{cm}.
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231. ——— *Department of visitation of children placed in family homes*. Biennial report for 1914-1915. Springfield, Illinois State journal co., 1917.
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232. ——— *State charities commission*. One year of mothers' pensions in Illinois. (*In Illinois. Institution quarterly*, Dec. 31, 1914, v. 5, p. 8-16.)
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233. ——— Is the mothers' pension failing? (*In Illinois. Institution quarterly*, Dec. 31, 1915, v. 6, p. 10-14.)
Review of operation of Funds to parents act during 1914.
234. ——— The mothers' pensions. (*In Illinois. Institution quarterly*, March 31, 1916, v. 7: 30-32.)
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235. Illinois new mothers' pension law. (*In Illinois. Institution quarterly*, Sept. 30, 1913, v. 4: 35-37.)
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239. ——— The working of the Funds to parents' act in Illinois. (*In National conference of charities and correction. Proceedings*, 1914, p. 437-440.)
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242. ——— How the Funds to parents' laws affect private charity. (*In Illinois Institution quarterly*, Mar. 31, 1914, p. 107-109.)
243. **Martin, Vella.** Juvenile courts of Illinois, including practice of "Funds to parents" law. (*In Illinois Institution quarterly*, Sept. 30, 1913, v. 4: 219-242.)
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244. **Moss, Joseph L.** The administration of the Aid to mothers' act in Cook county. (*In Illinois Institution quarterly*, June 30, 1916, v. 7: 221-223.)
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248. **Paul, George F.** The mothers' pension law in Illinois. *Child welfare bulletin* (Peoria, Ill.) Sept. 1912, v. 1: 2-3.
249. **Pensions for mothers.** *Public*, Nov. 24, 1911, v. 14: 1194-1195.
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250. **Pinckney, Merritt W.** Funds to parents' act. (*In Kansas conference of charities and corrections. Proceedings*, 1912, p. 56-69.)
251. ——— Probation of juvenile delinquents. (*In Illinois Institution quarterly*, Mar. 31, 1915, p. 176-183.)
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252. ——— Proposed "Funds to parents" act for Illinois. *Child* (Chicago) Apr., 1913, v. 2: 30-32.
253. ——— Public pensions to widows, experiences and observations which lead me to favor such a law. (*In National conference of charities and correction. Proceedings*, 1912, p. 473-480.)
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255. **Taylor, Graham.** Parents' fund act—attack and defence. *Chicago daily news*, June 29, 1912.
256. **Van Nostrand, Myra B.** Some dangers in the operation of Funds to parents' law. (*In Illinois Institution quarterly*, Mar. 31, 1914, p. 110-111.)
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258. **Butler, Amos W.** Adequate relief to needy mothers in Indiana. (*In National conference of charities and correction. Proceedings*, 1914, p. 440-441.)
259. ——— Official poor relief and the State [and discussion]. (*In Indiana Bulletin of charities and correction*, Sept. 1914, p. 424-434.)
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260. **Duncan, W. C.** Relief by boards of children's guardians [and discussion]. (*In* Indiana. Bulletin of charities and correction, Dec. 1916, p. 475-481.)
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261. **Edmondson, Edna E. H.** State aid to mothers of dependent children. (*In* Indiana. Bulletin of charities and correction, Sept. 1915, p. 418-420.)
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262. **Fitzgibbon, T. F.** Mothers with dependent families. Indiana. Bulletin of charities and correction. Dec. 1916, p. 452-461.
 Presents the results of a questionnaire sent out by a committee of the Indiana Children's bureau on the operation of mothers' pension laws in the various States. General conclusion is that existing laws in Indiana are ample, if adequately and efficiently administered.
263. **Indiana. Board of State charities.** The Indiana bulletin of charities and correction. March, 1913.
 Statement of attitude of Board of State charities to a mothers' pension bill for Indiana: p. 83-84.
264. ———— 27th-28th annual report for 1915-1917.
 1915-1916: View of secretary of the board that "mothers' pensions" are not needed in Indiana, p. 128, 179.
 1916-1917: Boarding-out. Work of county boards of children's guardians, p. 23-24.
265. ———— *Laws, statutes, etc.* A resolution for the appointment of a commission to investigate and report on a mothers' pension bill. (Senate concurrent resolution no. 4, [1915]). (*In* Indiana. Bulletin of charities and correction. March, 1915, p. 27.)
 Commission authorized by this resolution was never appointed.
266. ———— An act to amend section 5 of an act entitled "An act to establish a board of children's guardians in each county" (Acts 1919, chap. 95.) (*In* Indiana. Bulletin of charities and correction. March, 1919, p. 30-31.)
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267. **Van Nuys, Ashton M.** The scope and possibilities of the board of children's guardians law [and discussion]. (*In* Indiana. Bulletin of charities and correction. June, 1918, p. 271-276.)

IOWA.

268. **Briggs, John E.** Social legislation in Iowa. Iowa city, State historical society of Iowa, 1914. 65 p. (Iowa applied history series, ed. by B. F. Shambaugh, v. 2, no. 9.)
 Legislation concerning pensioners: p. 35-36.
269. **Degraff, Lawrence.** Widows' pensions [and discussions]. (*In* Iowa conference of charities and correction. Proceedings, 1913, p. 66-75.)
 On the administration of "mothers' pensions" in Polk co., Iowa (Des Moines), July 1-Nov. 1, 1913.

270. Gillin, John Lewis. . . . History of poor relief legislation in Iowa. Iowa city, Ia., State historical society of Iowa, 1914. xiv, 404 p. (Iowa social history series, ed. by B. F. Shambaugh.)
Advocates placing supervision of mothers' pensions under State board of control.
271. ——— Poor relief legislation in Iowa. Iowa city, Ia., State historical society of Iowa, 1914. 37 p. (Iowa applied history series, ed. by B. F. Shambaugh, v. 2, no. 11.)
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272. *In re Application for support of minor children.* Debrot v. Marion county (Supreme court of Iowa, Feb. 19, 1914). Northwestern reporter v. 145:467-470.
Court held that a divorced woman whose husband is alive is not a widow within the meaning of Sec. 254-a20 of Iowa Code and therefore not entitled to pension under that section.
273. McClenahan, Bessie A. The Iowa plan for the combination of public and private relief. Iowa city, Ia., The University, 1918. 73 p. (University of Iowa monographs. Studies in the social sciences v. 5, no. 3.)
Discussion of widows' pensions: p. 22-23, 36-37.
274. ——— The social survey. [Iowa city, Iowa] The University [1916] 22 p. (University of Iowa extension bulletin. 1st. ser., No. 7. Dec. 1, 1916. Bulletin no. 26.)
Includes discussion of widows' pension law of Iowa.
275. Tibbott, Mabel. Practical workings of widows' pensions and blind pensions laws in Iowa. (*In Iowa State conference of charities and correction. Proceedings, 1916, p. 46-51.*)
276. Weinstock, Mrs. Sam. Widows' pensions: their good and bad features, proposed remedies for the Iowa situation. (*In Iowa conference of charities and correction. Proceedings, 1914, p. 26-28.*)

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277. Bresette, Linna E. Hours and wages of working women and girls. (*In Kansas conference of charities and correction. Proceedings, 1914, p. 65-67.*)
Recommendation of the Kansas State department of labor and industry for adoption of a mothers' compensation law.
278. Charles, H. W. A system of welfare laws. (*In Kansas conference of charities and correction. Proceedings, 1916, p. 31-36.*)
Recommendations included a State-wide mothers' pension law administered by county boards of public welfare.
279. Kansas. Mothers' pension law. Senate bill no. 60 by Senator W. M. Pierce of Lyon county . . . endorsed by the State probate judge's association and the State federation of women's clubs. Emporia, Kansas, Gazette printer [1915?] 8 p.
Differs from the bill enacted in 1915 in that it placed the administration of aid in juvenile court instead of with county commissioners.
280. ——— *Board of control of State charitable institutions.* Sixth biennial report for the two years ending June 30, 1916. Topeka, Kansas, State printing plant, 1916. 299 p.
"Funds to parents' act": p. 2-3.
281. ——— Report from the county clerks to the Board of control for the year July 1, 1915-July 1, 1916, as to amount of money expended for charitable purposes.
Typewritten. Includes statistics of mothers' aid.

282. Kansas conference of charities and correction. Proceedings of 13th annual session, Lawrence, Kansas, Dec. 5-6, 1912. Topeka, State printing office, 1913.
Resolution indorsing principle of mothers' pensions. Similar resolutions were adopted also at the 1914, 1915 and 1916 conferences favoring juvenile court as the administrative agency.
283. ——— Proceedings of the 15th annual session, Lawrence, Kansas. Nov. 19-21, 1914. Topeka, State printing office, 1914.
Round table on the subject of "mothers' pensions": p. 51-56.

LOUISIANA.

284. Mothers' pension board proposed to study State method. New Orleans Item, July 11, 1917.
On the resolution for the appointment of a mothers' pension commission introduced by Senator Stafford in 1917 session. No action taken by the legislature.
285. New Orleans welfare officials favor widows' pensions. New Orleans Item, July 15, 1917.

MAINE.

286. Aid to mothers with dependent children. (*In* Maine charities and correction quarterly bulletin, July, 1915, v. 2, no. 3, p. 14-36.)
Text of bill before the Maine legislature in 1915 together with the discussion upon it in the Senate and House. The bill, which followed in its main outlines the Massachusetts law, passed the Senate but was indefinitely postponed by the House. A different bill was passed in 1917.
287. Maine. State board of charities and correction. 4th annual report covering the year ending Nov. 1, 1916. Waterville, Sentinel publishing company, 1916. (*Its* Quarterly bulletin, Jan. 1917.)
Recommended the adoption of a law for aid to mothers with dependent children: p. 11.
288. ——— Mothers' with dependent children. (*In its* Quarterly bulletin, April, 1917, p. 16-17.)
Summarizes the provisions of the mothers' aid law passed in 1917.
289. ——— Mothers' aid. (*In its* Quarterly bulletin, Oct. 1917, p. 67-68.)
Instructions to municipal boards of mothers' aid. Appointment of Augusta board.
290. ——— Mothers' aid, how it is granted. (*In its* Quarterly bulletin, Jan. 1918, p. 21-24.)
291. ——— Mothers' aid. (*In its* Quarterly bulletin, April, 1918, p. 76-77; July, 1918, p. 167; April, 1919, p. 74.)
Notes on administration with number of applications received during first year.
- 291a. ——— Outline of social legislation enacted by the 79th legislature. (*In its* Quarterly bulletin, April, 1919, p. 51-56.)
Changes in mothers' aid law: p. 51-52.
292. ——— State board of mothers' aid. Digest of mothers' aid law. July, 1919. [Augusta, 1919.] 3 p. 12¹/₂^{cm}.

