



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 Fills
One barrel salt to six barrels herring—Medium Fills.
One barrel salt to six and a half barrels herring—Matt Fills.
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 Fills..... 10½ inches long..... Milt or roe
Medium Fills..... 11½ inches long..... Milt or roe
Large Fills..... 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.

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BIG WORLD EVENTS: THEIR SIGNIFICANCE.

by William Banks.

In some quarters there is a disposition to defend the decision of France against beginning the liquidation of her war debt, on the ground that she cannot do so until Germany meets her reparations obligations. This would be an almost unanswerable argument were it not for the fact that France has loaned some three hundred and ten million dollars to a number of countries in Central Europe, and proposes to add ninety million dollars to that amount. Such countries as Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, Roumania, Poland and a number of the new Russian States have been all beneficiaries of the open purse which France maintains for them, but not for the Allies who made such enormous sacrifices on her behalf in the Great War. These loans are made in pursuance of a policy which France describes as "preparing for the national defence of France abroad." In other words, France will look to these countries to assist her in the event of her becoming engaged in another European war. In every instance the loans have been made conditional upon the countries named spending the money in purchases from France, and for the greater part the money has been spent for war material. Nevertheless, French military experts are of opinion that very few of these countries and states will be one hundred per cent. efficient in a military sense for a number of years, and that expenditures must continue.

There is this much to be said in favor of the French policy of making loans to Central European nations with the proviso that they make their purchases in France: there is no unemployment in the country. All able-bodied French workers have something to do. Naturally, any opposition or criticism of Premier Poincaré's policy, either on German reparations or on the question of payment of external debt, is dulled. Poincaré, who has been described as a single-track mind man, is obviously sincere in his belief that France is pursuing the right policy with respect to Germany. There is little hope that the French Government will be persuaded to accept any other attitude than that it has now adopted. Therefore the inter-allied Conference idea will not start out with rosy prospects for Germany that the other powers are united in policy, both as to the reparations which Germany must pay, and the convincing of that nation that their interest in her does not mean that she is to be allowed to escape the penalty of her sins. It is increasingly evident that while France might enjoy the spectacle of a broken Germany, the rest of the world would suffer materially.

The expected has taken place in Turkey where the National Assembly has voted for the establishment of a Republic, with Kemal Pasha as the first president. His election was unanimous. In any event there would have been very little opposition to him on account of the thoroughness of his victories over the Greeks, and also, no doubt, because opponents of the militaristic policy in Turkey have a way of disappearing and never coming back. The real task confronting Kemal Pasha, who has another soldier, Ismet Pasha, as Premier, and their government, is the restoration of Turkey within itself as a trading country. A very bad start to the attainment of this essential of national life has been made by the deportation of such Armenians, Greeks, Syrians and other Nationals who have survived the systematic massacres. These were the workers and traders to whom Turkey owes and prospers by which she has.

President Coolidge of the United States is keeping his eye on election possibilities. One of the greatest elements of dissatisfaction in his own country is the agricultural population. The enormous wheat crop and

the low prices for the same have led to many proposals for the tiding of the agriculturists over a disturbing period. The latest plan is that all the exportable surplus of wheat should be handled by the War Finance Corporation and shipped to Europe without loss of time, the farmers being guaranteed a fixed amount in any event with additional sums if the prices realized overseas should exceed that fixed amount. Fear of the Canadian, Argentine and Russian wheat surpluses has added to the influences brought to bear on the Washington administration in favor of the farmers. It is a rather uprising development, however, that Canadian flour is giving American flour sharp competition in the German market. Its quality and the less exacting arrangements for payment being responsible.

South American Republics are not always regarded as models of progress. Bolivia however, has just passed a law which has been long talked of by northern countries, proud of their advancement in civilization. This enacts that parties to intended marriages must produce certificates showing them to be in good health. It also provides penalties for evasion of prohibitory clauses against the marriages of persons suffering from tuberculosis and other contagious diseases. In this, as in other matters, there is always room for de-
 isolation is the best policy to be pursued. But it is interesting to find increasing evidence of a desire to build up healthy nationalities.

When the despatches announced the death of Bonar Law those who knew of the intense suffering he had undergone during the past two years or so, breathed a prayer of thankful ness. Death is often more merciful than life. Mr. Law, the first man from the overseas Dominions or possessions to be Premier of Britain, was dear to Canadians because he was a native of their country though most of his life had been spent in England. He was a man of high character and the accession of Premier Baldwin, his term of premiership, lasting only seven months, was filled with ability and dignity though all the time he was dying with cancer of the throat. He fought the malady bravely, and with the silent doggedness that was characteristic. He knew for a long time that there was no possible hope for recovery; yet he carried on in a time of great political and international stress believing it to be his duty to do so until the man to succeed him emerged. When Stanley Baldwin was accepted in inner circles as the logical successor, Mr. Law, who had urged him to assume the task, dropped out of public life. His was a life of usefulness and honor.

