

followed by the other western provinces and by Ontario, Nova Scotia, and Quebec. The Mothers' Allowances Act, 1930, of New Brunswick has not been proclaimed in effect.

All the mothers' allowances Acts stipulate that, at the time of making application, the mother must be a resident of the province and a widow. In British Columbia the recipient must have resided in the Province for a period of at least three years.

In all provinces but New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, a wife whose husband is mentally incapacitated is eligible. 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, and allowances are paid on behalf of the disabled man.

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. British Columbia also grants allowances to divorcees or those legally separated. 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. In Nova Scotia the recipient herself must be 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. In addition, New Brunswick pays an allowance for one child under 16 if there is an invalid child over 16 years of age, while the same is true of Nova Scotia, if the mother is unable to maintain herself and the child. 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, 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 but exceptions are made in the cases of 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. Since 1933 the amount allowed for a mother and one dependent child has been reduced to \$35, although the Act has not been changed. 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

* 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.