

FOR EVERY CLEANING PURPOSE
USE**"FLASH."**Camfo Cedar
Disinfectant
Hand Cleaner
Metal Polish
Silver Polish
Stove Polish.**J. B. Orr Company, Ltd.****House of Assembly.**

Friday, July 9.
The session opened at 3.30.
Mr. Walsh presented a petition from the residents of Branch, requesting the completion of marine works there. Mr. Sullivan endorsed the petition, stating that the place was badly in need of the improvement, and as the fishermen there had voluntarily given free labor and materials, on the portion of the work so far done, he hoped that the Government would have the request acceded to. Mr. Sinnott also supported the petition.

A petition from the residents of Harbor Main was presented by Mr. Higgins. It requested that some rules be made to prevent sheep and goats from roaming at large.

A Bill to empower some person to act as administrator of the estates of some Esquimaux on the Labrador, was introduced, read a second time and went to committee in less than two minutes, and would have passed that stage in record time but for the fact that the clerk had a little trouble in the pronunciation of more than 70 unfamiliar names such as Noa Jkikiaksak, Laban Jkikiaksus, Boas Nerrupkatsak, Abra Jkikiaksak. As the reading of the list progressed, the House grew merry. Mr. Higgins, several times insisting on correct enunciation, but, however, after a few minutes he moved that they stand as if read, and the preamble was adopted. The procedure was followed and the bill passed all its stages. The monies of the estates amount to \$7,000 and is in the hands of the Moravian missionaries.

The Municipal Affairs Act was to be considered in committee, but at the request of Mr. Higgins, was deferred until the Citizens' Committee had time to report on it. As the bill was introduced at the wind up of the session, he thought that those outside the House should not be led to believe that such an important matter had been rushed.

Mr. Bennett followed along the same lines.

Premier Squires, in consenting to have the bill deferred, said he would like to give the Citizens' Committee the facilities asked, and would consent to have the order deferred till to-morrow.

In announcing his railway improvement and coal development plans, Premier Squires said that a loan of \$1,500,000 would be raised for this purpose—one million of which would be used for the railroad and the balance for coal development. The Premier stated that the Reids were not in a position to make the necessary improvements in the service. He submitted a statement from the Reid Company re their operations, but said he did not agree with a lot of what was contained in it. For the information of the House he read his last fall's manifesto on the railway situation, desiring thereby to confirm the observations he then made.

"It has come to this pass," said the Premier, "that we have now to decide if the railroad is to be run or not." In outlining how the various sums were to be allocated, he said that \$300,000 would have to be spent in purchasing fish plates, the expense of which must be borne by the country, as the company, under the contract, is not liable for them; \$250,000 was for terminals, \$50,000 of which was needed to furnish freight accommodation at Port aux Basques, and the balance \$200,000 for the erection of terminals at St. John's. The site is not settled upon but may possibly be on the river side. The sum of \$400,000 would be required for rolling stock, consisting of 6 new engines, 50 box and 50 flat cars. The Premier guardedly said, it is the general opinion that the management is inefficient and therefore the Government proposes to take up the joint control of the system for one year from July 1st, in the form of a commission composed of three representatives of the Reids and three for the Government. One of the nominees of the Government would be imported, and will be a high priced man.

Sir Michael Cashin—His recommendation will be "high price."

The Premier—He will be an experienced railroad man. There will be one auditor and possibly the Government Engineer will be the third man. I don't know who will represent the Reids, and I don't know how far the negotiations outlined will materialize. As to the coal fields, it has been reported upon by two geologists in sympathy with the Reids, that there were from 1½ to 2 million tons of coal available for use. He, however, discounted their estimates, and by arrangement with the Canadian Government their geologist, a man of the first rank, has arrived here and was at the coal areas a few days ago, and in a short time his report will be available. If his report is favorable, the arrangement will go through and by it the Reid Co. and the A.N.D. Co. will be able to get coal at a reasonable price.

