



RULES FOR Making Cod Liver Oil For the Guidance of Manufacturers

- 1st. The manager in charge of factory must see that the livers are fresh; that all brown or poor livers are thrown out; that there is no gall bladder attached to any livers.
- 2nd. The good livers must then be washed in a tub of clean fresh water.
- 3rd. The pan in which the livers are boiled must be perfectly clean inside, before any livers are placed in it.
- 4th. Before you start to boil any livers, you must have sufficient steam.
- 5th. Turn on the steam, and use as much as you need to have for the quantity of livers you have in your pan. Boil until the white scum floats off (which will take about thirty minutes.) Don't forget to stir the livers, and see that those in the bottom and those around the sides are brought into direct contact with the steam all the time.
- 6th. Turn the steam off, and allow all to settle, not exceeding five minutes, according to capacity of liver boiler.
- 7th. Then you dip all the oil you can get, which is the finest white oil. Put this oil in a cooling tank made of galvanized iron, and let the oil remain there till next morning. Don't forget to put a straining cloth over the cooling tank before you put any oil in, so that it will catch any bits of blubber; allow to remain 12 or 14 hours or longer if possible, then dip from cooling tank and strain through double calico bag, inside bag to be one inch smaller all around; then strain into a tin shute under the bags, the cask to be at the end of the shute with a funnel, to lead oil into casks, which funnel to be covered with clean cloth.
- 8th. When you have dipped the finest oil from the top of the liver boiler pan, take all the blubber from the pan while it is warm. The oil from this blubber is not fit for medicinal purposes.
- 9th. Then clean your liver pan with warm water and washing powder. Have it bright and clean for the next boiling.
- 10th. Every bag, cloth, tank, funnel and pan, must be washed only with warm water, soap and water. Soda must not be used. The best results for medical oil can only be obtained by the use of tin barrels. Wooden packages generally make the oil dark, and destroy its fine flavor. Keep all oil in barrels in a cool place, and covered from the sun.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES
St. John's.

REGULATIONS For Salting Scotch Pack Herring

One barrel salt to five and a half barrels herring—Large Fulls
One barrel salt to six barrels herring—Medium Fulls.
One barrel salt to six and a half barrels herring—Matt Fulls.
This amount of salt is for dredging and laying on rows only. It does not take into account that put on the herring before gibbing. All salt falling off herring in rousing tubs is put on rows as you pack, unless very dirty or scaly; in that case, you have to make good the same amount, or otherwise you could not have any fixed rule on salt.

Matt Fulls 10½ inches long Milt or roe
Medium Fulls 11½ inches long Milt or roe
Large Fulls 12½ inches long and upwards Milt or roe
Medium Filling 11½ inches long and upward
Large Filling 12½ inches long and upwards
Filling Fish may be branded as Scotch Cure without the Crown Brand.

No drowned, stale, or scaleless herring can be used as Scotch Pack, nor herring in half frozen state.

The root cause of light salting is to come as near as possible to the pleasing of the palate of the consumer; and if we bear in mind that over three-fourths of all Scotch-Pack Herring are consumed as a tonic before the mid-day meal, just as they come out of the barrel, without any fire cooking, we can see the reason at a glance for the right salting. The herring is dressed by the head and the tail being cut off, the main bone taken out. It is then cut into squares of about one inch, and is served with vinegar and other condiments. This gives power to the stomach to digest the following meal and keeps the consumer in the best of health.

People with bad stomachs please note that the art of cooking and eating right is just as essential as the art of curing; and based on the best medical directions, and with the chemical analysis of the constituent parts of herring as a food ever kept before the consumer, we need not be surprised that the people who eat most herring are the most healthy and efficient.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES
St. John's.

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Report of T. Hollis Walker, K.C.

Sir Richard Squires Declared Receiver and Accomplice—Dr. Campbell Misused and Misappropriated Public Funds—Public Moneys Wasted; Electorate Corrupted; Departments Debased.

To His Excellency Sir William Lamont Allardyce, Knight, Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of Newfoundland.

WHEREAS by a Commission bearing date of the twenty-second of December in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, I, Thomas Hollis Walker, one of His Majesty's Counsel, was constituted and appointed Commissioner to investigate and enquire into certain matters and things more particularly described and set out in the Preamble to the said Commission and with as little delay as possible to report my finding upon the said matters and things.

Now I, the said Thomas Hollis Walker, having on divers days in the months of January, February and March in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four held and conducted an investigation and enquiry into the said matters and things, at St. John's, in the said Colony of Newfoundland, and having carefully weighed and considered the oral evidence given and the documents produced before me and the comments and arguments of the parties interested, or their legal representatives do hereby beg to report as follows:—

1. The first matter of enquiry was stated in the said Commission in the following terms:—"Allegations have been made that amounts paid to the Department of the Liquor Controller were not paid into the Treasury but were paid over to private individuals."

From August 1920 to June 1923 Mr. John T. Meaney was Acting Liquor Controller. His written appointment dated August 11th, 1920, recited that the whole question of legislation in reference to intoxicating liquor was to be referred to a Commission, and that meanwhile no permanent Controller would be appointed, and proceeded to appoint him Acting Controller as from August 1st. His salary was \$2600.00 a year, and he was expressly forbidden to receive any profits, brokerage, or commission in connection with any intoxicating liquors imported into Newfoundland.