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293. Beveridge, W. E. The fight for mothers' pensions in Maryland. Maryland suffrage news, April 20, 1918, p. 23.
Reviews the history of the law adopted in 1916, the difficulties which rendered it inoperative and the unsuccessful attempts made to pass a new law in 1918.

294. Committee of 100, Baltimore. Copy of mothers' pension bill, issued by Committee of 100. Baltimore [1916?]. 9 p.
295. Maryland discussion of widows' pensions. Survey, Dec. 13, 1913, v. 31: 305.
296. Pensions for widow-mothers. Maryland needs it. Facts worth knowing. What is meant by pensions for widow-mothers? [Baltimore, 1916?] 4 p. 23^{cm}.
Leaflet issued by Committee of 100 in support of proposed Maryland law.

MASSACHUSETTS.

297. Abbott, Edith. Massachusetts report on widows' pensions [with comment by Professor Foerster] American economic review, Sept., 1913, v. 8: 739-745.
For report referred to see no. 211 of this list.
298. Administering the Massachusetts mothers' act. Survey, Dec. 13, 1913, v. 31: 285.
299. Association of justices of district police and municipal courts of Massachusetts. Committee on law and procedure. Report on criminal remedies in Massachusetts for failure to furnish support. [n. p.] 1916. 52 p. 23^{cm}. (Report no. 7, August, 1916.)
300. Boston children's aid society. 52d annual report of the Boston children's aid society for the year ending Sept. 30, 1916. Boston, pub. by the society, 1917. 56 p.
"The mothers' aid law: a crisis in administration": p. 9-14.
301. Brookline, Mass. Overseers of the poor. Reports for years 1914-1918. 5 v.
Includes statistics of mothers' aid.
302. Davis, Michael M., jr. Food supply in families of limited means. A study of present facts of the food problem in Boston families by six welfare agencies . . . Boston, League for preventive work, 1917. 24 p.
303. Dawson, Miles M. [Discussion of papers on mothers' pensions at Conference on social insurance, Washington, D. C., Dec. 8, 1916]. (In U. S. Bureau of labor statistics. Bulletin, 212, p. 835-837.)
On the expenditure for industrial life insurance of mothers' aid families in Massachusetts.
304. Foerster, Robert F. Relief of widows [letter with comment by P. R. Lee]. Survey, May 17, 1913, v. 30: 253-255.
Reply to Porter E. Lee's criticism of the report of the Massachusetts commission on the children of widows.
305. Four years' experience in mothers' aid. Survey, Jan. 11, 1919, v. 41: 506.
Review of report of Massachusetts State board of charity for year ended June 30, 1917.
306. Goodhue, Frank W. Problems of administration of mothers' aid: discussion. (In National conference of social work: Proceedings, 1918. p. 365-367.)
307. A half million dollars in widows' pensions. Survey, Dec. 26, 1914, v. 33: 336.
308. Lee, Porter E. The Massachusetts report on the relief of widows. Survey, April 26, 1913, v. 30: 134-136.
309. Maloney, Mrs. Elizabeth F. Some specific problems arising out of the operation of the mothers' aid law.
Typewritten copy of paper read at Massachusetts State conference of charities, Lowell, October 27, 1916.

310. Massachusetts. *Bureau of statistics*. Report of a special inquiry relative to dependent families in Massachusetts receiving mothers' aid. [Boston, 1918.] 69 p.
 Reprint of Appendix A of Report of the special recess committee on social insurance, 1918 (Sen. Doc. no. 244).
 Data obtained from the records of the State board of charity and tabulations made and report prepared under the direction of the Bureau of statistics. Besides information relating to wages, occupations, causes of death or incapacity of the fathers, size and condition of the families, report includes analysis of data with reference to insurance.
311. ——— *Commission on support of dependent minor children of widowed mothers*. . . . Report of the commission on the support of dependent minor children of widowed mothers. Jan. 1913. Boston, Wright and Potter printing co., state printers, 1913. 189 p. 23 cm. ([General court, 1913] House. [Doc.] no. 2075.)
 Members of the Commission: Robert F. Foerster, chairman, Mrs. Clara C. Park, secretary, David F. Tilley. Minority report signed by David F. Tilley.
 Besides the reports of the commission contains the report of the investigator, Ralph E. Heilman, on Massachusetts methods of helping widowed mothers with dependent children (p. 40-166).
 Bill recommended by the Commission: p. 37-38. For discussion of the report see nos. 297, 304, 308 of this list.
312. ——— *Governor*. Address of his Excellency Samuel E. McCall to the two branches of the legislature of Massachusetts. Jan. 3, 1918. Boston, Wright and Potter printing co., State printers, 1918. 18 p.
 Discusses study of Massachusetts families receiving mothers' aid (see no. 310) and urges adoption of system of health insurance: p. 10-11.
313. ——— *Laws, statutes, etc.* A manual of laws relating to the State board of charity of Massachusetts . . . Boston, Wright and Potter printing co., State printers, 1915. 315 p. 23½ cm.
 "An act to provide for suitably aiding mothers with dependent children": p. 83-85.
314. ——— *Special commission on social insurance*. Report of the Special commission on social insurance. Jan. 15, 1918. Boston, Wright and Potter printing co., State printers, 1918. 178 p. incl. tables, diags. 23 cm. ([General court, 1918.] Senate [Doc.] 244.)
 Herbert A. Wilson, chairman.
 Appendix A. Report of a special inquiry relative to dependent families in Massachusetts receiving mothers' aid: p. 73-141. See note under no. 310.
315. ——— *State board of charity*. Annual report, 35th-39th, 1913-1917. Boston, 1914-1918. 5 v.
 Supervision of mothers' aid: 1913, pt. 1, p. 128-134; 1914, pt. 1, p. 100-109; 1915, pt. 1, p. 157-174; 1916, pt. 1, p. 119-141; 1917, pt. 1, p. 112-131.
316. ——— Tentative statement of general policies governing new form of aid.
 Circular to Overseers of the poor, dated Nov. 30, 1913. Reprinted in U. S. Children's bureau. Laws relating to mothers' pensions in U. S., Denmark and New Zealand. 1914, p. 34-36. (No. 156 of this list.)
317. ——— Policies relating to chapter 763, Acts of 1913 and rules relative to notice and reimbursement by the Commonwealth. (Revised March 17, 1916.) [Boston, 1916?] 4 p. 28 cm.
 Printed also in the Annual report of the Board for year ending Nov. 30, 1917, pt. 1, p. 115-119.
318. Park, Mrs. Clara Cahill. Widows' pensions in Massachusetts. Child-welfare magazine, June, 1912, v. 6: 343-346.
 See also no. 811 of this list.

319. Sheffield, Mrs. Ada Eliot. Administration of the mothers' aid law in Massachusetts. Survey, Feb. 21, 1914, v. 31: 644-645, 659.
320. ——— The influence of mothers' aid upon family life. Survey, July 24, 1915, v. 34: 378-379.
321. Tilley, David F. Adequate relief to dependent mothers in Massachusetts. (*In* National conference of charities and correction. Proceedings, 1914, p. 453-457.)
See also no. 811 of this list.
322. Widows' pensions in Massachusetts. Survey, April 26, 1913, v. 30: 132-133.

MICHIGAN.

323. Michigan. *State board of corrections and charities*. 22d-24th biennial reports, 1913/14-1917/1918. Lansing, Mich., 1914-1918.
1913-1914: Table showing data pertaining to the so-called "Mothers' pension law" from Aug. 14, 1913-June 30, 1914, p. 160-161.
1915-1916: Table showing data pertaining to so-called "Mothers' pension law" for fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, p. 203-204; for fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, p. 205-206.
1917-1918: Mothers' pension section of juvenile court act and decisions of attorney general regarding, p. 158-159; statistics of aid granted by the counties for fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, p. 170-171; for fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, p. 172-173; comparative table of data for years 1914-1918, p. 174.
324. Mothers' pensions in Michigan. Independent, June 1, 1914, v. 78: 424-425.

MINNESOTA.

325. Campbell, William A. Discussion on mothers' pensions. (*In* Minnesota academy of social sciences. Papers and proceedings, 1914, p. 91-95.)
326. Constitutional law—Minnesota's mothers' pension law. Chicago legal news, May 30, 1914, v. 46: 341.
327. Hennepin Co. *Minn. Juvenile court*. The juvenile court of Hennepin county, Minnesota. With annual reports of Hennepin county probation office, Glen Lake farm school for boys, Research department, juvenile court. Minneapolis, 1914. 44 p. 231^{cm}.
"County aid to mothers of dependent children": p. 7-11, 17-18, 41-44.
328. ——— The juvenile court of Hennepin county, Minnesota, 1914-1915, with reports of Hennepin county probation office, Glen Lake farm school for boys, court physician and surgeon. Minneapolis, 1916. 55 p. 23^{cm}.
County aid to mothers of dependent children: p. 6-7; statistics, 1913-1915, p. 17-18, 24-25.
329. ——— The juvenile court of Hennepin county, Minnesota, 1916-1917 . . . Minneapolis, 1918. 56 p. 23^{cm}.
Operation of county aid law, p. 5-6; statistics for 1916 and 1917, p. 27-29, 31.
330. How can juvenile courts make use of county child-welfare boards. (*In* Minnesota. *State board of control*. Quarterly bulletin, special edition, Aug. 5, 1918. p. 182-191.)
Round table discussion at 26th Minnesota State conference of charities and correction, Owatonna, Sept. 29-Oct. 2, 1917.
331. Merrill, Galen A. The new child welfare laws—their relation to the dependent child [and discussion] (*In* Minnesota. State board of control. Quarterly bulletin, Aug. 1917, p. 22-41.)
Includes discussion of revised "allowances to mothers" law adopted in 1917.

