



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 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....	1 1/2 inches long and upwards	
Large Filling....	1 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 an 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 Country Road, to be removed from land; Moving Picture Machine, Gas Light and Bells; Aerated Water Plant, suitable for an outport; one Sleigh. For particulars apply at this office.

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BIG WORLD EVENTS: THEIR SIGNIFICANCE.

by William Banks.

While the Council of Ambassadors was averting another crisis in the relationship between Britain and France, British bankers were completing arrangements for a loan of three million pounds to the German state railways, to be used in the purchase of coal. Seven hundred and fifty thousand pounds of this was handed over immediately, and the rest will be advanced in instalments as required. It is probable that further advances will be made. This transaction was a private one in which the British Government took no part. It is somewhat significant to those who are watching the course of events as it seemingly indicates a greater belief in Germany's power of recuperation than is held by the man in the street. There have been several instances of the kind which have shown that British finance, while anxious about the future of Germany is willing to take some risks in that country.

Refusal of Britain to agree to French propositions for the occupation of additional German territory some of the great ports in particular, as a punitive measure to force the expulsion of the former Crown Prince and exact retribution for ill-treatment of some members of an allied commission, brought about a feeling of tension. It was, indeed, predicted that the Entente would be formally broken, and that Britain and France would thereafter act separately in the matter of treatment of Germany. The compromise reached by the allied ambassadors, which was in the nature of a note to Germany setting forth the allied views on these matters, was held by many to be a mere postponement of the break. It is unfortunate that such a crisis should have arisen in the midst of a British general election, which prevents the Baldwin Government giving due recognition to pressing foreign affairs. However, the steadfast refusal of Britain to embark upon any forcible measures against Germany at this time, has not been without some results. Italy through Premier Mussolini, has declared its emphatic objection to the occupation of additional German territory by France. It is obvious that Italy is beginning to fear that which is in the mind of others, namely, that France is more concerned about holding German territory than about reparations.

The failure to reconcile British and French views in respect to Germany and the speculation as to the outcome of the elections, had some effect on the pound sterling, which got down to as far as \$4.26 on the New York market. It gained sensationally when the decision of the allied council was made known, and while it did not hold all of its gains it was still better than at the beginning of last week. French francs which have a par value in normal times of 19.30 cents on the New York Exchange, have been hovering between 5.23 cents to a little more. These quotations are proof enough that there is no foundation for the oft-repeated assertion made in the United States that that country is not concerned in any way with the affairs of any other country. Both Britain and France have commitments in the United States on a large scale and the latter country has lots of money invested in the other two. It one suffers, they all suffer. Britain has shown that she is still a great financial nation, and in nothing more emphatically than in her purchase of American Liberty Bonds and the intention of tendering these to the United States in payment of the next due instalment of the British debt. These bonds, to the amount of \$92,000,000, were bought for Britain at the market prices which happened to be below par, and the British Government saves from one and a half to two million dollars on the transaction.

Racial antagonisms which have often been pronounced on the American continent, have resulted in a decision by the United States Su-

preme Court upholding the Pacific Coast States in their efforts to prevent Japanese from acquiring control over or interest in agriculture lands. This has been a matter of contention for many years. The Pacific States passed laws prohibiting "ineligible aliens" from owning or leasing such lands. From diplomatic exchanges the question passed to the courts which have given their verdict as stated. Canada and other countries of the British Empire have not been without their troubles in this connection. It is not possible that so vast a combination of countries as the Empire could avoid such complications. They lead to very delicate situations, because, in theory, subjects of all the great states within the Empire are on an equality. But so far the good sense of the varied nationalities has prevented very serious trouble.

The British election campaign is continuing with zest and vigor altogether lacking from the last two contests. Lloyd George and Winston Churchill are the two men on the reunited Liberal side who immediately injected into the campaign a warmth of speech and vigor of attack which were hotly resented by the Conservatives against whom it was, in the main, directed. There will be many three-cornered contests, as very few of the candidates for the three parties are likely to drop out. There seems to be an impression that Labor is likely to lose



THE DUCHESS OF ATHOLL
She is a candidate for the Commons as a Conservative. She served in France with the Red Cross from the beginning of the war.

a number of seats to the Liberals, but all the parties are publicly expressing confidence in their respective causes and in the result of the voting. It is likely that between 30 and 40 women candidates will go to the polls and a number of Canadian-born men will also be in the fight, as well as other people who have made Canada their home for more or less lengthy periods of their lives, or who are identified with Canada in various ways. Among these are Sir Hamar Greenwood, Col. Grant Morden, Colonel Maurice Alexander and Major J. E. Molsen.

