

CANADIANS WHO FELL IN EUROPE'S BATTLES WILL LIE TOGETHER

Imperial War Graves Commission has Issued Report Which is Published by Department of Militia.

NO ISOLATED GRAVES

Canadian soldiers who gave up their lives for their country on the battlefields of France and Flanders will lie, as they fought, together, facing the line they died to hold. Comrades in life, they will be comrades in death.

The Imperial War Graves Commission, of which Sir George Perley, representing Canada, was a member, has issued its report to the various Governments of the Empire, the following memorandum on which is issued by the Militia Department here:—

"Among other matters which were discussed by the Imperial War Graves Commission were two important questions: first, the bringing into cemeteries of bodies buried in isolated graves on the battlefield; and, secondly, the exhumation of bodies, whether in isolated graves or in cemeteries, in order to transfer them to their native countries.

"The commission recognized the existence of a sentiment in favour of leaving the bodies of the dead where they fell, but, in view of the actual conditions, regarded it as impracticable. Over 150,000 such scattered graves are known in France and Belgium. In certain districts, notably those of Ypres and the Somme battlefields, they are thickly strewn over areas measuring several miles in length and breadth. These areas will shortly be restored to cultivation, or possibly be afforested, and the bodies cannot remain undisturbed. They must therefore be removed to cemeteries where they can be reverently cared for.

REBURIED BY VOLUNTEERS.

"The commission felt that any other course would be excessively painful to relatives and discreditable to the country, and would place the cultivators of the land throughout an enormous extent of territory in a most unfair position. They accordingly resolved to apply to the French Government for permission to gather these bodies into cemeteries as close as may be to the place where they lie. It was announced that the army is arranging for this work to be done by volunteers from among the comrades of the fallen, and that the reburials would be conducted by the chaplains with the forces, while the Graves Registration officers would ensure accuracy of identification.

"With regard to the removal of bodies to their native countries, the commission were aware of a strong desire in a small number of cases that such exhumation should be permitted, but the reasons to the contrary appeared to them overwhelming. To allow removal by a few individuals—of necessity only those who could afford the cost—would be

FARM TRACTORS CAN NOW CLAIM REMISSION OF DUTY

Order in Council Affects Entry of Traction Engines for Farm Purposes Not Exceeding Cost of Fourteen Hundred Dollars.

Farm tractors valued at not more than \$1,400 each imported by Canada from February 7, 1919, can claim remission of duty, according to an Order in Council passed on January 30, 1919, as follows:—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Finance and under the provisions of Section 92 of the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act, is pleased, from the seventh day of February, 1919, and until otherwise provided for, to grant and doth hereby grant authority for remission and refund of the Customs duty on gas or gasoline traction engines for farm purposes valued at not more than fourteen hundred dollars each and repairs therefor when entered at Customs after the seventh day of February, 1919.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

The regulations regarding the entry of repairs and parts are as follow:—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Finance and under the provisions of Section 286 of the Customs Act, is pleased to make and establish and doth hereby make and establish the following regulations respecting drawback of Customs duty on imported goods used in the manufacture of gas or gasoline traction engines for farm purposes and repairs therefor, and in the manufacture of traction attachments and repairs therefor designed to be combined with automobiles in Canada for use as traction engines for farm purposes:—

REGULATIONS:

When imported materials, on which Customs duties have been paid, are used after the seventh day of February, 1919, in the manufacture of gas or gasoline

traction engines for farm purposes and repairs therefor and in the manufacture of traction attachments and repairs therefor designed to be combined with automobiles in Canada for use as traction engines for farm purposes, there may be paid a drawback of ninety-nine per centum of the duties paid on the materials so used;

Provided, however, the said drawback may not be paid unless the materials have been used in the manufacture of gas or gasoline traction engines valued at not more than fourteen hundred dollars each and repairs therefor;

Provided, further, that such drawback shall not be paid unless the duty has been paid on the materials so used as aforesaid, within three years from the date when the gas or gasoline traction engines and repairs therefor and traction attachments and repairs therefor were manufactured subject to the following conditions, viz:—

(a) The quantity of materials used and amount of duties paid thereon shall be ascertained;

(b) Satisfactory evidence shall be furnished in respect to the manufacture in Canada of the gas or gasoline traction engines and repairs therefor and traction attachments and repairs therefor.

