

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR PATRIOTIC PURPOSES.

France-Amérique; Soldiers' Comforts; Field Comforts' Association; Canadian War Contingent's Association; the Maple Leaf Club; Recruiting Committee of New Brunswick; Aeroplane Fund of Winnipeg; Tobacco Funds of certain newspapers; Soldiers' Gazette; Relief Fund of Winnipeg Telegram; European War Veterans' Association of Calgary; Returned Soldiers' Fund of Winnipeg; Manitoba Telephone Employees and the following Hospital Funds: Toronto University; Queen's University; French Canadian Hospital; Luton House; Seamen's Hospital; Queen Mary's Hospital; Cliveden; Sir Sandford Fleming Home; Scottish Women's Hospital; Women's Hospital Ship; other Military Hospitals. Not included in the statement is the value of considerable quantities of contributions in kind, the donations of individuals apart from organized funds and subscriptions promised but not yet paid. The distribution of the contributions paid by provinces is as follows:

Province.	Amount.
	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	314,288
Nova Scotia.....	1,516,015
New Brunswick.....	566,153
Quebec.....	4,572,882
Ontario.....	13,730,438
Manitoba.....	738,520
Saskatchewan.....	919,156
Alberta.....	943,413
British Columbia.....	988,062
Yukon Territory.....	26,757
Not separated by provinces.....	3,565,481
Total.....	27,881,165

Visits to England of Canadian Cabinet Ministers.—On July 8 the Prime Minister (Sir Robert Borden) and a few days later the Minister of Militia and Defence (Major-Gen. Sir Sam Hughes) arrived in England for conference with the British authorities; they also visited France and inspected the Canadian troops. On July 29, Sir Robert Borden received the Freedom of the city of London, and on August 24, General Hughes was knighted by the King. An event of imperial significance was the presence of Sir Robert Borden at a meeting of the British Cabinet on July 14.

Arctic Exploration.—Apprehensions as to the safety of members of the Canadian Expedition, which is engaged on a Government mission of scientific exploration in the Arctic regions, were happily dispelled on September 18, when news of the Expedition was received by the Department of the Naval Service in Ottawa. The Expedition, which is under the command of Mr. Vilhjalmur Stefansson, sailed on July 21, 1913, in three Canadian Government steamers, the "Karluk" (321 tons), the "Alaska" (50 tons), and the "Mary Sachs" (41 tons). It was divided into two parties, one party receiving instructions to explore Beaufort Sea, Banks Land and Prince Patrick Island, and the other the