



## RULES FOR Making Cod Liver Oil For the Guidance of manu- facturers

- 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 or 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 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 Fills  
One barrel salt to six barrels herring—Medium Fills.  
One barrel salt to six and a half barrels herring—Matt Fills.  
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 Fills..... 10½ inches long..... Milt or roe  
Medium Fills... 11½ inches long..... Milt or roe  
Large Fills..... 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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### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

with reference to the importation, manufacture and sale of liquor have become general. A measure designed towards more adequate control, and to decrease the many evils which result from law breaking, will be submitted to you.

The excessive cost of public printing and stationery have induced my Ministers to prepare for your consideration a Bill designed to place the matter under the control of the Colonial Secretary with a special official in charge as King's Printer. The work of printing and the supply of stationery is to be proposed to tender and contract.

Contracts concerning an enterprise on the Gander River, and a Flour Mill at St. John's, are being reconsidered by my present advisers, and if and when satisfactory to them will be submitted for your consideration.

My Ministers are giving earnest attention to plans for the development of natural resources to give greater employment and stimulate the trade of the Colony, and when these have been completed your approval will be asked.

I commend your deliberations to the guidance of the Almighty for the promotion of the best interests of the people.

MR. H. B. C. LAKE, Member for Burin, moved that a Committee be appointed to draft an Address in Reply to the Speech with which His Excellency the Governor was pleased to open this session of the Legislature. He congratulated the Speaker on being appointed the first Commissioner of the land and felt sure that His Honor the Speaker will do his duty fairly and impartially. He also congratulated Mr. Walter S. Monroe on becoming the Prime Minister of this Island. The Leader of the House had brought back with him a substantial majority of members and he had no doubt that, under the leadership of Mr. Monroe, the people of this country will not have cause to regret their action. As His Excellency appropriately suggested in the beginning of his speech, in view of all the circumstances, our deliberations need not be protracted. It is unusual to have a session of Parliament at this particular season of the year when so many of our people are engaged in the fisheries and trade of the country, but, under the circumstances, the best possible was done in the best interests of all concerned. A brief session is desirable from the fact that this Government has been too short a time in office to acquire that information about public affairs which is necessary for wise and sound legislation.

The past six months has been extraordinary in the political history of Newfoundland, as during that period not less than three administrations were appointed, two of which resigned; but he felt that the present party is here to stay and that the Leader has the confidence of the whole country.

Mr. Lake was pleased to note that the By-Elections in St. John's resulted so favorably for his colleagues. In the case of Bonaville it was deemed advisable to have the By-Elections postponed until the Fall when the fishermen are home, thus showing how fair Mr. Monroe is, and that no voter will be disfranchised.

He endorsed the remarks of His Excellency that this year's seal-fishing was a successful one and that the codfishery—the mainstay of the country—had opened up so favorably and he trusted that the prices paid for the product in the local and foreign markets will be such as to be remunerative to the fishermen of the country. He went to the Bank fishery as a boy with his father, one of the pioneers of that branch of the fishery, and has seen the fishing business in all its stages and he was sure that this Government was composed of men who will see that no legislation will be introduced that will again handicap this great industry which, in his opinion, means practically everything to Newfoundland; and he trusted that our Fisheries Department, under so capable an experienced Minister as Captain Winsor, member for Bonaville, will be brought to such a stage of usefulness that everyone will be proud of the fact that we had the Humber, Grand Falls and Bell Island industries and he trusted to have the Gander and other industries opened up within a short time, but still we could not get away from the fact that the codfishery is our main industry.

He endorsed the opinion expressed by His Excellency that unemployment had decreased and that a new era of things had been entered upon, and hoped that able-bodied relief

will be a thing of the past, and that the people generally abhor the idea of idleness.

He thought that a great advertisement had been given Newfoundland this Summer by the visit of so distinguished a soldier as Field Marshal Earl Haig and that the Great War Veterans, particularly Padre Nangle, deserved congratulations upon the successful manner in which the whole programme in connection with that event had been carried out.

The Estimates for the carrying on of the public service which are now in the hands of the Finance Minister, have due regard for economy and retrenchment and which he thought was necessary to allow the working classes of the country to live in the country.

With reference to the enquiry into the public affairs of the Colony, he said the Government proposed to invite a Commission from England to deal with the matter when the time is ripe.

