



**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 cask 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 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
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**House of As-
sembly**

OFFICIAL SYNOPSIS OF PRO-
CEEDINGS

Wed., June 13, (continued).

Then, again, a Company which has important works for the manufacture of locomotives and railway equipment might possibly be interested in the supplying of railway equipment, and the development of our railway enterprise. A Company which makes a powerful hydraulic electric equipment, will, of course, find an outlet for its product in the mills now being established, and it will furnish the paper making machinery through its Walmsley subsidiary, but there is also the contingency that as other paper making enterprises find a home here they may also call upon this company for the equipment to carry on their industry. Therefore from every point of view tremendous advantage has been gained by Newfoundland in securing the services of this immense organization to assist in the development of our natural resources, an organization which if unforeseen emergencies should arise, if difficulties should be met that are not apparent at present, would have the financial resources and the resources otherwise to cope with the obstacles that such conditions would create for any enterprise not alone here but elsewhere throughout the world.

We may next be asked what is this Humber project. Well, the answer is that it is a scheme for the erection of a paper mill at Corner Brook, Bay of Islands, with a capacity of 400 tons of newspaper paper daily for 120,000 tons yearly. This is to be operated by electricity obtained through the development of the water power of Junction Brook, between Grand Lake and Deer Lake, and the raw material to be used will be pulp wood obtained from the forest areas around these two lakes and the adjoining country. The principal features of the scheme were described in the London Times Engineering Supplement of March 24 last from which I quote the following extract:

"Briefly, the proposal is to develop about 100,000 h.p. at a point on Deer Lake, and to erect pulp and paper mills at Corner Brook, Bay of Islands with a daily output of 400 tons of newspaper. The amount of power available in the neighborhood is 230,000 to 240,000 h.p., all of which would be developed in due course as a market can be found for it. The works at present planned for execution during the next two years include a concrete dam, 75 feet high and 1,200 feet long across Junction Brook to retain the waters of Grand Lake, which with its area of nearly 200 square miles will permit the spring floods to be stored for use later in the year when the rivers are usually lower. From a point above the dam a canal will lead the water to Glide Brook Lake, which will be formed by utilizing the valley through which the brook runs and by constructing an earth bank which will maintain the water at a level 5 feet below that of Grand Lake. At the western end of Glide Brook will be closed by another deep bank, and the water will be conveyed in an open canal to the forebay, when it will flow under a head of 380 feet down the Francis turbines in the power house. The whole output of the station, which will generate at 6,000 volts will be transmitted by high tension lines to the pulp and paper mills some distance away."

This project is based upon the existence of extensive forest areas containing large tracts of spruce and fir, in the watershed of Deer Lake, Grand Lake and the Upper Humber River, together with a waterpower at Junction Brook, from which 150,000 horse power can be primarily developed with possibilities for the later development of another 100,000 horse power by harnessing and utilizing the waters of the Upper Humber if industries of sufficient magnitude to call for this further step desire to avail of the advantages which will be afforded by the provision of abun-

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ant cheap power at tidewater, in a region where factory sites can be secured cheaply and where a supply of reliable labour is always readily procurable.

The control of the various properties in this area has been acquired by Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co. Ltd., and the title of the corporation which is to undertake this new power development and papermaking business is the "Newfoundland Power and Paper Company, Ltd." The Company is financially controlled and managed by the Armstrong, Whitworth Company of London England.

The Financial Plans
The plans with respect to the financing of this enterprise provide for the issuing of £2,000,000 worth of bonds guaranteed by the British Treasury and £2,000,000 of bonds guaranteed by the Colony of Newfoundland. This means, not British Government or Newfoundland Government bonds, but bonds of this Power and Paper Company, which the Company will sell in the best price they can secure. For the repayment of the principal of these bonds a sinking fund is to be established, beginning not later than the end of five years from 1923. This will provide for paying off the bonds guaranteed by Newfoundland at the end of 20 years from the date of issue and for paying off the bonds guaranteed by the British Government at the end of 25 years from the date of issue.

The success of the Grand Falls mills during the years of the war is next discussed; confronted with every difficulty they never failed to earn and pay the interest on the debentures or the sinking fund necessary to liquidate the same.

"Anglo Newfoundland Development"
The report states that the profits for the year ending August 31st last, after making provision for depreciation and income tax, amounted to £65,542. In accordance with the terms of the trust deed the sum of £10,000 together with the amount of interest on stock already cancelled has been paid to the trustees for the Debenture holders and by them expended in the purchase of Debenture stock for cancellation. After payment of Debenture interest due and provided for the amount accrued to August 31st and for the sinking fund, there is £60,794, and including the amount brought forward the net income is £65,542. The British Government restrictions of imports of paper and pulp have meant a reduction in the quality of paper shipped, while there has been a steady increase in the costs of all materials necessary for the effective working of the mill. Adequate supplies of coal have been particularly difficult to obtain, even at high prices. Shipping has also been a great problem. While at the moment the general position may be regarded as satisfactory in the circumstances, the in regard to the importation of the company's product, shipping scarcity, expensive freights the high prices of all materials, and coal in particular, are such that the difficulties during the present year may be even greater than those experienced during the past.

