



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 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 tank 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 F ulls
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..... 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 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

St. John's.

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HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Continued from page 2.

spent on Badger and Deer Lake Roads were distributed. Then there was an indebtedness at the Bank of Montreal of \$850,000 which the Budget does not show, neither does it show where you got the \$500,000 in addition which went to make up the \$1,300,000 advanced to the Armstrong Whitworth Company. There was no provision in the Budget for the Agriculture and Mines Department. The whole of the expense of the Agriculture and Mines Department is put down at \$100,000 still we know that Department spent something like two million dollars. There was no statement to show the position of the Department of Shipping although the present Minister of Finance was for the past four years, and is still head of that Department. The Minister had to take \$22,000 from the Treasury to square the Prospero's account. The Portia sank about \$70,000 in the year's operations and the total amount of the various Government ships amounts up to nearly two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. In the face of these losses the Minister of Marine and Fisheries brings in a bill asking a subsidy of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars a year for a West India service. He would ask the Prime Minister if they thought the Minister of Marine and Fisheries had made his case good in the face of the deficits on other boats. He hoped the Minister would let the bill drop for the present time, and the House would be in a much better position to consider it when they again met in February.

Messrs. Higgins, Sullivan, the Prime Minister and Mr. Fox, discussed the tax intended to be placed on the Fire Insurance Companies to meet the additional cost of \$30,000 recently incurred in getting up-to-date fire-fighting apparatus. Any attempt made by the Insurance Companies to offset this tax by an increase in premiums will be resisted to the full extent and powers of legislation. Last year \$420,683 were collected in fire insurance premiums, and as one member suggested the combine of fire insurance underwriters will not be so mean as to attempt this proposed tax by increasing premiums. They would be well advised to attempt no such action.

The Crowe-Government agreement for the cutting of pulpwood in White Bay was amended to make provisions that if no mill was erected his concessions would terminate in ten instead of twenty-five years, after which it passed the Committee and through all other stages as did also the agreement between the Government and Malcolm J. Mooney for the erection and operation of a 100 ton pulp mill at Harbor Deep. Both resolutions were put through all stages in bill form and sent to the Legislative Council for its concurrence.

Hon. the Prime Minister before adjournment said that he agreed with all Mr. Higgins had said re the remission of the Bell Island ore tax. He pointed out to the House the conditions existing around Conception Bay, where two thousand men depended on the mines for work. He assured the House that no further evasions would be tolerated by him, but that business would be discussed squarely and above board, and there would be no more mid-winter shut-downs unless the Government was satisfied that such were unavoidable. The House at all times would be consulted in any further agreements.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that the Legislative Council had passed the Bill sent up entitled "An Act to amend Cap. 23 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled 'Of the Customs,' and 'An Act for the Encouragement of Shipbuilding' with out amendment.

The House then adjourned until Thursday at three o'clock.

Thursday, Aug. 16, 1923

The House met at 3.15 p.m. pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Higgins (St. John's East), presented a petition from Freshwater, Bell Island, asking for a small allocation to complete a landing place for fishermen in that locality. The petition was endorsed by Mr. Fox and Mr. Vinnicombe. The House

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went into Committee on Supply, when the remaining votes Agriculture and Mines were agreed to.

Hon. the Prime Minister announced that he had decided as already stated to cut out the Model Farm entirely, and that the position of Agricultural Commissioners was that only one would be employed this year. Whilst the military pensions vote was being finalized, Mr. Cashin and Mr. Moore, members for Ferryland made a vigorous attack upon the present civilian member of the Pensions Board. The Prime Minister in reply stated that when the Board was created and ever since, it had been the policy of the Government to have a civilian on that Board. The Government of the day saw no valid reason for altering that arrangement.

Mr. Cashin several times during the debate challenged ex-Lieut. Harvey Small to resist the appointment of Dr. Mosdell, but the member for Burgeo very properly told Mr. Cashin since it was the decision of the past and present governments to have a civilian on the Board he had no objection to offer.

Additional Estimates were tabled amounting to \$102,988.58, as follows:

Finance Department:	
Assistant Typist	\$80.00
Auditor General's Department:	
Deputy Auditor General	\$800.00
Messenger	300.00
Public Works Department:	
Secretary to Minister	1,100.00
Justice Department:	
Lab. Goldfields Police	18,500.00
Pensions—Fire Department:	
One Man at	1,200.00
One Man at	900.00
One Man at	768.75
One Man at	653.33
Police Annuitants:	
One Man at	586.50
Bedding	1,000.00
Constabulary Salaries:	
to Constables at \$760.00	7,600.00
Constabulary Uniforms and	
Accoutrements and	
Burns & Burridge, Legal	
Expenses account Labrador	
Boundary	15,000.00
Constabulary Lodging Allowance:	
6 Men at \$120.00	720.00
Clerk	1,020.00
Typist	360.00
Contingencies:	
Colonial Exhibition	50,000.00
	\$102,988.58

The Leader of the Opposition strongly objected to paying bonuses to civil servants, and particularly did he object to payment for extra services being made to the Auditor General and members of his staff. The extra amounts for the police force was, in his opinion, entirely unnecessary. \$18,500 for Labrador police. The Inspector General read something in the papers that there was something doing on Labrador, so he sent down a force of police. Now they are coming back. Ten new constables for a prohibition country. There are far too many policemen in this country. People thought that when the Prohibition Act was passed the police force would be reduced. It is by far greater than ever before. This new force for Labrador, even if they were on their way home would not be discharged. It was admitted and he spoke from full knowledge as a practising lawyer, there were never so many petty larcenies in the country as now.

