

7.—Federal Grants Available and Amounts Paid Under the National Physical Fitness Act, 1944-49

Province	Grant Available, 1949-50	Total Amount Paid 1944-45 to 1948-49	Province or Territory	Grant Available, 1949-50	Total Amount Paid 1944-45 to 1948-49
	\$	\$		\$	\$
Newfoundland ¹	7,000	—	Saskatchewan.....	17,521	87,203
Prince Edward Island.....	1,859	6,820	Alberta.....	15,568	72,746
Nova Scotia.....	11,302	49,340	British Columbia.....	15,993	80,056
New Brunswick.....	8,944	8,468	Northwest Territories... ..	234	468
Quebec ²	65,151	—	Yukon ¹	97	—
Ontario ²	74,063	—	Totals	232,000	329,209
Manitoba.....	14,270	24,109			

¹ Did not participate in program.

² Did not enter program until April, 1949.

Subsection 3.—Training Programs

Under the Vocational Training Co-ordination Act of 1942 and amendments, the Federal Department of Labour, in co-operation with the Provincial Governments, carries on various training projects. Details of these schemes will be found in Chapter XIX.

Section 3.—Provincial Programs

Subsection 1.—Mothers' Allowances

Nine provinces have statutory provision for allowances to enable certain needy mothers to remain at home to care for their dependent children. The first Act was passed by Manitoba in 1916, and four other provinces enacted similar legislation between 1917 and 1920. The Nova Scotia and Quebec Acts came into effect in 1930 and 1938, respectively; the New Brunswick Statute of 1938 became effective in 1943; and the Prince Edward Island Act of 1949 became effective July 1, 1949. While Newfoundland does not have any comparable legislation, some assistance is given to needy widows, dependent children and orphans.

The total cost is paid from provincial treasury funds except in Alberta, where a 1949 amendment reduced the contribution required from the municipality of residence from 25 to 20 p.c. of the allowance. In Quebec, the provision permitting a levy of not more than 5 p.c. of an allowance on a municipality has not been implemented.

There are two conditions of eligibility required by all provinces: means test and residence. The amount of outside income and resources allowed varies from province to province. Residence in the province at the time of application is required by each province, and the necessary period of previous residence varies from one year in Saskatchewan, to two years in Ontario and Manitoba, three years in British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, and five years in Quebec. The Alberta Act requires the husband to have had his home in the province at the time of his death, his committal to an institution, or his desertion. In all provinces the child or children must live with the recipient of the allowance.

Nationality is an important condition of eligibility in all provinces except Alberta, Saskatchewan and Ontario. In Quebec the mother either must possess Canadian citizenship by birth or must have been a Canadian citizen for 15 years or must be the wife or widow of a Canadian citizen. The other provinces either require that the applicant be a British subject or the wife or widow of a British subject, or that her child be a British subject. In Nova Scotia the applicant herself must be a British subject and in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Mani-