

- (a) That the State should provide every child with the elements of a good general education seems to be recognized throughout the civilized world. Free tuition has been provided and in many cases free text-books also. Compulsory attendance laws and laws forbidding the employment of child labor seek to ensure to the child the education provided for it.
- (b) Educational authorities in Great Britain, France, Germany and some of the leading cities of the United States have by a system of free lunches and by school commissions that sometimes provide even clothing for necessitous children, to some extent recognized the right of each child to be properly fed and clothed and the responsibility of the State to see that such food and clothing is duly provided.
- (c) The wide-spread introduction into educational systems of medical inspection of schools, free dental service for school children, and school nurses with power in some cases to supervise sanitary conditions in the home, is to some extent a recognition of the right of every child to expert medical care and supervision and of the responsibility of the State to provide the same.
- (d) The introduction of manual training, domestic science, school gardening, stenography, and other related activities is a recognition of the child's right to be taught something useful by which he may the more easily take care of himself when called upon to make a living.
- (e) A still more decided recognition of the State's responsibility in this direction is seen in the trade schools of France, England and Germany where adolescents from fourteen to seventeen years of age are taught the elements of useful trades. Nor is activity along these lines confined