Sir Michael Cashin requested that the committee rise, to give the Opposition time to consider the measure. The matter was adjourned.

The Revenue Bill next went to committee, Sir Michael Cashin speaking at some length, saying he did not think it fair to allow the bill to go through without sufficient information on the subject being given. In passing the Budget the Prime Minister absented himself, and several questions were asked that had not been answered. He wished now to know what the Government intended to do with the two million dollars' surplus. Is it the intention of the Government to raise a loan of one and a half millions and still leave this two millions on hand. He would ask the Hon. Minister of Marine and Fisheries what position we are in regarding the Prospero and Portia, for which \$200,000 each were paid. Of the Finance Minister he asked what amount is to the credit of the colony at the Bank of Montreal.

Finance Minister—\$504,000 is on account of sugar, \$70,000 for salt and \$165,000 for three steamers. The money did not come out of surplus account. The surplus, after deducting supplemental supply, is \$450,000. Three trawlers built for the French Government have been purchased at a cost of \$55,000 each. One of the boats would be used on the Fortune Bay route, the other two will be used in the Straits and Labrador service. The steamers are expected to arrive in about 10 days.

Sir Michael—How many one and two dollar notes have been issued? It should have appeared in the Royal Gazette.

Mr. Walsh—I am informed by a

manufacturer that the F. B. Wood Co. can purchase sugar from the Food Control Board 4 or 5 cents less than others users can.

The matter of Mr. McGrath's dismissal was next dealt with. Mr. Walsh protested against the injustice done to Mr. McGrath who was driven out of office without a hearing, and what is worse the charges made against him have since been proven to be untrue. This kind of treatment, he thought, was not good enough. He would ask for an enquiry into the matter, and asked the big man of the Government, referring to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, to see that justice is done, and that sneaking spite is stopped.

The Minister of Finance, in reply, denied that Mr. McGrath was dismissed or suspended for political reasons. He stated that the grievance was between Mr. LeMessurier, Assistant Collector, and Mr. McGrath, and that it had been prevailing for years. He thereupon read a letter of complaint which Mr. LeMessurier had made to him about Mr. McGrath.

Mr. Bennett endorsed what Mr. Walsh had said, and he was of opinion that the Minister, without enquiry, was not in a position to say who was in the right or who was in the wrong. He thought that an injustice had been done Mr. McGrath, as only one side of the story had been heard, and for Mr. McGrath to go back in the absence of Mr. LeMessurier, he thought was beneath him.

The Minister of Finance intimated in his explanation that Mr. McGrath was asked to go back while Mr. LeMessurier was on a holiday trip. The Minister also intimated and contended that Mr. McGrath was not dismissed, but after repeated questioning admitted that his pay was stopped which was tantamount to dismissal. The Revenue Bill and Supplemental Supply were put through, and the House adjourned at midnight to meet this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

