

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 shut under the bags, the cask to be at the end of the shut 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... | 11 1/2 inches long and upward | |
| Large Filling.... | 12 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 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.

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JOURNAL OF REV. HENRY GORDON

Continued from page 2.

with Harry Stevenson. Weather fine but going cutting for the dogs. Reached Open Bay about 3.0, where I had prayers with a poor old blind woman. Went on for the night to Porcupine Bay, where had service in John Elson's house. Am getting very concerned about Turk. His paw is festering, and he never carries his tail as he always used to do. I only hope he lasts out long enough for me to get him home.

Saturday, Feb. 8th.
Fine, clear, frosty morning. Harry took me on another day. Called at Mussel Brook and Reid's Pond, where I was sorry to find Mrs. Mesh er sick. It seemed to be exactly the same symptoms as the Spanish flu. Called in at Rocky Bay for a short visit. Brought up at Salt Pond for the night, feeling quite tired and hungry. Poor old Turk is in a bad way; his paw is festering and his ribs are showing. John Burdette gave us both a splendid feed.

Sunday, Feb. 9th.
A perfect day at last! Keen frost and bright sunshine. After breakfast four komatiks arrived from Rocky Bay for service, forming quite a nice congregation. After dinner I was taken on to Sandhills. I found Miss Bright well and happy as usual. All hands assembled after tea for Evensong. The local teams intending going to Cartwright to-morrow. Turk had another good feed. I have hopes that I may save him yet.

Monday, Feb. 10th.
Another glorious day. The entire dog-world of Sandhills under weigh for Cartwright, also John Burdette's team, on which I was a passenger. Intensely frosty, but fortunately no wind. Dogs racing along in company. No stop till Goose Cove about noon, where we had a good dinner with the Davis's. From here we ran on into Cartwright within an hour. Glad to be home again after the long trip. I made Turk a good soft bed in the hens' house and cooked him a feed of rolled oats. One hates to have his suffer so much.

Tuesday, Feb. 11th.
Weather changed to stormy, wind N.E., drift. Busy indoors all day, entering details into registers. After dinner, began clearing up back kitchen which is in a glorious mess. Will Davis paid me a visit after tea.

Wednesday, Feb. 12th.
A blizzard, snow whirling round in dense clouds. Penned in the house all day, not able even to get in any wood. Got through much desk work. After dinner, I got together my new "Evinrude" motor. This is a 3 h.p., and should be able to saw all my wood up easily, as well as be useful for marine purposes. I gave Turk another huge feed of rolled oats. He is fast improving in every way.

Thursday, Feb. 13th.
Gale still continues, but snow drifting less. Everything in a shocking mess. High banks at every door. Busy morning shovelling snow, and getting in wood. Paid a few visits in the evening.

Friday, Feb. 14th.
Snowing. Wind in. Isaac Lezare gave me half a day at the sawhorse, for which I was truly thankful. Succeeded in getting my new Evinrude to run on a box nailed on to the kitchen table. A bit smelly, but very encouraging. Paid visits after tea.

Saturday, Feb. 15th.
Heavy dull day, with some snow. Wrote many letters during morning, in readiness for Southern mail. After dinner, went to see Mrs. John Mesh er, whom I fear is in a very critical condition. I gave her the Sacrament. News comes in that Mrs. Jane Davis of Goose Cove is dead. How the same thing keeps on all the time!

Sunday, Feb. 16th.
Dull and sleety. Fair number at Mattins. Good attendance at Evensong.

(To be continued.)

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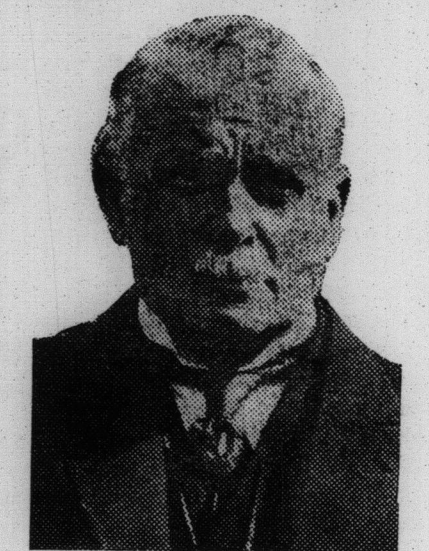
BIG WORLD EVENTS: THEIR SIGNIFICANCE.

by William Banks.

