

rate if costs exceed a specified amount. In Saskatchewan, through the Department of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation, the province bears approximately 93 p.c. of the cost of assistance granted by the municipalities to needy persons. The municipalities are assessed annually on a per capita basis for about 7 p.c. of the over-all cost of social aid, and the province reimburses each municipality for all actual expenditures. In Alberta, the province reimburses the municipalities for 80 p.c. of the value of the assistance given. The Department of Public Welfare maintains two hostels and one welfare centre to care for unemployable single homeless men without municipal domicile.

The Province of British Columbia, through the Department of Social Welfare, reimburses the municipalities on a pooled basis for 90 p.c. of the total cost of social assistance to needy persons. Also, the province shares equally with the municipalities expenditures on salaries of social workers; a municipality with fewer than 15,000 persons may arrange to have the Department undertake social work within the municipality and reimburse the Department at the rate of 30 cents per capita per year.

**Care of the Aged.**—Homes for the aged under provincial, municipal or voluntary auspices are provided for the aged and infirm in all provinces. Voluntary homes generally are provincially inspected in accordance with prescribed standards and in some provinces must be licensed. Most provinces contribute to the maintenance of elderly persons in homes for the aged, either through general assistance or through statutes which relate particularly to these homes. Also, as previously indicated, 50 p.c. of the payments on behalf of assistance cases in homes for the aged and infirm (homes for special care) are met by the Federal Government.

Several provinces make capital grants toward the construction of homes, and in four provinces capital grants are also available to municipalities, voluntary organizations, or limited-dividend companies for the construction of low-rental housing.

Newfoundland maintains a Home for the Aged and Infirm at St. John's and also pays, in whole or in part, the cost of maintaining needy old people in homes for the aged and boarding homes. In 1955, a grant of 20 p.c. of costs, to be paid over a ten-year period, was made to a religious organization for the construction of a home, and provision is made for grants to similar projects under other auspices. The province is authorized by the Senior Citizens (Housing) Act, 1960 to guarantee the repayment of loans made under the National Housing Act to limited-dividend companies constructing hostels or housing for the elderly. Payment of the cost of operating hostels or housing projects may also be guaranteed. The aged and infirm in Prince Edward Island are cared for in two institutions operated by the Department of Welfare and Labour. In Nova Scotia, the aged are cared for in municipal or county homes, in homes operated by religious or private organizations and in private boarding homes. The province reimburses the municipalities for two-thirds of their expenditures for the maintenance of needy persons in municipal homes, subject to compliance with specified standards of care and accommodation. Homes for the aged receiving aid from the provincial government are subject to provincial inspection. Homes for the aged in New Brunswick are operated under municipal, religious, fraternal and private auspices, and receive no direct financial support from the province. Voluntary and proprietary homes are subject to provincial licensing and inspection and must meet standards contained in regulations under the Health Act. Under the Social Assistance Act, 1960, the province for the first time contributes to the maintenance of needy persons in municipal homes.

Institutional care for indigent old people in Quebec is provided through charitable institutions under the Public Charities Act. The Homes for the Aged Act authorizes the province to erect and maintain homes for the aged and housing projects, or to make grants to voluntary organizations for this purpose. Standards in homes are governed by regulations under the Public Health Act.

Under the Ontario Homes for the Aged Act, municipalities must provide institutional or boarding-home care for the aged. The province contributes 50 p.c. of the costs of constructing approved homes and 70 p.c. of their net operating and maintenance costs.