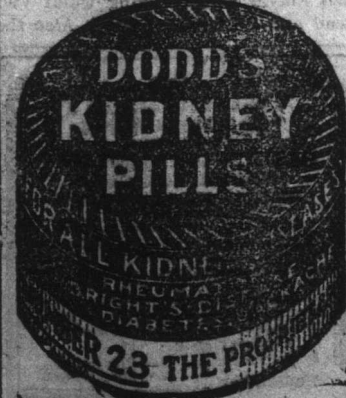
Obituary.**MRS. P. J. BURKE.**

Early on Friday morning Mrs. Alice Burke, wife of Mr. P. J. Burke of this city, passed away, at the age of 66. Last Sunday it was her privilege to listen to the inspiring sermon of the Rev. Father Flynn at the Cathedral and subsequently, to attend the Commemoration ceremonies in Bannerman Park. Since the death of her son, Lieut. Frank Burke, who was the last of the many Newfoundland officers to seal their service to King and Country with their lives, Mrs. Burke's health had been seriously undermined, and to the heavy strain on her physical and nervous energy was added the anxiety occasioned by the serious wounds of her son Leonard at Cambrai, which threatened his sight, and for which he is now under treatment in New York. The late Mrs. Burke was a Miss Mullowney of this city. For nearly thirty years of her married life, she resided in St. Jacques, and for the past fourteen in St. John's. She has been appropriately referred to as a "Mother in Israel." When in St. Jacques none was more interested in the welfare of its people. With a cultured mind and vigorous mentality, she combined rare sympathy and tact. On one occasion when through some misadventure the children of the South Coast town were without a teacher, she undertook the duties herself as a labour of love. Four sons volunteered for active service. Those that survive are Dr. Vincent P. Burke, Supt. of R. C. Schools; Norbert, with the N. S. Steel Co.; Dr. John, Dentist of this city and Leonard, above referred to. Mrs. Burke lived a full life and in blessing others, was herself blessed. The bereaved husband and sons have the sincere sympathy of citizens generally in their great sorrow, in which the Telegram begs leave to join.

The Widow's Lot.

Editor Evening Telegram.
Dear Sir—A letter in this morning's News, dealing with the Charity doled out to the Widows, contains a statement that is not correct. "Benevolence" says that the Widows receive three dollars per month, but I am assisting a poor widow for the past three years, who is receiving only two dollars per month from the Poor Office, and no chance of getting more. Hoping that this matter will not go unnoticed and that something will be done to improve matters as regards the Widow's allowance, I remain,
Yours Sincerely,
INTERESTED.

July 9, 1920.

**Issued By Authority.****Codfish Standardization Commission**

TO THE FISHERMEN OF NEWFOUNDLAND:

PROPOSAL REGARDING THE METHODS TO BE ADOPTED TO IMPROVE THE CURE OF NEWFOUNDLAND CODFISH.

1. That the position of the Newfoundland Fisheries in relation to those of Norway, Iceland and Britain be placed before the fishermen and the public through the Press, and in any other manner that will illustrate the necessity for improving our cure of fish if we are to successfully market our fish in competition without that from other countries.

2. That a full and complete statement of the essential features of curing that must be adopted by all fishermen if the cure is to be improved shall be published and circulated throughout Newfoundland and Labrador.

3. That Inspectors shall be appointed whose duty it shall be to examine and inspect all fishery and curing stages, boats, etc., throughout Newfoundland and the Labrador with a view to—

(a) Explaining the methods to be adopted to improve the cure;

(b) Bringing about an improvement in the construction of sanitary conditions of Fishing Stages;

(c) To collect and distribute information as to catch of fish or other matters affecting the interests of the fishermen and the country generally.

NOTE:—The Inspectors should eventually be given authority to condemn stages that are unfit for the sanitary curing of fish.

4. That fish purchased from the fishermen by exporters, whether in St. John's or in outports, shall be bought subject to a cull.

5. That all exports of fish from Newfoundland and the Labrador shall be inspected by duly qualified inspectors and certificates issued specifying the nature, style, cure and quality of the fish, and that specific standards shall, if possible, be laid down for the guidance of the Inspectors.

SUMMARISED, THE REQUIREMENTS MOST ESSENTIAL FOR IMPROVED CURING ARE:

(1) Clean boats, stages and splitting tables.

(2) Well split fish.

(3) Fish to be well washed from knife—all blood, liver and gut to be removed.

(4) Clean stage for curing fish.

(5) Regularity in salting.

(6) Fish to be washed thoroughly on back and face when taken from salt bulk.

(7) Fish to be bled as soon as taken from the water when possible.

LABRADOR.

Same qualities for all markets.

No. 1 FISH.

Fish to be split to the crux of the tail, washed from the knife, free from blood stains, clots, liver and gut. To be firm, thoroughly salted and well pressed. To be washed out of salt bulk by hand. All slub and slime removed from back. To be dried sufficiently to stand shipment without loss in weight. Fish not complying with these requirements to be classed as No. 2 quality and to be stowed in such a manner in the vessel as to form a distinct part of the cargo.

