

**9.—Maximum Monthly Rates under Provincial Mothers' Allowances Programs, December 1962—concluded**

Province	Mother and One Child	Each Additional Child	Disabled Father at Home	Family Maximum	Supplementary
Alta.....	Food and Clothing: \$48.15-\$68.10 depending on age and sex of child. Rent, Fuel, Utilities: according to community standards.	\$14.95 for food and clothing for infant under 1 year. \$11.40-\$27.20 for food for child 1-18 years depending on age and sex. \$3.55-\$9.05 for clothing for child 1-18 years depending on age and sex, subject to 10-p.c. increase in food allowance for a third person, and reductions of 5 p.c. for a family of seven or more.	\$30.50	None set.	An increase in food allowance may be granted on medical recommendation.
B.C.....	Allowances to needy mothers provided under the Social Assistance Act and not separable.				

**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 homemaking services, and post-sanatorium care. This assistance, with some exceptions, is administered by the municipality 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. 299).

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 provincial residence (usually a period of one year), aid may be given by the province or the municipality and a charge-back may or may not be made to the province or municipality of residence.

The formula for provincial-municipal sharing of costs is determined by the province. In Newfoundland, general assistance is the responsibility of the province and is administered by the Department of Public Welfare. In Prince Edward Island, the Department of Welfare and Labour provides direct social assistance in rural areas and assumes 75 p.c. of the cost of assistance granted by the City of Charlottetown and the incorporated towns and villages; aid to needy families where the breadwinner is suffering from tuberculosis is borne entirely by the province. In Nova Scotia, assistance is administered by the municipality, which receives reimbursement from the Department of Public Welfare for two thirds of the cost of the aid provided and one half of the cost of administration; allowances for