332. Minneapolis mothers' pensions. Survey, Dec. 26, 1914, v. 33:337.
Minneapolis, *Minn. Juvenile court*. See Hennepin Co., *Minn. Juvenile court*.
333. Minnesota. *Child welfare commission*. Report of the Minnesota child welfare commission with bills recommended and synopsis of all changes from present law. St. Paul, Minn., Office of the commission [1917] 143 p. 23^{cm}.
"Mothers' pension law strengthened": p. 16.
Draft of revised law for allowances to mothers: p. 80-85. Enacted by legislature without change.
334. ——— *Children's bureau*. Report of the director of the Children's bureau of the State board of control, period Jan. 1-Oct. 31, 1918. St. Paul, 1918. 16 p. 23^{cm}.
William W. Hodson, director.
County allowances to mothers, work of child welfare boards: p. 15-16.
Printed also in 9th biennial report of State board of control.
335. ——— *Laws, statutes, etc.* A compilation of the laws of Minnesota relating to children, 1917. William W. Hodson, director Children's bureau, State board of control. . . . [St. Paul]. Enterprise printing co. [1917] 185 p. 23^{cm}.
"Allowances to mothers" law: p. 75-80.
336. ——— *State board of control*. 8th-9th biennial reports of State board of control 1914/1916-1916/1918. Minneapolis, Syndicate print. co., 1916-1918.
Fiscal year ends July 31.
1914-1916: State aid to families of prisoners, p. 9; Effect of mothers' pensions on admissions to State public school, p. 247; Statistics of county aid for dependent children in Hennepin, Ramsay and St. Louis counties, p. 299, 302-304.
1916-1918: Mothers' pensions, p. 42; Effect on parole of insane, p. 50; County aid, Hennepin, Ramsay and St. Louis counties, p. 267, 270, 272.
337. ——— Statement of money expended for county allowance 1917-1918.
Typewritten report covering the different counties of the State.
338. O'Connor, J. J. Public allowances to dependent children of poor widows in Minnesota. (*In* Minnesota academy of social sciences. Papers and proceedings, 1914, p. 78-90.)
339. Orr, Grier M. The juvenile court and its relation to the State institutions. (*In* Minnesota State board of control quarterly, Nov. 1915, p. 58-62.)
Favors juvenile court for administration of mothers' pensions.
340. O'Toole, Mrs. W. J. The Minnesota law for mothers' pensions and its operation. (*In* Minnesota academy of social sciences. Papers and proceedings, 1914, p. 73-77.)
341. State ex rel. Stearns county v. Klasen, probate judge (Supreme court of Minnesota, Nov. 14, 1913). *Northwestern reporter*, v. 143: 984-987.
342. Vasaly, Chas. E. The new child welfare laws—their relation to the State board of control [and discussion]. (*In* Minnesota. State board of control quarterly, Aug. 1917, p. 4-17.)
Includes discussion of duties of Board of control in relation to new mothers' allowances act.

343. **Waite, Edward F.** Administration of county aid to dependent children [and discussion]. (*In* Minnesota State conference of charities and correction. Proceedings, 1913, p. 68-80.)
Paper and discussion covers operation of mothers' pension law to October 1913 in several counties of Minnesota.
344. ——— Need for revision and codification of Minnesota's laws relating to children . . . Discussion by Hastings H. Hart, Minneapolis [n. d.] 13 p.
Reprint from the Proceedings of the 23d Minnesota conference of charities, Sept. 1914, p. 98-111. Printed also in Minnesota State board of control quarterly, Nov. 1914, p. 46-56.
345. ——— Social legislation in Minnesota. (*In* Minnesota State conference charities and correction. Proceedings, 1913, p. 12-20.)
Includes discussion of mothers' pension law.
346. **Weeks, C. Louis.** Uniformity of court practice in allowances to mothers [and discussion]. (*In* Minnesota State conference of charities and correction. Proceedings, 1917. p. 175-182.)
Proceedings were printed as a special edition of the Quarterly bulletin of State board of control, Aug. 5, 1918.

MISSOURI.

347. **Appo, Alice M.** House bill no. 626. A first step toward the endowment of motherhood. *Collier's*, Aug. 17, 1912, v. 49: 20-21.
A discussion of the Missouri law passed April 7, 1911.
348. **Cruise, Mrs. Edith M.** Widows' pensions. (*In* Missouri State conference of charities and correction. Proceedings, 1913, p. 22-23.)
349. **Fairbank, Alfred.** Mothers' pensions in Missouri. (*In* National conference of charities and correction. Proceedings, 1914, p. 442-444.)
350. **Halbert, L. A.** The widows' allowance act in Kansas City. Survey, Feb. 28, 1914, v. 31: 675-676.
351. **Jackson Co. Mo. Juvenile court.** 8th annual report of Juvenile court, Jackson county. Kansas City, Mo., 1911. 48 p. (no later reports printed, June, 1918.)
"Widows' allowance" law: p. 11-14.
352. ——— Report on cases coming under Widow's allowance act from June 2, 1911 to Jan. 1, 1914.
Typewritten report from James L. Gillham, deputy probation officer in charge of the widows' allowances.
353. **Kansas City, Missouri. Board of public welfare.** A survey of the extent, financial and social cost of desertion and artificially broken homes in Kansas City, Missouri, during the year 1915. By Eva M. Marquis. Kansas City, Mo., Fratcher ptg. co., [1916?] 51 p. 23^{cm}.
Based on a study of the records of the various charitable and semicharitable institutions in Kansas City.
- Kansas City, Mo. Juvenile court.** See Jackson Co. Mo. *Juvenile court*.
354. **Mathias, E. L.** The widowed mother and children. How to help them. *Child* (Chicago) April, 1912, v. 1: 20-22.
Operation of the Missouri law passed April 7, 1911.

355. **Missouri. Children's code commission.** Preliminary report of the committees of the Children's code commission, submitted to the Missouri children's code commission, July, 1916. [n. p., 1916.] 28 l. diagr. 28½^{cm}.
 Autographed from typewritten copy.
 Recommendations of committee on destitute and neglected children for State wide provision for mothers' pensions: p. 13.
356. ——— A complete revision of the laws for the welfare of Missouri children. Prepared by the Missouri Children's code commission, appointed by the Governor to revise and codify the laws relating to children, for submission to the 49th General assembly. December, 1916. [n. p.] 160 p. 23^{cm}.
 Rhodes E. Cave, chairman.
 Recommendation for a State wide mothers' pension act to be administered by county boards of public welfare: p. 36-37; Draft of bill, p. 133-135.
357. ——— Report of the Missouri Children's code commission. A complete revision of the laws for the welfare of Missouri children, 1918. Prepared by the Missouri Children's code commission appointed by Governor Frederick D. Garner to revise and codify the laws relating to children, for submission to the 50th General Assembly in 1919. Jefferson City, Hugh Stephens co., printers, 1918. 231 p. 23^{cm}.
 Rhodes E. Cave, chairman.
 Only part of the laws recommended by the 1916 commission were enacted in 1919. A new commission was appointed in 1918.
358. **Pensions given to wives of convicts.** Survey, Aug. 19, 1911, v. 26: 711. Discussion of the Missouri law passed Apr. 7, 1911.
359. **Porterfield, E. E.** How the widow's allowance operates. Child-welfare magazine, Feb. 1913, v. 7: 208-210.
360. **St. Louis, Mo. Board of children's guardians.** Annual report, Board of children's guardians, city of St. Louis, 1915-1916. St. Louis, Wilson printing co. [1916.] 29 p. 25½^{cm}.
 Annual report of placing out department: widows' cases, p. 25-27.
361. ——— **Juvenile court.** Report of juvenile court and probation officer for year 1914 and 1915. St. Louis, Mo., 1917. 53 p.
 Conditions underlying juvenile delinquency. Number of children from broken homes: p. 21-25.
362. ——— **Municipal commission on delinquent, dependent and defective children.** Report of the Municipal commission on delinquent, dependent and defective children. St. Louis, Mo., 1911. 90 p.
 Recommended the care of dependent children in family homes and, wherever possible, maintenance in the child's own home. Recommended also the establishment of a board of children's guardians for St. Louis.
363. ——— **Ordinances, etc.** No. 26565. An ordinance creating the Board of children's guardians, defining the number of its members, their terms of office, their qualifications, duties and powers, authorizing said board . . . to receive delinquent, dependent and defective children and to place them in public institutions or with families, providing for the payment of the care of any such child . . . Approved July 8, 1912.
 Authorized the boarding out of children of widows with their own mothers.
364. ——— No. 28134. An ordinance amending ordinance number 26565 creating the Board of children's guardians, defining the number of its members, their terms of office, their qualifications, duties, powers . . . Approved July 14, 1915.

365. **St. Louis, Mo. Public library.** Municipal statistics of St. Louis. Compiled by Andrew Linn Bostwick, municipal reference librarian. (*Its Monthly bulletin*, July, 1916, new series, v 14, no. 7.)
Work of the Board of children's guardians during 1915-1916: p. 289.
366. **Warfield, George Alfred.** . . . Outdoor relief in Missouri; a study of its administration by county officials . . . prepared under the direction of Thomas J. Riley . . . New York, Survey associates, inc. 1915. ix, 140 p. 23^{cm}. (Russell Sage foundation publications.)
"Mothers with dependent children": p. 94-99.

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367. **Montana. Bureau of child and animal protection.** 8th biennial report of the Bureau of child and animal protection of the State of Montana, 1915-1916. Helena, Montana, 1917. 16 p.
"Mothers' aid granted in counties. Changes suggested in law: p. 3-4.

NEBRASKA.

