

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. It also pays up to 70 p.c. of the costs of maintenance in approved boarding homes. Homes for the aged under voluntary auspices are approved, inspected and assisted under the Charitable Institutions Act, which provides for grants in aid of construction equalling 50 p.c. of costs up to \$2,500 per bed and maintenance grants of 75 p.c. of the amount spent by the organization up to \$3.40 per day for each resident. The Elderly Persons Housing Aid Act provides for grants to limited-dividend housing corporations building low-rental housing for elderly persons.

Institutions and boarding homes for the aged and infirm in Manitoba are supervised and licensed by the Department of Health and Public Welfare under public health legislation. Under the Elderly Persons Housing Act, the province makes construction grants to municipalities and charitable organizations equalling one-third of the costs of constructing or acquiring and renovating housing accommodation and homes for the aged. Grants may not exceed \$1,400 for one-person housing units; \$1,667 for two-person housing units; \$1,200 per bed for new homes for the aged; and \$700 per bed for homes that have been renovated. Under the Social Allowances Act, 1959, the province bears the entire cost of assistance to those who, because of age or incapacity, require care for more than 90 days by another or in a home for the aged.

Aged and infirm persons in Saskatchewan are cared for in four provincial nursing homes and in voluntary homes for the aged. The latter are inspected and licensed under the Housing Act. This Act also empowers the province and municipalities to subscribe to the stock of limited-dividend housing companies building low-rental accommodation for older persons; the province may also make loans to municipalities to assist them in subscribing. Capital grants amounting to 20 p.c. of construction costs and maintenance grants of \$40 per bed per year may be made to municipalities, churches or charitable organizations sponsoring approved homes or housing projects. Costs of maintaining needy persons in homes for the aged are shared by the province and the municipalities under the Social Assistance Act.

Under what are termed 'master agreements', the Province of Alberta bears the cost of constructing and equipping homes for the aged and housing units on municipal land. Projects are operated by provincially incorporated foundations which include municipal councilmen in their membership; net costs of operation are borne by the municipalities. The province also meets up to 80 p.c. of the cost incurred by municipalities for the maintenance of elderly persons in housing projects and municipal or private homes. Private homes are municipally licensed.

The Province of British Columbia operates a home for elderly homeless men, a provincial infirmary for the chronically ill and, for senile and psychotic patients, three provincial homes for the aged. It also licenses and supervises homes for the aged and boarding homes and, where necessary, shares with the municipalities on a 90-10 basis the cost of maintaining needy residents. Under the Elderly Persons Housing Aid Act, the province makes grants amounting to one-third of construction costs to municipalities and non-profit corporations, including religious and service organizations, engaged in building homes or low-rental housing units for elderly citizens.

Subsection 4.—Child Care and Protection

Child welfare services, which include child protection and care, services for unmarried parents and adoption services, are provided in all provinces under provincial legislation and are administered by some central authority, usually a division of child welfare within