

RESUMPTION OF BUSINESS WITH WAR DISTRICTS

Parts of Belgium, France and Luxembourg formerly occupied by enemy now open for trade with Canada.

OLD ORDER AMENDED

The resumption of commercial intercourse with persons residing or carrying on business in those parts of Belgium, France, and Luxembourg formerly occupied by the enemy is allowed by an amending Order in Council passed on March 19, as follows:—

Whereas the Secretary of State reports that the Enemy Debts Committee, appointed by Order in Council dated the 11th of November, 1918, for the purpose of considering certain matters therein referred to, has had under consideration the subject of the resumption of payment to, and commercial intercourse with, persons residing or carrying on business in those parts of Belgium, France, and Luxembourg formerly occupied by the enemy, and the said Committee recommend that there should be no further restriction of the payment of moneys to persons in such territory or upon dealings by such persons with their property in Canada;

That the said Enemy Debts Committee has further had under consideration the provisions of the Consolidated Orders respecting Trading with the Enemy in so far as they relate to the powers conferred upon the Secretary of State, to order a company being wound up, and the said Committee report that such powers are limited so as to hinder appropriate action in certain cases;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the Consolidated Orders respecting Trading with the Enemy, 1916, shall be and the same are hereby amended by inserting therein the following, as Order 39A:—

39A. Notwithstanding anything in these orders, where territory of France, Belgium, or Luxembourg formerly occupied by a state or sovereign at war with His Majesty has ceased to be so occupied—

(a) Every one may trade and deal with persons residing or carrying on business in such territory, and may pay money to or for the benefit of such persons, and may deal with property, real or personal (including any rights, whether legal or equitable, in or arising out of property, real or personal), belonging to or held or managed for or on behalf of such persons or in which such persons are interested, in all respects as though such persons had never been enemies or treated as enemies.

Provided, however, that no debt which was due when such occupation began or which has since become due on account of dealings had before such occupation began, shall be paid to any such persons without the written permission of the custodian.

(b) The custodian may pay or transfer to or to the order of any person residing or carrying on business in such territory any money paid to the custodian which but for such occupation would have been payable or paid to such person, and any property, real or personal (including any rights, whether legal or equitable, in or arising out of property, real or personal), belonging to such person or in which such person is interested which has become vested in the custodian pursuant to these orders.

Nothing in this order shall affect any rights or liabilities arising from any prohibition by statute, proclamation, these orders and regulations or the common law against trading or

dealing during such occupation with persons residing or carrying on business in such territory during such occupation.

And His Excellency in Council is further pleased to order that Paragraph 1 of the 17th Order of the Consolidated Orders respecting Trading with the Enemy, 1916, shall be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the word "mainly" and substituting therefor the words "in part," so that the said order shall read as follows:—

17. (1) Where it appears to the Secretary of State that the business carried on within Canada by any person, firm or company is, by reason of the enemy nationality or enemy association of that person, firm or company, or of the members of that firm or company, or any of them, or otherwise carried on wholly or in part for the benefit of or under the control of enemy subjects, the Secretary of State shall, unless for any special reason it appears to him inexpedient to do so, make an order either—

(a) prohibiting the person, firm or company from carrying on the business, except for the purpose and subject to the conditions, if any, specified in the order; or

(b) requiring the business to be wound up.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

GOOD PROGRESS MADE AT KHAKI UNIVERSITY OF CANADA OVERSEAS

More than Fifty Thousand Soldier Students Attended Classes during one month -- Since Work Began there has been Attendance of 218,846.

POPULAR CAMP

According to information given out by the Overseas Branch of the General Staff, Canadian Military Forces, the total number of individual students registered in classes of the Khaki University of Canada at the end of January was 8,420, the largest total yet shown in connection with the work in England, and the total attendance at class lectures during the month was 53,649. The most popular subjects, as shown by the list of registrations, are agriculture and engineering and practical science, there being 2,296 registrations for the former and 3,365 for the latter.

The total number of teachers giving instruction during the month was 284. Since the beginning of the work there have been a total of 26,316 registrations and an aggregate attendance of 218,846.

Classes are being organized in France wherever possible, and 34,387 text-books on agriculture, commercial subjects, elementary practical science, engineering, etc., as well as over 500,000 pamphlets, have been distributed.

A Khaki University concentration camp has been established at Ripon, Yorkshire, for the purpose of assembling and giving instruction in the more advanced educational work to students recommended for such instruction by the Director of Educational Services. Accommodation has been arranged for approximately 200 students. The students selected to undergo these studies are being attached to the Second Canadian Command Depot, Ripon, for quarters and rations.

The establishment of this camp has proved very popular with all ranks, and keen competition to gain admittance has been apparent.