- 367a. **Douglas Co., Neb. Juvenile court.** Report on mothers' pensions, July 1, 1918 to July 1, 1919. 1. Typewritten.
368. **Johnson, Esther A.** [Letter on the operation of the "Mothers' pension" law in Douglas county, Nebraska.] (*In Kansas conference of charities and correction. Proceedings*, 1914, p. 54-55.)
369. **Nebraska. State board of charities and corrections.** 9th biennial report of the Nebraska State board of charities and correction . . . for biennium closing Nov. 30, 1918. Lincoln, Neb., American ptg. co. 1919. 47 p. 22^{cm}.
Number of mothers' pensions granted and amounts expended by counties: p. 32-35.

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370. **New Hampshire. Children's commission.** Report of the Children's commission to the governor and legislature, Jan. 1915. Concord, N. H. [printed by J. E. Clarke co., Manchester] 1914. 136 p. 22^{cm}.
Changes suggested in mothers' pension law: p. 31-32, 130-131.
371. ——— *Dept. of public instruction. Division of child welfare.* . . . Manual; attendance, child labor, mothers' aid. Concord, Dept. of public instruction, 1916. 30 p.
372. ——— Report of the superintendent of public instruction 1913/1914-1917/1918. Concord, N. H. 1914-1918.
1913-1914: The mothers' relief act, p. 48-54.
1915-1916: Mothers' aid, p. 61-72.
1917-1918: Mothers' aid, p. 102-108.

NEW JERSEY.

373. **Day, Frances.** Our State wards. (*In New Jersey review of charities and correction*, May, 1916, p. 16-17.)
374. **New Jersey. Laws, statutes, etc.** Poor relief, a manual for overseers of the poor . . . Issued by the State charities aid and prison reform association of New Jersey. 2d ed., 1915. [Trenton, 1915.] 64 p. 16^{cm}.
"Widows' pensions": p. 44-45.
375. ——— Poor relief, a manual for overseers of the poor . . . Issued by State charities aid and prison reform association of New Jersey . . . 3d ed., 1918. [Newark, N. J., 1918.] 23 p. 23^{cm}.
"Act to promote home life for dependent children": p. 8-9.

376. New Jersey. *State board of children's guardians*. Report for the years 1913-1917. Trenton, N. J., MacCrellish and Quigley co., State printers, 1914-1918. 5 v.
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377. New Jersey child labor and welfare committee. A guide to the laws of New Jersey relating to children. Issued by the New Jersey child labor and welfare committee. East Orange, N. J. [1917.] 36 p. 23^{cm}.
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379. ——— The New Jersey State board of children's guardians. A study of the work of the State board of children's guardians. (*In New Jersey review of charities and correction*, Dec. 1915, p. 2-12.)
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380. Wittpenn, Mrs. Caroline B. Experiences in administration of mothers' pensions. (*In U. S. Bureau of labor statistics. Bulletin no. 212*, p. 805-810.)
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381. ——— Widows' pensions [and discussion]. (*In New Jersey State conference of charities and correction. Proceedings, 1914*, p. 77-86.)

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382. Albany Co., N. Y. *Board of child welfare*. 1st-3rd annual report, 1916-1918. Albany, Journal co., 1916-1918. 3 v.
 Includes statistics of widows' allowances granted from Aug. 5, 1915-Oct. 31, 1918.
383. Anthony, Katherine. Mothers who must earn: a study in New York's West side. Survey, April 4, 1914, v. 32: 17-22, 38-43.
384. ——— Mothers who must earn. New York, Survey associates, 1914. 223 p. 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ^{cm}. (Russell Sage foundation. West Side studies. [v. 2, pt. 2.]
385. Arnold, C. W. H. An adequate system for the care of destitute, neglected and delinquent children in a community. (*In New York State conference of charities and correction. Proceedings, 1916*, p. 109-125.)
386. The Board of child welfare. (*In Weekly report of the Babies welfare association*, Jan. 13, 1917, p. 2-3.)
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388. The case for widows' aid in New York. Survey, Feb. 20, 1915, v. 33: 547-549.
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389. **Devine, Edward T.** Report of an investigation of matters relating to the care, treatment and relief of dependent widows with dependent children in the city of New York. [New York city] 1914. 50 p.
Report made for the executive committee of the conference called by Mr. O. F. Lewis and held in the office of Mr. Thomas M. Mulry on Jan. 4, 1913. Printed also in part in the Survey, Apr. 4, 1914, p. 23-29 under title "Widows' needs."
390. ——— Widows' needs. Survey, Apr. 4, 1914, v. 32: 23-29.
391. ——— Widows' pensions in New York. Survey, April 3, 1915, v. 34: 30.
392. **Einstein, Mrs. William.** New York State allowances for widowed mothers. General federation of women's clubs—magazine, Apr., 1917, v. 16: 36-37.
393. ——— The practical application of the child welfare law in New York City [and discussion]. (*In* New York City conference of charity and correction. Proceedings, 1918, p. 168-180.)
394. ——— Survey of the operation and needs of child welfare boards in the State of New York [and discussion by George G. Prince and others]. (*In* New York State conference of charities and correction. Proceedings, 1917, p. 253-275.)
395. **England, Frances.** Child care is the concern of the State: therefore Ogden L. Mills urges widowed mothers' pensions. New York Tribune, Feb. 11, 1915.
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399. **Glenn, Mrs. John M.** Relief of needy mothers in New York. (*In* National conference of charities and correction. Proceedings, 1914, p. 452-453.)
400. **Hannan, William E.** . . . Mothers' pension legislation in New York and other States. Albany, The University of the State of New York, 1916. 7-41 p. fold tab. 23^{cm}. (University of the State of New York bulletin no. 614. Legislation bulletin 41.)
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401. **Hebberd, Robert W.** Relief to needy mothers in New York. (*In* National conference of charities and correction. Proceedings, 1914, p. 450-452.)
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403. **Hopkins, Harry L.** To what extent are public and private relief agencies supplementing low wages [and discussion]. (*In* New York city conference of charities. Proceedings, 1917. p. 12-29.)
404. **Hufaker, Lucy.** What Mrs. Weltraub knows. Harper's weekly, May 8, 1915, v. 80: 455.

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406. Israëls, Belle Lindner. Widowed mothers. Survey, Sept. 4, 1909, v. 22: 740-742.
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407. Lee, Porter B. Some facts about widows with children and their care. Survey, Feb. 14, 1914, v. 31: 620-622.
408. Loeb, Sophie I. Widows' pensions raised 12 per cent on account of high cost of living. New York evening world, May 22, 1917.
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409. ——— Widows' pension law now proving its great merit. Juvenile court record, Nov. 1916, v. 16: 13.
410. Matthews, William H. Experiences in administration [New York]. (In U. S. Bureau of labor statistics. Bulletin no. 212, p. 811-817.)
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411. ——— Widows' families, pensioned or otherwise. Survey, June 6, 1914, v. 32: 270-275.
Summary of the report of the New York association for improving the condition of the poor entitled "Shall widows be pensioned?"
412. More widows by reason of flu epidemic. Dutchess county board of child welfare has more cases as result of epidemic. Poughkeepsie courier, May 18, 1919.
413. Mothers' pensions in New York. Literary digest, April 10, 1915, v. 50: 796.
414. Needy widows in the State of New York. Survey, April 4, 1914, v. 32: 1-3.
415. New York (city) Board of child welfare. 1st-3rd annual report of the Board of child welfare of the city of New York. [October 1, 1915-December 31, 1918]. New York city, 1916-1919. 3 v.
416. ——— Report of work of the Board of child welfare of the city of New York for the twelve months ending Aug. 6, 1916. Made to the mayor of New York city by William H. Matthews, president of the Board. [n. p., 1916] 16 p. 23^{cm}.
417. ——— Bureau of municipal investigation and statistics. Report relative to proposed legislation, providing pensions to widows with children, submitted to Hon. Wm. A. Prendergast, comptroller of the city of New York, by the Bureau of municipal investigation and statistics, Jan. 25, 1915. [New York, M. B. Brown printing and binding co.] 1915. 26 p. 26³cm.
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420. **New York (city). Mayor.** Municipal yearbook of the city of New York 1916. New York, M. B. Brown printing co., 1917. 235 p. 20^{cm}.
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1914 : State commission to inquire into the relief of widowed mothers, p. 24-27.
1915 : Text of law establishing local boards of child welfare and Governor Whitman's memorandum of approval, p. 13-21.
1916 : Work of boards of child welfare, v. 1 : 197 ; causes for commitment and dependency of children committed to orphan asylums, p. 246-248 ; statistics to June 30, 1916, v. 2 : 896-905, 1003.
422. ——— The Hill-McCue bill for the relief of the children of widowed mothers ; Governor Whitman's memorandum of approval ; Senator Hill's letter to the governor, and the paper of Secretary Robert W. Heberd of the State board of charities, on "Mothers' pensions." Albany, J. B. Lyon company, printers, 1915. 27 p. 23^{cm}.
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Includes a detailed report of the work of the private charities of the State and extracts from the records of the children's court. Draft of mothers' pension bill : p. 10-14.
425. **New York association for improving the condition of the poor.** Shall widows be pensioned? A report to the public of the service rendered by the New York association for improving the condition of the poor to 474 widows with dependent children under its care on Feb. 1, 1914, with suggestions as to how such service may be made more adequate and equable. Comp. by the staff members of the Department of family welfare of the New York association for improving the condition of the poor during the months of February and March, 1914 . . . New York association for improving the condition of the poor [1914]. 39 p. (*Its* Publication no. 82.)
426. **New York city conference of charities and correction. Committee on governmental aid to dependent families.** Report of committee on governmental aid to dependent families by the chairman, Dr. O. F. Lewis. Albany, J. B. Lyon co., State printers, 1912. 29 p. 23^{cm}.
Majority report recommended the establishment by the city of a "Department of home assistance" with power to grant monthly allowances to widows with 2 or more children under 16, to be paid through private relief organizations certified by the State board of charities.
Printed also in the Proceedings of the conference for 1912, p. 87-114.
427. **New York State association of child welfare boards.** New York State board of child welfare. Proceedings of the 1st State conference held at Utica, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1917. Utica, N. Y., 1917. 61 p. 20³cm.

