



## 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 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 caesee 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 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.

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

(Continued.)

Mr. Wolvin, (President of the Dominion Co. and of Besco) was not available, nor was Mr. McDougall who has now entirely severed his connection with the companies, but evidence was given by officials of less prominence—Mr. Gillis; Mr. Tasman; Mr. McDonald and Mr. Miller. Mr. Gillis knew nothing about the payments until after they had been made, and he had no power and did not purport to ratify them. He brought them promptly to the attention of others to whose departments they more properly belonged. Mr. Tasman was content to let things alone, and Mr. McDonald's association with the matter was small and the result of ignorance. Mr. Miller, of course, is in a very different position, he made himself the go-between to finance Sir Richard Squires out of the resources of the Dominion Company and his letters show that he fully appreciated the nature of the benefits which the Company might look for in return. His credit was attacked in strong terms by Mr. Lewis, counsel for Sir Richard Squires, and he was denounced as embezzler, thief and forger. I do not think that this was justified; so far as his relations to his own employers and to Sir Richard were concerned his actual authority was vague and indefinite, but I am satisfied that he acted in good faith, and with a simple desire to help the one and carry out what he conceived to be the wishes of the other. The money of the company did not find its way into his pockets, but into the pockets of Sir Richard Squires and he did not deserve the abuse and obloquy heaped upon him on behalf of the man over whom he had served. Moreover his evidence was not the main or the deciding factor, and I relied far more upon the documents and the testimony given by Sir Richard Squires himself.

It is clear that in March, 1921, Sir Richard knew that he had had the money and in what sum, though he was not sure whether it was to be regarded as a loan or as a gift. I can well understand that his necessities would tempt him to retain it even if he disapproved of its being procured from such a source, but I can see no sign of disapproval, and I find that he did not disapprove but that on the contrary help from the companies was precisely what he was hoping for when he left the country in August. No one could have supposed for a moment that Mr. Miller could have produced anything substantial from his own resources, and the idea that he could have collected a sum like this from anonymous political supporters is simply ludicrous. As time went on Sir Richard's hopes that it was a gift grew stronger and when in August he was at Montreal and no suggestion of repayment was made the last shadow of doubt was removed. It was contended by Mr. Lewis that the Company had still a right to sue Sir Richard for the money, and he invited me so to decide, and to hold in consequence that the charge made in this commission must fail. Though for three years Sir Richard has had the gratuitous use and benefit of the Company's bounty, I do not say that it is impossible for them to revise the opinion expressed by Mr. Jenks, their own counsel, that it would be "bad business" to sue him! I must not prejudice the result of it; I do not agree that it would provide a conclusive or any test for the question which I have to decide. Tony's mind financial assistance from the Company at such a time and under such circumstances would be equally objectionable whether it took the form of accommodation only or of actual cash lent or given. Sir Richard accepted that help regarding it as a gift, the money was paid to him and I find that the allegation in this paragraph as far as he is personally concerned is proved.

One of his instruments was Mr. Miller with whom I have already dealt. Another was Miss Miller, now Mrs. Harsant. Her position was one of great difficulty and anxiety and I should wish to make every excuse for her, but she had knowledge of the facts and ability to appreciate them, and she ought not to have allowed the pressure upon her employer to

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blind her to the dubious nature of the methods adopted to relieve it. At a later stage Mr. Meany came upon the scene; he was worrying about his own position with reference to the money taken from the Liquor Control Department, as he said in a letter to Mr. McDougall (19th Dec. 1922) he was in a very awkward predicament unless he was in a position to insist upon the discharge of certain outstanding obligations which leant heavily upon him. He hoped to find the means of covering up one wrong by participating in another. Though I look upon the incident of the \$5,000 parcel with grave suspicion, on the evidence before me I do not find that the Nova Scotia Company or any of its officials as such paid any money to Sir Richard Squires.

### THE PIT PROP ACCOUNT

3. The third matter mentioned in the Commission was stated in the following terms:—"Allegations have been made of wrong-doing in the Department of Agriculture and Mines during the years 1922-23 in relation to the expenditure made for the relief of destitution and known as 'Pit Prop Account', and also in relation to expenditure upon the model farm."

### 1.—PIT-PROP ACCOUNT.

In the period that followed the cessation of active operations in the great war the Colony of Newfoundland encountered serious troubles and difficulties. Markets were closed and trade upset, unemployment was rife and numbers of the people were on the verge of starvation. This state of things became pronounced in the year 1920 and grew worse in the succeeding years 1921 and 1922. Early in 1921 the Government devised a scheme of relief by which work was to be found for the necessitous and the perils of want averted. Hitherto the law had prohibited the exportation of unmanufactured timber, this was proposed to relax to the extent of permitting the production and sale of pit props and pulpwood. By an Order in Council dated 21st of January, 1921, it was provided that the Governor in Council should permit:—

- 1.—The cutting, taking and carrying away from ungranted Crown Lands of timber for exportation;
- 2.—The exportation of unmanufactured timber by such persons as may be approved by the Governor in Council and who shall enter into such agreement therefor as may be approved by the Minister of Agriculture and Mines;
- 3.—The sale either within or without the Colony of timber cut upon ungranted Crown lands by such persons as may be approved by the Governor in Council and who shall enter into an agreement therefor approved by the Minister of Agriculture and Mines.
- 4.—The purchase of timber cut upon ungranted Crown lands by such persons as may be approved by the Governor in Council.