The claim for drawback shall be verified under oath before a Collector of Customs to the satisfaction of the Minister of Customs, in such form as he shall prescribe, within one year after the manufacture of the gas or gasoline traction engines and repairs therefor and the traction attachments and repairs therefor. The Minister may also require in any case the production of such further evidence, in addition to the usual averments, as he deems necessary to establish the bona fides of the claim.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

CANADIAN PLAICE IS IMPORTANT FOOD FISH

**Bulletin of Biological Board
Explains Its Similarity
to Halibut.**

From Bulletin No. 1 of the Biological Board of Canada, entitled "The Canadian Plaiice," the first of a series of histories of new food fishes, the following information is taken:—

"This fish has long been sold on European markets and in the large cities of the United States, and quite recently it has appeared on the markets of Canadian cities, where it has realized from 10 to 12½ cents per pound in fresh condition.

"The plaiice is sweet and of fine flavour, is not oily, but rather similar to the flounder or sole, though having a distinctive texture and flavour.

"The plaiice reaches a length of two feet and a weight of as much as seven pounds. It is known scientifically by the latin name of Hippoglossoides platessoides, which on translation into English is, the halibut-like plaiice-like fish. The first part of the name is significant, because our plaiice is more nearly related to the halibut than to any other of our fishes.

"The common names that have been used for this fish are legion. To our fishermen it is known as Sand Dab, Turbot, Flounder, Plaiice or Pile.

"We believe that the Canadian plaiice deserves to be one of our most important food fishes. The marketable fish which are twelve inches or more in length, may be taken on the set lines or 'trawls'. They may be taken in very large numbers by the beam or otter trawl (net trawl) which is towed along the bottom.

NEW DEPUTY MINISTER NAMED FOR SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT

Lieut.-Col. F. P. Healey Resigns to Take Over Other Duties and Mr. F. G. Robinson is Successor.

ASSUMED DUTIES FEB. 1

Lieut.-Colonel Frank Percival Healey, who was appointed deputy Minister of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, having other duties which he is desirous of assuming, an Order in Council has been passed relieving him from his duties as from February 1, and Mr. Frederick Gerald Robinson, who has on various occasions been Acting Deputy Minister has been appointed to the position.

The Order in Council, passed on January 30, is as follows:—

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, 30th January, 1919, from the Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment submitting that by Order in Council of the 23rd September, 1918 (P.C. 2346), Lieut.-Colonel Frank Percival Healey was appointed Deputy Minister of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, at a salary of five thousand dollars per annum, payable out of War Appropriation.

That owing to his having in view other duties which he is desirous of assuming he has asked to be relieved of his duties of Deputy Minister from the first of February, 1919.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that the resignation of Lieut.-Colonel Healey be accepted from the first of February, 1919, and that he be paid out of War Appropriation a gratuity equal to three months' salary.

The Minister further recommends that Mr. Frederick Gerald Robinson, presently Director of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment and who on various occasions has been Acting Deputy Minister, be appointed Deputy Minister of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment as from the first of February, 1919, at a salary of five thousand dollars per annum, and also that until the end of the current fiscal year the Department be authorized to pay this salary out of War Appropriation, no provision having been made in the Estimates for the payment of a Deputy Minister out of Consolidated Revenue.

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

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Should have Passports.

Public notice is given by the Department of External Affairs that in order to avoid inconvenience and delay all British subjects in Canada who intend leaving via United States of America ports for any destination abroad should be in possession of passports.

"The plaiice is abundant and generally distributed along our whole Atlantic coast at depths of from 20 to 100 fathoms, but may best be fished in the southern part of the gulf of St. Lawrence and on the outer coast of Nova Scotia.

"It is most desirable that this fish should be handled, advertised and sold under the name of plaiice only, so that a permanent demand may be created for it as such. It should not be called flounder or dab since these names are more commonly used for other fishes that differ from its appearance and quality."

Buy W. S. Stamps. They pay well.