For several years slave raiders from Abyssinia have been reaping a harvest in the British Sudan and British Somaliland. These are not always Abyssinians. In many cases they are Arabs from various parts of the world who have taken advantage of somewhat chaotic conditions in Abyssinia to establish themselves at border points and defy both British and Abyssinian authority alike. Abyssinia, however, is responsible for allowing them to remain in her territory. They have recently conducted the greatest raid of their career into the Sudan, driving off hundreds of people and doing considerable damage. In past days a British punitive expedition would have dealt with them. Now it rather a matter for the League of Nations, Abyssinia having recently been admitted to that organization. It is not improbable that a joint expedition of Abyssinian and British will eventually deal with the slavers and stamp them out.

It is frequently asserted that Prohibition will not be a factor in the next United States election, as both parties will be anxious to eliminate it from controversy. Time alone will prove the truth of that contention. In the interim Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania, who is a possibility as the Republican candidate for the presidency, is urging upon President Coolidge aggressive action for the enforcement of the law. Some of the Atlantic and northern border States have given the impression to Canadians and the rest of the world, that the rescinding of the Volstead Act—the prohibitory law—cannot long be delayed. It is, however, the

opinion of most competent United States observers that this will never be done, though a number are prepared to admit that there may be some modification in favor of wine and beer. The interior States and the States of the south are represented as being determined for a variety of reasons to keep prohibition on the statute books. It is now certain that Britain will agree to the right of search on the seas within a limit beyond the three-mile limit now recognized by International law and take other steps to aid in the suppression of rum running. She will at the same time take steps to safeguard her three-mile limit rights, to that any modifications to aid in prohibition enforcement will not be a precedent for like action in other instances. The United States in turn will give British vessels the right to go into its ports with liquor under seal for the use of passengers and crew on return voyages.

The proposition that articles admitted to Australia must contain 75 per cent. of British labor and material, in order to enjoy the preference, would be a rather hard blow against Canadian exports of motor cars, for one thing, if it is pressed Canada sent 17,700 motor cars to Australia in the year ending March last, compared with 4,000 in 1921. These compete with cars of British make. There are many angles to the preference idea.

MISSIONARY MEETING

On Wednesday night, Nov. 14th, the annual Missionary Meeting was held in St. Matthew's Church. The speakers of the evening were Rev's. H. V. Whitehouse of Salmon Cove and E. C. Eap, of St. Thomas's, St. John's. The former gave an eloquent address based on the theme of self-sacrifice, while the latter followed up with a picture of life as is lived on the great Canadian prairie where the Rev. E. M. Bishop and he had been co-workers. He spoke of the time when emigration into Canada totaled 1000 per day and then the work of the Christian ministers of teaching them a true religion and to be new Canadians. To illustrate the work done by these ministers, at a tremendous self-sacrifice, he said that, at one time, the territory of Rev. E. M. Bishop was one thousand miles.

At the close of the service mission boxes were brought forward by the juvenile collectors.

COLD IN FLORIDA!

Boston is having about the best fall weather of any place in the country. Snow and very cold weather are reported from the Northwest, while snow drifts in Colorado and Wyoming are blocking automobile traffic. The South has not escaped. New Mexico has had a snow storm and Texas is shivering. Miami, Fla., to which place many Boston people go to escape the cold of the New England winter reports the coldest fall weather in nearly thirty years. The temperature registered 53 on Wednesday—Boston Post, Oct. 2.

ARMISTICE DAY SERVICE AT ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH

St. Matthew's Church was the scene of a very impressive service on Armistice Day, November 11th. It happened that the fifth anniversary of the Proclamation of Peace, came on Sunday this year and by order of the Governor in Council, was also proclaimed as Thanksgiving Day.

The various Brigades attended the service in the following order: Church Lad's Brigade Band; Returned Soldiers and Sailors; Girl Guides; Church Lad's Brigade; Boy Scout Band; Boy Scouts.

Despite the inclemency of the weather on that occasion, the Brigades marched along in splendid military order in charge of Sergt. N. French (R. N. Regt.).

The splendid address delivered by Rev. E. M. Bishop was enjoyed and appreciated by a large congregation. Very solemn was the 2 minutes of silence observed at 11 o'clock, when the congregation stood reverently with bowed heads.

The service closed with the singing of the National Anthem, after which the Brigades formed up outside the church and paraded west to the Public Building, where each company broke off, returned to their halls and dismissed. The music was rendered by the C. L. B. and Scout Bands alternately.

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