

In addition to Unemployment Insurance, the Federal Government administers a number of other important income security schemes. Through the family allowances program, which began operation in 1945, about \$290,000,000 annually is paid out to 1,800,000 families on behalf of some 4,000,000 children, providing more economic security for the family and greater stability for the economy. The Prairie Farm Assistance plan offers crop insurance for prairie farmers, and support-prices for certain agricultural and fish products give a degree of income security for farmers and fishermen. War Pensions and War Veterans' Allowances have been provided as income maintenance programs for veterans who are disabled or in need.

Other important public income maintenance measures in Canada include the Federal-Provincial Old Age and Blind Pensions Scheme, and the provincial mothers' allowances and workmen's compensation programs.

In the provision of health and welfare services, the Federal Government has assisted the provincial programs through several health grants and physical fitness and vocational training grants. Federal aid has also been extended to the Schools of Social Work to assist in the training of social workers.

Within the framework of provincial statutes, a substantial part of the responsibility for welfare is borne by municipal governments, with Provincial Governments playing an increasing role in co-ordination and supervision of services and in sharing of costs. These services may include any or all of the following: family welfare; provision for the protection and support of children when normal parental care breaks down or is destroyed; protection of unmarried mothers and their children; relief in cash or kind; guidance and counselling services; institutional care, or supervision of institutional care, of aged or other needy persons; medical care to needy persons; leisure time and recreation services; special services to youth; and maintenance of juvenile or other correctional institutions.

In each province child care and protection is provided under child protection Acts which establish a central authority charged with the duty of stimulating and supervising the child protection program for the entire province. Six of the ten provinces delegate the responsibility for child protection to Children's Aid Societies, a distinctively Canadian development, in areas where they are established. These voluntary Societies operate under their own citizen boards but are subject to supervision by the provincial governments and receive both provincial and municipal financial support. Provincial Child Welfare Officers are directly responsible for the protection of children who have no established residence or who reside in an area which has no Children's Aid Society.

As in the case of public welfare, responsibility for public health and medical care in Canada is divided among Federal and Provincial Governments and local administrations, with important contributions also being made by private associations and organizations. While the Federal Government has certain specific health functions, centred largely in the Departments of National Health and Welfare and Veterans Affairs, the actual administration of public health and medical care programs, except for care provided to veterans for war-connected disability, members of the Armed Forces, Indians and Eskimos, and other Federal charges, is a provincial responsibility, carried out generally in co-operation with local governments.

No comprehensive public medical and hospital care program has yet emerged for Canada as a whole, though some progress has been made in the past decade. During the depression period a movement for health insurance developed in some