

separately, that is, measures of child care and protection, care of the aged, social assistance or relief and special services. The medical services available to recipients of social assistance and aged persons are described in Health Activities of the Provincial Governments, Part I, Section 2, pp. 240-250.

### Newfoundland

Prior to the union of Newfoundland with Canada, Mar. 31, 1949, public welfare services were administered by the Department of Public Health and Welfare operating under the Health and Public Welfare Act of 1931 and amendments. With the entry of Newfoundland into Confederation two separate portfolios were established for Health and Welfare.

*Child Care and Protection.*—With the exception of orphanages, child welfare has developed as a public service. Regional Officers, acting under the Director of Child Welfare, administer the Welfare of Children Act, 1944, which embraces legislation dealing with neglected children, children of unmarried parents, adoptions, mentally defective children, juvenile delinquents and training schools. The Child Welfare Division pays for the maintenance of those neglected children who, by court order, are made wards of the Director and are placed in foster homes. The Division operates an Infants Home providing short-term care for children up to two years of age. Orphanages are specifically outside the jurisdiction of the Welfare of Children Act and are administered by the religious denominations, with government subsidies at the rate of \$100 per year for each child admitted.

By statute, the Director of Child Welfare is Judge of the Juvenile Court, which is located at St. John's. The Division also maintains a Boys' Home and Training School and a Girls' Home and Training School with accommodation for 164 and 17, respectively.

*Care of the Aged.*—The Department operates at St. John's a Home for the Aged and Infirm which has a bed capacity of 147.

*Social Assistance.*—At the time of union with Canada allowances on a limited scale were being paid to needy widows, orphans and the infirm, and assistance provided for the able-bodied unemployed as well as for those unable to work. The costs of this aid and of administration were borne entirely by the central government. Old Age Pensions were formerly paid to needy persons who were 75 years of age or over, or to the widow of a pensioner if she was 65 at the time of her husband's death. This was superseded in April, 1949, by the joint Federal-Provincial program discussed in Part II, Section 2, pp. 271-274.

### Prince Edward Island

Public welfare services are administered by the Department of Health and Welfare. The Province constitutes a single welfare unit, with no geographic or political division into municipalities, and is responsible for social aid except in the city of Charlottetown and the seven incorporated towns which are charged with the care and maintenance of their own needy residents.

*Child Care and Protection.*—Under the Children's Act, the Director of Child Welfare is responsible for the placement in boarding homes, foster homes or institutions, of neglected or delinquent children appearing before the juvenile courts. Two Children's Aid Societies operate under the Children's Act and efforts are being made to reorganize the one in Charlottetown for more effective service. Provincial grants are made to these Societies and to the two private orphanages, one Protestant and one Roman Catholic.