

A considerable volume of work is also done for the Dominion Government in connection with soldiers' families.

These Services embrace six juvenile courts and probation officers; financial aid and technical advice, given to twelve Children's Aid Societies; inspection of foster homes and shelters; inspection of and per capita financial assistance to reformatory institutions. The larger percentage of the wards of the Children's Aid Societies are in either free foster homes or family boarding homes. Some wards, however, are in the regular child-caring institutions. Maintenance is paid on a 40-60 p.c. basis between the Province and the municipalities. Financial provision for the maintenance of children in reformatory institutions is at the rate of \$175 per annum from the municipality and an equal amount from the Province. For children in the Training School for the Mentally Defective, the municipality pays \$200 per child per annum, all other expenses being borne by the Province.

Mothers' Allowances.—Enabling legislation was passed in 1930 and became effective on Oct. 1 of that year. Statistics under the Act are given at p. 816.

Public Charities.—These services are varied and include aid to persons who have no legal claim on any municipality in the Province or any specific poor district but who require public assistance.

Old Age Pensions and Pensions for the Blind.—The Province has co-operated with the Dominion-Provincial Old Age Pension plan since March, 1934, and with the amendment to the Act providing for the payment of pensions to blind persons since Oct. 1, 1937. For statistics see pp. 810-812.

In addition to the above matters, the following subjects, though not part of the public welfare program proper, are controlled by the Province.

Homes for the Aged.—No provincial grants are paid to homes for the aged which are operated by municipalities, religious or private bodies and are subject to provincial inspection. Many of these homes, however, receive public funds indirectly as in cases where old age pensioners, boarding in some of these homes, may pay their pension directly to the institution or by private agreement pensions are paid to the institution by the Pension Board of the Department, when the pensioner is incapable of managing his own affairs.

The Workmen's Compensation Board.—This legislation was passed in 1915, but did not come into operation until Jan. 1, 1917. The subject of workmen's compensation is not as directly related to welfare as the other services dealt with. The Province in its control of trade and industry enacts compensation legislation and supervises its administration, but workmen's compensation is financed by and is essentially the responsibility of industry. See also pp. 784-786.

New Brunswick.—The welfare services provided by the Government of New Brunswick consist of:—

- (1) Children's Protective Service.
- (2) Mothers' Allowances.

The administration of the Children's Protection Act has been transferred from the Attorney-General's Department to the Department of Health. As a result a Child Welfare Officer has been appointed. This appointment has given rise to a renewed interest in Children's Aid Societies and all counties have organized active societies, some of them employing full-time paid agents. Orphanages are under