



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

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 export; one Sleigh. For particulars apply at this office.

F. GORDON BRADLEY, LL.B.,

Barrister-at-Law, Solicitor, etc.

RENOUE BUILDING,

Duckworth Street,

ST. JOHN'S.

P. O. BOX 1270.

THE PUBLIC ENQUIRY

BEGAN AT ST. JOHN'S
ON MONDAY LAST.

Interesting Evidence Given by Mr. J. T. Meaney, Mrs. Harsant (nee Miss Jean Miller) and others.

The official enquiry before Mr. Hollis Walker, K.C., opened at 11 a.m., Monday, Jan. 7th, in the Legislative Council Chamber, Colonial Building, St. John's. Quite a number of representative citizens were present, including five or six ladies of the Women's Franchise League. Taking part in the enquiry are: Hon. W. R. Warren, Attorney General; W. R. Howley, K.C., representing Sir R. A. Squires; and Harold Knight, representing Besco (watching brief); Chas. Hunt and H. A. Winter, representing the Government. Occupying the seat of the President of the Legislative Council, Mr. Walker opened the proceedings by reading the Commission under which he had been appointed to conduct the enquiry. Mr. Howley then asked permission to appear on behalf of Dr. Campbell. Following, Mr. Walker stated that he would open the enquiry with paragraph one, and continue in the order as the charges were stated in the Commission. He then asked the Council for a general statement concerning charges in paragraph one, viz., The payment of money by the Department of the Controller to private individuals.

Mr. C. E. Hunt briefly stated the nature of the allegations which were that late in 1920 and at subsequent dates, payments were made by J. T. Meaney, Acting Controller, to Miss J. G. Miller, the Secretary and attorney to Sir Richard Squires, then Prime Minister. Mr. Howley, for Sir R. A. Squires, asked the Commissioner if he could adjourn the enquiry until the arrival from New York of Mr. Lewis, who would also represent Sir Richard. Mr. Walker could not consider adjournment, and said that Mr. Howley's application at a later stage might come with a greater force, and he saw no reason why Mr. Meaney could not give evidence. He also stated that any persons named during the hearing would be allowed to cross-examine witnesses, provided such examination was relevant. Sittings would be held every day except Saturday and Sunday subject to mid-day adjournment for lunch. Sessions would close at 5 p.m.

Mr. Hunt then continued his address in reference to the allegations of paragraph one, intimating that it was alleged that payments were made out of the funds from the sale of liquor to Miss Miller, on behalf of Sir Richard Squires, to the amount of \$22,800, which money should have gone into the treasury but did not. There were, he said, two accounts kept at the Department of the Controller. One of these was that for the sale of liquor by script, the other was for sale of liquor otherwise, and this money was placed in a separate account.

Mr. J. T. Meaney was then called and sworn. Examined by Winter, K.C., he said he took up his duties as Acting Controller, August 19th, 1920. (Document of his appointment put in evidence) he held the position until June, 1922. He was acting under the Department of the Colonial Secretary and had nothing to do with the Department of Finance and Customs. He received his instructions from Sir R. A. Squires, and recognized no other authority but his.

Following some questions as to his duties, the witness intimated how all monies received passed through the hands of the department's accountant Miss Power, and that monies received or the sale of liquor without script was put to the credit of the exchequer at the Bank of Montreal, but marked in the account as Special. This system, he said, was in existence during the term of office of the late R. Devereaux. Certain of these monies, which did not go through Miss Power's hands, I paid

W. & I. BOWERING

Repairers of all kinds of
MARINE AND STATIONARY
ENGINES.

All Outport Orders carefully attended to

COLEY'S POINT SOUTH,
Bay Roberts, Nfld.

out, the first being made in December 1920 to Miss Miller. The monies were paid against cheques or IOU's signed by Miss Miller as attorney for R. A. Squires. Five cheques were then put in evidence and Mr. Meaney recognized the handwriting as that of Miss Miller. He said there were other cheques to the amount of \$4,000, which he redeemed, and some which were held at the request of Miss Miller.

(The five cheques put in evidence ranged from \$350 to \$1,100. They were dated from Dec. 11th up to March, 1921.)

