

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 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.

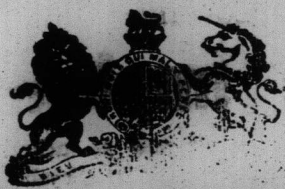
8th. When you have dipped the finest oil from the top of the liver boiler pan, take all the blubber from the pan while it is warm. The oil from this blubber is not fit for medicinal purposes.

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..... 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

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 Fills; Aerated Water Plant, suitable for an outport; one Sleigh. For particulars apply at this office.

F. GORDON BRADLEY, LL.B.,
Barrister-at-Law, Solicitor, etc.

RENOUF BUILDING,

Duckworth Street,

ST. JOHN'S.

P. O. BOX 1270.

1913-14, \$3,618,329.13; 1914-15, \$3,950,790.25; 1915-16, \$4,000,271.66; 1916-17, \$5,206,647.53; 1917-18, \$6,540,082.67; 1918-19, \$9,535,725.16; 1919-20, \$10,597,561.51; 1920-21, \$8,438,039.85; 1921-22, \$8,269,680.92.

The total deposits in the Savings Banks of Newfoundland as at Dec. 31st, 1922, was \$20,163,975.57.

Average, for 10 years, \$15,313,895.00.

Population of Newfoundland at last Census, 262,000.

Comparative Statement of Approximate Value of Fishery Products as at December, 1920, and December, 1921.

	1921	1922
Codfish (large and medium) per quintal	\$7.00	\$6.00
Codfish (Labrador) per quintal	4.50	4.50
Cod Oil, per tun	85.00	110.00
Cod Liver Oil, per gallon	40	40
Herring (Scotch Pack) per brl.	12.00	10.00
Herring (Split) per brl.	5.00	4.00
Salmon, per tierce	20.00	33.00
Lobster, per case	22.00	20.00

Comparative Approximate Statement of Bank Fishery for the yrs 1920-21			
	No. Vessels	Tonnage	No. Men
1920	53	3,738	934
1921	41	2,874	697
1921 Average per vessel		2,304 Quintals	
1922 Average per vessel		2,503 Quintals	
1921 Average per man		135 Quintals	
1922 Average per man		142 Quintals	

Resolutions confirming the Spanish Agreement and the reciprocal arrangement with the Government of Jamaica are incorporated in the budget, also a resolution providing for a tax on fire insurance companies to pay for fire fighting apparatus.

The remaining orders of the day were deferred and the House then adjourned until to-morrow afternoon at 3 p.m.

Thursday, August 2, 1923.

The House met at 3.15 p.m. pursuant to adjournment and it being 3.15 p.m. of the clock and there being no quorum present Mr. Speaker adjourned the House until to-morrow at 3 p.m.

Friday, August 3, 1923.

Mr. Walsh asked the Prime Minister, if a minute of Council had been passed by the Executive Government authorizing the construction of one or more steamers to be used at the seal fishery and the West India trade, and if so what are the terms of the contract.

Mr. Moore (Ferryland) asked for a statement showing the number, position and salary of appointees to the Civil Service since March 1st, 1923. In reply to Mr. Sullivan the Prime Minister said the removal of the Export Duty on Cod Oil and Herring would be considered in connection with the Budget proposals.

On motion of the Finance Minister, the House went into Committee on supply.

Under the head of Civil Government, Mr. Higgins challenged the appointment of a Deputy Auditor General and said he intended to oppose the new appointment. In endeavoring to elicit further information re the pensioning of W. J. Blandford, Mr. Sullivan stated this man had been only three years in the Government service, yet it was proposed to now place him on the pension list and put another man in his place.

Mr. Higgins (St. John's East) asked that the vote for light-houses stand over until certain information concerning pensions under this head had been furnished by the Dept. of Marine and Fisheries.

Whilst the pension vote was being considered Mr. Walsh made a stringing appeal that the vote for Old Age Pensions be substantially increased.

Hon. the Prime Minister after consultation with Sir W. F. Coaker announced that the Old Age Pension fund would be increased by \$15,000. Thus providing 300 additional pensions.

