week for residents not the head of a family. (North Dakota Century Code Anno., sec. 32–09–02.)

Ohio.—80% of the first $300 and 60% of the balance of the preceding 30 days' earnings of a family head or a widow; minimum $150. $100 of the previous 30 days' earnings of other residents. (Ohio Revised Code Anno., secs. 2329.66, 2329.62.)

Oklahoma.—75% of the previous 90 days' earnings. 100% if necessary for the maintenance of a family supported wholly or partly by the labor of the resident debtor, except for child support orders. (Oklahoma Statutes Anno., T. 31, secs. 1, 1.1, 4.)

Oregon.—50% of earnings due after deductions for taxes; minimum $25 and maximum $250 in any 30 day period. (Not applicable to process to collect State income taxes owed by the debtor or to enforce judgments for damages for fraud.) (Oregon Revised States, sec. 23.180.)

Pennsylvania.—100% of earnings. (Pennsylvania Statutes, T. 42, sec. 886.)

Puerto Rico.—75% of a resident's earnings for the preceding 30 days if necessary for the use of his resident family, supported wholly or in part by his labor. (Laws of Puerto Rico Anno., T. 32, sec. 1130.)

Rhode Island.—$50 of earnings due. (Rhode Island General Laws Anno., sec. 9–26–4.)

South Carolina.—100% of the preceding 60 days' earnings if necessary for the use of a family supported wholly or in part by his labor. However, up to 15% of earnings due may be ordered when the judgment is on food, fuel, or medicine accounts, up to a maximum of $100. (South Carolina Code, sec. 10–1731.) For debts contracted in South Carolina prohibits garnishment of resident employee under an out-of-State garnishment unless based on a South Carolina judgment.

South Dakota.—100% of the preceding 60 days' earnings if necessary for the use of the debtor's family supported wholly or partly by his labor. (South Dakota Code, sec. 33.2404.)

Tennessee.—$17 earnings per week plus $2.50 per week for each dependent child under 16 years, for a resident head of a family. $12 per week for other residents. Exemption does not apply to debts for alimony or support, taxes or fines. (Tennessee Code Anno., secs. 26–207—209.)

Texas.—100% of current wages. (Texas Constitution, Art. 16, sec. 28; Civil Statutes, Arts. 3832, 3935, 4099.)

Utah.—50% of the preceding 30 days' earnings of a married man or head of a resident family, if necessary for the use of his family supported wholly or in part by his labor. Minimum $50. (Utah Code Anno., sec. 78–23–1.)

Vermont.—$30 per week plus 50% of compensation due in excess of $60 per week. (Vermont Statutes Anno., T. 12, sec. 3020.)

Virginia.—$100 per month plus 75% of the balance, but not more than $150 of the monthly earnings of the head of a family. 50% of the exemption above for other persons. (Exemption is also enumerated for weekly, bi-weekly, or semimonthly pay periods.) (Virginia Code Anno., sec. 34–29.)

Washington.—$35 per week plus $5 per dependent (maximum $50 per week) for a debtor with dependents. $25 per week for persons without dependents. (Washington Revised Code, sec. 7.32.280.)

West Virginia.—80% of earnings due or to become due. Minimum $20 per week. The execution is a lien and continuing levy on wages due or to become due within 1 year. (West Virginia Code, sec. 3834.)

Wisconsin.—$120 income of a debtor with dependents (after deductions for State and Federal taxes) plus $20 per dependent, for each 30 day period prior to service of process, but not more than 75% of net income. 60% of such income of a debtor without dependents, but not less than $75 nor more than $100. (May also be computed on a 90-day basis.) (Wisconsin Statutes Anno., sec. 272.18.)

Wyoming.—50% of the previous 60 days' earnings when necessary for the use of the debtor's resident family, supported wholly or in part by his labor. (Wyoming Statutes Anno., sec. 1–422.)

(Rev. Robert J. McEwen, chairman, Department of Economics, Boston College, Chestnut Hill, Mass., submitted the following publication for inclusion in the record:)