In reply to Mr. Winter, witness said Miss Miller had asked him to take IOU's instead of cheques. The first IOU was the same date as the last cheque. This was March, 1921, and they extended to June, 1922.

Mr. Winter drew attention to one of a larger amount than any other. It was for \$3,000. Witness replied that Miss Miller often did not get the amount she asked for. Amongst the IOU's put in evidence was a note of Mr. Meaney's, referring to an IOU for \$2,000 which was mis-

laid.

Mr. Winter next produced an IOU for \$4,000 written on paper of the Controller's Department. This, witness admitted was written in his office.

Amongst the IOU's was a deposit slip of the Bank of Commerce which purported to show that \$300 had been deposited to the credit of R. A. Squires by Miss Miller. This, witness said, had been given him as a cheque. The aggregate amount of the IOU's and cheques was \$22,885. All this money was paid Miss Miller by witness personally. In reply to counsel, witness said he had had private transactions with Sir Richard Squires, but had paid him no money from the Controller's Dept. directly.

Miss Miller had told him the money paid to her was for Sir Richard Squire's purpose. From time to time witness urged Miss Miller to repay the amounts he had given her.

To Mr. Walker, witness said he had mentioned an adjustment of the matter to Sir Richard in 1922, and had received an evasive reply. Money had not been given to any other person, by the Controller's Department. Some of the cheques had been redeemed but none of the IOU's. The IOU's were then marked by the Commissioner. It was intimated by Mr. Winter that Miss Miller would be the first witness. Mr. Walker could not understand the issuance of liquor by Mr. Meaney without scripts. Witness said he regarded such action as being within his authority. He had paid the money to Miss Miller, thinking the amounts would soon be repaid. Twelve months elapsed between the date of his office by witness, and yet no attempt was made to make good the deficit caused by the IOU's except the \$4,000 redeemed in 1921. The deficit did not appear in any book.

The system of book-keeping adopted in the Department permitted this to exist. Mr. Howley in reply to the Commissioner, said he would like an opportunity of perusing the evidence and exhibits before cross-examining.

Recess was taken at 1 p.m.

ANOTHER NEWFOUND- LANDER WRITES.

Editor The Guardian.

Dear Sir:—In reading your much valued paper, The Guardian, there is nothing appeals to me so much as items of news and letters from Newfoundlanders in other countries, and if I enjoy those letters and news from other places, surely others will enjoy the same. So I am writing now from Fitchburg, Mass., U.S.A.

Fitchburg is a prosperous little city of about 46,000 population, of all nationalities, creeds and trades. At present everything seems slack as regards to employment, as a great many of the paper and wooden mills, and some of the big machine works are only working half-time and with half the usual help.

There are about 12 Newfoundlanders here that I know of, all from Bay Roberts, and all working on construction work. We have built a large building here with over 43,000 square feet of floor space, to be used as a furniture and piano store combined with clothing and shoe stores.

This building has been built entirely by Newfoundlanders and with great satisfaction to the owners, architects and contractors, and once again Newfoundlanders have received great praise for good work done in good time.

We see by The Guardian of the great many men arriving home from Canada and the U.S.A. for the win-

ter. It is too bad that all those men could not be employed in Newfoundland to make money for Newfoundland as they do for Canada and Uncle Sam.

Let us hope that the time will soon come when Newfoundlanders will all be able to get employment and a decent day's pay in Newfoundland. We all like the United States. It's a great country, but "Home, Sweet Home" sounds good to me, and the dearest corner in all the world is Bay Roberts.

So wishing you, the Guardian and Bay Roberts a Happy and Prosperous New Year. I remain, yours truly,

OLD TOWNER.

Fitchburg, Mass., Dec. 24, 1923.

THE UNPOLLED VOTE.

The defeat of the Conservative Government in Great Britain is attributed to the neglect of so many Conservatives to cast their ballots. That is the opinion of the London Daily Telegraph.

