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Japan Possesses All Siberian Points of Vantage

Amamen May Hoist Red-Flag--America's Cup Defender the Betting Favorite--Prince of Wales Had Narrow Escape--Lambeth Conference Discusses Church Union

JAPAN GETS TERMINAL

WASHINGTON, July 7. Vladivostok, the last of the first-rate ports of the Asiatic coast north of Arthur remaining in possession of the Japanese, has passed into the hands of the Japanese, which reported the occupation of the town by Japanese.

WOMEN STEEL PATOUR NATIONALIZATION

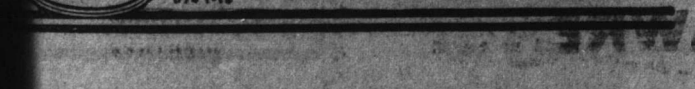
BELFAST, July 7. The Annual Congress of the National Union of Railwaymen of Great Britain, in session here to-day, passed a resolution affirming its support of the nationalization of railways.

GENOA, July 7

Representatives of seamen and ship owners clashed at to-day's session of the International Seamen's Conference when Cuthbert Law, representing the seamen, presented a resolution...

RUMFORD

THE WHOLESOME BAKING POWDER
Is wholesome and efficient—always gives good results—is uniform in value and inexpensive.



the Prince's fall when his coach was overturned. An adjoining car caught fire and the Prince crawled through a window the calmest person in the enclosure. "Anyhow," he remarked, "I have done at least one thing that wasn't on the official programme."

Express Passengers.

The Kyle landed the following passengers at Port aux Basques yesterday morning:—F. Wedlock, S. Miller, G. H. Finn, S. B. Moore, M. R. Brainard, Miss Brainard, H. M. Bristol, Miss Bristol, J. O. Flynn, Mrs. A. Adams, J. P. Windler, F. Taylor, R. T. Cunningham, Mrs. S. Buck, Miss R. St. John, Mrs. P. Fahey, J. and Mrs. Mitchell and 2 children, Mrs. J. Saunders and 2 children, Miss M. Kielly, Miss S. Harris, Miss M. Harris, J. P. Kielly, Miss L. Fardy, Miss L. Power, Miss M. Power, G. Callahan and daughter, R. Baker, N. Gordon, A. Sexton, G. W. Butt, W. Joy, Mrs. C. Russell and daughter, H. Choldo, L. G. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. Darrell and 3 children, Mrs. A. George, R. and Mrs. Payne, Mrs. N. Sparkes, Mrs. J. K. Kelt and 2 children, C. and Mrs. Williams, Mrs. W. Hogkinglas, Mrs. R. Taylor, J. McKay, J. P. Hughes, Miss S. Keane, R. A. Dwyer, Miss Vardy, Mrs. E. V. Brady and daughter, Miss Ivany, G. M. Tucker, W. A. and Mrs. Scott, Mrs. G. Shears and daughter, Miss E. Tucker, Mrs. C. Shears and 2 children. The express is due late this evening.

Wedding Bells.

On June 12th, 1920, St. Francis Xavier Church, Brooklyn, N.Y., was the scene of a very quiet but pretty wedding, when Miss Mary Bailey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Bailey, Tremont Hotel, St. John's, Nfld., was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Mr. James A. Grant, of Boston, Mass. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Fr. Scullin, in the presence of the immediate friends of the bride and groom. The bride was gowned in pale pink georgette, with pearl trimming, sable fur, picture hat to match and carried a bouquet of white roses and maidenhair fern. The bride was attended by Miss Katherine Scully, who wore cream lace over blue satin with picture hat to match. Mr. Robert Scully ably supported the groom. The groom's present to the bride was a pearl necklace to the bridesmaid and best man gold pieces. After the ceremony the bridal party motored to the home of Mrs. Scully, friend of the bride, where luncheon was partaken of and the health of the bride and groom duly honored, after which they joined the 3 o'clock train for Boston, their future home. Many telegrams and letters of congratulation were received by the bride from friends in Newfoundland, Boston and New York. The presents received were numerous and costly testifying to the popularity of the bride and groom.—Com.

PRINCE IN RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

LONDON, July 7. Official accounts reaching here from Melbourne, Australia, telling of the escape of the Prince of Wales in his recent railway accident, say that the heir to the throne had an extremely narrow escape from serious injury or death. Only the bed clothes broke...

THREATEN REVOLUTION.

GENOA, July 7. Representatives of seamen and ship owners clashed at to-day's session of the International Seamen's Conference when Cuthbert Law, representing the seamen, presented a resolution...

SHIPPING NOTES.