The administration of this order was entrusted to the Department of Agriculture and Mines (of which Dr. Campbell was the head) and all the accounts were kept in that department under the title "Pit Prop Account." As time went on the relief work of the department increased both in volume and variety. The department itself conducted cutting operations, made contracts for roasting wood or selling wood, bought junk and splits, provided work on unremunerative undertakings such as roads and bridges, and sought to increase food supplies by distributing seed potatoes.

The results from a financial point of view were disastrous. There are items still awaiting adjustment and there are claims outstanding by and against the Department, but the total loss to the Colony up to the end of 1923 cannot be less than \$1,200,000. It is not surprising that there should arise murmurs and rumors against the Department insinuating extravagance and waste, mismanagement and inefficiency, misappropriation and graft. In July, 1923, statements were made in the House of Assembly criticizing Dr. Campbell, the Minister of Agriculture and Mines, and in particular charging him with paying cash fares, part of his election expenses, out of the Pit Prop account; the account itself was tabled, and its unexpected contents made known and discussed; and this section of the enquiry was settled in its present form in order that investigation might be made both as regards the specific charges against Dr. Campbell and as regards the general conduct of his department in relation to this costly

experiment. At an early stage of the enquiry, Mr. Howley, K.C. (Counsel for Sir Richard Squires and Dr. Campbell) complained of the wording of the Commission, and asserted that there were other allegations against his clients which he wished to have included. I held that the Commission did not restrict me to the matters which Counsel on the other side of the table had opened, and I expressed my willingness to deal with any allegations of wrongdoing in the Department in relation to the Pit Prop Account, which he (Mr. Howley) or anyone else might bring to my notice. At my invitation Mr. Howley enumerated his additional charges as follows:

1. That Dr. Campbell had been guilty of misappropriating the funds of his Department;
2. That When Dr. Campbell left the country in July, 1923, he fled from justice;
3. That indictments were prepared and the Government authorities were taking steps to bring him back to stand his trial.
4. That large misappropriations and misuse of funds (in other words graft) were made by Dr. Campbell and divided up between himself and Sir Richard Squires.

In my view paragraph 1 was already before me, possibly also paragraph 4; but I invited Mr. Howley to assist me, especially as regards paragraphs 2 and 3, by information as to the source of these allegations so that although I was doubtful whether they really fell within the scope of the enquiry, I might send for those who were responsible for them. His answer that he knew only of popular rumors and the columns of a Canadian newspaper placed me in a difficulty which was solved by a timely statement made by Mr. Warren, who was Minister of Justice in July, 1923, that no indictments were drawn or steps contemplated against Dr. Campbell and that he (Mr. Warren) had never heard or thought that Dr. Campbell fled from justice. No one in the course of the enquiry expressed any other view, and I declare these two paragraphs of idle and probably malicious gossip to be untrue. I would add that from the first to the last no suggestion whatever was made against Sir Richard Squires, and there was no evidence that he was a party to the misuse of any funds belonging to the Department.

The contracts which were made under the order in the year 1921 were in a form drafted by the Minister of Justice which after reciting the order provided, among other things:

1. The Government shall permit the contractor to cut on Crown lands and to sell in the Colony of Newfoundland or to export therefrom—cords of pit props or pulpwood.
2. The contractor agrees to pile the pit props.
3. The Government shall not be responsible for losses by flood, fire or larceny.
4. Should the contractor fail or be unable to sell or dispose of all or of any of the pit props or pulpwood cut under this agreement, the Government agrees to purchase whatever amount the contractor has failed to sell or dispose of at the rate of six dollars per cord provided:—

- (a) The contractor shall first have made a bona fide attempt to sell all such pit props or pulpwood.
  - (b) The contractor shall furnish to the Government satisfactory evidence of his attempts to sell the same.
- Agreements were made in this form with thirteen contractors, and wood was cut, but no sales were effected. Some of the contractors were able to show that they had made substantial efforts but the majority were in the first instance unable to furnish satisfactory evidence of this. It was, however, common knowledge that the state of the market made sales practically impossible and ultimately the Government took over the whole cut at the agreed price. In fact this proved to be a very bad bargain the cost to the Department was \$192,579.21, a good deal of the wood was stolen, and the Department's own attempts to sell at a latter date had very unsatisfactory results.

For the following season a new form of contract was devised. Sales by the contractor were eliminated and from the first the Government agreed to take over the whole of the wood at a fixed price per cord. The contracts were originally offered at four dollars, but the Government were compelled to give five at first, and later to add a bonus of 50 cents. The dimensions of the wood were altered, and all of it had to be cleaned. Like its predecessor this contract was permissive only, it did not bind the contractor to cut a single cord and the operations conducted under it proved equally unprofitable.

(Continued on page 4)

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Oct. 1, 1923