

the cost of this training is borne by the Province and one-half by the municipality of residence. It is also responsible for the rehabilitation of minority groups and operates a farm where the Metis—persons of mixed Indian and white stock who do not qualify under the Indian Act—are instructed in modern methods of farming while being paid for their work. Two schools are conducted for Metis children.

Alberta.—The Department of Public Welfare is responsible for the administration of provincial welfare measures.

Child Care and Protection.—The care of children who are made wards of the Government is under the control of the Child Welfare Commission. These children may be placed in foster homes, boarding homes or institutions. Financial responsibility for wards rests with the municipalities of residence but the Province may make grants of up to 60 p.c. of the maintenance costs. The Home Investigating Committee is responsible for the inspection of all homes in which children are given care. Effective July 1, 1952, administration of juvenile delinquency was transferred from the Department of Public Welfare to the Attorney-General's Department.

Care of the Aged.—The Province reimburses municipalities for 50 p.c. of costs incurred for the maintenance of needy, aged or infirm persons in municipally licensed homes. The grants may not exceed a prescribed maximum and are contingent upon the maintenance of certain standards.

Social Assistance.—Municipalities are responsible for assistance to indigent residents but the Province is authorized to make grants to the municipalities of up to 60 p.c. of these assistance costs. The Province pays the total cost of assistance granted to transients and to residents of unorganized districts. Families may be assisted through resettlement on suitable farm lands. The Single Men's Division maintains four hostels to care for unemployable, single, homeless men without municipal domicile. Single ex-service men are cared for at Calgary and Edmonton without being placed in institutions. The Province has also set aside Metis Settlement Areas where settlers have exclusive fishing, hunting and trapping rights, and are encouraged to engage in lumbering, agriculture and stock-raising. Educational services are provided and government-operated stores sell goods at cost price.

British Columbia.—The administration of provincial welfare services by the Social Welfare Branch of the Department of Health and Welfare is decentralized through district offices in five regions covering the whole Province. Generalized field service is provided by provincial social workers in the area to which each is assigned. The staff of the Social Welfare Branch is also responsible for welfare services in a number of programs operated by the Health Branch.

Cities and municipalities of over 10,000 population must have their own social welfare departments to administer the social assistance program and to provide case-work services. The Province pays 50 p.c. of the salaries of municipal social workers or, where more than one is needed, matches the municipal appointees worker for worker. Smaller municipalities may either have their own or amalgamated social welfare departments or may pay for the services of the Social Welfare Branch.

Child Care and Protection.—The Child Welfare Division administers legislation governing the protection of children and provides direct services except at Vancouver and Victoria where it supervises the Children's Aid Societies to which responsibility is largely delegated. Municipalities are responsible for the costs of maintaining