



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 coarse 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 scaly; 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 snack 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

Barrel of lead 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 export; 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 1270.

Report of T. Hollis Walker, K.C.

In August 1920 Sir Richard Squires had a private account at the Canadian Bank of Commerce and an office account at the Bank of Nova Scotia. His balance at the Canadian Bank of Commerce was drawn out during the month, and the only account upon which Miss Miller could operate was the one at the Bank of Nova Scotia. That account was overdrawn, notes on which Sir Richard was personally liable to the extent of \$20,000.00 were falling due in a very short time, other claims were coming in and there was a recurring difficulty over the finances of the Daily Star, a political newspaper, which was not paying its way, and for the upkeep of which Sir Richard was making himself responsible. Sir Richard left these matters for Miss Miller to deal with, and he did not make any arrangement with the Bank Manager, who, after his departure, expressed to Miss Miller strong displeasure that the \$20,000 had not been provided for, and refused to advance any more money or have anything more to do with notes signed by Sir Richard. Sir Richard had spoken to Miss Miller about the position before he went away, and there was a great conflict of evidence before me as to what instruction he gave her. According to his account her only instructions were that he had signed and left with his secretary, Miss Saunders, certain notes which could be negotiated in case Miss Miller's own power to sign for him proved insufficient and his personal signature should be required. It does not appear that any such notes were ever put into circulation, and Miss Saunders, who affirmed their existence, did not suggest that more than one was issued; she could not tell me, nor could anyone else, what had become of it or of the remainder; she thought that she had destroyed them. In any case this expedient could be of no avail. The Bank of Nova Scotia refused to touch Sir Richard's paper, and Miss Miller's overtures to another Bank met with the same response, and she was faced with the necessity of financing Sir Richard by some other means.

While still on his way to England Sir Richard telegraphed to Miss Miller (August 4th):

"Have telegraphed Goodland give you list Star accounts pay Murphy immediately credit arranged also 1000 Steer note Canadian Bank renew balance."

and again on August 7th.

"Cable me London, Tuesday."

and on August 11th she telegraphed to him in London,

"Satisfactorily arranged."

I accepted her evidence that the Star list when it came, was appalling, and that it was followed by a constant stream of further claims. Sir Richard admitted that it was within the scope of her employment to meet the pressure by using her power of attorney to obtain accommodation or loans, and in fact she applied to her brother through whom she obtained \$40,000 and when he refused to supply more she went to Mr. Meaney.

According to her story this was precisely what Sir Richard had told her to do—to exhaust her brother first and then in the last resort to apply to Mr. Meaney. At that time she knew nothing of Mr. Meaney, but he was later, if not then, a friend of her brothers whom he visited at Sir Richard's office, Mr. Miller having been given permission to use the room previously occupied by Mr. Winter. Why did she seek the help of Mr. Meaney? Was it of her own motion, or of a suggestion of her brother, or of Mr. Meaney himself? Or was it in accordance with the instructions of Sir Richard when he left her to cope with his finances?

It is clear at any rate that when Sir Richard repaid the \$4,000 he knew that assistance at least to that extent had been obtained from Mr. Meaney. The precise date of this payment it was impossible to ascertain, every witness concerned told a different story about it. It was a cash transaction, there was nothing to indicate where the money came from, and no receipt was given or asked for. Sir Richard himself put

W. & I. BOWERING

Repairers of all kinds of
MARINE AND STATIONARY
ENGINES.

All Outport Orders carefully attended to

COLEY'S POINT SOUTH,

Bay Roberts, Nfld.

the incident as having taken place in December 1920 within a few days of his return to the Colony, when the amount outstanding on the cheques given to Mr. Meaney was \$3,955, and he swore that until 1923 he never heard that another cent had come to him from that source. It is certain that nothing more was ever paid to Mr. Meaney, while Miss Miller went on giving him cheques and I.O.U.'s throughout 1921 and far into 1922. There was against this the evidence of Miss Miller that the \$4,000 was a payment on account of a larger sum and that from time to time she brought the later items to his attention and asked him to repay them. Mr. Meaney alleged similar requests on two occasions.

