

exhausted his regular benefit or who is unable to satisfy the qualifications for regular benefits but has at least 15 weekly contributions since the previous March may qualify for seasonal work benefits, payable only between December 1 and May 15.

Workmen's Compensation: Workmen's compensation acts in each province protect workers affected by work-connected disabilities and diseases in industries covered by the legislation. While there is some variation by province, the legislation applies to nearly all industrial undertakings, so that most workers are covered, except for farm labourers, domestic servants and casual workers. Compensation benefits include cash awards, all necessary medical aid, hospital care and physical-restoration services, and vocational services to re-establish the injured worker in gainful employment. Cash awards may take the form of time-loss compensation for temporary disability, disability pensions for permanent disability, or survivors' benefits to widows or dependants in case of fatal accidents or disease. Benefits to the worker are calculated on 75 per cent of earnings subject to conditions of maximum annual earnings of from \$4,000 to \$6,000 as fixed in the individual acts. Costs are met from employer contributions to accident funds at rates fixed by the workmen's compensation boards according to the hazard involved in each class of industry.

Mothers' Allowances: Allowances to certain needy mothers with dependent children are provided by all provinces under mothers' allowances or equivalent programmes. Assistance is granted to widows, mothers whose husbands are in mental hospitals, mothers who are deserted, and mothers whose husbands are disabled. Some provinces provide also for mothers with husbands in penal institutions and for divorced, separated and unmarried mothers. To be eligible, an applicant must be caring for one or more children of eligible age, and must meet specified conditions of need, residence and, in one province, citizenship. The maximum monthly allowance payable varies considerably by province.

General Assistance: Aid is provided in all provinces to persons in need who cannot qualify under programmes designed for specific groups. Assistance is given on the basis of a means test and, usually, a residence requirement too. In general, the municipalities administer the programme, with provincial governments assuming responsibility in unorganized territories. In Newfoundland, however, the provincial government administers all forms of assistance through district offices. In Quebec, assistance may be given by the municipality or by religious and voluntary agencies, with the province assuming the full cost up to an approved maximum. Under the terms of the Unemployment Assistance Act, the Federal Government shares with the provinces 50 per cent of the cost of assistance to needy persons. All provinces provide for reimbursement to municipalities for relief expenditures, in amounts that vary from 40 to 100 per cent according to the province.

Immigrants in their first year in Canada may receive aid through the local authority under an agreement made with the province whereby costs are shared by the provincial and federal governments, or they may be referred directly to the local office of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration.

PART III - WELFARE SERVICES

General assistance or relief and the various welfare services associated with this form of aid, as well as the care of the aged and the protection and care of neglected and dependent children, are governed by provincial welfare legislation. Administrative and financial responsibility is shared by the province and its municipalities. Provincial administration of welfare, as of other provincial assistance, is carried out through the department of public welfare or of health and welfare in each province. Several provincial welfare departments have established regional offices for administrative purposes and to provide consultative services to the municipalities.