The Province of Quebec to which Canada owes so much in many respects, despite occasional differences of opinion on religious and political matters, is paying some attention to matters of immigration. Above everything it would prefer to repatriate French-Canadians who for many a long year have been going into the adjacent states of the United States to help to build up the cities and towns there. Quebec in addition is campaigning in Belgium and in Denmark for the best class of settlers. Her own plans, it is hoped, will receive assistance from the Dominion authorities and negotiations are under way to that end. There is a considerable expansion in manufactures and in the exploitation of natural resources going on in Quebec, which possesses great forests and mineral wealth as well as much agricultural land.

Australia is to be represented by the cruiser Adelaide in the tour of the world to be made by a British service squadron. Premier Bruce says that the idea is to let all the world know that his country is playing her part in the naval defence of the Empire. Newfoundland and Canada are expecting visits from this squadron, which will be composed of modern and efficient ships. The displaying of the flag in ports the world over, and more particularly in those of the British Empire itself, is not a matter of boast-

ing or aggrandisement. It is merely an indication that the British fleet is in being, and doing its part in maintaining the freedom of the seas.

Joint committees of the Italian Parliament to whom the matter has been referred, have reported in favour of the trade agreement between Italy and Canada. It is expected that little time will be lost in completing the arrangement which should be mutually satisfactory to the two countries. Canada is also displaying a renewed interest officially in the big loan made by France to Roumania, which, according to cable reports, is safeguarded by export taxes, and takes precedence on all revenues of Roumania. This would mean that the debt owed by Roumania to Canada and approximately twenty million dollars recently converted into thirty-five-year bonds, secured by Roumanian export taxes, might have to take a second place. Incidents such as these illustrate the development of the overseas Dominions in the matter of international politics. They are all growing up.

Notes and Ideas which may help you.

A Girl Guide Commissioner's Duties.

(Continued.)

It is quite a good plan in large areas to have guides who are ready for enrolment in the various Companies to meet at a central Club Room and join in an enrolment.

This Ceremony gives the Commissioner an opportunity of speaking on subjects that really matter to the guides—and they love it.

Commissioners must shut their ears, and open their eyes, and use their judgment—we have difficulties to contend with, and tact and common sense (with a keen sense of humor thrown in) are great acquisitions and a help in smoothing over difficulties.

"Least said, soonest mended" is a good old motto.

Experience teaches us many things. Do not expect too much.

Try and understand character and temperament.

Cultivate Tact, Courtesy, and Cheerfulness.

Do not be afraid of criticism—you will get what you deserve.

Let Advice be sought rather than given unasked.

Be chary of faultfinding, but generous in praise of personal smartness, correct uniform, and work well done.

Above all have High Ideals.

Although the Guide Movement is un denominational I always advocate prayer and hymn for closing guide nights, or a vesper hymn.

We need not actually specify any particular religion in our teaching, but we must have the courage at all costs (if our work is going to do any good) to speak of Religion as a joyous, helpful possession, pointing out the responsibility of the stewardship of Life, Health, Mind—all God-given—and for which we shall have to give an account.

I always think Nature Study is such an opportunity for us to say something about God's handiwork.

Children love the "wonderment" and beauty of it all, and if we can illustrate what we mean by some simple story it will not be lost.

Commissioners have often to decide difficult questions, re publicity for Guides, and parents deem us rather pedantic and old-fashioned because guides are not allowed to take part in every local function.

(To be continued)

REV. J. O. BRITNELL RECEIVES AN APPOINTMENT IN ENGLAND.

The many friends of Rev. J. O. Britnell will be pleased to learn that he has recently been appointed to the living of Marsh Gibbon, Bucks, Eng., by the Bishop of Oxford, in whose gift the living lies. Rev. Mr. Britnell spent some time there relieving the former Rector Canon Macey, and on the latter's demise the parishioners expressed their desire to have Mr. Britnell succeed to the living. Mr. Britnell spent 14 years in the diocese of Newfoundland, being at different times in charge of Bay de Verde, Fogo and Bay Roberts—Hr. Grace Standard.

Mr. Mohan, of St. John's, was here this week installing a new furnace in Central Meth. Church.

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DAVID STOTT, Superintendent.

Oct. 1923.