

any person furnishing clothing, lodging or other necessities to a child born out of wedlock and not living with its reputed father to recover against him for the same. Where the mother sues, corroborative testimony that the defendant is the father of the child, is necessary. In either case, in order to maintain an action an affidavit of affiliation must be made voluntarily by the mother and deposited with the Clerk of the Peace of the county or city in which she resides, either while she is pregnant or within six months after the birth of the child. British Columbia and the North-West Territories have similar statutes.⁹⁵

The Nova Scotia law may be taken as typical of the second method of dealing with the subject. The Nova Scotia Act is divided into two parts. The first deals with proceedings which may be taken to indemnify the municipality against payment for the support of illegitimate children. At the instance of the mother, or of a ratepayer, an information is sworn out alleging that a certain man is the child's father. If the man admits the charge, he is required to give a bond for \$150 for the mother's medical expenses and the child's future maintenance. If he does not admit the charge, he and the mother are brought before the County Judge. Evidence is taken and if the charge is established a lump sum in payment of expenses may be assessed, not to be less than \$80 or more than \$150.

A putative father is rendered liable, by the second part of the Act, for the medical attendance and care of the mother for three months after the child's birth, and for the child's maintenance and education until it is fifteen years of age. Action may be brought as for a debt, but no order for future maintenance will be granted awarding more than \$1 per week. The weekly payment of maintenance may be enforced by execution.

New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan have statutes similar to that of Nova Scotia.

In New Brunswick the consent of one of the overseers of the parish is necessary before a warrant for the arrest of the father can be issued. The limit of the allowance for maintenance in New Brunswick is 70 cents per week until the child is seven years old. In Saskatchewan the Judge may order a payment for maintenance, education and expenses of birth not to exceed \$5 per week until the child reaches the age of thirteen. Saskatchewan also requires that an affidavit of affiliation be filed before action can be brought for necessaries supplied to an illegitimate child.⁹⁶

Quebec—

The law of Quebec as to parent and child, being fundamentally different from the law of the English speaking Provinces, is treated separately.

A child remains subject to parental authority until his majority, that is to say, until he is twenty-one years of age, or until his emancipation, but the father alone exercises this authority during his lifetime.⁹⁷ A

⁹⁵Revised Statutes of Ontario (1910), Chap. 151; Revised Statutes of British Columbia (1911), Chap. 197; Consolidated Ordinances of the North-West Territories (1905), including Statute of 1903, Chap. 29, Secs. 1-3.

⁹⁶Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia (1900), Chap. 51; Revised Statutes of New Brunswick (1903), Chap. 182; Statutes of Saskatchewan (1912), Chap. 39; Revised Statutes of Manitoba (1906), Chap. 92.

⁹⁷Civil Code of Quebec, Arts. 243 & 246.