Under the Acts of Parliament dealing with the Prohibition Mr. Meaney as Acting Controller had charge of the importation and of the sale and distribution of liquor. He was subject to the supervision of a Board of Control, which, however, does not appear ever to have met him or to have checked his operations in any way whatever.

According to his own evidence Mr. Meaney supplied liquors (a) against certificates of medical practitioners, known as scripts, and (b) without scripts as within his powers, but he was unable to show me, and I was unable to find any provision which afforded any justification for the practice. It was further elicited from him that he was in the habit of making considerable presents of liquor from the stores in his charge without payment or promise or expectation of payment, and of receiving large sums by way of gratuity or secret commission from those who supplied liquor to the department; these matters (which he did not seek to excuse) do not directly affect the question which I have to decide, but they indicate the use (or abuse) which Mr. Meaney made of his position, and the way in which the Department was carried on under his management.

All money received from sales of liquor should have been paid into the Exchequer Account at the Bank of Montreal, in the case of sales against scripts all moneys received were handed over to Miss Power, the Accountant at the Department, and were duly transmitted by her to the Bank; the same practice should have been followed in the case of sales without scripts, whether such sales were proper or not, but in many instances this was not done. These

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of Mr. Meaney's Christian names. At some date after Sir Richard's return to the Colony, which took place in the early part of December, 1920, Miss Miller repaid to Mr. Meaney \$3,000.00 which she obtained from Sir Richard for the purpose. According to Mr. Meaney's evidence he then repaid himself \$3,000 and restored \$1,000.00 to his Department. It has never been suggested that anything has been paid in respect of the balance of \$2,000.00, and that amount at least is still outstanding.

In March 1921, Miss Miller's authority to draw cheques was rescinded, but the transactions with Mr. Meaney continued with this variation—I.O.U.s were given instead of cheques, the full list being:—

1921 March 19th	.....	\$ 365.00
" May 7th	.....	1,000.00
" May 25th	.....	490.76
" July 8th	.....	200.00
" July 11th	.....	200.00
" July 18th	.....	100.00
" August 1st	.....	300.00
" August 11th	.....	200.00
" August 17th	.....	300.00
" August 22nd	.....	200.00
" September 13th	.....	500.00
" September 19th	.....	300.00
" October 19th	.....	300.00
" October 21st	.....	300.00
" December 5th	.....	300.00
" December 15th	.....	2,000.00
" December 19th	.....	4,000.00
1922 January 28th	.....	250.00
" March 6th	.....	320.00
" March 18th	.....	300.00
" March 22nd	.....	300.00
" March 31st	.....	1,000.00
" April 20th	.....	100.00
" May 1st	.....	200.00
" May 18th	.....	100.00
" June 7th	.....	2,000.00
" June 20th	.....	1,000.00

a total of \$19,325.76. These I.O.U.s were all signed by Miss Miller in her name only. I find that the amounts for which they were given were all paid to her by Mr. Meaney in cash and that they were all taken out of the money of the Department, being proceeds of sales without scripts, which ought to have been paid into the Treasury. Nothing has been repaid in respect of these transactions.

In July 1922, Mr. Meaney made a further and final payment of \$550.00 in cash to Miss Miller, who paid the amount into the private banking account of Sir Richard Squires at the Canadian Bank of Commerce. No cheque or I.O.U. was given but Mr. Meaney retained the duplicate deposit slip as his voucher. His evidence was that he provided \$100.00 out of his own money and took the rest from the Department as in previous cases. No part of this has been repaid.

The total payments made by Mr. Meaney to Miss Miller were:

- (1) Against cheques \$ 6,905.00
 - (2) Against I.O.U.s 19,325.76
 - (3) Against deposit slip 500.00
- of this \$3,100 may have been provided by Mr. Meaney himself, but I find that the balance of \$23,630.76 was improperly paid by him out of the funds of the Department which ought to have been paid into the Treasury. A sum of \$1,000 may have been returned to the Department after some months or weeks use, more than \$22,500.00 are still outstanding.

I find that Miss Miller, though nothing was said as to the source from which the earliest payments came, was fully aware that the bulk of the money was taken from the funds of the Department.

I find further that the whole of the money paid by Mr. Meaney to Miss Miller was applied by her to the purpose of Sir Richard Squires and for his benefit. A sum of \$400.00 was retained by her to defray the expenses of journeys undertaken by her in connection with her efforts to obtain money from him. Some was paid into his banking account, and some was used to meet pressing claims against himself or his firm. For instance, a client of the firm had lost his all by fire, his claims had been adjusted, but payments were required and were made to him or on his behalf before his compensation was received from the Insurance Company. These payments were made by the personal cheques of Sir Curtis Squires in a partnership which did not include insurance business and Mr. Curtis was reimbursed on at least one occasion by money provided by Miss Miller from Mr. Meaney. Mr. Curtis appears to have taken it without enquiry, but I do not find that he had any knowledge that it had come from the Liquor Department.

The payments made to Miss Miller and the use she made of the money, her close and confidential business relationship with Sir Richard Squires and the evidence which she gave before me, directly raised the question of his complicity in her dealings with Mr. Meaney, and indeed a large part of the hearing of this first section of the enquiry was occupied by evidence

(Continued on page 4)

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