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Include statistics of widows' allowances granted from July 9, 1915-Nov. 1, 1918.
429. Pensions for the widows of New York [editorial]. *Survey*, Apr. 3, 1915, v. 34:1.
430. Rensselaer Co., *N. Y. Board of child welfare*. Statistical and financial statement from Nov. 1, 1918-May 1, 1919.
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431. Richmond, Mary Ellen. A study of nine hundred and eighty-five widows known to certain charity organization societies in 1910. New York city, Charity organization department of the Russell Sage foundation, 1913. 83 p. (*On cover*: Russell Sage foundation. Charity organization department. Publication C. O. 34.)
432. State charities aid association, *New York*. 46th annual report to the State board of charities . . . Nov. 1, 1918.
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433. ——— Appropriations to boards of child welfare in New York for widows' pensions. Prepared by H. Ida Curry, 1916.
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434. Strong, Jay M. First year of "widows' pensions" in New York State. (*In New York State conference of charities and correction. Proceedings, 1916, p. 128-136.*)
435. Taylor, Ruth. The problem of Westchester courts and how a public agency is meeting them. (*In New Jersey State conference of charities and correction. Proceedings, 1917, p. 132-143.*)
Mothers' allowances: p. 135-141.
436. Wallace, Richard W. The future of institutions for children in New York State [and discussion]. (*In New York State conference of charities and correction. Proceedings, 1915, p. 260-271, 293-294.*)
Effect of mothers' pension law on commitments to institutions: p. 263-266, 293-294.
437. Weiner, Cecil B. County boards of child welfare [and discussion] (*In New York State conference of charities and correction. Proceedings, 1916, p. 136-146.*)
438. Westchester co., *N. Y. Commissioner of charities and correction*. 1st annual report of the Commissioner of charities and correction of Westchester county, New York, Jan. 1, 1917-Dec. 31, 1917. East View, N. Y., 1918. 187 p.
Report of the Department of child welfare, including widows' allowances: p. 119-176.
439. Westchester co., *N. Y. Superintendent of the poor*. Reports of the Superintendent of poor of Westchester county for the period Nov. 1, 1914-Dec. 31, 1916.
1914-1915: Children's department, p. 40-54.
1915-1916: Allowances to mothers, p. 39-45; economic status of families before granting of allowances, p. 45-47; cost of family and home care, p. 48-49; results of allowance system, p. 49-50; problems of family upbuilding, p. 50-53.
For 1917-1918 report see no. 438.
440. Widows' pension bill for New York State. *Survey*, Mar. 28, 1914, v. 31:791.

LAWS RELATING TO MOTHERS' PENSIONS.

441. **Widows' pension bills in New York.** Survey, Feb. 13, 1915, v. 33: 528-529.
Discusses the various bills before the State legislature in 1915.
442. **Widows' pension fund of \$20,000 a year.** Survey, Oct. 3, 1914, v. 33: 1.
On the grant of the Rockefeller foundation to the New York association for improving the condition of the poor.
443. **Widows' pension money all allotted.** Survey, Mar. 18, 1916, v. 35: 725.
444. **Widows' pensions adjunct to be employment bureau for orphan children.** New York evening world, May 14, 1919.
On the branch of the State employment bureau established in the office of the New York city child welfare board for the purpose of aiding widows under the care of the board to find suitable jobs for their children of working age.
445. **Widows' pensions in New York.** [letter from Mary K. Simkhovitch for the Committee on widows' pensions of the Association of neighborhood workers]. Survey, Mar. 15, 1913, v. 29: 843.
446. **Widows themselves to testify on pensions.** Survey, Dec. 13, 1913, v. 31: 285-286.
447. **A year of mothers' pensions in New York.** Survey, Sept. 16, 1916, p. 595-596.

NORTH CAROLINA.

448. **An act to secure the attendance of indigent children at school.** (*In* North Carolina. State board of charities and public welfare. Bulletin, Jan.-April, 1919, v. 2, no. 1, p. 16-17.)
Permits aid to extent of \$10 a month to be given family during continuance of compulsory school term.
449. **Help mothers to keep their children.** (*In* North Carolina. State board of charities and public welfare. Bulletin, April-June, 1918, v. 1, no. 2, p. 2-3.)
View is expressed that county commissioners have the power to grant aid to mothers to care for their children in their own homes. Need of county superintendents of public welfare is emphasized.
450. **National child labor committee, New York.** Child welfare in North Carolina: an inquiry by the National child labor committee for the North Carolina conference for social service, under the direction of W. H. Swift. New York city, National child labor committee, 1918. 314 p. 23^{cm}.
Recommended the enactment of a mothers' pension law for North Carolina to be administered by county boards of public welfare with supervision in a State board of public welfare.

NORTH DAKOTA.

451. **Cass county et al. v. Nixon** (Supreme court of North Dakota. Jan. 16, 1917). 161 Northwestern reporter, p. 204-206.
Decision upheld the constitutionality of the mothers' pension act of 1915.

OHIO.

452. Adams, George S. Mothers' pensions [and discussion] (*In Ohio. Bulletin of charities and correction, Jan. 1915, p. 18-22.*)
On the administration of mothers' pensions in Cuyahoga county, Ohio (Cleveland).
453. Cassidy, John B. Problems of the juvenile court in a rural county. (*In Ohio State conference on dependent children. Proceedings, 1915, p. 52-53.*)
Includes statement on administration of mothers' pensions in Logan county, Ohio.
- Cincinnati. *Juvenile court. See Hamilton Co., O. Juvenile court.*
Cleveland. *Juvenile court. See Cuyahoga Co., O. Juvenile court.*
454. Conyngton, Mary K. Effect of workmen's compensation laws in diminishing the necessity of industrial employment of women and children. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1918. 170 p. (Bulletin of the U. S. Bureau of labor statistics, whole no. 217. Workmen's insurance and compensation series, no. 11.)
States covered by the investigation were Connecticut, Ohio and Pennsylvania. Sections of the report deal with condition of the families before and after loss of injured wage-earner.
455. Cuyahoga Co., O. *Juvenile court.* Report of mothers' pension department April 1, 1914-Jan. 1, 1915.
456. ——— Reports for years 1915-1918.
Typewritten reports from Miss Katherine Kennedy, Mothers' pension dept. Dayton. *See Montgomery Co., O.*
457. Edmonds, T. J. and Hexter, Maurice B. State pensions to mothers in Hamilton county, Ohio. Survey, Dec. 12, 1914, v. 39: 289-290.
458. Farr, L. T. Allowances for mothers' pension. (*In Ohio Bulletin of charities and correction, June, 1916, p. 56-59.*)
Refers to Columbiana county, Ohio.
459. Fieser, James L. Coordination of the work of public welfare giving agencies. (*In Ohio. Bulletin of charities and correction, Jan. 1915, p. 66-71.*)
460. Hamilton Co., O. *Juvenile court.* Annual report, Juvenile court of Hamilton county, Ohio, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1914. 15 p. 23^{cm}.
Mothers' pensions: p. 3-5.
461. Jackson, James F. Experience of Ohio in relieving needy mothers. (*In National conference of charities and correction. Proceedings, 1914, p. 444-447.*)
462. Kingsley, Sherman Colver. Survey of Cleveland agencies which are giving relief to families in their homes [by] Sherman C. Kingsley . . . Amelia Sears . . . [and] Allen T. Burns . . . [Cleveland] The Survey committee of the Cleveland foundation, 1915. 81 p. 23^{cm}.
([Cleveland foundation] Publications no. 1.)
"Mothers' pension division of the Juvenile court": p. 40-45, 74-75.
463. Miami Co., O. *Juvenile court.* Mothers' pensions. [n. p.] 8 p. 17^{cm}.
Pamphlet explaining the terms of the Ohio law with a letter to the pensioned mother.
464. Montgomery Co., O. *Court of common pleas.* First annual report, court of common pleas of Montgomery county, Ohio, division of domestic relations, from Jan. 1, 1917-Jan. 1, 1918. Dayton, 1918. 20 p. 16½^{cm}.
Mothers' pension department: p. 4-5, 18-19.

- 464a. **Montgomery Co., O. Court of common pleas.** Report January 1, 1918, to January 1, 1919. Typewritten.
465. **Ohio. Board of state charities.** Annual statistics of non-state benevolent and correctional agencies. 1915. 1 l.
466. ——— Statistics of non-state benevolent and correctional agencies for 1916. (*In Ohio. Bulletin of charities and correction.* March, 1918, v. 24, no. 1, p. 20-21.)
467. ——— Statistics of public benevolent and correctional agencies for 1917. (*In Ohio. Bulletin of charities and correction.* Feb. 1919, v. 25, no. 1, p. 34-35.)
Gives the number of "mothers' pensions" granted in each county and the total amount expended for pensions.
468. **Ohio. Commission to codify and revise laws relative to children.** Report of the Commission to codify and revise the laws of Ohio relative to children. [Columbus, 1912] 72 p. 23^{cm}.
Views of the commission regarding a mothers' pension law for Ohio: p. 6. Draft of bill: p. 27-29.
469. **Ohio. Laws, statutes, etc.** The mothers' pension act. A law providing for pensions for needy mothers, codifying the child labor laws and providing aid for needy blind persons. Columbus, O., The F. J. Heer printing co., 1913. 52 p. 24^{cm}.
470. **Spencer, William A.** Child welfare needs and child welfare agencies in Cincinnati. (*In Ohio. Bulletin of charities and correction.* June, 1915, p. 8-22.)
Mothers' pensions granted in Cincinnati: p. 18-19.
471. **Widows' pensions adopted in Cincinnati.** Survey, April 25, 1914. v. 22: 89-90.

OKLAHOMA.

472. **National child labor committee, New York.** Child welfare in Oklahoma; an inquiry by the National child labor committee for the University of Oklahoma, under the direction of Edward N. Clopper . . . New York city, National child labor committee [1918]. 285 p. front. (map). 23^{cm}.
The section on Poor relief, by Eva Joffe gives the results of an inquiry into the operation of mothers' pensions throughout the State (p. 208-215). Included also is a brief statement on the aid granted under the "scholarship" law enacted in 1909. The report recommended State supervision of mothers' pensions through a State child welfare division in the State department of charities and correction.