Schr. John Llewellyn arrived yesterday with a cargo of salt from Santa Pola.
Danish schr. Nordjirk arrived yesterday from the Faroe Islands in ballast.
Schr. Preceptor, coal laden to Powney, arrived last evening from Sydney.
The Gordon M. Hollett has left Placentia for Gloucester, with 2674 qts. of salt bulk codfish for G. Peoples.

House of Assembly.

WEDNESDAY, July 7.
The House met at 3 p.m.
Mr. MacDonnell presented two petitions from the District of St. George's on local matters.

QUESTIONS:

The following questions were asked: Mr. Bennett asked the Hon. Minister of Post and Telegraphs who is the newly appointed mail officer on the S. S. Earl of Devon on the Cook's Harbor service, when the appointment was made and if other applications from returned soldiers were on file when the said appointment was made.

Mr. Bennett asked the Minister of Post and Telegraphs if Miss Chalker, the assistant operator at Brigus, has been dismissed and if so why? and to lay on the Table of the House statement of any charge that has been laid against her.

Mr. Higgins asked the Hon. the Prime Minister: (a) Why David Courtenay, late inspector of meats, was dismissed; (b) To lay on the Table of the House copies of any correspondence regarding his dismissal.

Mr. Fox asked the Minister of Public Works to whom the contract for the painting of the Sanitarium has been awarded; what is the contract price; and whether tenders were called for.

On motion of the Prime Minister the rules of the House were suspended respecting all business now before the House and to come before it.

EDUCATIONAL BILL.

Hon. Dr. Barnes moved the second reading of the Education Bill. He explained at some length the different sections of the Bill from his viewpoint. He wished to say at the outset that in no part of the Bill could it be found that the present denominational system of education was in any way whatever interfered with. Nor is it the intention of the Government to interfere with existing systems in that regard. He said we are now spending more than \$500,000.00 on education and it was thought by the Government that it was necessary to have a responsible minister to look after that work and report to the House. He felt that in the past education did not interest sufficiently members of the House to deal with the problem as it deserved. This was due chiefly to the fact that superintendents would necessarily have to shoulder criticism and it was feared that such criticism would be taken to be directed at the different denominations. This office, he said, was not created for him and he did not intend to defend that part of the question. The chief work it appears in the new department will be the looking after a normal school where teachers will be trained for the teaching profession. It was not good enough for Newfoundland for teaching diplomas to be awarded to young people with no other qualifications than having gained a certain number of marks in the C.H.E. examinations. He hoped to remedy this state of affairs by the establishment of a normal school. He then told what other civilized countries demand in the way of professional training for teachers: Switzerland 4 years training, Sweden 3 years, Norway 3 to 4 years. He proposed having appointed ten supervisory inspectors trained for the purpose of supervising the schools. He thought it impossible for the present superintendents and their staffs to look after the work of 1400 teachers. Then he proposed having an advisory board appointed as a court of appeal, in most cases, to settle any dispute that may arise so as to keep the political head of the department clear of the onus of bringing politics in any way in the working of the department. Any dispute of a serious nature the minister should not be called upon to decide. He wished to see the working of the department kept out of the hurly burly of party politics. He announced that the teachers' augmentation grant was to be increased by the sum of \$64,975.00, making the total grant for that purpose \$226,362.00. An allowance of \$180.00 towards expenses would be allowed to each male in training at the normal school and \$100.00 to each female. Assistance to the amount of \$2000.00 would be given teachers who are broken in health. There is a grant of \$10,000.00 to encourage night schools, also a grant for day school libraries.

At the conclusion of Dr. Barnes' address Sir M. P. Cashin asked that the second reading be deferred until to-day, which was granted.

Hon. Mr. Warren moved the second reading of the Municipal Bill which was carried but committee stage was deferred until to-day.

Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs gave notice of resolutions asking for authority to raise a loan for railway improvement.

The House adjourned until to-day at 3 o'clock.



Issued By Authority.

Codfish Standardization Commission

TO THE FISHERMEN OF NEWFOUNDLAND: PROPOSAL REGARDING THE METHODS TO BE ADOPTED TO IMPROVE THE CURE OF NEWFOUNDLAND CODFISH.

