In all provinces applicants must satisfy conditions of need and residence but both the amount of outside income and resources allowed and the length of residence required prior to application vary considerably, the latter, for example, from one year in Saskatchewan, Ontario and Newfoundland to five years in Quebec. All provinces require that the applicant be resident at the time of application and that the child or children live with the recipient, and most provinces require that they continue to live in the province while in receipt of an allowance. Nationality is a condition of eligibility in six provinces. The applicant must be a British subject, the wife or widow of a British subject or her child must be a British subject, except in Quebec and New Brunswick, where Canadian citizenship is required.

In each province the relevant Act is administered by public welfare authorities. Most provinces have a mothers' allowances board or commission which makes the final decision regarding eligibility and the amount of allowance granted or acts in an advisory capacity. In some provinces local advisory committees are also appointed. Rates of benefit as of June 1954 are given in the following paragraph.

In Newfoundland, the maximum allowance for a mother and one child is \$25 a month, with \$5 for each additional child and for a disabled father at home; the maximum for a family is \$65 a month, with supplementary assistance of up to \$20 monthly if necessary for proper care and maintenance. In Prince Edward Island a mother with one child may receive up to \$25 a month, with up to \$5 for each additional child; the family maximum is \$50 monthly. In Nova Scotia a monthly maximum of \$80 for a family is fixed by statute; the amount payable to a mother and one child is determined by family need. An amendment to the Act, to become effective January 1955, provides that an allowance not exceeding \$40 per month may be paid on behalf of a disabled child 16 years or older who is not yet eligible for an allowance under the federal-provincial Disabled Persons Act. Brunswick the family maximum is \$80 a month, with \$35 for a mother and one child and \$7.50 for each additional child. An additional \$10 may be granted for rent if it is needed and if the allowance is below the family maximum. The maximum allowance in Quebec for a mother and one child is \$35 in a district where the population is under 5,000 and \$40 where it is 5,000 or over. An additional \$1 per month is paid for each of the second, third, fourth and fifth children, \$2 for the sixth and seventh, and \$3 for the eighth and subsequent children. An extra \$5 is allowed when the mother is unable to work or when a disabled father is living at home. Ontario pays a maximum of \$50 a month for a mother and one child, with \$10 for each additional child and for a disabled father at home. A foster mother with one child may receive up to \$24 per month, with two children up to \$48, and \$10 for each additional child. The allowance may be increased up to \$20 a month where need is shown and a winter fuel allowance, not exceeding \$24 monthly, is also granted. The maximum monthly allowance in Manitoba for a mother and one child is \$51. There is an additional \$10 paid for a child aged one to six years, \$13 for a child seven to 11 years, and \$15.50 for a child 12 to 14 years; \$17.25 is paid for a disabled father in the home. The family maximum is \$167 plus winter fuel for seven months, with supplementary assistance of up to \$25 monthly in special circumstances. In Saskatchewan the maximum allowance for a family is \$85 a month, with \$35 being paid for a mother and one child, \$10 for a second child, \$5 for each subsequent child and \$10 for a disabled father at home. A foster parent with one child may receive up to \$25 a month, with an additional \$10 for a second child and \$5 for each additional child. Supplementary assistance under the social aid program may be granted by the local municipality and the costs are shared equally by the province