OREGON.

473. **Four months of mothers' pensions in Oregon (editorial).** Nation, Nov. 6, 1913, v. 97: 425.
474. **Hayhurst, Elizabeth.** How pensions for widows were won in Oregon. Child-welfare magazine, March, 1913, v. 7: 248-249.
475. **Multnomah co., Oreg. Juvenile court.** The juvenile court, Multnomah county, Oregon. Annual report, May 22, 1915-June 30, 1916. Portland, Ore., Chausse Prudhomme co., printers [1916]. 34 p. 23^{cm}.
"Mothers' pension department report from June, 1913-June, 1916, inclusive": p. 23-28.
476. ——— Report of mothers' pensions department Multnomah county, Oregon, for June, 1913-Jan. 1916. Portland, Franklin press [1916]. 8 p. 20½^{cm}.

477. **Multnomah co., Ore.** Mothers' aid. Report for year 1917-1918, Multnomah county. Portland, Ore., Multnomah print co., 1918. 12 p. 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ^{cm}.
Statistics of mothers' aid in all counties of Oregon in 1917: p. 12.
478. **Slingerland, William H.** Child welfare work in Oregon; a study of public and private agencies and institutions for the care of dependent, delinquent and defective children, by W. H. Slingerland . . . for the Oregon child welfare commission. Salem, Ore., State printing dept., 1918. vii, 131 p. 23^{cm}. (University of Oregon bulletin, new ser. vol. xv, no. 10.)
Assistance for dependent mothers: p. 95-97.
479. **Trumbull, Mrs. Millie E.** A year under the widows' pension law in Portland. Welfare, Sept. 1914, p. 13-14.

PENNSYLVANIA.

480. **Allegheny co., Pa.** Report of the Allegheny county trustees of Mothers' assistance fund, Nov. 25, 1913-Jan. 16, 1915. Pittsburg, Pa., [1915]. 8 p. 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ^{cm}.
481. **Bogue, Mary F.** The experimental period of widows' pension legislation. (*In* National conference of social work. Proceedings, 1918, p. 349-359.)
- 481a. ——— The greater economy of adequate grants.
Paper read at National conference of social work, June 6, 1919.
482. **Bryant, Louise S.** Social conditions among juvenile court families [and tables]. (*In* Philadelphia. Municipal court. Annual report 1916, p. 148-323.)
Table 125 shows the relatively large number of mothers of all groups working outside their homes.
483. **Clearfield co., Pa.** Report for 1914 and a plea for 1915 from the Mothers' pension board of trustees of Clearfield county, Pa. [Typewritten.]
484. **Coffee, Rabbi Rudolph I.** Why Pennsylvania needs a widows' pension law. (*In* Slingerland, W. H. ed. A child welfare symposium. New York, Russell Sage foundation, 1915, p. 131-134.)
485. **Columbia co., Pa.** Report of the trustees of mothers' pension fund to the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Jan. 4, 1915. 3 p. 24^{cm}.
486. **Commonwealth ex rel. Trustees of Mothers' assistance fund of Philadelphia county v. Powell, Auditor general, Supreme court of Pennsylvania** (Feb. 12, 1917). 100 Atlantic reporter, p. 964.
The case involved the interpretation of the word "dead" in the phrase "whose husbands are dead" used in the mothers' pension act. The court held that the act used the word in its popular sense with no regard to legal presumptions not mentioned in the act.
487. **Conyngton, Mary K.** . . . Effect of workmen's compensation laws in diminishing the necessity of industrial employment of women and children. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1918. 170 p. incl. tables. 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ ^{cm}. (Bulletin of the United States Bureau of labor statistics, whole no. 217. Workmen's insurance and compensation series, no. 11.)
States covered by the investigation were Connecticut, Ohio and Pennsylvania. Sections of the report deal with condition of the families before and after loss of injured wage-earner.

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488. **Howe, Stanley H.** Adequate relief to needy mothers in Pennsylvania. (*In* National conference of charities and correction. Proceedings, 1914, p. 447-450.)
489. **Luzerne co., Pa.** First annual report of the trustees of the mothers' pension fund of Luzerne county. [1914.] 4 p.
490. ——— Shocking distress shown by Mothers' pension board investigating Luzerne county.
Press notice Nov. 1914 on the 1st report of the Luzerne county mothers' pensions board calling attention to the large number of widows applying for aid whose husbands had met death in the mines. Urged Workmen's compensation law for Pennsylvania.
491. ——— Mothers' pension fund trustees issue appeal. Wilkes-Barre Times leader, Feb. 3, 1919.
Open letter from the trustees of the Mothers' assistance fund of Luzerne county urging need of increased appropriations.
492. **More money for mothers' pensions.** "Flu" epidemic has created 50,000 orphans that State must care for. Scranton Republican, March 5, 1919.
On the hearing before the House appropriation committee of Pennsylvania legislature for an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for mothers' pensions.
493. **Mothers' pensions in Pennsylvania.** Survey, Feb. 28, 1914, v. 31: 676.
494. **Neil, Henry.** Mothers' pensions in Pennsylvania. Juvenile court record, April, 1917, v. 17: 7-8.
495. **Pennsylvania. State board of education.** Mothers' assistance fund. Information relative to (1) The purpose of the law; (2) "Adequate" grants; (3) What families are not eligible for assistance; (4) Investigation and supervision. Harrisburg, Pa., Wm. Stanley Ray, State printer, 1916. 12 p. 21^{cm}.
Issued by the State board of education under the supervision of the State supervisor of the Mothers' assistance fund of Pennsylvania, April, 1916.
496. **Pennsylvania. State board of education.** Report of the Mothers' assistance fund 1916. Issued by the State board of education under the supervision of the State supervisor of the Mothers' assistance fund of Pennsylvania. Harrisburg, Pa., J. L. L. Kuhn, printer to the Commonwealth, 1918. 92 p. 22^{cm}.
CONTENTS.—I. Introduction, Dr. J. George Becht, State board of education.—II. Report of the State supervisor, Helen Glenn.—III. Reports from the county boards of trustees.—IV. A study of dependent widows with young children in Philadelphia, by Helen Whitehead.
- 496a. ——— Report of Mothers' assistance fund to State board of education 1918. 9 p. Mimeographed.
497. **Philadelphia co., Pa.** Report to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania 1915 of the trustees of the mothers' assistance fund of Philadelphia county, Sept. 24, 1913-Jan. 1, 1915. Philadelphia [1915.] 36 p. 23^{cm}.
498. **Philadelphia's experience with mothers' pensions.** World's work, Aug. 1917, v. 34: 365-366.
499. **Slingerland, William H.** Child welfare work in Pennsylvania; a co-operative study of child-helping agencies and institutions, directed by William H. Slingerland . . . in cooperation with the officers and a committee of the Pennsylvania State conference of charities. New York, Department of child-helping, Russell Sage foundation, 1915. 352 p.
"Law of 1913 for mothers' assistance": p. 276-282.

500. **Tyson, Mrs. Helen Glenn.** The fatherless family. *Annals of Amer. acad. of polit. and social science*, May, 1918, no. 166, p. 79-90.
See also no. 496 of this list.
501. **Westmoreland co., Pa.** Report of trustees of mothers' pension fund of Westmoreland county to General Assembly of Pennsylvania, Jan. 1915. [Typewritten.]
502. **Women protest tinkering mothers' pension measure.** Oppose Hepburn proposal. *Pittsburgh Gazette-times*, March 26, 1919.
 On the hearing before the House Judiciary general committee of Pennsylvania on the bill to give the juvenile court jurisdiction over dependent children in counties which have not taken advantage of mothers' assistance act.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

503. **South Carolina.** *Commissioner of agriculture, commerce and industries.* 8th annual report 1916, Labor division. Columbia, S. C. Gonzales and Bryan, State printers, 1917. 148 p.
 Recommended law making provision for mothers' pensions for one year, applying exclusively to plants affected by the new child labor law (p. 6).

TENNESSEE.

504. **Memphis, Tenn. Juvenile court.** Mothers' pensions from March 25, 1916-Dec. 25, 1916. [Typewritten statement.]
505. **Mothers' pension fund raised \$6,000.** County court votes to make total \$10,000 for 1918. *Memphis, Tenn. Commercial appeal*, Jan. 22, 1918.

TEXAS.

506. **Brooks, S. J.** The family desertion law. (*In Texas State conference of charities and correction. Bulletin*, Jan. 1915, p. 87-89.)
 Paper on the Texas family desertion law, read at 4th annual State conference of charities, Nov. 17, 1914.
507. ——— Need of a family desertion law. (*In Texas State conference of charities and correction. Proceedings*, 1912, p. 33-38.)
508. **Charity expenditures of county for year were \$139,537.82.** *Houston post*, July 26, 1918.
 Includes statistics of mothers' pensions in Harris county.
509. **Dallas. Dept. of public welfare.** 2nd annual report, 1916-1917. *Dallas?* 1917. 47 p. 23rd.
 Weak points of Texas widows' pension bill: p. 43.
510. **Scott, Elmer L.** Texas law granting pensions to widowed mothers. A critical review (condensed). (*In Texas State conference of social welfare. Bulletin*, Jan. 1918, p. 23-24.)
 Paper read at Texas State conference of social welfare, Nov. 11-13, 1917.

UTAH.

511. **Denver & B. G. R. Co. v. Grand county,** Supreme court of Utah. (Dec. 21, 1917). 170 *Pacific reporter*, p. 74.
 Decision upheld the constitutionality of the statute.
512. **Salt Lake City, Utah. Juvenile court.** Disbursement of mothers' pension fund for years 1913 and 1914. [Typewritten statement.]

VERMONT.

513. **Vermont. Laws, statutes, etc.** Charities and probation laws of the State of Vermont. Published by authority, 1918. 17 p. 23^{cm}.
Aid to widowed or deserted mother: p. 8.
Desertion and non-support of family: p. 15-16.

WASHINGTON.

