

Department of Labour, provides for equal sharing by Canada and the provinces of the cost of approved programs for the training of disabled persons for gainful employment. During 1964-65 there were 3,981 disabled persons enrolled in various courses; federal payments amounted to \$655,000. Referrals for job placement are made to some 380 Special Services Officers in 144 local offices. Special placements of handicapped persons who required assistance in finding work in 1964-65 (including those referred from provincial rehabilitation authorities) numbered 22,198.

Other Federal Government programs providing direct services for particular groups are administered by the Department of Veterans Affairs for disabled, chronically ill and aged veterans, by the Department of Citizenship and Immigration for disabled and handicapped Indians, and by the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources for the training and resettlement of disabled Eskimos and Indians within its jurisdiction.

Section 3.—Provincial Welfare Programs

Major welfare programs governed by provincial legislation include mothers' allowances, general assistance and social allowances, services for the aged, and child care and protection. In most provinces responsibility for a number of the programs is shared by the provinces and their municipalities. Provincial administration of welfare services is carried out through the department of public welfare in each province; several departments have established regional offices to facilitate administration and to provide consultative services to the municipalities.

Provincial departments of public welfare are placing increasing emphasis on standards of administration and on rehabilitative services for social assistance recipients. All provinces continue to extend and improve services on behalf of older citizens and efforts are being made to assess their particular needs. In Ontario, for example, a Select Committee on Aging was established on May 8, 1964 to enquire into problems of major concern to older citizens and to make appropriate recommendations to the Legislature.

The main efforts in child welfare have been directed toward improvement of standards and greater flexibility of services, with particular emphasis on preventive casework services for children in their own homes, development of specialized children's institutions, group-living homes, and the finding of adoption homes for all children in need of them.

The public services are supplemented by those of an impressive number of voluntary agencies whose interests include the welfare of families and children and of groups with special needs, such as the aged, recent immigrants, youth groups and released prisoners. Welfare councils and social planning councils contribute to the planning and co-ordinating of local welfare services. Local voluntary agencies and institutions may receive public grants, depending on the nature and standard of the services they render, although, with the exception of the semi-public children's aid societies, their main support may be from united funds or community chests, or from sponsoring organizations.

Subsection 1.—Mothers' Allowances

All provinces make provision for allowances to needy mothers. A number of provinces include such allowances in a broadened program of provincial allowances to several categories of persons with long-term need or have incorporated this legislation with general assistance within a single Act, while continuing separate administration. In British Columbia, on the other hand, aid is provided to needy mothers under the general assistance program on the same basis as to other needy persons.

Subject to conditions of eligibility which vary from province to province, mothers' allowances or their equivalents are payable from provincial funds to applicants who are widowed, or whose husbands are mentally incapacitated or are physically disabled and unable to support their families. They are also payable to deserted wives who meet