

## 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 cheese cloth.
  - 8th. When you have dipped the finest oil from the top of the liver oiler 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 upward	

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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## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

### OFFICIAL SYNOPSIS OF PROCEEDINGS

On the delivery of the Speech from the Throne and the departure of His Excellency Sir Wm. Allardyce from the Legislative Council Chamber Thursday.

Hon. Sir M. G. Winter moved for the appointment of a select committee to draft an Address in Reply, speaking as follows:

I would like at this the earliest public occasion to express on behalf of the members of the Legislative Council a hearty welcome to His Excellency and Lady Allardyce, who have recently assumed the responsible post of representative to His Majesty the King amongst us. Sir William Allardyce has come to Newfoundland with a record of distinguished achievements. He has had the advantage of a world knowledge and a world touch which has developed in him a breadth of vision and that practical ability and interest which can be acquired only in the school of life. While His Excellency and Lady Allardyce have been with us only a few months, they have already endeared themselves to the people generally by the practical public interest which they have displayed in matters of public welfare and philanthropy. I feel I am voicing the sentiment of every member of this chamber when I convey to His Excellency, Lady Allardyce and family a hearty welcome and convey to them the wish that His Excellency's term of office in this ancient Colony may be long and successful.

I do not approach the consideration of the Speech from the Throne as a politician. To those of us who are business men and not politicians it is deplorable that politicians should spend weeks and months in talk with little real business resulting. It may be that those of us who are primarily business men give public expression to our opinions too little, but it is certainly our opinion that politicians on the whole use a multitude of words to cover rather than to reveal thoughts of value. I consequently do not propose to enter into any discussion of a political character, but merely point out that the speech from the Throne, formal and brief in accordance with recognized practices, suggests the possibility of the industrial development of Newfoundland on a large scale. The fisheries of Newfoundland are our primary industry. The fishermen who are of the planter, schooner-owning type, probably find it necessary to devote the whole twelve months of the year to their fishing activities. They are in a measure at least capitalists in the fishing industry. The average fisherman, however, finds it exceedingly difficult to catch enough fish four or five months of his fishing period or to grow enough vegetables during the summer to make a living for himself, his wife and family for the whole twelve months. Grand Falls has been a wonderful help to the fishermen of the country, because there are thousands of fishermen annually who are helped directly or indirectly because of the labor employment given them.

The speech foreshadows the probability of the development in the Humber area of an industry which in its initial stages will be twice the size of Grand Falls to-day after ten years development. That means the investment of millions of pounds sterling of British capital in this country. The thing that Newfoundland needs at the present moment is the influx of foreign capital. The large expenditure of foreign capital in this country for the development of the enterprise will, during the course of the construction period, provide labor for a large number of men and so tend to substantially relieve unemployment, and by the circulation of money stimulate trade and thereby increase public revenue without additional burdens.

During the past year taxation has been very largely reduced. Last spring there was a reduction in the export duty on codfish and the duty was materially lessened on gasoline and certain other essential fishery

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supplies. The export duty was also taken off seal skins. Late the entire export duty was taken off codfish and special war taxation taken off sugar; the twenty-five per cent. surtax was entirely removed with a consequent slight small proportionate save on account of sale tax. This spring the export duty was taken off seal oil. This reduction in taxation represents an estimated amount of a million and a half dollars. The position taken by the Prime Minister in connection with the reduction of taxation was that it was better to reduce taxation so as to lower the cost of articles to the consumer and stimulate trade and to face a probable deficit at the end of the fiscal year, than it was to maintain taxation, collect large revenue and have a slight surplus, but on the other hand to have the cost of living maintained and a further tightening in credits with added business difficulties. I feel that the entire business community concurred in the policy of the Prime Minister in the matter of reduction in taxation and it is to be hoped that as the industrial development of Newfoundland proceeds in accordance with the Administration of which I have the honour of being a member further substantial reductions in taxation will be possible within a very few years.

It will be noted that the speech refers to the probability of a program for railway reorganization being submitted. I am sure it is earnestly hoped by us all that a vigorous attempt will be made in this direction. It is essential for the commercial life of this country that reasonable services be maintained at least, certainly during the winter season. Railroadings in certain sections of the country is an impossibility without an enormous expenditure of money in snow fighting; but it should be possible to devise some plan where by essential rail services be maintained without large annual burdens to be borne by the taxpayers of the country. Such is the Government's program and if as the weeks pass any definite step is taken towards the solution of this problem I am sure it will receive the endorsement of every member of this Chamber, certainly every member who has large business interests in the country. As I have already pointed out, I am not approaching the Speech from the Throne from the standpoint of a politician, but merely as a business man with large business interests through out the whole Island and one whose entire resources are looked up in the industrial progress of the Colony. I must frankly confess, that I am not interested in lengthy speeches of a political character. I must admit also that political recriminations and insinuations are, in my opinion, absolutely foreign to the conduct of good business, and I earnestly trust that the session of the Legislature upon which we are entering today will produce a maximum of business with a minimum of words.

