



## 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 shut under the bags, the tank to be at the end of the shut with a funnel, to lead oil into casks, which funnel to be covered with cheese 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 salty; 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 upwards  
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

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## Report of T. Hollis Walker, K.C.

Sir Richard Squires on the other hand was at all material times a prominent public man, always open to attack and misrepresentation, and I have not omitted to regard his position and his attainments, his labors and his necessities, and the matter and the manner of his evidence.

These two were elements to be considered in conjunction with the facts and finding which I have mentioned above, and the thousand and one details which came out in the course of the Enquiry, but of which I do not deem it necessary to make specific mention here.

On the issue of Sir Richard's complicity I find as follows:—

1. That before he left St. John's for Europe in August, 1920, Sir Richard Squires included Mr. Meaney among those whom he specifically authorized Miss Miller to apply to for financial help.
2. That when Mr. Meaney was repaid \$4,000 it was on account of a larger sum due, and that Sir Richard Squires did not in any way indicate to Miss Miller displeasure that she had been to Mr. Meaney or desire that she should not go to him again.
3. That Miss Miller kept Sir Richard informed of all the various amounts that she obtained from Mr. Meaney, and from time to time conveyed to him requests from Mr. Meaney that the amounts should be repaid. It may well be that Sir Richard did not at any particular moment know the exact total of his indebtedness. Mr. Meaney was too suspicious and too wary to bring into existence a written list, but he knew the approximate figure and he knew how substantial it was.

Miss Miller did not say that she had ever told Sir Richard in so many words that the money was coming from the Liquor Control Department.

According to her that was always understood. I find that there was no need to tell him. It was obvious Sir Richard knew all about Mr. Meaney, his aggressive politics, his fluent pen and his slender purse. Mr. Meaney had followed many callings. Immediately before he went to the Liquor Control he held a post on the staff of the "Daily Star" at \$35.00 a week, and his income was supplemented by other journalistic work both within and without the Colony, and occasional participation in lumber ventures; he was a poor man, and as Sir Richard intimated he had to be fed and clothed by someone. He gave up the "Daily Star" at \$35.00 for the Liquor Control at \$50.00, retaining his other sources of income so that his total increase was \$15.00 a week, and he was still a poor man quite unable to provide any large sum from his own resources. Sir Richard did not know until 1923 that he was feathering his nest by taking forbidden commissions, and anything like \$20,000 in two years was entirely beyond his apparent resources. Sir Richard himself told me that no one could take large sums from Mr. Meaney at that time without the strongest suspicion that public money was being used, and that he would regard \$4,000 as a large sum. Yet in December, 1921, no less than \$9,000 were obtained for him from this source. I do not believe that he was ignorant of it, and I find:—

4. That Sir Richard Squires realized in August, 1920, that money might be obtained for him through Mr. Meaney from the funds of the Liquor Department, and that after his return he realized that it had been so obtained, and was being so obtained; that he accepted the use and benefit of over \$20,000.00 so obtained with knowledge of their tainted history, and made himself a receiver and an accomplice in Mr. Meaney's wrong.

### THE "BESCO" TRANSACTIONS.

2.—The second matter mentioned in the Commission was stated in the following terms:—

"It is alleged that while negotiations were in progress between the Government of the Colony and the Dominion Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., and the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co., Ltd., respectively, concerning

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the Dominion Co., and placed in the coffers of Sir Richard Squires at a time when he was Prime Minister of the Colony, and while negotiations were in progress between the company and the Government concerning the obligations to be imposed on the company as from January 1st, 1920, in a proposed new contract.

But Sir Richard himself was absent from the Colony at the time, and Mr. J. J. Miller was not the Dominion Iron & Steel Co., and the time of the enquiry was mainly occupied in dealing with the questions—(a) whether Sir Richard personally instigated or adopted the payments or was in any way a party to them, and (b) whether they were made with the authority or assent or acquiescence of or were at any time adopted or recognized by, responsible persons at the head of the companies or any one of them.