In the spring of 1921 considerable changes were made at the office of Sir Richard Squires. At the beginning of the year he had taken into partnership Mr. L. R. Curtis, who was disinterested with the way in which the affairs of the office were being conducted, and particularly with the practice of using the account at the Bank of Nova Scotia for other than purely office matters. Miss Miller was contemplating matrimony and the relinquishment of her post. Sir Richard had heard disquieting rumours as to the way in which the office had been carried on during his absence, and in one instance at any rate, he considered that Miss Miller had used her authority under the power of attorney unwisely. In the result a new "trust" account was opened in the name of L. R. Curtis, Miss Miller's power of attorney was cancelled, Mr. Fraser was installed as accountant, and Sir Richard himself, by letter dated 2nd March, 1921 announced his intention at calling at the office every morning at half past nine to deal with any business transactions which might have arisen during the previous day. Mr. Fraser found the office books, a cash book and a ledger, in a deplorable condition. They were incomplete and behind, and they had not been checked or balanced for years; he did the best he could with them, sometimes by writing in whole pages, months or years after the events, from information gathered from Sir Richard Squires, and he made lists of doubtful items, some of which he has never been able to trace. The books were of very little use at the Enquiry, it was always difficult and often impossible to trace a transaction through them, and many important things were omitted from them altogether. Miss Miller was the person primarily responsible for them, but I cannot believe that Sir Richard himself was entirely ignorant of their state. Miss Miller stayed to assist Mr. Fraser until the end of July, when she was placed on a reduced salary. According to Sir Richard this was paid her solely in relation to certain insurance matters of value to him, with which she was in close touch, and she had nothing to do with his finances beyond possibly conveying to him voluntary contributions from political supporters. According to her she was at his request procuring money for him, chiefly by the aid of Mr. Meaney, until July 1922. Light was thrown on this controversy by several incidents including—

(A) Insurance business was not a firm matter but the personal concern of Sir Richard only; in the latter part of August 1921 Mr. Fraser found that the premiums collected by or for Sir Richard had not been paid to the insurance companies for over a year, and they were angrily demanding a remittance. Sir Richard asked Mr. Curtis to send a cheque on the trust account; Mr. Curtis asked Sir Richard first to put that account in funds; it was put in funds by the payment in of \$500. That payment was made by Miss Miller and the deposit slip bears her name.

(B) On 28th December 1921 Miss Miller paid a sum of \$3,000 into Sir Richard's account at the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

(C) On 27th July, 1922 Miss Miller paid a sum of \$500 into Sir Richard's account at the Canadian Bank of Commerce and left the duplicate deposit slip in the hands of Mr. Meaney.

(D) So late as August, 1922 the Manager of the Bank of Commerce was dealing with Miss Miller with reference to deposits which should have been made to Sir Richard's letter of credit account.

In June 1923 Mr. Meaney alleged that a burglary had been attempted at the Liquor Control Office; and a question arose with reference to a statement which he was alleged to have made to the police officer sent to enquire into the matter, insinuating that Sir Richard was implicated. Pending investigation into the whole matter of the burglary Mr. Meaney was suspended from his office as Acting Controller; there had been other

complaints of his management, such as an accusation of overstocking, but the events in connection with the alleged burglary formed the sole reason given for his suspension. Soon after this rumours reached Mr. Meaney that criminal proceedings were contemplated against him; he had for some time been suspicious of Sir Richard's attitude, and he became very bitter against him; and after he had consulted his solicitor his whole story was laid before the Minister of Justice.

My attention was called to the subsequent conduct of Sir Richard as bearing upon the genuineness of the case set up by him at the Enquiry. Though he discussed the charge with Ministers and members of his party he never attempted to offer any explanation of it, and he did not delay it. Though the Minister of Justice waited on him with reference to the charge, told him that he himself had seen the cheques and I.O.U.'s, and used words which he (Sir Richard) took to be an invitation to explain, no explanation or denial was forthcoming. Though, according to his own evidence, he realized in December, 1923 from the term of reference then published, that he was implicated in this section of the Enquiry, he did not ask for inspection of the documents or for any particulars with regard to them, nor did he give any instructions to his counsel on the matter, and on the first day of the hearing his counsel, Mr. Howley, K.C., stated to me, and I have no doubt truthfully—"I would like to point out that I have now for the first time information that my client is interested in any way in this particular head of the Commission."

In my opinion Sir Richard had long known that he was implicated and the nature of the allegations that were being made against him, and while he was in Europe in October, 1923 he received a very significant telegram purporting to have been sent by Mr. Miller:—
"Understand Meaney willing to consider cheque and I.O.U.'s personal loan if same paid amounting \$20,000 and if this is attended to believe can show anything myself concerned as personal and outside any negotiations or communication between you and companies."