I consequently beg to repeat my motion, namely, that a Select Committee be appointed.

Hon. Dr. Mosdell, who seconded the motion for the appointment of a select committee to draft an address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, congratulated himself on following a speaker who dealt with the subjects in that Speech from such a practical standpoint and in such thorough fashion. The address of the mover left very little for the second to say.

It was a pleasure to him to join with Sir Marmaduke Winter in extending to Governor, Sir William Allardyce a hearty welcome to Newfoundland. At the same time, he felt that Newfoundland was to be congratulated on having a gentleman of such high standing and broad knowledge of colonial affairs as representative of the Crown in this country. The predecessors of Governor Allardyce have set up high traditions in office in this country. Some of Great Britain's foremost public men have functioned here as viceroys. He felt that Sir William Allardyce would nobly maintain these traditions and would do much to strengthen the bonds of unity between the Mother Country and her most loyal and Ancient Colony.

Dr. Mosdell also desired, on behalf of the Legislative Council generally and of himself particularly to extend hearty congratulations to Sir Marmaduke Winter on the signal honors done him last session of the Legislature. He had been the recipient of a knighthood at the hands of His Sovereign. No man was more worthy or more deserving. Sir Marmaduke Winter was a representative of our highest type of citizen. He had been foremost in encouragement and assistance of all great public and philanthropic movements of prime importance and benefit to Newfoundland and Newfoundlanders. He had figured prominently in all matters connected with our Regiment and had been of very material assistance in the undertakings which enabled Newfoundland to play a glorious part in the Great War.

In private and business life, the name of Sir Marmaduke Winter stood high in the estimation of his fellow-citizens. That was why the news that the Leader of the Government had invited him to accept a seat at the Executive Council Board created a favorable impression. The presence of such a man in the inner circles of administration was bound to inspire confidence in any government and to result in the enactment of measures of practical value to the governed.

Dealing with the Speech itself, Dr. Mosdell expressed gratification that it was a brief document which dealt briefly and definitely with matters of unusual public importance. He regarded this characteristic of the document as a good omen for the session and for the country. The times were such that prompt and practical action was required for the rehabilitation of the commercial and industrial affairs of Newfoundland. For three years we had been in a sort of slough of despond. Much had been said during the recent Election about the failure of the Government to carry out promises made in its Manifesto at the Election of 1919. But the government has been performing a higher duty to the country than that. Ministers of the Crown had been preoccupied with the devising of measures to relieve the necessities of the people. They had been instant in season and out of season on behalf of the working classes. They had remedied unemployment in large measures. They had provided and financed extensive relief works. They had obviated a great deal of suffering and hardship. Their achievements in this respect constituted a monument of public services far greater than the strict adherence to election pledges of an idealistic nature could set up. Unquestionably Newfoundland was facing grave and insistent problems. Still, a moment's reflection would show that the country was no worse off than she had been at other times in her political history. Indeed, she had foretime plumbed depths of depression and near-despair that eclipsed anything in the experience of the present generation. The fact that the country had come triumphant out of these difficulties should encourage Newfoundlanders of the present day to take courage and to view the future with faith and optimism.

Moreover, the trials of these present times were not peculiar to Newfoundland or restricted in this country. In Great Britain the number of unemployed was still at the high total of a million and a quarter. Half a billion dollars was being spent annually on relief works and on doles for the needy. Thousands of English men were emigrating annually. Canada was also suffering. Though to a lesser extent than the Mother Country, still in one month ten thousand Canadians crossed the border in search of employment in the United States.

Newfoundland's future could by no means be described as rosy. Still there was visible a silver lining to the outlook. An era of industrial development was at hand and was outlined in the Speech from the Throne. It might not remedy all our ills, but it would certainly provide a great measure of relief, while it also promised other and incidental developments that would transform the whole industrial and economic future into something more happy and prosperous than hitherto experienced in Newfoundland.

Nobody had contended; nobody could reasonably contend that the

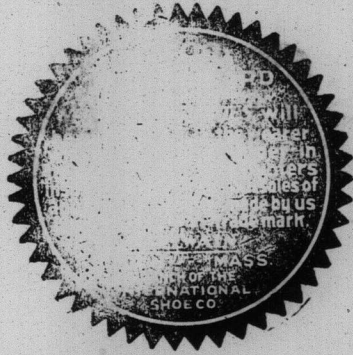
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