

and for grants to recreation and welfare agencies, in addition to certain important educational functions. Social Welfare Courts are, however, under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Attorney-General.

Child Care and Protection.—Needy or abandoned children are generally cared for in institutions such as orphanages, nurseries and other homes, assisted under the Quebec Public Charities Act, although there is an increasing use of foster homes by child welfare agencies. However, children who are found by a Social Welfare Court or other court to be particularly exposed to moral or physical dangers may be admitted to recognized youth protection schools under the Youth Protection Schools Act, 1950, administered by the Department of Social Welfare and Youth. Municipalities of residence are required by law to contribute 50 p.c. of the operating and maintenance costs of these schools but, in practice, the Province pays approximately 87 p.c. of all expenses and the entire cost of new construction. The Social Welfare Courts, which in 1950 replaced Juvenile Courts, have statutory responsibility in connection with child and youth protection and certain other provincial programs and also serve as Family Courts.

Children who have been exposed to tuberculosis but who have not been infected are placed with rural families under the supervision of the Department of Health in co-operation with child-welfare agencies.

Care of the Aged.—Institutional care for indigent old people is provided under the Quebec Public Charities Act through private institutions. Under the same Act, family welfare agencies administer home allowances to needy old people who do not require institutional care.

Social Assistance.—Financial aid is not provided to needy families in Quebec but institutional care for indigents is available under the Quebec Public Charities Act. The Department of Colonization operates a program whereby families in need are settled on the land in newly opened districts and granted financial aid until they become self-supporting. In these areas, a disability pension scheme is linked to a program of free medical services.

Ontario.—Provincial welfare services are administered by the Department of Public Welfare. The Province is divided into 17 welfare districts with a supervisor in charge of each district.

Child Care and Protection.—Three major child welfare Acts were amended and consolidated in a single new Child Welfare Act in 1954. The Act is administered by the Child Welfare Branch which supervises the local Children's Aid Societies to which responsibility for the care and protection of neglected and dependent children is delegated. Annual provincial grants to these Societies include token grants based upon the quality and level of services provided in addition to grants equal to 25 p.c. of the amounts raised through voluntary effort. In addition the Province reimburses the municipalities of residence in amounts not exceeding 25 p.c. of the net cost of maintaining children made wards of Children's Aid Societies. The Province also reimburses a municipality to the same extent where it has made payments under an agreement with a Children's Aid Society for the temporary care and shelter of non-wards. Children's institutions are governed by provisions of the Charitable Institutions Act and day nurseries by the Day Nurseries Act. The Province makes per diem grants for children in charitable institutions and pays one-half of the operating and maintenance costs of municipal day nurseries. Juvenile Courts are under the Attorney-General's Department, while training schools for juvenile offenders are operated by the Department of Reform Institutions.