



## 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 upwards

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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## Report of T. Hollis Walker, K.C.

(Continued.)

But the districts in which there was wood to be cut were not the only ones in which there was destitution, and the Government embarked upon various schemes of unremunerative work with the object of providing relief. The most important of these was embodied in a contract, dated 3rd August, 1922, and made with the Anglo Newfoundland Development Company, by which it was recited that the Company in response to the Government's urgent appeal for assistance in finding work for unemployed had agreed to anticipate certain works which in the ordinary course of its operations might have to be carried out during the next few years. The work in question included the making of roads, improvements to a stream and construction of a dam, at certain fixed prices per mile or cubic yard as the case might be. The company were to hire men and supervise the work, the Government furnishing the funds and providing tools and equipment and accommodation for the men. The cost at the agreed rates was to be paid by the company to the Government in equal instalments on 31st August, 1923, 31st December, 1923, and 30th June, 1924, respectively. On the whole this venture seems to have worked out satisfactorily. With regard to most of the instances in which this class of relief was tried it was very difficult to follow the course of events or to determine what the result has been. From every quarter came urgent appeals to the Minister or to the members of the House of Assembly, and large and numerous sums were paid out by the Department to members who utilized chairmen of road boards, ministers of religion and other prominent citizens in arranging for their distribution. The Minister could not be in personal touch with all the districts of a country like Newfoundland, and in seeking the assistance of the local members, who had better knowledge and means of knowledge of local needs, he took, in my opinion, a course which was perfectly proper at the time. The plan was to find work on improvements of public utility, and in some districts roads and bridges, and in others wharves and harbours were repaired in this way, but much of the \$269,804 spent on this form of relief produced no return whatever. Many of those who received portions of this money have certainly failed to make the returns demanded of them, and it is impossible now to trace how much has been spent in direct relief, and how much in work, and whether the whole ever reached those for whom it was intended. That it was possible to keep account of it was shown by the careful conduct of some of the members who at once paid the amounts received into a special account at a Bank and were prepared with cheques and vouchers but no such system was enjoined, and other recipients simply mixed the money up with their own and there is nothing but their word to show how it was disbursed.

Under this head of relief is included considerable purchase of junk and splints. The buying was done without discrimination and there are no proper accounts of the disposal. It is said that the splints have been consumed in various public institutions but there are no records of this and the department has not been credited with a cent in respect of it. In the winter of 1921-22 there was reason to suppose that everything available in the way of food was being eaten, and that the proper reserve of seed potatoes was not being maintained, and the Government in fear that there would be no crop in the autumn resolved to supply this as another form of relief to be included in the Pit Prop account. They consulted with members of the House of Assembly from whose estimates it appeared that the probable cost would be about \$45,000. This was considered too high, and the scheme was launched upon a basis of \$30,000; in fact \$57,876 were spent upon it. The carrying out of the scheme was attended with many abuses; there is no doubt that seed potatoes were obtained under it by persons who had no facilities for

planting and never intended to plant that a considerable quantity disappeared as food and that little or no work was ever given in return. The distribution in St. John's East which was under the control of Mr. Bayly an official of the Department of Agriculture and Mines was not maply described at 'Bedlam'. The office was besieged all day and although Mr. Vinnicombe, the member for the district, attended with the object of helping Mr. Bayly to discriminate, he does not appear to have done much good and the affair degenerated into a mere scramble. Throughout the island the organization appears to have been inadequate and faulty, and as many districts have obstinately refrained from making proper returns, full details cannot be ascertained. The conclusion of the matter, however, is better than one would have expected—there was quite a fair crop in the autumn, and it has not been found necessary to repeat the experiment.

Individual items in the Pit Prop account were brought before me in great numbers, the majority being satisfactorily explained. Many would not have needed explanation if proper records had been made and vouchers preserved, some at this distance of time could only be explained by guesswork. But there are two matters which in my view deserve and require to be specially dealt with—(a) Dr. Campbell's cab fares charged to the account; (b) payments made for extra remuneration given to members, to the auditor and to the police.

