

specified conditions; in several provinces to mothers whose husbands are in penal institutions, or who are divorced or legally separated; in some, to unmarried mothers; and in Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia to Indian mothers. Foster mothers are eligible under certain circumstances in most provinces.

The age limit for children is 16 years in most provinces, with provision made to extend payment for a specified period if the child is attending school or if he is physically or mentally handicapped. In all provinces applicants must satisfy conditions of need and residence but the amount of outside income and resources allowed and the length of residence required prior to application vary, the most common period being one year. One province has a citizenship requirement.

8.—Mothers' Allowances, by Province, as at Mar. 31, 1964 with Totals for 1960-64

Province	Families Assisted	Children Assisted	Payments during the Year Ended Mar. 31
	No.	No.	\$
Newfoundland.....	5,172	14,418	5,100,590
Prince Edward Island.....	314	778	212,265
Nova Scotia.....	3,331	8,100	2,533,311
New Brunswick.....	2,254	6,364	2,030,948
Quebec.....	19,222	54,366	22,538,118
Ontario ¹	10,700	27,600	15,553,856
Manitoba.....	1,845	4,150	2,776,762
Saskatchewan.....	2,466	6,255	3,669,427
Alberta ²	931	1,760	1,009,867
British Columbia.....			
Canada⁴.....	1964	123,791	55,425,144
	1963	120,229	50,641,496
	1962	117,384	48,104,508
	1961	119,423	46,245,303
	1960	114,469	44,884,971

¹ Includes dependent fathers assisted under the General Welfare Assistance Act. ² An additional 3,275 families with 9,774 children were assisted under Part III of the Public Welfare Act; cost of allowances for this group is not available separately. ³ Caseload merged with social assistance; no separate figures available. ⁴ Exclusive of British Columbia.

Subsection 2.—General Assistance

All provinces make legislative provision for general assistance on a means or needs test basis to needy persons and their dependants who cannot qualify for other forms of aid, and some provinces include those whose benefits under other programs are not adequate. Where necessary, the aid may be for maintenance in homes for special care. Besides financial aid for the basic needs of food, clothing, shelter and utilities, a number of provinces also provide incapacitation or rehabilitation allowances, counselling and home-making services, and post-sanatorium care. This assistance is administered by the province or by the municipalities with substantial financial support from the province, which, in turn, is reimbursed by the Federal Government under the Unemployment Assistance Act for 50 p.c. of the provincial and municipal assistance given (see p. 325).

The provincial departments of public welfare have regulatory and supervisory powers over municipal administration of general assistance and may require certain standards as a condition of provincial aid. Length of residence is not a condition of aid in any province, but the residence of the applicant as defined by statute determines which municipality may be financially responsible for his aid. This rule does not apply in three provinces; British Columbia and Saskatchewan have equalized municipal payments and Quebec does not require its municipalities to contribute to general assistance costs. Provinces with unorganized areas take responsibility for aid in these districts. Under the federal Unemployment Assistance Act, all provinces have agreed that residence shall not be a condition of assistance for applicants who move from one province to another. For persons without