

that time, the assistance rendered through the payment of Family Allowances has proved of great benefit to the native people. Eskimos do not receive Family Allowances by cheque, but are paid in kind, according to an authorized list of goods restricted to items which will benefit growing children. Large quantities of powdered milk and other prepared foods are among the commodities supplied.

The payment of \$8 per month in goods to all Eskimos over 70 years of age has recently been instituted.

The Department of Mines and Resources has initiated a long-term educational plan to supplement the work that has been carried on by the various missionary societies.

Sources of employment other than hunting and trapping are gradually being opened to the Eskimos. Large reindeer projects have been established for some time in the Western Arctic and others are being considered for the Eastern Arctic. Eskimos have found lucrative work at establishments of the white man, and their opportunities for advancement should increase with improved education and experience.

Section 2.—Federal-Provincial Programs

Subsection 1.—Old Age Pensions and Pensions for the Blind

Old Age Pensions and Pensions for the Blind which are paid jointly by the Federal and Provincial Governments are authorized by the Old Age Pensions Act, 1927, and amendments. The Amendment of 1937 authorized pensions for the blind. The original Act and amendments up to 1947 are outlined on pages 258-260 of the 1948-49 Year Book. The amendment of Apr. 30, 1949, effective May 1, 1949, raised the maximum monthly pension to which the Federal Government will contribute.

Old Age Pensions became effective in the different provinces on various dates between 1927 and 1936 (see Table 5, p. 273). With the entry of Newfoundland into Confederation on Mar. 31, 1949, the Newfoundland Government entered into an agreement with the Federal Government for the joint payment of Old Age and Blind Pensions commencing Apr. 1, 1949. Payment of pensions in the Northwest Territories under the Federal Act began in 1929, and Yukon signed an agreement with the Federal Government for payment of both Old Age and Blind Pensions effective Apr. 1, 1949.

Old Age Pensions up to a maximum of \$40 per month may be paid to persons aged 70 and over whose annual income, including pension, is not more than \$600 for a single person, \$1,080 for a married person, or \$1,200 if married to a blind person. Pensions are paid to blind persons 21 years of age or over, whose maximum annual income, including pension, is not more than \$720 for a single person, \$920 if there is a dependent child, or in the case of married persons, if the total income of the couple including pension, is not more than \$1,200 or \$1,320 if both are blind. The exact pension payable in each case depends on the amount of outside income and resources of the pensioner. To be eligible for the Old Age Pension or a Pension for the Blind, the applicant must have resided in Canada for 20 years immediately preceding the proposed commencement of pension, or if absent from Canada during that time must have had a previous residence equal to twice the length of the period of absence.

Old Age Pensions and Pensions for the Blind are not paid concurrently, or together with an allowance under the War Veterans' Allowance Act, 1946, or to an Indian as defined by the Indian Act, and Pensions for the Blind are not paid