Among the cheques issued out of the department were a large number given to cabmen in respect of hire for the ministers. In the period from 1st June, 1923 to 23rd May, 1924 the total reached \$1218 an average of a little over \$100 a month. During the first eight months, however, that figure was never approached while the last four showed—February \$103, March \$250, April \$375, and May to the 23rd, \$123. Dr. Campbell's evidence was that throughout the summer and autumn he was using his own motor car and had comparatively little need of cabs, assuming that to be true, and ignoring the earlier items the figures for the winter months are sufficiently startling. From \$73 in January and \$103 in February to \$256 in March and \$375 in April is a big rise which followed as it was by a sharp fall in May suggests some special activity in the two heavy months. And there was special activity for on 3rd May there was a general election and Dr. Campbell was a candidate for St. John's West. One of the cabmen to whom were paid \$21 on April 20th and \$31 on April 25th, and who drove Dr. Campbell at no other time, described how he used to call for Mr. Fitzgibbon, Dr. Campbell's fellow candidate, pick up Dr. Campbell and drive the men canvassing, how he saw Dr. Campbell go to houses and heard him ask the inhabitants for support. Another cabman deposed to driving him with Mr. Fitzgibbon about the same time. I can see no indication that relief was more exacting than usual during these two months and though election time is calculated to increase the chances of disorder I cannot think that that was enough to account for the difference. I felt forced to come to the conclusion that the cabs charged to the Pit Prop account in fact included a large number of the minister's electioneering drives. Dr. Campbell agreed that there might be some overlapping, but he declared that as a set off there would be found among his election expenses cabs which were really hired on the business of the department. Unfortunately, however, returns of election expenses are not insisted on, and there are no records that I could examine and his idea appeared to me to be merely a guess or a forlorn hope. No doubt the strain of a contested election superimposed upon the labours and worries of his office would make him careless and forgetful even where he ought to have been punctilious, and mistakes might have arisen here and there, but this discrepancy was marked. When the Model Farm account came under review an equally startling set of figures were disclosed—January, \$97; February, \$110; March, \$84; April, \$446; and May, \$301. In the month of April no less than \$321 were charged for cab hires against the account under his control, about four times as much as was sufficient two months before. Mr. Bayly, the Secretary of the Agriculture Department, could not suggest any reason for the increase and I can only find it in the election. I find that the allegation that Dr. Campbell paid his own private cab fares to a very substantial amount out of the public funds under his control is fully proved. From the Pit Prop account, from

the Model Farm account and from the Relief account under the office of Public Works money was paid to officials in the public service by way of extra remuneration; in one or two cases fortified by an Order in Council, but generally by the simple direction of the Minister concerned. I do not doubt that the administration of relief in all its forms entailed a great deal of extra work and that man, perhaps all, of those who received this additional pay richly deserved it. It certainly is not necessarily misconduct in them or their chief to think so, but it is questionable whether the right methods were adopted and whether the safeguards which the law provides were heeded. It is expressly provided by the audit act (section 34) that no payment shall be authorized by the comptroller and auditor general for any extra salary or additional remuneration of any kind whatsoever purporting to be payable to any deputy, head officer or employee of the Government or to any other person permanently employed in the public service. In each of these cases the official from the audit department who actually conducted the audit was among the recipients of the minister's bounty. I do not say that he did not deserve it, but a practice under which a minister distributes among his staff at his own discretion presents from the public funds and adds a similar gift is the only person whose duty it is to check his actions seems to me to be fraught with mischievous possibilities and not to be in accordance with the law of the land.

During the hearing I was several times reminded by witnesses "this was relief and not a business proposition," and that seems to have been the view of all classes. But it is not mine. It is true that the question of profit and loss was not the main consideration but business methods and business principles were still essential, and it was a business proposition in the sense that it deserved and required that the best should be made of it, and that it should be carried out on business lines, and with due appreciation of the fact that it was the administration of a great public trust. Generosity to those in need of relief did not necessarily exclude justice to those who had to pay for it. The need was great and urgent, the means were novel and experimental, relief was the first thought but it was not the only thing to be thought of, and in my view money was lavishly and often recklessly poured out and sometimes selfishly and improperly received. For some of the steps taken I could find no adequate authority in law, but I accept Dr. Campbell's statement that no new move was made without consultation with his colleagues in the Council. Much new and difficult work was thrown upon him and his unaltered staff and they worked early and late to achieve what I think was too much for them; I cannot altogether wonder if they did not always wait for formalities. Fresh phases, foreign to its ordinary scope, were continually being added to the labours of the department; even the bureau of the prevention of disorder and the shadowing of agitators was laid on the shoulders of Dr. Campbell and his energy overworked into the office of Public Works when the minister in charge of that department refused to continue a line which had become ruinous by reason of the abuses which accompanied it, and he was not unknown in the Department of Public Charities. The Department of Agriculture and Mines was overworked and undermanned, the only economy effected was economy of staff and the inevitable result was in efficiency. The work was done in haste, one might say in panic, it was attended by looseness, irregularities and mistakes which made possible impostures from without, and put it in the power of others to steal a profit from the turmoil. Its record is in the main a record of rash and bad bargains, rendered disastrous by the conditions of the times and the temper of the people, and of public money poured out in alarming profusion without care and without safeguards. It was a costly business, it was bound to be, but it need not have been so costly. I am not unmindful of the difficulties inherent in the problem, aggravated by elements peculiar to Newfoundland, the configuration and climate of the island, the extent and distribution of its population, the nature and amount of available transport—but I am satisfied that many things would and should have been done more carefully and more economically. In relation to his cab hires Dr. Campbell directly misused and misappropriated portions of the public funds under his control which throughout were badly and wastefully administered by him. The pit prop account is still unpassed by the auditors because, among other things—

For many payments there are no vouchers at all.

(Continued on page 4)

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