

years are eligible 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 the mother of one dependent child is eligible if she is incapacitated, if she has residing with her a husband permanently disabled or if the welfare of the one child requires it.

In Manitoba, an only child under 15 years of age is not eligible unless the mother is confined to a hospital for mental diseases or is physically incapacitated, or there is a child 15 years of age or over who is mentally or physically incapacitated.

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. The Alberta Act as amended in 1946 permits payment to children between 16 and 18 years if satisfactory progress is being made at school. In New Brunswick, when a child reaches 16 and is attending school, payments may be continued until the end of the school year; 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 per family and in New Brunswick \$60 is fixed by Statute, but in other provinces the administrative authority fixes the rate. In Nova Scotia, the monthly amount payable to a mother and one child is determined by family need. In New Brunswick the maximum monthly amount for a mother with one child is \$27.50 and \$7.50 for each additional child. An extra \$7.50 may be paid for rental under special circumstances. Quebec allows \$35 monthly to a woman with one dependent child in cities and towns of over 10,000 population; \$30 in other localities. An additional one dollar per month is paid to each of the second, third, fourth and fifth children, \$2 each to the sixth and seventh and \$3 to the eighth and subsequent children. An extra \$5 is allowed when the beneficiary is unable to work, or when a disabled husband is living at home. In Ontario, the maximum for a mother and one child is \$42 per month in a city, \$36 in a town of over 5,000 and \$30 in a rural district, with \$6 for each additional child. The allowance may be increased by \$10 per month per beneficiary where need is evidenced; a winter fuel allowance is also paid according to need. The maximum monthly amount in Manitoba paid to a mother and one enrolled child, excluding winter fuel, is \$40 with additional allowances for other children; a disabled father in the home receives \$13 maximum monthly. The allowance may be augmented up to \$25 where special need is shown but the monthly maximum, excluding winter fuel, to any family with or without father at home is \$121. In Saskatchewan, the maximum monthly allowance payable is \$10 for a mother, \$10 for a disabled father at home, \$15 for the first child, \$10