Regarding the Prohibition Act he thought that the present law was not being enforced and he denounced the script business. He said that the Government proposes to remedy the whole system at an early date.

Speaking of the excessive cost of printing he said that the Government proposed to introduce a system of economy and retrenchment by having printing done by tender and contract and that the work will be controlled by the Colonial Secretary with a special official in charge as King's Printer.

He thought it would be good news for the workman to know that legislation will be passed at this session for the manufacture of pulp and paper on the Gander River and the Flour Mill on the South Side of St. John's. These industries, combined with those already mentioned, will give employment to thousands of men when the fisheries are over.

He said that 5,500 men are now engaged on the Humber and that 90 per cent are Newfoundlanders and he had no doubt that as time went on and our people became proficient that all the men employed there will be Newfoundlanders. He was also glad to know that the steel works at North Sydney will not be closed down, as at first thought, because the Besco people have received orders from the Canadian Government for steel rails, this will mean our men now employed will be kept going in full swing.

In conclusion Mr. Lake said he was proud of the honour conferred on him in moving that this Committee be appointed and in particular as representing the electorate of Burin District.

MR. LINEGAR had very much pleasure in seconding the motion made by the honourable member for Burin. He congratulated the Speaker on the high honour conferred upon him and felt confidently certain that he would do honour to himself and to the people of this Dominion. Especially did it give him pleasure in expressing his feelings as a labour representative—the first time a representative of labour had a seat in the legislature in the history of Newfoundland—and that is one particular reason why he felt gratified in expressing his thanks to the Executive Government for asking him to second the motion to-day.

He expressed himself as to whether he would be able to fulfil all that was required of him at the present time because it was such a large contract to fulfil and perform. He expressed himself as being proud that he was the representative of labour in the House. He represented labour in all its forms, organized and unorganized; he represented 200 coopers strong, besides other numerous forms of labour, and he trusted that he would be successful in keeping up to what was expected of him. He assured all those whom he represented in the House that he would do his best for their welfare and benefit. Labour needed a representative in the House. He did not want to see crowds of men coming to the Bar of the House this year, as they did in the past asking for their rights.

He also congratulated the Prime Minister upon the confidence reposed in him by the people, and expressed his candid conviction that the electorate of this country had made a wise and important choice in choosing the Hon. W. S. Monroe as the Prime Minister of this ancient Colony.

With regard to the speech from the throne, Mr. Linegar did not propose to deal at length nor could he hope to improve upon what Mr. Lake had said.

With regard to the Seal Fishery Mr. Linegar expressed himself as being pleased to note and say that it had been a successful one. Later on in the session he hoped to say

something regarding the conditions on the Seal Fishery and to show why the Seal Fishery is not as profitable to the labourer as it should be. He also said that the fish markets at present are good and he did not think that there is any doubt whatever, but what we will have good results right through. He was also pleased to mention and express his pleasure upon the visit of our distinguished guest Field Marshal Haig. He felt certain that we were all pleased to have him here, and infinitely more pleased to know that the distinguished visitor enjoyed himself to such an extent during his stay amongst us, and that he was given such a rousing and whole-hearted reception.

Regarding estimates Mr. Linegar said that as they had already been covered by Mr. Lake the Hon. Member for Burin he could only reiterate what had already been said by that Hon. Gentleman.

With regard to the motto of cleaning up and keeping clean Mr. Linegar said that it was one of his election pledges all through the campaign and that he meant to stand by it. With regard to the enquiry into the public departments he hoped it would be thorough; and it was only right and proper and also justice that those who have done wrong should be punished to the utmost extent of the law.

With regard to prohibition Mr. Linegar assured the people that something would be done in the very near future to remedy the abuse of the law as it stands at the present time.

With regard to industries in general Mr. Linegar said that it was high time that we had some confidence in ourselves. This country has been demoralized, the spirit of the working people is broken. The working people have been taken in a good many cases from their ordinary work and put in some place where they do not belong and consequently have not been able to do justice to their country in general or themselves in particular. Conditions as they at present exist must cease, and a general improvement for the betterment of the working class result.

(Continued on page 4)

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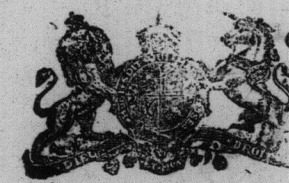
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