

### 7.—Federal Grants, Available, and Amounts Paid Under the National Physical Fitness Act, 1944-50

Province	Grant Available	Total Paid 1944-45 to 1949-50	Province or Territory	Grant Available	Total Paid 1944-45 to 1949-50
	\$	\$		\$	\$
Newfoundland.....	7,000	1	Saskatchewan.....	17,521	104,724
Prince Edward Island.....	1,859	8,679	Alberta.....	15,568	89,210
Nova Scotia.....	11,302	60,767	British Columbia.....	15,993	96,049
New Brunswick.....	8,944	17,412	Northwest Territories...	234	702
Quebec <sup>1</sup> .....	65,151	1	Yukon.....	97	1
Ontario.....	74,083	74,063 <sup>2</sup>	<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>232,002</b>	<b>483,982</b>
Manitoba.....	14,270	32,376 <sup>3</sup>			

<sup>1</sup> Did not participate in program.  
federal grant for 1949-50 not yet paid.

<sup>2</sup> Federal grant for 1949-50 not yet claimed.

<sup>3</sup> Total

#### 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 the Labour Chapter.

### Section 3.—Provincial Programs

#### Subsection 1.—Mothers' Allowances

All 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 and Newfoundland Acts of 1949 became effective July 1, 1949, and June, 1950, respectively.

The total cost of Mothers' Allowances is paid from provincial treasury funds except in Alberta, where 20 p.c. of the cost of the allowance is charged to the municipality of residence. In Quebec, the provision permitting a levy of not more than 5 p.c. of an allowance on a municipality has not been implemented.

Two conditions of eligibility are 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, but the necessary period of previous residence varies from one year in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland, 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 and, in most, in the province by which the allowance is being paid.

Nationality is an important condition of eligibility in all provinces except Alberta, Saskatchewan, Ontario and Newfoundland. 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