1. That the position of the Newfoundland Fisheries in relation to those of Norway, Iceland and Britain be placed before the fishermen and the public through the Press, and in any other manner that will illustrate the necessity for improving our cure of fish if we are to successfully market our fish in competition without that from other countries.
 2. That a full and complete statement of the essential features of curing that must be adopted by all fishermen if the cure is to be improved shall be published and circulated throughout Newfoundland and Labrador.
 3. That Inspectors shall be appointed whose duty it shall be to examine and inspect all fishery and curing stages, boats, etc., throughout Newfoundland and the Labrador with a view to—
 - (a) Explaining the methods to be adopted to improve the cure;
 - (b) Bringing about an improvement in the construction of sanitary conditions of Fishing Stages;
 - (c) To collect and distribute information as to catch of fish or other matters affecting the interests of the fishermen and the country generally.
- NOTE:—The Inspectors should eventually be given authority to condemn stages that are unfit for the sanitary curing of fish.
4. That fish purchased from the fishermen by exporters, whether in St. John's or in outports, shall be bought subject to a cull.
 5. That all exports of fish from Newfoundland and the Labrador shall be inspected by duly qualified inspectors and certificates issued specifying the nature, style, cure and quality of the fish, and that specific standards shall, if possible, be laid down for the guidance of the Inspectors.

SUMMARISED, THE REQUIREMENTS MOST ESSENTIAL FOR IMPROVED CURING ARE:

- (1) Clean boats, stages and splitting tables.
- (2) Well split fish.
- (3) Fish to be well washed from knife—all blood, liver and gut to be removed.
- (4) Clean stage for curing fish.
- (5) Regularity in salting.
- (6) Fish to be washed thoroughly on back and face when taken from salt bulk.
- (7) Fish to be bled as soon as taken from the water when possible.

LABRADOR. Same qualities for all markets. No. 1 FISH.

Fish to be split to the crux of the tail, washed from the knife, free from blood stains, clots, liver and gut. To be firm, thoroughly salted and well pressed. To be washed out of salt bulk by hand. All slub and slime removed from back. To be dried sufficiently to stand shipment without loss in weight. Fish not complying with these requirements to be classed as No. 2 quality and to be stowed in such a manner in the vessel as to form a distinct part of the cargo.

SHORE FISH CURED LABRADOR STYLE

To be known as Imitation Labrador. All Shore Fish cured Labrador style will be graded as such and not as Labrador, and must be cured as above. The making of this quality of Imitation Labrador is not encouraged as the demand will be very limited.

The black should be removed from the fins of Shore and Bank Fish from 18 inches up. Such fish when well cured will be classed Extra No. 1 and will command the highest price.

CURING OF FISH.

Fish is an article of food, and this fact must be kept clearly before all those who have the handling of it from the time it is caught until it reaches the consumers' table. Unfortunately, this fact is lost sight of by nearly all those who are occupied in the Fisheries of Newfoundland, whether they be the catchers, curers or exporters. There is not sufficient care exercised by any one of the several classes of handlers. The fishermen in their anxiety to get their catch under salt forget the fact that the fish they are curing is to be eaten by some person many thousands of miles away possibly many months hence. The exporters in their desire to, first: secure a large stock, and second: to send it to market quickly, also lose sight of the same fact. This must change, and in future all interested in the fisheries must always remember that they are handling an article of food, and treat it accordingly.

The first essential feature of all processes for handling food products is cleanliness. The boats into which the live fish are thrown from trap or hook must be clean, sweet and free from gurry of past catches. The stage upon which the fish are thrown from the boat must be clean. The splitting tables must be clean and kept clean throughout the whole time that the fish is passing over it. The curing stages must be thoroughly cleaned before the season opens, and kept clean during the whole season. Pound boards should be well washed frequently. Water is plentiful and cheap and should be used without stint. Stages should be limed at least once every year, inside and out.

With thoroughly clean boats, stage heads, splitting tables and stages, the first step towards good fish is secured. The next is cleanliness in handling the fish. All blood, livers and gut should be removed; all slime and gurry thoroughly washed off before the fish is put under salt. This can only be done by well washing the fish when split in plenty of clean water.

The fish should be split to the crux of the tail and laid open evenly without pockets. The sound bone should be removed to about half an inch beyond the end of the sound, to allow the blood in the bone to drain out. If this is done the fish, on going to salt, will have every chance of turning out of salt bulk or pickle a perfect fish.

Salting should be done with care. Much fish is spoiled by irregular salting and by careless packing in bulks. Salting should be completed without delay. Fish should not be laid away to be salted at convenience. Washing out from salt bulk should be done by hand—every fish being washed back and face separately. Eighteen hds. Cadiz salt should be used in salting Labrador cure. Shore cure should not be bulked higher than three feet and from ten to twelve hds. Cadiz salt to the hundred quintals.

The length of time for remaining in salt bulk or pickle is a matter for the judgment of the person in charge of the curing, as also in the curing once the fish has been washed out of bulk.

In some cases it is thought advisable that hook and line men should throat their fish immediately they are removed from the hook. This permits the fish to bleed, and not only insure a whiter fish but retards decay of the fish.

The foregoing approved by the Standardization Commission.
W. F. COAKER,
Minister Marine and Fisheries.
June 28th, 1920. Jly3,61,ead