

LEGISLATION AND PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE YEARS 1916 AND 1917.

The distribution of the contributions paid by provinces is as follows:

Province.	Amount.
	\$
Prince Edward Island.	253,874
Nova Scotia.	1,350,372
New Brunswick.	1,037,427
Quebec..	8,350,008
Ontario.	23,506,329
Manitoba.....	3,439,674
Saskatchewan.	2,110,702
Alberta.	1,930,171
British Columbia.	2,264,749
Yukon.	44,714
Sources not specified..	888,893
Not distributed by provinces.	4,004,077 ¹
Total.	\$49,271,012

¹Includes \$738,150 contributed by the three Maritime provinces to the Belgian Relief Fund.

Not included in the total are sums pledged to the Canadian Patriotic Fund, but not collected by March 31, 1917. These aggregated \$14,973,037, and if added to the amount collected as shown in the above tables would increase the total to \$64,244,049. Moreover, the returns obtained are limited to organized contributions to Canadian, Imperial and Allied Funds. They do not include numerous local contributions and gifts in kind that have necessarily escaped compilation. From the available data it is estimated that the total Canadian contributions for patriotic purposes connected with the war from August 4, 1914, until March 31, 1917, has not been less than \$55,000,000, and that on August 4, 1917, at the end of the third year of the war, the total was between \$60,000,000 and \$70,000,000.

Military Hospitals Commission.—The Military Hospitals Commission was established by Order in Council of June 30, 1915, to provide hospital accommodation and convalescent homes in Canada for officers and men of the Canadian Expeditionary Force who return invalided from the front. By later Orders in Council it has received wider powers, including the securing of employment for returned soldiers. The following matters are now dealt with by the Commission: hospitals for sick and wounded, convalescent homes, sanatoria for the tuberculous,