

\$1,980,000; Saskatchewan, \$2,430,000; Alberta, \$1,500,000; British Columbia, \$1,380,000.

For the purposes of the agreements, the term "material aid" was defined as meaning either food, fuel, clothing, and shelter, supplied to individuals in necessitous circumstances, or, subject to the approval of the Minister of Labour, the costs of carrying on works and training projects specifically designated by the provinces as projects intended to provide said individuals when employed thereon the equivalent of food, fuel, clothing, and shelter, which would otherwise have to be supplied to those individuals.

Under the terms of the agreements the provinces were required to maintain such residence regulations that no person would become ineligible to receive material aid by reason of having lost residence in a municipality or jurisdiction within the province before having established residence in another, and to require from all applicants for material aid, resident in a district in which there was an office or representative of the Employment Service of Canada (other than resident farm operators and those engaged in farm work), proof of application by them to the said Service for work and of determination by said Service of their employability.

It was further provided that the maximum value of material aid contributable to by the Dominion given to any head of family or other individual, of itself or together with any additional allowance for material aid made by the province or any of its municipalities, should be less than the normal earnings of an unskilled labourer in the district wherein the recipient resided, as averaged over the year preceding the granting of said aid. It was provided that in determining said maximum account might be taken for average loss of time, and in respect to heads of families adjustment might be made for normal earnings of dependants of employable age and of proved employability.

To remove from the minds of recipients of material aid the fear that in accepting such work as was available they might sacrifice the possibility of receiving material aid when further need arose, and to ensure that seasonal workers should make out of their earnings reasonable provision for seasonal unemployment, the agreements provided that the provinces should require such cities and towns as were designated by the provinces to provide for each person in those jurisdictions who was ceasing to receive material aid during the term of the agreements, by reason of entering gainful occupation, a statement of the rate of material aid granted prior to said cessation and a reasonable budget of expenditures for the breadwinner or family while the breadwinner was in gainful occupation. The provinces further agreed in this respect to require each applicant for further aid to obtain a properly certified statement of earnings to be filled in and signed by employers of the applicant prior to his or her readmission to material aid benefits.

Provision was made that no person other than a resident of Canada should be eligible for material aid, and that no person should, in relation to his or her eligibility for said aid, be discriminated against or favoured by reason of his or her race, religious views, or political affiliation.

**Youth Training.**—Operation of the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Program on a somewhat extended basis during its second year was provided for by Parliament in the session of 1938. Parliament had voted \$1,000,000 to be available in 1937, the first year of the program's operation. At the following session this sum was increased to \$1,500,000, to be used during the fiscal year 1938-39. The increased amount enabled the Dominion Government to allocate larger sums, on a dollar-for-dollar basis, to the respective provinces for youth-training projects.