Approval has been given by the Overseas Ministry for arrangements to be made for officers and other ranks in the O.M.F. of Canada who have studied for at least two years at Canadian universities prior to enlistment to enable them to continue their studies at British universities.

TO BRING BACK SOLDIERS' BODIES FROM SIBERIA

Government will, where possible, Return Remains of those who Died on Duty in Siberia, to Canada.

MILITIA ARRANGEMENTS

Provision is made to return to Canada when possible the bodies of those members of the Canadian force serving in Siberia who have died on duty. Where it is not possible to send the remains back, provision has been made, on the recommendation of the Minister of Militia and Defence, for the establishment of a Canadian burial ground in Siberia. Authority has been granted under an Order in Council passed on March 20, as follows:—

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 6th March, 1919, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, stating that in connection with the Canadian forces now serving in Siberia great difficulty will, in all probability, be encountered in adequately maintaining the graves of the members of that force who may have died there, owing to the unsettled conditions now existing and likely to exist for some time to come, and further, that at the same time little or no opportunity will be available for the relatives of such deceased personnel to visit graves, as would have been afforded them had such persons been buried in Europe.

It is considered desirable, therefore, that, in all cases where the same is practicable, provision should be made for the transfer to Canada of the bodies of all members of the Canadian forces now serving or who may hereafter serve in Siberia, and who have died whilst so serving, and that such bodies be either handed over to the next of kin for burial, or where the next of kin do not reside in Canada, that they be buried in suitable cemeteries in Canada, under the direction of the Department of Militia and Defence.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that authority be granted for the transfer to Canada, at the public expense, of the bodies of all members of the C.E.F. who have died or may hereafter die whilst serving in Siberia, in cases where such transfer is practicable, and that for the funeral and burial expenses, such allowances be paid as may from time to time be in force.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that, with a view to insuring proper burial of those bodies which it is considered impracticable to transfer to Canada, authority be granted to acquire, at the public expense, ground in Siberia suitable for the burial of such bodies, and that authority be granted the G.O.C., Canadian Siberian Expeditionary Force, to incur the expenditure necessary in connection with the proper marking, photographing, registration and maintenance of such graves.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation, and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Quebec's Bird Sanctuary.

As a result of the work of the Commission of Conservation in the interests of the preservation of bird life, the Quebec Legislature is about to pass a bill setting aside the Bird Rocks, Bonaventure Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, as a bird sanctuary. The Commission of Conservation, it is stated by officials of the Commission, has persisted for some time in efforts to have these nesting places for sea fowl set apart as reservations.

TRADE MISSION WILL REGULATE SOME LICENSES

Takes over certain duties of Food Board and War Trade Board under authority of new Order in Council.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

The duties and functions regarding the issuing of licenses for the export and import of certain goods formerly held by the War Trade Board and the Canada Food Board have been transferred to the Canadian Trade Mission by the following Order in Council passed on March 19:—

Whereas the export from and import to Canada of certain goods have by Orders in Council been prohibited except under license obtained from the War Trade Board or the Canada Food Board;

And whereas it is desirable to relieve the War Trade Board and the Canada Food Board from issuing such licenses and to confer all functions, powers and duties now vested in the War Trade Board and the Canada Food Board relating to licenses for export and import of said prohibited goods upon the Canadian Trade Commission;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of Trade and Commerce and under and in virtue of the powers vested in His Excellency the Governor General in Council by the War Measures Act, 1914, and otherwise, is pleased to enact and it is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. All functions, powers and duties now vested in the War Trade Board and the Canada Food Board relating to licenses for exports from and imports to Canada are hereby vested in the Canadian Trade Commission.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Will Meet in Canada.

The National Fire Prevention Association, which has a large membership in both Canada and the United States, will hold its annual meeting about the middle of May. It is due to the efforts of the Commission of Conservation that the association is to meet in Ottawa, according to officials of the commission. At the meeting the whole question of fire prevention will be discussed by experts and further measures will be taken in the interest of reducing fire losses, it is stated.

Salt Production in 1918.

The salt production of the Dominion in 1918 by grades included: table and dairy salt, 34,324 tons; common fine, 53,908 tons; common coarse, 41,454 tons; and land salt, 2,041 tons, as shown by the Preliminary Report of Mineral Production in Canada, issued recently by the Mines Branch, Department of Mines.

1918 Output of Molybdenum.

The Canadian production of molybdenum in 1918 was 377,850 pounds, which at the average price of \$1.15 per pound would be worth \$434,528, as shown by the Preliminary Report of the Mineral Production of Canada, issued lately by the Mines Branch, Department of Mines.

Platinum Production.

Canada produced in 1918, 25 fine ounces of platinum, valued at \$2,560, according to a recent report of the Department of Mines.