

*Charitable and Benevolent Institutions.*—In Upper Canada an Act was passed in 1799 to provide for the education and support of orphan children. In the different colonies before Confederation, under various Acts of the Legislatures, there were provided houses of refuge, homes for the aged, orphanages and other charitable institutions. The most serious welfare problems, particularly in Upper and Lower Canada, were those connected with immigration. Many immigrants were destitute on their arrival and were dependent on charity. In 1824, an immigrant hospital was opened at Quebec for the care of the indigent sick. Throughout the colonies before Confederation, an interest in child welfare found expression in the incorporation of numerous institutions for friendless orphans and children physically incapacitated. These orphanages were largely supported by the philanthropy of societies or individuals, and, if grants of public money were received, the management was subject to government supervision. During this period, the orphanage and the industrial school were all that were available to the child who lacked normal home care.

Since Confederation, the principal has become generally recognized that the indigent, aged and infirm, orphans, dependent and neglected children, the deaf and dumb and the blind should be the wards of the State. Numerous Acts of the Provincial Legislatures have recognized municipal and provincial responsibility for these classes of the population by establishing institutions for their care. In every province of Canada, public welfare organizations now exist to look after their protection and well-being. Child-welfare work as it is known to-day was not recognized as a special field for case work until toward the close of the nineteenth century. Now, noteworthy contributions are being made in child-welfare work by the Provincial Government Departments of Child Welfare, the Children's Aid Societies, Juvenile Immigration Societies and Day Nurseries.

*Penal and Corrective Institutions.*—From 1792 to 1810, various Acts were passed by the legislatures of Upper and Lower Canada to provide for gaols and houses of correction. An institution was opened at Kingston in 1835 and included in its plant various shops in which inmates were employed during their periods of imprisonment. A reformatory existed at St.-Vincent de Paul, which was destroyed by fire in 1864. In 1854, a two-storey granite structure containing eighty cells was erected at Halifax, Nova Scotia. New Brunswick at the time of Confederation had an institution near Saint John with accommodation for eighty inmates and surrounded by twenty-five acres of land. There has been a progressive development in penal administration from the year 1867, when the Dominion Government took over certain major penal institutions that were formerly under colonial control. These institutions formed the nucleus of the present penitentiary system which, under the Dominion Department of Justice, has been developed into the present chain of seven penitentiaries, having a total capacity of approximately 3,500 inmates and located in the following places: Dorchester, New Brunswick; St.-Vincent de Paul, Quebec; Kingston and Collins' Bay, Ontario; Stoney Mountain, Manitoba; Prince Albert, Saskatchewan; and New Westminster, British Columbia. These institutions have been improved and modernized so that they supply modern sanitary accommodation, medical care, training in various trades, education facilities, libraries, etc., all tending to improve the social standard of the inmates, with the aim that they shall become useful citizens upon release. (For statistics of crime and delinquency, see Chapter XXVII, Section 6 of which deals particularly with inmates of penitentiaries.)