

aid societies receives annually from the Province a grant of up to \$2,000; a sum equal to 25 p.c. of any money raised through private campaigns or received from municipalities for general operating expenses; and an additional grant of not less than \$1,000, with the maximum determined on a per capita basis. The Province also pays \$156 annually towards the maintenance of each child and, unless a court order is made against the parents, the municipality of settlement is required to contribute an amount up to \$260.

Under the Act, mentally defective children may be made wards of the Director and committed to an approved institution; the municipality of settlement is then required to pay \$350 annually for their maintenance. Financial provision for children in reformatories is made at the rate of \$350 from the municipality of settlement, with an additional \$350 from the Province if the reformatory complies with specified standards.

Care of the Aged.—Aged persons are cared for in homes maintained by municipalities and by religious or private organizations, as well as in private boarding homes where the municipality of settlement may contribute to the costs of maintenance. All homes are subject to provincial inspection, but there is no provincial aid other than old age pensions.

Social Assistance.—Relief to unemployables is a local responsibility.

New Brunswick.—Public welfare services are administered by the Department of Health and Social Services.

Child Care and Protection.—Responsibility for protection and placement services is largely delegated to the 17 children's aid societies, one in each county and one in each of the cities of Fredericton and Moncton. Orphanages are operated by religious, private or, in certain cases, municipal organizations. With few exceptions, boarding homes for children must be licensed and are subject to provincial inspection, as are all child-caring institutions. The Province and the municipality of residence each pay \$225 annually towards the maintenance of every child committed to any institution or home. The Department may place blind or deaf-mute children in the School for the Blind and School of Deaf Mutes at Halifax, N.S.

Care of the Aged.—Homes for the aged are operated under municipal, religious, fraternal, or private auspices. They are subject to provincial inspection but receive no financial support from the Province other than old age pensions.

Social Assistance.—Relief to unemployables is a local responsibility.

Quebec.—Major responsibility for the administration of public welfare services is shared by the Department of Health and the Department of Social Welfare and Youth. The latter is responsible for preventive and rehabilitative work among juvenile delinquents; it grants subsidies to recreation groups, camps, sports, parks and playgrounds; and administers old age pensions and needy mothers' assistance.

The Department of Health administers the Public Charities Act which embodies the Provincial Government policy of granting subsidies to religious and private institutions wherever they exist rather than creating public services. Under the Act, provision is made for subsidies to institutions on a per diem basis, with the Province paying one-third of the cost of maintenance of indigent persons admitted, the municipality of residence paying one-third and the institution the remainder.

Child Care and Protection.—Needy or abandoned children are cared for, largely, in institutions such as orphanages, industrial schools, nurseries, and other homes assisted under the Public Charities Act. There is a trend towards foster-home care