514. **Burnside, Mrs. N. M.** Theory, development and effect of mothers' pension legislation [mimeographed].
Favors administration of mothers' aid by school authorities instead of juvenile courts. A bill to this end was introduced in the 1919 legislature but failed of final passage. (Seattle Post Intelligencer, March 11, 1919.)
515. **Gephart, A. E.** Mothers' pensions in Washington. (In Washington State conference of charities and correction. Proceedings, 1914, 66-69.)
Includes statistics of the operation of the law throughout the state in 1914.
516. **In re Snyder, Supreme court of Washington** (Sept. 26, 1916). 160 Pacific reporter, p. 12-14.
Mothers' pension act of 1915 omitted abandoned mothers who had been allowed aid under 1913 law. An attempt was made in this case to get the 1915 act declared unconstitutional on the grounds of inequality of privileges granted to citizens but the State Supreme court upheld the constitutionality of the law and its decision was affirmed by the Supreme Court of the U. S. on appeal. (39 Supreme Court reporter, p. 67.)
517. **Mothers' pensions.** Outlook, March 1, 1916, v. 112: 489.
Comment on changes made by 1915 Washington law which excluded divorced and deserted mothers from the benefits of mothers' pensions.
518. **Seattle. Juvenile court.** Annual report of the Seattle juvenile court for 1913-1917. Seattle, 1914-1918. 5 v.
1913: Report of the operation of the mothers' pension department from June 13, 1913-Dec. 31, 1913, p. 6-9.
1914: Report of supervisor of mothers' pensions, p. 49-65.
1915: Report of supervisor of mothers' pensions, p. 23-29; Text of 1915 act, p. 45-47.
1916: Changes recommended in mothers' pension law, p. 7; Report of mothers' pension department, p. 17-31.
1917: Report of mothers' pension department, p. 15-22.

WEST VIRGINIA.

519. **Gives opinion on the mothers' pension act.** Wheeling intelligencer, June 12, 1917.
Summary of the opinion of the attorney-general of the State upholding the provisions of the 1917 mothers' pension act with reference to the earlier law of 1915.
520. **Hart, Hastings H.** A suggested program for the Executive State council of defense of West Virginia, based upon a study of Hon. Clarence L. Stonaker, of the institutions and resources of the State. Charleston, W. Va. [Tribune printing co.] 1917. 24 p. 23^{cm}.
Need of revision of mothers' pension law of West Virginia: p. 11-12.
521. **West Virginia State conference of charities and correction.** A guide to the laws of West Virginia affecting child welfare. [Morgantown? 1918] 40 p.
Relief of mothers: p. 33-34.

WISCONSIN.

522. **Carstens, Christian C.** Public pensions to widows with children; a study of their administration in several American cities. New York city, Russell Sage foundation, 1913. 36 p. 23^{cm}. (Publication no. 31.)
Report of an investigation made for the Russell Sage foundation in 1912 in Chicago, San Francisco, Kansas City and Milwaukee.
523. **Marchetti, Louis.** State aid to dependent children from the judge's point of view. (*In* Wisconsin State conference of charities and correction. Proceedings, 1915, p. 12-18.)
Includes statistics on mothers' pensions in Marathon county, Wis.
524. **Nesbitt, Florence.** Minimum cost of living in Wisconsin [and discussion]. (*In* Wisconsin State conference of charities and correction. Proceedings, 1915, p. 52-63.)
Discussion of the chapter on standardization of home care in report of Wisconsin mothers' pension investigation. See no. 530.
525. **Profit by experience.** *La Follette's weekly*, June 7, 1913, v. 5, no. 23, p. 3.
Editorial in support of Wisconsin mothers' pension commission bill.
526. **Wilson, Agnes E.** The report of the Board of control's survey of the need of State aid for dependent children [and discussion]. (*In* Wisconsin State conference of charities and correction. Proceedings, 1915, p. 18-33.)
For report discussed see no. 530.
527. **Wisconsin. Laws, statutes, etc.** Chapter 669, Laws of 1913 relating to State aid for dependent children. The so-called "Mothers' pension law." Issued by the State board of control. [Madison, Wis., 1913] 5 p.
528. ——— Law providing aid to dependent children (Mothers' pension law) with the opinions of the attorney general thereon and statement of expenditures. Comp. by the State board of control of Wisconsin. [Madison] 1917. 87 [2] p. incl. tables. 23^{cm}.
Statement of mothers' pensions by counties for years 1915 and 1916: p. 84-87.
529. ——— Law providing aid to dependent children (Mothers' pension law) with the opinions of the attorney general thereon and statement of expenditures. Comp. by the State board of control of Wisconsin. [Madison] 1918. 117 [2] p. incl. tables. 23^{cm}.
Statement of mothers' pensions by counties for years 1916 and 1917: p. 114-117.
530. ——— *State board of control.* Report of the investigators in the survey and investigation relating to State aid for dependent children. (As provided by chapter 669, Laws of 1913.) [Typewritten.]
Agnes E. Wilson, director of investigation.
Contents.—Chap. 1. The extent of need for mothers' pensions in Wisconsin, by Ellen K. Cooney.—2. Public outdoor relief in Wisconsin.—3. Normal dependent children in Wisconsin institutions.—4. The standardisation of home care, by Florence Nesbitt.—5. Administration.
531. ——— Conclusions and recommendations of the State board of control based on the "Survey and investigation into the question of aid to mothers with dependent children" as authorized by section 11, chapter 669, Laws 1913. [n. p., 1915.] 34 l.
Autographed from typewritten copy.
532. ——— Statement showing the operation of mothers' pension law (chapter 669, Laws of 1913) up to Dec. 31, 1913. 1 l.

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533. **Wisconsin.** *State board of control.* Statistics showing the extent of the operation of the "Mothers' pension law" (chapter 669, Laws of 1913) since the law became effective July 26, 1913-July 31, 1914, 1 l.
For later statistics see no. 528 and 529.
534. ——— Biennial report of the State board of control 1915/1916—
Madison, Wis., 1916.
1915-1916: Aid to dependent children: p. 3-5.

WYOMING.

535. **First judicial district of Wyoming.** [Statistics of mothers' aid granted in 1st judicial district.]
Typewritten statement from Judge W. C. Mentzen.
536. **Second judicial district of Wyoming.** Widows' and children's pensions allowed and denied in Albany county, Wyoming, from time of first allowance of pension to Nov. 1, 1916. [Typewritten statement.]
537. ——— Widows' and children's pensions allowed and denied in Carbon county, Wyoming, from May 4, 1915-Nov. 1, 1916. [Typewritten statement.]
538. **Fourth judicial district.** [Mothers' pensions granted in Johnson and Sheridan counties from Feb. 15, 1915-Oct. 31, 1916.]
Typewritten statement from Judge C. H. Parmelee.
539. **Sixth judicial district.** [Mothers' pensions granted in 6th judicial district comprising Natrona, Converse, and Fremont counties to Oct. 31, 1916.]
Typewritten statement from Judge C. E. Winter.
540. **Wyoming.** *State board of child and animal protection.* Biennial report of Wyoming Humane society and State board of child and animal protection for 1914/16-1916/18. Cheyenne [1917-1919?].
1914-1916: Mothers' pensions: p. 13-14.
1916-1918: Mothers' pensions and delinquency: p. 60-61.

AUSTRALIA.

541. **New South Wales.** *Bureau of statistics.* Official yearbook of New South Wales, 1917. Sydney, W. A. Gullick, government printer, 1918, 843 p. 24^{cm}.
Work of State children relief board, including expenditure for children boarded with their own mothers 1918-1917: p. 469-478.
542. ——— *Laws, statutes, etc.* Statutes 1896, no. 9. An Act to amend an Act to establish a system of boarding out of children.
Permits the boarding out of children to their own mothers.
543. ——— Statutes 1901, no. 61. An Act to consolidate the acts relating to the establishment of a system of boarding out children.
544. ——— Amended regulation under "State children relief act, 1901." Issued April 10, 1912. (*In* New South Wales, State children relief board. Report for 1914, p. 12.)
Provides that children "boarded out" with their own mothers shall be paid for at the same rate as children boarded-out with strangers and raises the age limit from 12 to 14 years.
545. ——— *State children's relief board.* Report, 1909-1917. Sydney, 1910-1918. 9 v.
Children boarded out with their own mothers: 1909, p. 29-34, 55-56; 1910, p. 26-30, 49-50; 1911, p. 29-34, 51-52; 1912, p. 27-34, 67-68; 1913, p. 27-32, 49-50; 1914, p. 9-12, 35-43, 68-69; 1915, p. 39-42, 68-69; 1916, p. 35-38, 61-62; 1917, p. 29-34.

546. Queensland. *Laws, statutes, etc.* The State children act of 1911 (2 Geo. V., no. 11) and regulations. Brisbane, A. J. Cumming, government printer, 1912. 87 p. 18^{cm}.
 Sec. 35 (p. 19) permits the boarding of any State child with its own mother. Act was amended in 1917, raising age limit for children boarded with their own mothers from thirteen to fourteen years (16 years in case of ill health). Provision was also made for State maintenance for a child over 14 years holding a State scholarship. (Annual report of State children's dept. for 1917, p. 3.)
 Application forms for admission as State child and for boarding out with mother: p. 58-59, 66-68.
547. ——— *State children's department.* Annual report, 1913-1917. Brisbane, 1914-1918. 4 v.
 Children boarded with their own mothers or with female relatives: 1913, p. 9, 17; 1914, p. 10, 18; 1915, p. 12, 18; 1916, p. 10, 13; 1917, p. 7, 11.
548. Spence, Catherine H. *State children in Australia; a history of boarding out and its development.* Adelaide, printed by Vardon and sons, 1907. 147 p. 18^{cm}.
549. Victoria. *Department for neglected children and reformatory schools.* Report of the secretary and inspector for the years 1912-1913, 1915-1917. Melbourne, 1913-1918.
 Includes statistics of "neglected" children boarded with their own mothers.

CANADA.

