

applications before their presentation to the central body, is provided for. Through this medium also, intimate contact is maintained with beneficiaries. In Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Acts are administered by the Bureau of Child Protection and the Superintendent of Dependent and Neglected Children respectively, the organization in Alberta providing, in addition, for the appointment of inspectors in each municipality of the province. The Workmen's Compensation Board of British Columbia, assisted by a number of local advisory boards, superintends the administration of the Act in that province.

The following table shows, for the five provinces in question, the numbers of mothers and children to whom allowances have been paid, together with the latest annual and the total expenditures.

8.—Mothers' Allowances in Canada, 1922 and 1923.

Items.	Ontario. ¹	Manitoba. ²	Saskatchewan. ³	Alberta. ⁴	British Columbia. ⁵
Number of Mothers.....	3,771	575	725	619	995
Number of Children.....	11,605	—	2,537	1,844	2,535
Last yearly Expenditure..... \$	1,382,138	162,415	195,070	252,243	463,802
Total Expenditure ⁶ \$	2,945,184	—	501,345	660,144	1,174,607

¹ As on April 30, 1923. ² Dec. 1, 1921 to Dec. 31, 1922. ³ Fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 1922. ⁴ Year ended Dec. 31, 1922. ⁵ Fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1923. ⁶ As on latest date available.

Rates of Allowances.—Rates of allowances paid in Ontario are as follows:—In cities \$40, \$45, \$50 and \$55 per month for mothers with 2, 3, 4, and 5 children; in towns the rate is \$5 lower, while the rate to beneficiaries in villages and rural areas is further reduced by \$5. In families where there are more than five children, the Commission may grant a further allowance not to exceed \$5 a month for each child over the number of five. In Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta no set rate of allowances is paid, the aim of payments being as far as possible to make up the difference between the income and the ordinary expenditure of a family. In Saskatchewan, minimum and maximum monthly payments of \$15 and \$30 are established. Payments in British Columbia, are also not standardized, but regulations provide for a maximum monthly allowance of \$42.50 for a dependent mother with one child and an additional \$7.50 for each other child under 16 years of age. A deduction of \$10 is made in case of the beneficiary owning her own home or holding it free from rent, while a maximum of \$15 per month is paid to a mother and one child where board and lodging are obtained free of charge.

IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Since Confederation and before, the Department of Public Works has been known as the constructing department. In 1879 the railways and canals were placed under control of a new department, the building and maintenance of penitentiaries were transferred to the Department of Justice, the maintenance and construction of lighthouses to the Marine and Fisheries Department, and the smaller drill halls and armouries to the Department of Militia and Defence. The work of the Department of Public Works is now divided into three principal branches, viz., the Engineering Branch, the Architect's Branch, and the Telegraph Branch.

Engineering.—The Engineering Branch comprises the construction and repair of wharves, piers, breakwaters, dams, weirs, bank and beach protection works, the improvement of harbours and rivers by dredging, the construction, maintenance