Sir M. P. Cashin asked for particulars from the Justice Department of a payment of \$1,000 made to the Inspector General of Constabulary and charged to pit prop account.

Hon. the Prime Minister replied he had no knowledge as Minister of Justice, of the circumstances under which such a payment was made but would make enquiry and table the information when received.

Sir Michael Cashin, Mr. Higgins, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Woodford, criticized

W. & I. BOWERING

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ENGINES.

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COLEY'S POINT SOUTH.

Bay Roberts, Nfld.

Savings deposits for Newfoundland on per capita basis, \$8.48.

Current year's deposits exceeds average for 10 years on a per capita basis by \$20.22.

The amount of securities deposited by huge insurance companies for special protection of Newfoundland policy holders is \$3,486,062.12.

Return of agricultural produces as compiled from census of 1921, \$14,252,090.37.

The House then went into Committee on supply.

Hon. the Prime Minister tabled the following letter re payment of \$1000 made to Inspector General Hutchings and charged to pit prop account.

St. John's, August 6, 1923.
Hon. W. R. Warren, K.C.,
Premier & Minister of Justice.

Sir,—In compliance with your request for information as to the services performed by me for which I was paid compensation by the Government, I have the honor to advise you that such compensation was received for Extra and Special Services investigating, reporting and advising in connection with relief, 'The Unemployed' and Labor conditions generally in St. John's, 'Harbour Grace, Turks Gut, Clarendville Badger Carbonar, Victoria Village, Bay Roberts, Spaniards Bay, Upper Island Cove, Shears Town, Avondale, Hawks Bay, Bell Island, and other places, for the years 1921 and 1922, and involved a very large amount of work.

During these two years I was in consultation with the Minister of Agriculture and Mines, who had charge of that work practically every day, most days twice and some days three and four times and frequently with the Prime Minister and other Members of the Executive, day and night.

My application for compensation was made in the first place to the Prime Minister, who requested me to ask the Minister of Agriculture and Mines to bring the matter before the Government. I was afterwards advised by the latter that he was instructed to pay me. I had no knowledge of, nor was I informed as to, which account my compensation was charged up. I do not consider it was my duty, or that it would have been pertinent for me to have enquired; and I presume the matter was duly considered, authority given and payment made in due course.

I understand an investigation into these matters by an impartial Tribunal, has been promised by the Government, and I can assure you that I shall be quite prepared to justify my application for the special remuneration that was made for the services indicated.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
CHAS. H. HUTCHINGS,
Inspector General Constab.

(To be continued)

THE FEW.

The easy roads are crowded.
And the level roads are jammed;
The pleasant little rivers
With the drifting folks, are crammed.
But off yonder where it's rocky,
Where you get a better view,
You will find the ranks are thinning,
And the travellers are few.

When the going's smooth and pleasant
You will always find the throng,
For the many, more's the pity,
Seem to like to drift along.

But the steep that call for courage,
And the task that's hard to do
In the end results in glory
For the never-wavering few.

ITEMS OF INTEREST

In one of the banks the other day a girl clerk in the accounting department called a customer and said:

One single idea may have greater weight than the labor of all the men, animals and engines for a century.

In the light of eternity we shall see that what we desired would have been fatal to us, and that what we would have avoided was essential to our well-being.

True love (conscious unity) sees no "mine" nor "thine". It never asks who it MUST serve, but who it CAN serve; and is ever serving ALL.

The man who mixes with his fellows is ever on a voyage of discovery, finding new islands of power in himself which would have remained forever hidden but for association with others. Everybody he meets has some secret for him, if he can only extract it, something which he never knew before, something which will help him on his way, something which will enrich his life. No man finds himself alone. Others are his discoverers.

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C. & A. DAWE

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Provisions, Groceries and
Dry Goods.

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AGENTS for NEWFOUNDLAND.

Department of Agriculture
and Mines

SEEDS

The usual stocks of FRESH
SEEDS have arrived and are
for Sale at the Department
Seed Room.

Albert J. Bavly,
Secretary of Agriculture