

Except in Alberta, where 25 p.c. of an allowance is borne by the municipality, the whole cost is provided from provincial funds. In Quebec, not more than 5 p.c. of the amount of the allowances paid may be imposed on municipalities, but no levy has been made under this provision.

Each Act stipulates that an applicant must be a resident of the province and, except in Alberta, have resided there for a certain period. Alberta merely requires that the husband should have had his home in the Province at the time of his death, committal to an institution or desertion of his wife.

All the statutes, except those of Saskatchewan and Alberta, stipulate either that an applicant must be a British subject or the widow or wife of a British subject or that her child must be a British subject. In Nova Scotia, the applicant herself must be a British subject. In Quebec, she must have been a British subject for 15 years or by birth. In New Brunswick and Manitoba, the child is eligible if he is a British subject, even if the mother is not. In British Columbia, a woman may be eligible if she is or was a British subject by birth or naturalization.

An applicant must be a widow, or a wife whose husband is mentally incapacitated, or, except in Alberta, permanently disabled. The British Columbia Act specifies a disability which may reasonably be expected to continue for at least one year. In New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan, a mother is declared eligible if her husband is confined to a sanatorium for tuberculosis. Foster-mothers caring for children whose parents are dead or disabled are also eligible, except in Nova Scotia and Alberta.

Deserted wives who meet the conditions of the Acts are eligible in all provinces, except Nova Scotia, but the period that must elapse after desertion varies from province to province. Mothers who have been divorced or legally separated from their husbands for two years are eligible for allowances in British Columbia, and a mother who is divorced may be paid an allowance in Saskatchewan. In British Columbia and Saskatchewan, the wives of inmates of penal institutions are eligible.

In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, allowances may be paid in respect of a legally adopted child. In Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, allowances are paid in some cases for children born out of wedlock.

Mothers of one or more children are eligible in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. In Nova Scotia and Manitoba, an allowance has been payable in respect of one dependent child only if the mother was incapacitated, and in respect of another child who is dependent because of physical or mental disability but the Nova Scotia Act, as amended in 1945, makes eligible the mother of one dependent child if she has residing with her a husband permanently disabled or if the welfare of the one child requires it. The age-limit for children is 16 except in Manitoba where it is 14, or over 14 if the child is incapable of self-support. On certain conditions, allowances may be paid in British Columbia for a child between 16 and 18 and also for a child living temporarily apart from its mother. In Alberta and New Brunswick, when a child reaches 16 and is attending school, payments may be continued until the end of the school year and in New Brunswick, no allowance may be paid for a child not attending school as required by law.

Rates of Allowances.—In *Nova Scotia*, a maximum of \$80 per month and in *New Brunswick* \$60 is fixed by statute, but in other provinces the administrative authority fixes the rate. *Quebec* allows \$25 monthly to a woman with one dependent