



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 10 1/2 inches long Milt or roe
Medium Fulls 11 1/2 inches long Milt or roe
Large Fulls 12 1/2 inches long and upwards Milt or roe
Medium Filling 11 1/2 inches long and upward
Large Filling 12 1/2 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.

For Sale

Parcel of Land in Bay Roberts; also Dwelling House in Conroy Road, to be removed from land; Moving Picture Machine, Gas Light and Films; Aerated Water Plant, suitable for an outport; one Sleigh. For particulars apply at this office.

F. GORDON BRADLEY, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, Solicitor, etc. RENOUF BUILDING, Duckworth Street, ST. JOHN'S. P. O. BOX 2570.

POLITICS VERSUS PRINCIPLES.

"Our power lies in the Franchise of which we have not yet learnt the value. The vote is of little worth if the moral tone of the people has been lowered."—(Evening Telegram Editorial)

Among the many causes which tend to reduce the morale of a people, or to paralyze the active functioning of public opinion—which must always be the great Censor of men and measures—there is nothing more prolific of baneful effects than lax administration of Public Office, or discrimination in the application of preventive or penal laws.

Every breach of the law is a crime; and when the law is violated by any person in any place, it clearly becomes the duty of the official charged with the administration of that law to enforce the law without respect to persons, without any quibbling as to jurisdiction, or any other form of camouflage or evasion.

More than a majority of the people are law-abiding; but unfortunately, we are all inclined to adopt the line of least resistance, to "let George do it"; and we do not use our private conscience when dealing with public affairs. The fisherman smuggles his supplies; the importer presents false invoices; the merchant adds unper cent when selling to the Government; our parliamentary representatives are elected by bribery and corruption, and we expect honest administration from a corrupt executive—but we do not expect to draw pure water from a sewer.

We are living in a vicious circle of trickery and deceit. Day after day we witness the debauchery of officials high and low—the utter disregard of the common ethics of public morality—the extravagance and waste of the people's money—the demoralization of our law-enforcement machinery—and we (sometimes) wonder how long such conditions will be allowed to exist.

What are we doing to prevent these things? "Criticize the Government," SURE.—"Vote for the other party next time?"—With both hands. And then—"WHEN MY party will be elected—then I'll sell my split—then I'll get MY potatoes, and MY box of booze—then the country will be safe for another term—SAFE FROM the other fellow, SAFE FOR me. Atta boy; good old Possessive-Democratic Liberal party—here's when I get MINE."

Well, there you are, brother. The Government represents the collective morality of the individual elector—you and I are the eggs in the political omelette, and the dish served up to us cannot be any better, cleaner or purer than the materials with which we supply the cooks.

Fisherman Makes Strong Appeals.

Editor The Guardian. Dear Sir—Will you kindly oblige me with a little space in your widely read paper to make a few remarks with regard to the state of the cod fishery of Newfoundland. Is it to be continued or to be dropped altogether? With regard to our schooners, I may say we are reduced to less than half we had in 1912. Mr. Editor, I may say the half we have left are practically worn out schooners. Our young men are pouring out of the country in such vast numbers, driven I may say, from the Union Jack under some other flag. Where is it all going to end? What encouragement have we to-day held out to us to remain at the fishery any longer? It is the cry of the West Coast and Southern Shore and all the Northern Bays. There is no living under present conditions, and it seems strange that we cannot see our way to live, seeing the men that have emigrated to other countries are making a decent living.

Are we going to lay on our oars? No, sir; I say we will unship them and live as they. I venture to say you will not find one quarter of our schooners with crew, what we never saw in the history of our fisheries.

W. & I. BOWERING Repairers of all kinds of MARINE AND STATIONARY ENGINES.

All Outport Orders carefully attended to COLEYS POINT SOUTH, Bay Roberts, Nfld.

Now, I appeal to the mercantile men and the government of our country. On them the whole matter hangs. I assure you, Mr. Editor, it is more serious than they imagine. Once a schooner and traps are gone what way is he going to replace them? In an average voyage, from five to six hundred quintals, won't pay, how in God's name can people continue the fishery under present conditions? Hoping I have not trespassed too much on your valuable space, I remain,

Yours truly, PETER ROBERTS, Wesleyville, Mar. 3.

FISHERMEN WILL NOT PROSECUTE THE FISHERY.

(Editor The Guardian.)

Dear Sir—The question we wish to ask is: Is the Fishery a benefit to the country or not? Can the affairs of the country be carried on without it? If it can by all means find the industry that will take its place at once, before those who have been struggling to keep it going in poverty cease their efforts and depart to find a living elsewhere in America. If the affairs in Newfoundland were looked after in an effective and honest way, it would be the best little country under heaven. All we ask is a chance and fair returns for our fish. We have put forward the suggestion of a bonus simply to make the price give us something nearer a living wage, but we feel certain that if taxes were reduced and we could purchase our lines and twines and other supplies at a reasonable rate the fishery could be carried on profitably and we should not think of giving it up.

The fisherman is not the only one who would derive a benefit by the successful prosecution of the industry. It affects every man, woman and child in this country. The cooper, blacksmith, carpenter, cordage factory, tinsmith and every other tradesman is directly interested in it. It is the mainstay of the country's welfare, and if it is to be allowed to fall into decay what will the result be?