This, it should be remembered, was during the second year of the war, and the conceivable difficulty of carrying against the successful working of such an enterprise. Gradually, as post-war conditions improved the company's financial standing was strengthened accordingly and in the year ending on the 31st of August last the profits of this company were more than a million dollars, enabling all the existing obligations for 1921-22 to be met the interest on £800,000 of special debentures floated in 1920 to be also met, and in addition the amount of £300,000 of these securities to be retired.

This last report shows that the profits of the business ear amounted to £242,000, after providing for depreciation of buildings, plant, machinery, houses, furnishings, etc., and after providing for the interest on the first debenture stock, and on the 8 per cent, guaranteed second mortgage debentures, as well as for the income taxes and the corporation taxes paid to the British Government. Out of this sum the directors wrote off £40,000 of the cost of issuing the £800,000 guaranteed second mortgage debentures of 1920, and they also arranged to redeem on the 31st of January last £300,000 of the issue of £800,000 of special debentures already mentioned.

The Armstrong, Whitworth Company is under binding obligations to perform the work within two years, and there is a penalty on the firm of \$20,000 a week for every week that they are in arrears with its completion. Moreover, the two governments have provided that during the progress of work it shall be periodically inspected by experts representing three leading firms in the British engineering world, Sir Alexander Gibb and partners, Messrs. Merz and Mac Lellan, and Mr. Arthur Baker. These

concerns are officially described as the Treasury Advisors, they represent the British and Newfoundland Governments and will from time to time during the progress of the construction of the various works, report to the two governments until mills are in actual operation. Without their certificates no payments can be made to the contractors, that is, to the Armstrong, Whitworth Company, out of the sums obtained by the sale of bonds guaranteed by the two Governments and they will watch every step made as the work progresses. This scheme of inspection by the Treasury Advisors is already in effect and representatives of these firms have already been on the ground and after a close and detailed study of the situation on the very site, approved the change by which the mills are to be located at tide water instead of at Deer Lake. With such approval the change would not have made.

Stipulation
Nor was this the only provision made in the interest of the two Governments. It was specially provided that none of the money raised by the two bond issues should be utilised for the purchase of stock, or the purchase of timber, lands, water power, etc. This money, it is stipulated, shall be applied solely to the development of the water powers to the construction of the mills, the equipment and operating of the same, including working capital. In other words, no payment can be made out of the £4,000,000 to the Reid Newfoundland Company for their interests nor even to the Armstrongs themselves for their initial capital investments, nor can any of these bonds or debentures be granted to any persons except for cash actually paid. In other words, no opportunity is provided by which any parties can secure any money out of the proceeds of this undertaking, nor for Reid or other timber or water power interests.

In addition to the provision made by both Governments for their protection, the Newfoundland Government stipulated that, because of the valuable concessions that have been granted to the Company there should be a substantial direct monetary return to the Colonial Treasury. There fore, on the same principle that an export duty has been imposed on the output of the mines at Bell Island, an export royalty of one dollar per ton has been demanded on all newspaper exported, and a royalty of twenty-five cents per horsepower on all water horsepower used. This is estimated at approximately \$160,000 annual direct tax.

The future of the Humber is sufficiently indicated by what has already happened on the Exploits. In June, 1903, or just twenty years ago, Mr. M. M. Beeton pitched his tent on a bluff overlooking the Exploits River at Grand Falls, and after a year's investigation decided that there should be the home of the paper mills of the Harrmsworth Company. Almost as untrodden by the foot of man as when the Red Indians roamed the forest wastes hundreds of years ago. To-day it is the seat of a thriving town of about four thousand inhabitants.

Now we have to ask ourselves how this money is to be expended. The half of the £4,000,000 to be raised in the British Isles is to be expended there in the purchase of the material for the construction of the mills, dams, etc., steel work, cement, etc., and for the machinery and other equipment to be installed in the Mills themselves when they are erected. And the other half, for which Newfoundland becomes responsible, is to be applied to the purchase of materials obtainable in this country and to the construction of the various works the installation of the machinery and equipment and initial working capital. But it must be remembered that the £4,000,000 will not be all that will be spent on this project. Since the original scheme was evolved, which proposed the construction of the mills near the dam at the head of Deer Lake, it has been decided to locate them at Corner Brook and to carry the power there by electric transmission lines, the construction and equipment of which will involve the additional expenditure of about \$250,000. This money, estimated at \$1,200,000, will be furnished by the Armstrongs. Then additional funds will be required as further developments are undertaken; funds will be provided by the Company for the acquiring of additional property; the Armstrongs undertake to provide an additional half a million dollars for working capital under certain circumstances, the entire cash investment being estimated between 23 and 25 million dollars.

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