It is evident from the speeches made by Premier Baldwin and Lord Curzon to the delegates at the Imperial Conference that the British Government regards the situation in Europe as being most critical. The addresses of these distinguished statesmen were very frank and lucid and almost in the nature of feelers for the opinion of the Overseas Dominions on the perplexing situation. References to the relationship of Britain and France were most guarded. France is still maintaining a great army on a war footing, including a very large number of black troops. She is adding materially to her aerial fleets and is said also to be extending her flotillas of submarines. Quite recently a huge dirigible handed over by Germany as part of the war indemnity was flown for a week or more by noted French aeronauts without having to make one descent. The French are naturally elated over the success of this feat but their exultant comments are based rather upon the usefulness of these huge ships of the air for military purposes than for purposes of civilian transportation or commerce. There is little doubt that France is hoping for the complete break-up of Germany and would not do anything to prevent such an occurrence, believing that it would work only to her material advantage. That it might mean an economic smash in Europe with amazing effect there, as well as on this continent, is lost sight of.

Meanwhile, the central government is having a hard time to keep the Reich, or as we would say, the German Empire, together. Apart from the separatist movement in the Rhineland, Bavaria threatens to break away and to assume a monarchy under the House of Wittelsbach of which Prince Rupprecht is the representative around whom the monarchists rally. This man, according to the Jacobists of Britain, who have no influence, should be the King of that country. He has troubles enough in his own without laying claim to any other nation's crown. There has been some sharp fighting in Bavaria and some enthusiastic demonstrations in favor of Rupprecht. It is, however, apparent that if Germany is to break up it will only be after a bitter struggle, for the majority of the people favor the Reich. France has had no part in stirring up the trouble between Bavaria and the rest of Germany; that is, of long duration, dating back to the days when Davarian antipathy to the Prussian was never hidden. Bismarck hammered the German Confederacy into shape; it is possible that it may hammer itself into pieces.

The Dominion Premiers and their colleagues at the Imperial Conference, are more directly concerned with efforts to increase trade within the Empire than with military developments in Europe, though it is unfortunately true that the latter may lead to a situation which will seriously affect every country in the world and none more so than the British Dominions. Britain has been frank in outlining her position on trade, financial, immigration and kindred matters, and the Economic Conference will be able to lay before the various Parliaments its delegates' reports, proposals for developments within the Empire on a more comprehensive scale than those now in being. Premier Warren of Newfoundland, for instance, was able to say that the British Trade Facilities Act had already a marked effect on local production in his own country. A great start had been given to the development of water powers, the act having provided the capital needed. It might be explained that this measure gives a British government guarantee to capital issues for approved works conditional upon contracts for supplies and materials being placed in Britain. This idea has been very successfully adopted in many parts of the old land, and in some of the Overseas Dominions.



LLOYD GEORGE

has been figured out by somebody with a love for statistics that if he should accept all the invitations he has received, for this continent alone every working day would be fully occupied for the next thirteen years in travelling and speaking. No great tribute has been paid to any British statesman of this generation than is conveyed in the clamorous demand of Americans, as well as of Canadians, for an opportunity to see and hear him. He has been criticized by some for leaving his own followers at a time when the Independent-Liberals, or those who follow Mr. Asquith, have embarked upon a free trade campaign which will involve three thousand meetings in Britain, many of them, of course, to be held simultaneously. But Lloyd George would not have come overseas without the consent of his parliamentary followers and he will be back in plenty of time to engage in the big political campaign which seems to be looming up. J. M. Hogge, one of the Scottish Laborite members of Parliament, in an article some time ago, declared that there was no one in sight in British politics who could contest with Lloyd George in the ability to lead. There are many who think that.

The revelations in regard to the collapse of the Home Bank are painful reading for Canadians although rumor had discounted them. It remains to be seen whether justice will mete out adequate punishment to those still living who are accused of acts of omission and commission in connection with the failure. In this collapse as in some former cases of painful memory, many people who cannot afford to lose as much as five dollars have lost their life's savings. It has been said before, but it is worth repeating, that there is a prevalent belief in Canada that a chartered bank is never allowed to fail, the Government and the other chartered Banks combining to save it. Unfair as this belief is to the existing Banks, it is nevertheless true that it has been responsible for the depositing of large aggregate savings with them, and that they are the ones to suffer from any such fate as that now recorded for the Home Bank. Canadians have not been particularly impressed by the Court proceedings and their results in respect to some previous bank failures. It is for the financial institutions still in good standing to prove to the people their soundness and their ability.

If, as some observers contend, the Little Entente is backing up Britain in recent European developments as against the attitude of France, that is a distinct gain for humanity. It may be found that the more conciliatory tone adopted by France has something to do with Britain's new leadership against assaults on the League of Nations.

(Continued on page 4)

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