What will happen when we old men give it up as we intend to do under present conditions, even though it means going to a foreign country to make a new start? It is the only thing we can do as our vessels are of no use for any other purpose. It is useless to expect to get men to crew them when they cannot make more than two hundred and fifty dollars to support their families even when they returns with a full load.

We, the undersigned, are schooner owners and skippers, and we have agreed not to prosecute the codfishery the present summer under present conditions.

- Jabez Winsor, Charles Hann, Japhet Winsor, David Winsor, Peter Hann John Bishop, Samuel Tiller, Benjamin Kean, Charles Blackwood, Peter Blackwood, John Roberts, Harvey Moores, Isaac Barbour, Kenneth Barbour, Manuel Barbour, Solomon Tuff, Capt. Edmund Kean, William Bishop, Alfred Blackwood, Amos Wicks, Wm. Field, Capt. W. C. Winsor, Peter S. Carter, Fred Mullett, Levi Green, Aubrey Piccott, James Davis, Henry Hounell, Llewellyn Kean, Kenneth Andrews, George Mullett, James Hill, Tiller, Joshua Winsor, Thomas Hill, Joe Blackwood, Samuel Roberts, Whitefield Andrews, James Roberts, Eli Roberts, Arthur Ford.

PETER ROBERTS, Acting Chairman United Fishermen.

Cured by Divine Agency.

The following is taken from The Toronto Star Weekly of Feb. 16th, 1924, and refers to Mrs. E. Vaters (nee Miss Gray), formerly of Coley's Point. We understand that Mrs. Vaters and her husband, after conducting meetings in the "Bethel" at Coley's Point, went to Carboncar to conduct meetings there. To have had four great tumors removed in less than three days through the agency of divine healing is the claim advanced by Mrs. E. Vaters, formerly of Rochester and Montreal and now of Bay Roberts, Newfoundland. This story is given in corroboration by Pastor F. E. Barnewall, a member of the Pentecostal

Assemblies of God and at present a resident in Alliston, Ont.

Mrs. Vaters has recounted her own experiences in a monthly publication known as "Trust" and devoted to the interests of the Elim Faith Work.

In this she states that following an operation performed about three years ago, she had suffered almost continually. Any surcease from pain lasted but for a few days. Last autumn she had been feeling especially miserable. To recount what followed, her own words may be used: "I could not do anything for I had to spend most of my time in bed. So I said, 'Lord, what about my health? I cannot do anything unless you undertake. Be not grieved with me Lord; but, that I may know that this is your voice speaking, give me a sign.'"

"Then He said, 'I want you to go to Alliston. Take of what you have to get you there and trust Me for the rest, for I am going to finish up everything at Alliston.'"

Accordingly, she had gone from Rochester to visit with Pastor and Mrs. Barnewall at Alliston, arriving there on Friday, October 12, 1923.

The next night very severe and incessant pains set in and, despite the prayers of Pastor Barnewall and a nurse, also of the Pentecostal faith, Mrs. Vaters felt herself sinking very rapidly.

But she maintained her faith in the Lord, refusing to allow any doctor to be called and expressing the belief that if any operation were necessary the Lord could perform it.

Faith Was Rewarded "Almost instantly," she says, "the Lord removed from my side a tumor about the size of a man's fist." That was on Sunday.

"About 3 a.m. on Monday, a second was removed, and in the afternoon a third, both the size of the first. On Tuesday morning still another was removed, though smaller than the others. All pain was taken away immediately."

As to this sudden relief from suffering, Pastor Barnewall says that he can personally bear witness, while as to the removal of the tumors, he states that his wife is able to provide corroboration.

Recovery Seems Permanent Not only was Mrs. Vaters delivered from this affliction, he adds, but she also was cured of other painful maladies, including an extreme weakness of the heart. He states that the recovery was complete and apparently permanent. On October 20 Mrs. Vaters was able to be taken downstairs, while on the 25th she was well enough to return to her home in Rochester. Since that time, Pastor Barnewall states that Mrs. Vaters and her husband have been able to answer a call to go to Newfoundland, where they have started preaching at Bay Roberts.

THE NEWSPAPER

A wise conducted newspaper is like a banquet, says an exchange. Everything is served up with a view to variety. Help yourself to what you want and do not condemn the entire spread because pickles and onions may be included. If you do not relish them somebody else may find them palatable. Be generous and broad enough to select gracefully such reading matter from news papers as will be agreeable to your mental taste. You as an individual, are not compelled to swallow everything. We do not all think alike on every subject and it is a good thing as it makes more variety, and variety is the spice of existence.

CIVIC ELECTION AT BELL ISLAND

As a result of the recent civic contest at Bell Island, the following have been elected for 1924:—

- BELL ISLAND John Kent of Edward 134 Jonathan George 122 John Kelly 119 James Flynn 108 Edward Bennett 103 James L. Connors 102 John Hussey 96

WABANA COUNCIL

- John King 218 Wm. Hutchings 190 E. Edward Highmore 179 Jas. R. Butler 178 Fred J. Burke 171 John Ryan 165 M. J. O'Neil 162

"Dad, what is flattery?" "Flattery, my son, is having somebody else tell us the nice things we have always thought about ourselves." Oct., 1923.

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