



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 the quantity of livers you have in your pan. Boil until the white foam 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 lining 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, longer if possible, then dip from cooling tank and strain through a blue calico bag, inside bag to be one inch smaller all around; then strain into a tin shute under the bags, the shute 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, and use it for medicinal purposes.
 - 9th. Then clean your liver pan with warm water and washing soda. Have it bright and clean for the next boiling.
 - 10th. Every bag, cloth, tank, funnel and pan, must be washed 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 up the same amount, or otherwise you could not have any fixed salt 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 picnic 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 light 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

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Continued from page 2.

quired at each end of this new section and sidings are also required at the dam site and at the canal. A water supply line could be opened up for a distance of two and a half miles at Corner Brook. Sewerage systems will have to be made also at Corner Brook and more sidings will be required at the Quarry which should also be opened up so that the crushed rock necessary for the construction of the buildings and main dam would be available when required. A lime stone quarry is also needed for the plant, and sidings will also be needed there.

He pointed out to the Committee that 380 pounds of limestone would be required in making a ton of sulphite. The amount of sulphite required would be about 40,000 tons annually. This means that 12,000 tons of limestone will be used at the plant annually to make sulphuric acid. This in other words would be 600 carloads of 20 tons each. This limestone would be obtained in the Humber not many miles from the mill site. The season is slipping away and this is the time when the contractors should have every man available working on the job. It was no use to tell him they were waiting for steam shovels.

He had abundant faith in the soundness of the undertaking to believe that we would never be called upon to pay a penny for the guarantee. Paper, he said, can be made in Newfoundland cheaper than anywhere else, and considering everything he thought that the very worst that could happen would be a very substantial profit per annum for the Company. As regards the water powers he did not for one moment believe that the Armstrong Company would accept a report from any group of engineers unless they were absolutely reliable. As to the timber area one asks what is its extent? What number of cords per acre will it yield, and in how many years will a mill of 400 tons capacity per year be assured of sufficient wood supply? He was quite confident from his own experience that there was sufficient on the property to assure a fifty years operation. All the Government had to be assured of was a twenty years supply or that 3,600,000 cords are now on the land.

As the satisfactory marketing of news print, he felt that in the immediate future the lowest selling price would be in the neighborhood of \$75.00 per ton and in five years and administration. He has absolute control of the plant which he at present manages and is not only responsible for the production of paper, but also for the selling organization. Mr. Slater's appointment has been approved by the Trade Facilities Committee and by the Newfoundland Government.

Mr. Hunt (St. John's West) said in speaking to the resolutions he wished to deal with them as a business proposition only and not from the standpoint of party politics, and while he agreed in general with the resolutions they should not be accepted unless the amendments suggested by the Opposition were accepted. In a general way the people had expressed themselves as prepared to accept the contract; but the people did not know that the security to be given by the Company to this country was a second mortgage. It was not until the House met that we received definite information that the English guarantee would be preferable to ours. If the project proves a failure our security will be valueless; if successful the question whether we hold a 1st or 2nd mortgage will not be material. There was no thing, as far as he could see, that connected up this project with the Railway Deal. They had to be treated separately. He could not vote for the latter under any consideration, and neither could he vote for the former as it stood. Amendments had to be made before he could accept the principle that a corporation should be exempted from taxation forever. Sir William Coaker had made the same statement in 1915, yet to day he is prepared to turn right against his convictions of 1915. Then there was nothing to prevent the Company procuring cheap labor other than that of Newfoundland. There should be a minimum wage clause inserted. He hoped that a clause would be introduced preventing the

introduction of cheap foreign labor on the West Coast. As to the general policy of encouraging capitalists to come in there can be no difference of opinion and pioneers should be given every reasonable concession but we must not seek capital as a bankrupt country when we possess a splendid future. The amendments suggested were essential for the proper safe guarding of the country's interests. Like all other members he hoped that the industry these resolutions created would prove profitable to those associated with it as well as to the Colony.

Mr. Moore (Carbonear) said as far as he was concerned he believed he owed his election, and others like him, to the pledge that if elected he would see the Humber Deal put through. But this pledge was that a better Deal could be secured for the country by the Opposition than that now before the chair. The amendments of the Opposition if accepted would satisfy him. He advocated an amendment providing against cheap labor, he meant unskilled labor, as the journeymen would look out for their end of it. As regards the Railway Deal he was absolutely against it. He did not cavil over the amount to be paid the Reid Company, but he was absolutely against the Government having to operate the road. If they made no better job of running the road than did the departmental heads in running the departments then a pretty poor job they would make of it.

He hoped soon we would be seeing the five thousand men go on the Humber that were promised work one week after Sir Richard Shires was re-elected to power.

Mr. Vinnicombe (St. John's East) said he was a supporter of the Humber proposition, but there was one part of the agreement which needed amendment, that which related to exemption from taxation in perpetuity. He did not mind allowing the Company to be exempted for 5 or 10 years. He would support the Humber resolutions, but if the railway bill providing for the payment of \$2,000,000 to Reids was to be tacked on to it then he would not support it.

Mr. P. J. Cashin (Ferryland) said he owed it to Ferryland to declare his position which was against the Humber Deal as it stands and flatly against the Railway Deal. Newfoundland, he said, was getting the wrong end of the deal. The Government were not sincere when they went to the country. Nothing was mentioned then about a second mortgage. He contended that our present public debt is over \$60,000,000, and with the guarantee of interest and principal for the Armstrong Company 10 million dollars, Newfoundland became responsible for a debt of \$70 million dollars.