SHORE FISH CURED LABRADOR STYLE.

To be known as Imitation Labrador. All Shore Fish cured Labrador style will be graded as such and not as Labrador, and must be cured as above. The making of this quality of Imitation Labrador is not encouraged as the demand will be very limited.

The black should be removed from the fins of Shore and Bank Fish from 18 inches up. Such fish when well cured will be classed Extra No. 1 and will command the highest price.

CURING OF FISH.

Fish is an article of food, and this fact must be kept clearly before all those who have the handling of it from the time it is caught until it reaches the consumers' table. Unfortunately, this fact is lost sight of by nearly all those who are occupied in the Fisheries of Newfoundland, whether they be the catchers, curers or exporters. There is not sufficient care exercised by any one of the several classes of handlers. The fishermen in their anxiety to get their catch under salt forget the fact that the fish they are curing is to be eaten by some person many thousands of miles away possibly many months hence. The exporters in their desire to, first: secure a large stock, and second: to send it to market quickly, also lose sight of the same fact. This must change, and in future all interested in the fisheries must always remember that they are handling an article of food, and treat it accordingly.

The first essential feature of all processes for handling food products is cleanliness. The boats into which the live fish are thrown from trap or hook must be clean, sweet and free from gurry of past catches. The stage upon which the fish are thrown from the boat must be clean. The splitting tables must be clean and kept clean throughout the whole time that the fish is passing over it. The curing stages must be thoroughly cleansed before the season opens, and kept clean during the whole season. Pound boards should be well washed frequently. Water is plentiful and cheap and should be used without stint. Stages should be limed at least once every year, inside and out.

With thoroughly clean boats, stage heads, splitting tables and stages, the first step towards good fish is secured. The next is cleanliness in handling the fish. All blood, livers and gut should be removed; all slime and gurry thoroughly washed off before the fish is put under salt. This can only be done by well washing the fish when split in plenty of clean water.

The fish should be split to the crux of the tail and laid open evenly without pockets. The sound bone should be removed to about half an inch beyond the end of the sound, to allow the blood in the bone to drain out. If this is done the fish, on going to salt, will have every chance of turning out of salt bulk or pickle a perfect fish.

Salting should be done with care. Much fish is spoiled by irregular salting and by careless packing in bulks. Salting should be completed without delay. Fish should not be laid away to be salted at convenience. Washing out from salt bulk should be done by hand—every fish being washed back and face separately. Eighteen hds. Cadiz salt should be used in salting Labrador cure. Shore cure should not be bulked higher than three feet and from ten to twelve hds. Cadiz salt to the hundred quintals.

The length of time for remaining in salt bulk or pickle is a matter for the judgment of the person in charge of the curing, as also in the curing once the fish has been washed out of bulk.

In some cases it is thought advisable that hook and line men should throat their fish immediately they are removed from the hook. This permits the fish to bleed, and not only insure a whiter fish but retards decay of the fish.

The foregoing approved by the Standardization Commission.

W. F. COAKER,

Minister Marine and Fisheries.

Marine and Fisheries Department,
June 28th, 1920.

Jly 3, 1920

**100 per cent.
Satisfaction.****We Are Headquarters**

for foot comfort, being especially trained in fitting the Dr. Scholl's Foot Comfort Appliances for each individual need.

There is a
Dr. Scholl
Appliance or Remedy for Every Foot Trouble

No charge for examining your feet and demonstrating to you the
Immediate Relief

these marvelous correctives bring to hurting, burning, weak, ached feet.

Note Our Shoe Stock and Modern Fitting Methods

Don't buy a thing unless you want to, but find out about your feet right away. Come in today.

PARKER & MONROE,
The Shoe Men.

"Watch Your Feet"

Two Expert Practicedists on our staff to ensure satisfaction.

PARKER & MONROE, Ltd.,
THE SHOE MEN.

Jly 6, m. tu. th.