550. Alberta. *Laws, statutes, etc.* An act granting assistance to widowed mothers supporting children. (1919, chapter 6.) Edmonton, 1919. 4 p.
551. ——— *Superintendent of neglected children.* Annual report, 1916-1918. Edmonton, 1917-1919.
 Mothers' allowances, 1916, p. 67; 1917, p. 8; 1918, p. 10.
552. Bryce, Peter. Mothers' allowances. *Social welfare* (Toronto) Mar. 1, 1919, v. 1: 131-132.
 Discusses form of administration desirable for Ontario.
553. Child welfare convention in British Columbia. *Labour gazette* (Canada) Jan. 1919, p. 3-4.
 Convention recommended the enactment of a mothers' pension law for British Columbia.
554. Committee on mothers' allowances, *Toronto.* Report of the Committee on mothers' allowances, Dec. 2, 1918. Toronto, Croft and Wright, 1919. 11 p. 15^{cm}.
 Committee was appointed by a large gathering representative of various social agencies and individuals interested in mothers' pensions in Toronto. Report urged the adoption of a "mothers' allowances" act for Ontario, to be administered through a Children's aid commission and local county committees, the cost to be divided between the Province and the municipalities. Submitted to the Ontario government Jan. 3, 1919.
555. Falk, J. Howard T. Mothers' allowances. *Social welfare* (Toronto) Mar. 1, 1919, v. 1: 131.
 Paper relates in part to operation of Manitoba act.
556. Henderson, Mrs. Rose. Pensions for mothers. *Ottawa citizen*, April 19, 1915.
 Report of address before the Ottawa woman's club.
557. Huestis, Mrs. A. M. Mothers' pensions vs. provincial aid for mothers. *Public health journal* (Toronto) April, 1918, v. 9: 163-168.
 Synopsis of address before Academy of medicine, Toronto.

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558. **Manitoba. Mothers' allowance commission.** 2nd annual report for period July 1, 1917-June 30, 1918. [Winnipeg, 1918.] 11 p. 18^m.
559. ———— **Mothers' allowance act, province of Manitoba.** A memorandum prepared by the commissioners for the guidance of committees appointed by cities, towns, and rural municipalities to assist in the administration of the act. Winnipeg, Jan. 1, 1919. 4 p.
560. ———— **Mothers' allowance committees are appointed in each municipality to administer the Manitoba mothers' allowance act.** Memoranda for the guidance of applicants and beneficiaries under the act. Winnipeg, Feb. 1, 1919. 3 p.
561. **Moore, Tom.** Industrial reconstruction. Relations between employer and employee: Labor. Social welfare (Toronto) April 1, 1919, v. 1: 155-157.
Includes section urging mothers' pensions. Writer is president of Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.
562. **Mothers' allowances in relation to child labour.** Growth of the movement for assisting mothers in Canada. Labour gazette (Canada) June, 1919, p. 713-715.
563. **The Mothers' pension act [Saskatchewan].** Public service monthly (pub. by the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture) Sept. 1918, v. 7: 25.
564. **Mothers' pensions.** Social welfare (Toronto) Jan. 1919, v. 1: 80-81.
Urges adoption of mothers' pension acts in all the Canadian provinces.
565. [News notes regarding mothers' pension movement] Labour gazette (Canada) June, 1918, p. 381-382.
Gives statistics of aid granted in Manitoba in Nov. 1917. Delegation of women to British Columbia Legislature urge passage of mothers' pension bill for that Province.
566. **Nova Scotia. Supt. of neglected and delinquent children.** Report of the superintendent of neglected and delinquent children for year ending Sept. 30, 1918. Halifax, N. S. Commissioner of public works and mines, King's printer, 1919. 112 p.
Need for mothers' allowances: p. 8-10.
567. **One step towards mothers' pensions.** Representatives of many organizations approach Premier Hearst. Toronto world, Jan. 4, 1919.
568. **Ontario. Commission on unemployment.** Report of the Ontario commission on unemployment. Toronto, A. T. Wilgress, 1916. viii, 334 p. 24^m.
Need for mothers' pensions: p. 64-65.
569. ———— **Supt. of neglected and dependent children.** 23rd report of the superintendent of neglected and dependent children of Ontario for 1915. Toronto. Printed by A. T. Wilgress, 1916.
"Mothers' pensions": p. 85-86.
570. **Ontario social service council.** Annual meeting 1919. Social welfare (Toronto) March 1, 1919, v. 1: 124-125.
Resolution was adopted favoring mothers' allowances.
571. **Saskatchewan. Laws, statutes, etc.** An act to provide for the payment of pensions to indigent mothers (1917 second session, chapter 68). Regina, 1918? 1 p.
572. ———— [Regulations adopted for the administration of the act, April 11, 1918]. Typewritten copy.
573. **Social service council of Canada.** [Summary of proceedings of the annual meeting held Jan. 14-16, 1919] Social welfare (Toronto) Feb. 1, 1919, v. 1: 105-116.
Resolution urging "mothers' allowances" act for Ontario with outline of plan: p. 116, 119.

574. **Trades and labor congress of Canada.** Report of the proceedings of the 31st annual convention held at the city of Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 20-25, 1915.
Report of executive committee favoring old age and mothers' pensions, p. 18; Urged in president's report, p. 65; Resolution on mothers' pensions: p. 110-111.
575. ——— Proceedings of the 32nd annual convention held at Toronto, Sept. 25-30, 1916.
Recommendation of executive committee for a commission to study old age and mothers' pensions: p. 32; Resolution urging widows' pensions: p. 104.
576. **Winnipeg, Manitoba.** Social service workers' club. State salaries for mothers. A study of legislation in the United States granting provisions to mothers deprived of income from their husbands; also an investigation into local conditions, and some general conclusions. Winnipeg, Manitoba, Social service workers' club, 1916. 15 p. 23^{cm}.
The situation in Manitoba: p. 9-11; The city of Winnipeg, p. 11-13; Conclusions favor allowances to mothers.

DENMARK.

577. **Afgørelse vedrørende Enkeloven.** Social forsg, Apr., 1915, v. 11: 43; Aug. 1918, v. 14:141; Oct. 1918, v. 14:191.
Notes of decisions in widows' allowances cases.
578. **L'assistance aux veuves mères de famille.** (In France. Ministère du travail. Bulletin, July, 1913, v. 20, p. 706.)
Summary of the provisions of the Danish law providing aid to widows passed in 1913.
579. **Copenhagen. Magistrat.** Forsørgelsesvæsenet i København 1913/1914-1917/1918. Københavns magistrats 3 afdelings beretning og regnskab. København, S. L. Møllers bogtrykkeri, 1914-1918.
Includes statistics of the aid granted in Copenhagen under the widows' pension act of 1913.
580. **Dyrtidstillægget til enkebørnsunderstøttelsen i København.** Social forsg, Jan. 1916, v. 11: 340.
On the extension of the high cost of living bonuses to include widows receiving subsistence allowances in Copenhagen. The law of 22 December, 1915, concerning communal arrangements to meet the high cost of living permitted the granting of money help to widows receiving allowances under the law of 1913.
581. **Denmark. Indenrigsministeriet.** Cirkulaere til samtlige Amtmaend angaaende Understøttelse til Børn af Enker. København, J. H. Schutz, 1913. 6 p. 25^{cm}.
Instructions issued by the Minister of the Interior in accordance with section 12 of the Widows' pension act of 29 April, 1913. (See no. 583 of this list.)
582. **Denmark. Lovs, statutes, etc.** . . . Forslag til lov om understøttelse til børn af enker og af enkemænd. Fremsat i Landstinget den 8. Oktober 1912. (Denmark. Rigsdag. Landsting. Lovforslag: ordentlig samling, 1912-13. nr. 4.)
The bill as introduced and passed by the Folketing included children of widowers as well as of widows. Amended by the Landsting to exclude widowers.
583. ——— Lov om Understøttelse til børn af enker. København, 1913. 8 p.
Law providing aid to widows with children as adopted in 1913.
For English translation see no. 595 of this list.

584. **Denmark.** *Laws, statutes, etc.* Midlertidig lov af 27. Oktober 1915 om ændring i lov af 29. April om understøttelse til børn af enker. Social forsorg Nov. 1915, v. 11: 260-261.
Under widows' pension act of 1913 allowance was withdrawn if widow received help from the poor relief. The amendment passed in 1915 permits such help "for the present" because of the increased cost of living.
585. ——— Lov af 4 Marts 1918 om ændringer i lov af 29. April 1913 om understøttelse til børn af enker. Social forsorg, May, 1918, v. 14: 36.
Text of amendatory widows' pension law passed in 1918 increasing amount of aid for the years 1918 and 1919. Permits also the continuance of the allowance to the guardian of the child in the event of the mother's death. For discussion in the Rigsdag see nos. 586-587 of this list.
586. ——— *Rigsdag.* Rigsdagstidende. Forhandlinger paa Folketinget. Ordentlig samling, 1917-18, column 2636, 2821, 2841, 2904, 3397; Tillæg A, column 3709, Tillæg C (14) column 255.
587. ——— Rigsdagstidende; Forhandlinger paa Landstinget, Ordentlig samling 1917-18, column 826, 920, 955; Tillæg B, column 877; Tillæg C (14) column 363.
Discussion of the amendment to the widows' pension act passed March 4, 1912. For text of act see no. 585 of this list.
588. ——— *Statens statistiske bureau.* Enkemaend og enker med børn under 18 aar. København, B. Lunos bogtrykkeri, 1911. 34 p. 23½^{cm}. Danmarks statistik. Statistiske meddelelser, 4 række 37 bd. 2 hfte).
An inquiry into the number of widows and widowers with children under 18, undertaken when the widows' pension law was proposed to determine its possible cost, gives statistics of the number of widows with children in the different income groups.
589. **Denmark.** *Statens statistiske bureau.* Statistisk aarvog . . . Annuaire statistique, 1916-1918. København, 1916-1918.
Statistics of assistance to widows with children, 1916, p. 154; 1917, p. 172; 1918, p. 174.
Report year ends March 31.
590. **Loeb, Sophie I.** [Report of investigation of widows' pensions in Denmark. (In New York (State) Commission on relief for widowed mothers. Report, 1914, p. 197-217.)
Includes translation of Danish law, forms used in its administration and statistics of aid being given to Copenhagen in January, 1914.
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607. Irving, Mrs. H. B. Widows' pensions. National health, June, 1919, v. 11: 293-296.
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