The people were fleeced by guarantees for fishery supplies in 1921. Right opposite him in the House was a member who had taken thousands of dollars from the Government in 1921 for fishery supplies and as yet had not paid back one cent. How could we have a free parliament. He hoped the House in considering the resolutions would pay special attention to the clauses dealing with the employment of labor and the exemption of taxes, and with other members wished sincerely that the undertaking would be a benefit to the country.

Mr. Higgins: Mr. Chairman certain amendments have been tabled and they meet practically all our demands.

Hon. the Prime Minister suggested that the Chairman leave the chair until 8 o'clock so that the Government may consider the amendments. The House re-assembled at 8 p.m. when the Prime Minister announced that the Government accepted the amendments of the Opposition with some minor changes. The resolutions were then read. The matter of the exemption from taxation clause, which Mr. Higgins asked to have terminate on June 30th, 1953, and the matter of a minimum wage, will be further discussed when the Bill comes up for second reading.

Mr. Speaker Resumed the Chair
The Chairman of Committee reported the Resolutions had passed with some amendments.

"An Act further to amend the Act 6 George V. 1915 Chapter Four entitled 'An Act for the Confirmation of a contract, with the Newfoundland Products Corporation Ltd.' was introduced and read a first time, and will be read a second time to-morrow. The remaining orders were deferred.

Hon. the Prime Minister gave notice of a bill to amend the Act entitled 'Of the Auditing of Public Accounts.'

Hon. Minister of Marine and Fisheries gave notice of an amendment to 'An Act for the Encouragement of Shipbuilding.'

The House then adjourned until to-morrow at 3 p.m.

Monday, June 29, 1923.

The House met at 3:15 p.m. pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Hunt (St. John's West) presented a petition signed by M. Bennett, S. Viscount and H. Hanniford dealing with the unemployment situation in St. John's. Sir Michael Cashin supported the petition. Hon. the Leader of the Opposition supported the petition. Mr. F. Cashin, Mr. J. Moore and Mr. F. F. Moore gave notice of question.

Reply to Mr. Cashin's question if fire warden had been appointed on other branches of the railway except Ferryland, Hon. the Prime Minister said he had no knowledge of any fire warden having been appointed anywhere in Newfoundland such appointments are matters of Departmental detail.

The Prime Minister introduced a bill to amend the Audit Act read a first time.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries introduced a bill to amend the Act for the encouragement of shipbuilding read a first time.

The Nfld. Products Corporation bill was read a second time and referred to a committee of the whole House on Tuesday.

The House then adjourned until Tuesday next.

(To be continued.)

LUCY GRAHAM'S SECRET

(Continued.)

"As to his ever falling in love" thought the young lady sometimes, "the idea is preposterous. If all the divinities on earth were ranged before him, waiting for his sultan's throw the handkerchief, he would only lift his eyebrows to the middle of his forehead, and tell them to scramble for it."

But for once in his life Robert was almost enthusiastic.

"She's the prettiest little creature you ever saw in your life, George," he cried, when the carriage had driven off and he, returned to his friend. "Such blue eyes, such ringlets, such a ravishing smile, such a fairy-like bonnet—all a tremble with heart's ease and dewy spangles, shining out of a cloud of gauze. George Talboys I feel like the hero of a French novel: I am falling in love with my aunt."

The widower only sighed and puffed his cigar fiercely out of the open window. Perhaps he was thinking of that far-away time—little better than five years ago, in fact; but such an age gone by to him—when he first met the woman for whom he had worn crapes round his hat three days before. The returned, all those old unforgetting feelings; they came back with the scene of their birth-place. Again he lounged with his brother officers upon the shabby pier at the shabby watering-place, listening to a dreary band with a cornet that was a note and a half flat.

Again he heard the old operative airs, and again she came tripping toward him, leaning on her old father's arm, and pretending (with such a delicious charming, serio-comic pretense) to be listening to the music, and quite unaware of the admiration of half a dozen open-mouthed cavalry officers. Again the old fancy came back that she was something too beautiful for earth, or earthly uses and that to approach her was to walk in a higher atmosphere and to breathe a purer air. An since this she had been his wife, and the mother of his child. Se lay in the little churchyard at Ventnor, and only a year ago he had given the "order for her tombstone. A few slow, silent tears dropped up on his waistcoat as he thought of these things in the quiet darkening room.

Lady Audley was to be exhausted when she reached home, that she excused herself from the dinner-table, and retired at once to her dressing-room attended by her maid, Phoebe Marks.

She was a little capricious in her conduct to this maid—sometimes very confidential, sometimes rather reserved; but she was a liberal mistress and the girl had every reason to be satisfied with her situation.

This evening, in spite of her fatigue, she was in extremely high spirits, and gave an animated account of the races, and the company present at them.

"I am tired to death, though, Phoebe," she said by-and-by. "I am afraid I must look a perfect fright, after a day in the hot sun."

There were lighted candles on each side of the glass before which Lady Audley was standing unfastening her dress. She looked full at her maid as she spoke, her blue eyes clear and bright, and the rosy childish lips puckered into an arch smile.

(To be continued.)

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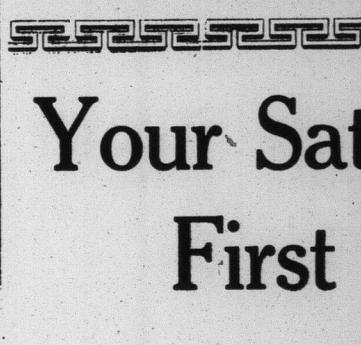


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