

All the Acts stipulate that the applicant must be a resident of the province and have been a resident when considered eligible for an allowance. In addition, each province except Alberta, requires applicants to have resided in the province for a certain period. In Manitoba, however, provision is made for a shorter period, or for no residence immediately prior, providing eligibility for assistance has not been acquired elsewhere. In Alberta the only requirement is that the husband had established his home in the Province at the time of his death, committal or desertion. All the statutes, except those of Saskatchewan and Alberta, require the applicant to be a British subject or the widow or wife of a British subject, and in Quebec she must have been a British subject for fifteen years or have been one at birth. In Nova Scotia, the applicant herself must be a British subject. In Manitoba, the child or children to benefit from the allowance must have been born in Canada or the father (if he is dead, the mother) must be a British subject (if both be dead, the later to die must have been a British subject). In British Columbia, a woman may be eligible if born a British subject, even if she has later lost her citizenship. In most provinces, limits are fixed on the assets that may be possessed by a beneficiary. There is no fixed limit in Alberta and Saskatchewan but the woman must be unable to support her children.

An applicant must be a widow or, except in Nova Scotia, a wife whose husband is mentally incapacitated or, except in Alberta,* Nova Scotia and Quebec, the wife of a physically disabled man. In Quebec, a 1940 amendment makes a mother eligible if her husband is in a charitable institution at public expense and provides an allowance for a deserted mother. In Alberta, British Columbia, Ontario and Saskatchewan 'deserted' wives who meet the conditions of the Acts are paid allowances and in British Columbia and Saskatchewan the wives of inmates of penal institutions are eligible. The period that must elapse after desertion varies from two years in British Columbia to seven in Saskatchewan. In British Columbia allowances are granted to mothers who have been divorced or legally separated for two years. A foster-mother who fulfils all the requirements is eligible to receive the allowance in all provinces, except Nova Scotia and Alberta. In Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia allowances are paid in some cases for children born out of wedlock. In Saskatchewan, allowances are payable for children whose mother is dead and whose father is unable to support them on account of mental or physical disability or because of confinement to prison.

Mothers of one or more children are eligible in Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. In Quebec, the number was reduced from two to one by a 1940 amendment. In Nova Scotia and Manitoba, an allowance is payable in respect of one dependent child, if the mother is incapacitated, and also in respect of a child over the age for allowance who is dependent because of physical or mental disability. Children must be under 16 except in Manitoba where they must be under 15 and in Alberta where the age-limit for boys is 15.

Rates of Allowances.—In *British Columbia*, the maximum monthly allowance is \$42.50 for a mother with one dependent child, \$7.50 for each additional child under 16 and a further \$7.50 for a totally disabled husband living at home. Since 1933, the amount allowed for a mother and one child has been reduced to \$35. In *Nova Scotia*, a maximum of \$60 is fixed by statute, but in the other provinces the administrative authority may fix the rate.† The *Quebec* Commission allows \$25 to a woman with one dependent child, in cities or towns of 10,000 population,

* The section of the Alberta Act relating to physically disabled husbands has not been proclaimed.

† In Saskatchewan, however, the provincial authority has no power to raise the maximum fixed by Order in Council.