

The Mothers' Allowances Act, 1930, of New Brunswick has not been proclaimed in effect.

All the mothers' allowances Acts stipulate that the mother must be a resident of the province at the time of making application and a widow or, in all provinces but New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, a wife whose husband is mentally incapacitated. In each case the applicant must also be a resident of the province at the time at which death, incapacity, or desertion occurs. Under all the laws, except those of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Quebec, the wife of a physically disabled man is eligible but the section in the Alberta Act relating specifically to such persons has not been proclaimed. In British Columbia allowances are paid in cases where total disability is expected to continue for one year or more.

In Alberta, British Columbia, Ontario, and Saskatchewan, 'deserted'* wives are paid an allowance, and in British Columbia and Saskatchewan, the wives of inmates of penal institutions are eligible. Under all the statutes except those of Alberta and Saskatchewan, the mother must be a British subject, or the widow or wife of a British subject. Allowances may be paid to foster-mothers under certain conditions in all the provinces but Alberta, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

In New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Quebec, allowances are payable in respect of two or more dependent children, but in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia an allowance is payable for one child under 16 if there is an invalid child over 16 years of age. In the other provinces, allowances are payable in respect of one or more dependent children, but in Manitoba, under the regulations, no allowance is payable in respect of an only child, or an only child under 15 years of age, unless the mother is temporarily or permanently unable to care for the child. In British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Quebec, and Saskatchewan a dependent child is a child under 16 years of age. In Alberta, a boy under 15 or a girl under 16 is deemed to be dependent. In Manitoba, only children under 15 are regarded as dependent unless they are invalids.

In Alberta the cost of the allowances is divided between the province and the municipalities concerned, and in the other provinces the whole cost is carried by the province.

Rates of Allowances.—In British Columbia, the Act provides for a maximum monthly allowance of \$42.50 for a mother with one dependent child, an additional \$7.50 for each child under 16 years of age, and a further \$7.50 in cases where the husband of the mother is totally disabled and is living with her. In New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, a maximum allowance of \$60 per month is fixed by statute. In the other provinces, the provincial authority administering the Act has power to fix the rate of the allowance. In Ontario, the maximum for a mother and one child is \$35 per month in a city, \$30 in a town of over 5,000 population, and \$25 in a rural district, with an additional \$5 for every child in each case. In Saskatchewan, under the terms of an Order in Council of January, 1936, maximum monthly payments range from \$8 to a mother with one child to \$44 to a mother with ten or more children.

In Manitoba, the maximum allowance for a mother and two children is \$50 excluding allowance for winter fuel, with a maximum of \$89 for a family of seven or more children. In Alberta, the allowance is determined by the special circumstances in each case, the maximum payment ranging from \$25 per month to a mother with one child, to \$50 per month where there are five children.

* In Ontario presumption of death after complete disappearance of the husband for 3 years is interpreted as desertion. In Saskatchewan death may be presumed after 7 years, while in Alberta and British Columbia pensions may be paid after desertion for 5 and 2 years, respectively.