Mr. Moore (Ferryland) further objected to Mr. Davey's position as Government Inspector of Works. The Leader of the Opposition raised the technical point, whether civil servants, such as he claimed Mr. Davey and Dr. Mosdell to be, could hold seats in the Upper House. He noted that Mr. Alex. Mews recently resigned who was appointed to the Audit Department and contended that both gentlemen referred to should do the same thing.

Hon. the Leader of the Opposition thought the point taken by Mr. Moore a good one in so far as that some years ago instructions were sent out from the Home Office to the effect that any member of the Legislative Council receiving voted emoluments forfeited their seats in that chamber.

Mr. Woodford (Hr. Main) contended that supporters of his were being discriminated against, and charged the Hon. Mr. Hawco with having any single to political expediency when giving out work to Hr. Main folk.

Sir M. P. Cashin (St. John's West) called attention to certain facts which are omitted or do not appear in the estimates as provided. The R. N. Co loan is left out. No provision for this appears either in the general or in the additional estimates. The Government intended to raise a loan of three million dollars, and no provision for the interest appeared in the Estimates. If this loan be raised

at five per cent., it means we must provide \$150,000, and if at five and one-half per cent we must provide \$165,000 interest. Referring to the Tariff Commission he (Sir Michael) said it had been appointed two years ago, but nothing had resulted except making payments to members of the Commission.

(To be continued.)

LUCY GRAHAM'S SECRET

(Continued.)

In the hall they passed my lady's pale-faced maid, who looked furtively under her white eyelashes at the two young men.

They were going up-stairs, when Alicia turned and spoke to the girl. "After we have been in the drawing-room, I should like to show these gentlemen Lady Audley's rooms. Are they in good order, Phoebe?"

"Yes, miss; but the door of the ante-room is locked and I fancy that my lady has taken the key to London."

"Taken the key! Impossible!" cried Alicia.

"Indeed, miss, I think she has. I cannot find it, and it always used to be in the door."

"I declare," said Alicia, impatiently, "that is not at all unlike my lady to have taken this silly freak into her head. I dare say she was afraid I should go into her rooms and pry about among her pretty dresses, and meddle with her jewelry. It is very provoking, for the best pictures in the house are in that antechamber. There is her own portrait, too, unfinished, but wonderfully like."

"Her portrait!" exclaimed Robert Audley. "I would give anything to see it, for I have only a imperfect notion of her face. Is there no other way of getting into the room, Alicia?"

"Another way?"

"Yes; is there any door, leading through some of the other rooms, by which we can contrive to get into hers?"

His cousin shook her head, and conducted them into a corridor where there were some family portraits. She showed them a tapestried cushion, the large figures upon the faded canvas looking threatening in the dusky light.

"That fellow with the battle-axe looks as if he wanted to split George's head open," said Mr. Audley, pointing to a fierce warrior, whose uplifted arm appeared above George Talboys' dark hair.

"Come out of this room, Alicia," added the young man, nervously; "I believe it's damp or else haunted. Indeed, I believe all ghosts to be the result of damp or dyspepsia. You sleep in a damp bed—you awake suddenly in the dead of the night with a cold shiver, and see an old lady in the court costume of George the First's time, sitting at the foot of the bed. The old lady's indignation and the cold shiver is a damp sheet."

There were lighted candles in the drawing-room. No new-fangled lamps had ever made their appearance at Audley Court. Sir Michael's rooms were lighted by honest, thick, yellow-looking wax candles in massive silver candlesticks, and in sconces against the walls.

There was very little to see in the drawing-room, and George Talboys soon grew tired of staring at the handsome modern furniture, and at a few pictures of some of the Academicians.

"Isn't there a secret passage, or an old oak chest, or something of that kind somewhere about the place, Alicia?" asked Robert.

"To be sure," cried Miss Audley, with a vehemence that startled her cousin; "of course. Why didn't I think of it before? How stupid of me, to be sure!"

"Because, if you don't mind crawling upon your hands and knees you can see my lady's apartments, for that passage communicates with her dressing-room. She doesn't know of it herself, I believe. How astonished she'd be if some black-visored burglar with a dark lantern were to rise through the floor some night as she sat before her looking glass, having her hair dressed for a party!"

"Shall we try the secret passage, George?" asked Mr. Audley.

"Yes, if you wish it." Alicia led them into the room which had once been her nursery. It was now disused except on very rare occasions, when the house was full of company.

Robert Audley lifted a corner of the carpet according to his cousin's directions, and disclosed a rudely cut trap-door, in the oak flooring.

(To be continued.)

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