The unpollled vote is a menace to democracy. It is a cardinal sin against the State for any enfranchised man or woman to fail to perform that duty on election day. No person can be called a good citizen who refuses to go to the polls. And strange as it may seem the greatest sinners in this respect are those who are found in the higher circles. Working men are much more conscientious in the discharge of their public duty than their employers. It is related of the late Goldwin Smith that on one occasion he was so ignorant of the issues and candidates in a municipal election that he asked his butler for whom he should vote. When men of intellectual eminence like Goldwin Smith take so little interest in the election of men to govern, it is a bad outlook for our democratic institutions.

The right to a vote—individually to share in the government of the country—was not easily obtained by the masses of the people. It was only by a long agitation, bitterly contested, that manhood franchise was secured. And for long that right was highly valued. Now it is regarded by altogether too many electors as something so light and inconsequential as to be a bore. The more intelligent a man is, the more seriously he should take his public duties. Chief among these is that of expressing his opinion at the ballot box.—The Sentinel.

Mrs. Catherine Roberts, aged 92, of California, helped to thresh her son's crop.

Subscriptions

Just now we have a number of readers renewing their subscriptions to The Guardian for the coming year. During the past year we felt we had a Mission to fulfil and a Message to deliver, and we have tried to do this to the best of our ability. We receive from time to time many words of encouragement and commendation, and while we appreciate this fully, we are still faced with the problem of financing The Guardian, and we need practical support in the shape of \$ \$ \$ \$ \$. There are large numbers of people who can help the Home Weekly at a cost of 2 or 3 cents a week—\$1.00 to all parts of Nfld., and \$1.50 to the United States and Canada. Send us your subscription.

NEWFOUNDLAND

Notice to Mariners

(No. 8 of 1923).

Grand Bank— FORTUNE BAY

Lat. 47° 08' 00" N
Lon. 55° 42' 30" W.

CHANGE IN CHARACTER OF LIGHT

Notice is hereby given that the FIXED RED light now shown at GRAND BANK FORTUNE BAY will be changed on November 5th, 1923, to a WHITE FLASHING ACETYLENE GAS LIGHT giving

24 FLASHES PER MINUTE

G. F. GRIMES,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries
Dept. of Marine and Fisheries
St. John's, Nfld.
October 24th, 1923.

nov9,31

C. & A. DAWE

Our Prices and Qualities are Right for
Provisions, Groceries and
Dry Goods.

WE HAVE LATELY IMPORTED A LARGE STOCK OF

BOOTS

FOR LADIES, CHILDREN AND MEN, AND OFFER
YOU A WIDE RANGE OF FOOTWEAR TO SELECT
FROM. ALL THESE

Boots are
guaranteed

BY THE MANUFACTURERS. WE HAVE ALSO
LOTS OF LOCAL MANUFACTURED BOOTS AT

RIGHT PRICES. COME AND SEE OUR STOCK.

The latest thing in Ladies' Winter Footwear is the CAVALIER GAITER. We have them in Black and Tan, all sizes. They are stylish and the quality is reliable. The price is Right at \$7.50



Your Satisfaction our
First Thought.

VICTOR FLOUR

Sold by
JOHN PARSONS

Newfoundland Postal Telegraphs

Foreign Connection

The Commercial Cable Company and its World-Wide Service

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE
COMPANY

THE POSTAL is the only extensive public telegraph service for Newfoundland, and has connection to all inland places. A ten word message costs only twenty-five cents, the address and signature as well as Postal telephone transmission to destination is free of cost.

THE POSTAL has also immediate and constant connection with Wireless Stations at Cape Race, Fogo and Battle Harbour, and in Summer with Labrador Wireless Stations. Also with Wireless to and from ships at sea.

Cable business handed to the Postal ensures quick service via New York or Canso to Brazil, Bahia, Pernambuco, Bahamas, Barbadoes and Bermuda. Our connections are as follows:—

A cheap night, as well as day service, is also given to all points in Canada and the United States of America. The Postal has also direct connection with Great Britain, thence to all European points. Rates as low as 6c. per word. Stamps to value of ten cents must be affixed by senders to all cable (foreign) messages from Newfoundland.

The Newfoundland revenue benefits largely when you patronize the Postal Telegraphs. Its whole staff (clerical and operators) from Superintendent to Messengers are sworn to secrecy.

DAVID STOTT,
Superintendent.

Oct, 1923