

*Industrial Schools.*—Industrial schools for boys and girls are operated by the Social Welfare Branch. Social services in cities and municipalities have been amalgamated in order to do away with dual administration and combined services act in close co-operation with the health services.

*Workmen's Compensation.*—The Workmen's Compensation Act, effective Jan. 1, 1917, provides compulsory accident insurance in almost every industrial occupation carried on in the Province. See Chapter XX on Labour.

### Subsection 2.—Rates and Statistics of Mothers' Allowances

All provinces, except Prince Edward Island, provide for allowances to mothers who are widowed or who, for other reasons, are without means of support. Manitoba was the first to enact such legislation in 1916. Five other provinces followed between 1917 and 1920. The Nova Scotia and Quebec Acts came into effect in 1930 and 1938, respectively. A New Brunswick statute of 1930, proclaimed in effect in 1943, was replaced by a new Act in 1944.

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. In New Brunswick an allowance was paid for the child of a member of the Forces during the Second World War if such member resided in the Province when he enlisted and the child was resident there.

Except in Saskatchewan and Alberta, an applicant must be a British subject or the widow or wife of a British subject or 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 or in New Brunswick if discharged and following treatment at home. Foster-mothers caring for children whose parents are dead or disabled are also eligible, except in Nova Scotia and Alberta.

Deserted wives who meet specified conditions are eligible except in 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