As a matter of fact this telegram was not sent by Mr. Miller, but by a person who appears to have been trying to stifle enquiry, and did not know this, and believing it was from Miller was content to call it a foolish communication and treat it with contempt. His partner, Mr. Curtis, appears to have entertained different views, and his conduct in December, 1923 in interviewing both Mr. Miller and Mr. Meaney with regard to the statements they were furnishing to the Minister of Justice for use at the enquiry which was imminent, and in endeavoring to adjust the financial side of this liquor control question in the fond hope that this head of the Enquiry might be withdrawn, were in my opinion, to say the least of it, extremely unwise. The part played by Sir Richard in connection with Mr. Miller's statement did not raise my opinion of his straightforwardness.

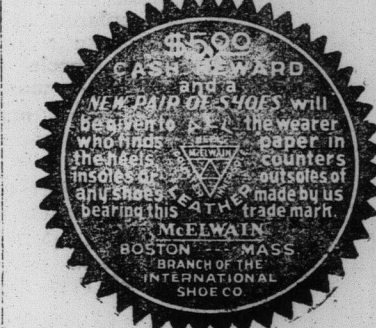
That Mr. Miller would be willing to do anything he could to avoid the ordeal of the witness box can well be understood by anyone who saw or heard him during the hearing of the second section of the enquiry. But Mr. Meaney's wish seems to have been to shield Sir Richard possibly with the hope of a renewal of his patronage, and he made it plain to Mr. Curtis that he did not seek to avoid "taking his own medicine."

On the score of credit both Mr. Meaney and Miss Miller had laid themselves open to attack, and criticisms on this head were properly made by Sir Richard's counsel. It was alive to the necessity, in view of their admitted participation in the wrong-doing alleged, of a very careful consideration of their evidence and of the corroborations, if any, to be found in the documents and surrounding circumstances Mr. Meaney was also put forward as being actuated by revenge, and though he was friendly enough with Sir Richard when these transactions began, it was clear that as time went on and the expected permanent Controller-ship was not bestowed upon him, he became suspicious and ultimately incensed. This was an additional reason for scrutinizing his word, though I do not accept the contention that his evidence, which was given with engaging if shameless candour, is to be wholly disregarded. Both he and Miss Miller regarded the payments as of a temporary character, they expected that Sir Richard would redeem them, that the money would be returned to the Department, and no great harm would be done. Moreover very little of Mr. Meaney's evidence directly touched Sir Richard on this head of the enquiry, and the

(Continued on page 4)

C. A. DAWE
Our Prices
Provisional Dry
WE HAVE LATELY IM
BOL

FOR LADIES, CHILDREN AND OFFER
YOU A WIDE RANGE OF FOODS TO SELECT
FROM ALL THESE



RIGHT PRICES. COME AND SEE OUR STOCK.

The latest thing in Ladies' Winter Footwear is the CAVALIER GAITER. We have them in Black and Tan, all sizes. They are stylish and the quality is reliable. The price is right at \$7.50

Your Satisfaction our
First Thought.

VICTOR FLOUR

Sold by
JOHN PARSONS

Newfoundland
Postal Telegraphs

Foreign Connection

The Commercial Cable Company
and its World-Wide Service

THE POSTAL is the only extensive public telegraph service for Newfoundland, and has connection to all inland places. A ten word message costs only twenty-five cents, the address and signature as well as Postal telephone transmission to destination is free of cost.

THE POSTAL has also immediate and constant connection with Wireless Stations at Cape Race, Fogo and Battle Harbour, and in Summer with Labrador Wireless Stations. Also with Wireless to and from ships at sea.

Cable business handed to the Postal ensures quick service via New York or Canso to Brazil, Bahia, Pernambuco, Bahamas, Barbadoes and Bermuda. Our connections are as follows:—

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY

"American Postal Telegraph," "Canadian Pacific Railway Telegraphs," "All American Cables for Central and South America," "Hull fax and Bermuda and Direct West India Cables."

A cheap night, as well as day service, is also given to all points in Canada and the United States of America. The Postal has also direct connection with Great Britain, thence to all European points. Rates as low as 6c. per word. Stamps to value of ten cents must be affixed by senders to all cable (foreign) messages from Newfoundland.

The Newfoundland revenue benefits largely when you patronize the Postal Telegraphs. Its whole staff (clerical and operators) from Superintendent to Messengers are sworn to secrecy.

DAVID STOTT
Superintendent.

Oct. 1923