

stration projects under this Grant and studies under the Welfare Research Grant will be encouraged among the provinces and non-governmental agencies alike, in the organization, co-ordination and staffing of welfare services.

Subsection 1.—Mothers' Allowances

All provinces make provision for allowances to needy mothers who are deprived of the breadwinner and are unable to maintain their dependent children without assistance. These programs have undergone a number of changes in recent years. Eligibility has been extended and benefits have been liberalized. A number of provinces are combining mothers' allowances in a broadened program of provincial allowances to several categories of persons with long-term need. There is a tendency to incorporate this legislation with general assistance within a single Act, while continuing separate administration. In British Columbia, on the other hand, aid to needy mothers is provided under the general assistance program and in the same way as to other needy persons.

Subject to conditions of eligibility which vary from province to province, mothers' allowances or their equivalents are payable from provincial funds to applicants who are widowed, or whose husbands are mentally incapacitated or are physically disabled and unable to support their families. They are also payable to deserted wives who meet 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 may be eligible under particular circumstances in most provinces. The number of families and children assisted and amounts of benefits paid as at Mar. 31, 1959, 1960 and 1961 are given in Table 8 and rates of benefit as at December 1961 in Table 9.

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.

In each province the relevant legislation is administered by public welfare authorities. In some provinces a Mothers' Allowances Board or Commission makes the final decision regarding eligibility and the amount of allowances granted, or acts in an advisory capacity.

8.—Mothers' Allowances, by Province, as at Mar. 31, 1959-61

Province and Year	Families Assisted	Children Assisted	Payments during the Year Ended Mar. 31	
	No.	No.	\$	
Newfoundland.....	1959	3, 770	10, 250 ¹	2, 859, 072 ¹
	1960	4, 024	12, 898	3, 225, 273 ¹
	1961	4, 211	13, 676	4, 061, 239 ¹
Prince Edward Island.....	1959	276	729	128, 982
	1960	267	683	130, 510
	1961	256	635	124, 099
Nova Scotia.....	1959	2, 196	5, 483	1, 887, 882
	1960	2, 210	5, 153 ¹	1, 920, 450
	1961	2, 658	6, 575	2, 166, 163
New Brunswick.....	1959	2, 235	6, 495	1, 365, 075
	1960	2, 213	6, 507	1, 377, 985
	1961	2, 212	6, 501	1, 398, 808

¹ Approximate.