Until the middle of 1920 Sir Richard was only slightly acquainted with Mr. Miller; they had come in contact over labor troubles at the Bell Island Mines, and in a recent by-election at Bay de Verde, Mr. Miller had rendered some political services to the party of which Sir Richard was the head, but Mr. Miller was by reason of his sister's position easily accessible to Sir Richard, and by reason of his own convenient avenue of approach to the officials of companies, and when Sir Richard desired to confer with the companies on the subject of a new agreement, he utilized Mr. Miller to invite their representatives to St. John's, to introduce some of them to himself, and to arrange their meetings. Among those who came were Mr. McInnes and Mr. McDougall; the former was the solicitor and a director of the Dominion Co., the latter was then President of the Nova Scotia Co. and afterwards became Vice-President of both Besco and the Dominion Co. Mr. McDougall was the chief negotiator ten years before, and Mr. McInnes was there to help with details of a legal character. These gentlemen arrived at St. John's in May and left again in June 1920; no decision had then been reached, and the negotiations were suspended with an understanding that they would be resumed when Sir Richard should return from his contemplated trip to Europe, which was expected to occupy a couple of months or so. In fact Sir Richard did not leave till August or return till December, and meanwhile viz: in November 1920 an agreement was arrived at between Mr. Wolvin the president of the Dominion Co. and Sir Wm. Coaker who was acting for Sir Richard Squires.

The financial position of Sir Richard in the summer of 1920 was not satisfactory and he anticipated that large demands would have to be met during his absence or staved off until his return. His office books were badly kept, and his banking accounts were confused. He was in sole control of the campaign funds of his party, but he kept no record of them or separate account for them, they were mixed up with his private affairs and the affairs of the Daily Star, an unsuccessful newspaper which he was financing; they had been depleted by a general election in 1919 and at least two contested by-elections in the first half of 1920 and the only thing that is certain in this regard is that he was being called upon to pay out a great deal more than was being paid in. On his departure the difficult problems of his finances were left for Miss J. G. Miller his accountant and manager to deal with, armed with a wide power of attorney which enabled her to sign negotiable instruments in his behalf.

He had told Mr. Miller that he was \$80,000 out on the Daily Star, and had intimated that he would welcome help from him or his friends and it is clear that some information as to his financial position was conveyed either by himself or by Mr. Miller to both Mr. McInnes and Mr. McDougall when they were in St. John's. Mr. McDougall at any rate desired to help him, and borrowed from Mr. McInnes for the purpose early in June 1920 the latter drew a cheque for \$4,000 on the Bank of Nova Scotia, and this having been cashed and a further \$1,000 added, a parcel containing \$5,000 in cash was handed to Sir Richard Squires. A good deal of suspicious mystery seems to have surrounded this transaction, and Sir Richard himself was unnecessarily deceived as to its real origin. Though Mr. McInnes was entirely reimbursed some ten days afterwards, and did not in fact contribute a cent, Sir Richard's version at the enquiry was that the whole sum was a personal contribution from Mr. McInnes to help him for old acquaintance sake. Really it came from Mr. McDougall whom, as far as I know, he had never met before. In the absence of Mr. McDougall I was unable to investigate this incident fully, but I am satisfied that

(1) A 30 days draft dated August 1920, for \$5,973.75 drawn by "Squires & Winter, R. A. Squires per J. C. Miller" on the Dominion Iron & Steel Company, purporting to be accepted by the Company in J. J. Miller's handwriting.

(2) A sight draft dated Aug. 10th, 1920, for \$4,000, drawn by R. A. Squires per J. C. Miller on and accepted by J. J. Miller.

(3) A sight draft dated Aug. 14th, 1920, for \$5,000 drawn by R. A. Squires per J. C. Miller, on and accepted by J. J. Miller.

(4) A sight draft, dated Aug. 16th, 1920, for \$5,000, drawn by J. G. Miller upon the Dominion Company, and purporting to be accepted by the Company per J. J. Miller.

(5) A 60 days' note dated August 16th, 1920, for \$20,000 and interest signed by Angus MacDonald, Manager and J. J. Miller accountant under the stamped name of the Company placed there by J. J. Miller.

(6) A sight draft dated August 17th, 1920, for \$2,000 drawn by R. A. Squires per J. C. Miller on and accepted by J. J. Miller.

(7) A sight draft dated November 7th, 1920 for \$1500 drawn by R. A. Squires per J. C. Miller on and accepted by J. J. Miller.

These documents were all delivered to the Bank of Nova Scotia, endorsed where necessary R. A. Squires per J. C. Miller; the amounts were charged against the Dominion Co.'s account, and with slight deductions were credited at once to Sir Richard's account. The actual credits were (1) \$932.88 (2) \$990.00 (3) \$990.45 (4) \$987.10 (5) \$20,000.00 (6) \$795.85 (7) \$149.62, a total of \$34,822.28, but the figures and references in the Bank books conclusively established the corroboration of the transactions.

I find that a sum of over \$43,000 was thus taken from the coffers of

(Continued on page 4.)

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Oct. 1923.