

RULES FOR Making 6d Liver Oil For the Gulance of Manu- facturers

1st. The manager in che of factory must see that the livers are fresh; that all brown or p livers are thrown out; that there is no gall bladder attached tny livers.

2nd. The good livers muthen be washed in a tub of clean fresh water.

3rd. The pan in which tlivers are boiled must be perfectly clean inside, before any livers are placed in it.

4th. Before you start to t any livers, you must have sufficient steam.

5th. Turn on the steam, d use as much as you need to have for the quantity of livers you he in your pan. Boil until the white scum floats off (which will takabout thirty minutes.) Don't forget tostir the livers, and see that tse in the bottom and those around the sides are brought into directcontact with the steam all the time.

6th. Turn the steam off, a allow all to settle, not exceeding five minutes, according to capacy of liver boiler.

7th. Then you dip all the t you can get, which is the finest white oil. Put this oil in a coong tank made of galvanized iron, and let the oil remain there till ext morning. Don't forget to put a straining cloth over the cooling ink before you put any oil in, so that it will catch any bits of bluser; allow to remain 12 or 14 hours, or longer if possible, then dip frn cooling tank and strain through double calico bag, inside bag to e one inch smaller all around; then strain into a tin shute under the ags, the cask to be at the end of the shute with a funnel, to lead il into casks, which funnel to be covered with creese cloth.

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

9th. Then clean your liver pan with warm water and washing powder. Have it bright and cleat for the next boiling.

10th. Every bag, cloth, tank,funnel and pau, must be washed only with warm water, soap and water. Soda must not be used.

The best results for medical oi 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.

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House of As- sembly

OFFICIAL SYNOPSIS OF PRO-
CEEDINGS

Wednesday, June 6, 1923.

The first session of the twenty-fifth General Assembly of Newfoundland was formally opened by His Excellency the Governor Sir Wm. Allardyce at 3 p.m. 16-day.

His Excellency who was accompanied by Major Wilberforce-Bell, and Hon. Robert Watson, A.D.C., arrived in the Assembly building just before the prescribed hour. The vice-regal car was escorted by a squad of mounted police in charge of District Inspector Savage. In the grounds a guard of honor made up of squads from H. M. S. Wistaria, G.W.V.A., the Constabulary, Labrador special and mounted, C.L.B., C.C.C., Highlanders and Boy Scouts presented arms, while the C.L.B. Band played the National Anthem. The Guard of Honour was in charge of Inspector General Hutchings. His Excellency inspected the Guard and complimented all upon the splendid turnout.

His Excellency and staff then repaired to the Legislative Chamber. There was a very large attendance of citizens, representatives of church and states. After His Excellency had taken his seat on the Throne, the Speaker and members of the House of Assembly were summoned by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, after which the Governor was pleased to deliver the following speech from the Throne.

(Speech already published)

Mr. Cramm, M. H. A., for Bay de Verde, in moving for the appointment of a Select Committee to draft an address in reply, spoke as follows:

"Mr. Speaker: I rise for the purpose of proposing that a Select Committee be appointed to draft an address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, with which His Excellency the Governor has been graciously pleased to open the Legislature.

"Before doing so, Sir, I wish to congratulate you on the great honor that has been conferred upon you in your election by a unanimous vote of the members of this house, to the position of Speaker of this Assembly. It is an honor which your high standing as a citizen and your equally high standing as a member of the legal profession merit beyond dispute, and I have not the shadow of a doubt, Sir, that you will adjudicate on matters that come up for your decision, impartially and fearlessly.

I would like, also, Sir, to express a hearty welcome to His Excellency Sir William Allardyce and Lady Allardyce and their family. This is the first session of the legislature since His Excellency and Lady Allardyce have been with us, but already we have witnessed the very keen interest that they have taken in the affairs of this country, the conspicuous and highly praiseworthy interest manifested by Lady Allardyce in the Child Welfare movement and the equally keen interest taken by His Excellency in the industrial enterprises of our country. Newfoundland has been continually honored by His Majesty's government by the high and noble class of men who have won by their own capacities and achievements, positions to which they have been appointed. Of such a type was Sir Alex. Harris, and of such a type from all we have been able to learn, is Sir William Allardyce whom we have the honor to have as His Majesty's personal representative of the Throne of Great Britain in Britain's oldest colony. Every honorable member of this House, I am sure, will join with me in wishing His Excellency Sir William Allardyce, Lady Allardyce and their family, during their stay with us, a full measure of health, happiness and goodwill.

"Coming to the main issue, His Excellency, in his speech from the throne, refers to the unsettled condition of business, not only in Newfoundland but throughout the entire world. It is true today more than ever before that no man liveth unto himself, and it is equally true that any country liveth unto herself. The more advanced our civilization becomes the more interdependent the nations of the world become. However much we would like to forget the financial conditions in Italy, Spain and Greece, we are unable to do so because upon their financial condition depends their ability to buy our main product. When they suffer from financial depression that fact is brought home to us directly, and there is scarcely a nook or corner of Newfoundland but must suffer accordingly. Such conditions make us realize how small this old world has become, how interdependent the countries of the world are, how industrial trouble and financial stringency in one country causes distress and poverty in another. It brings home to us the fact that where statesmen blame as purely national, today the problems are chiefly international. The problem of unemployment which we have to face in Newfoundland today, and which the Prime Minister and his government have been struggling with during the past three years, is a local problem, but it has come to us as a product of international distress, financial and industrial, which has swept over the entire world. If the people who have been eating our fish have become so impoverished as to be unable to pay a decent price for it, every man who prosecutes the fishery, and his entire family, must suffer accordingly; the merchants must share the loss with him, and every industry in Newfoundland must share the common burden.

"That is a situation entirely beyond the control of this legislature. The unemployment problem has to be solved by some other means, and, thanks to the industry, foresight and ability of the Prime Minister, and his executive government, much has already been done to solve this all-important problem that is confronting this country to-day. The great trouble with us, Sir, has been that heretofore we have carried all our eggs in one basket. We have depended almost entirely on the one industry for the happiness and support of the whole country, and as long as the markets for that one industry remained in good financial condition, everything went well. To our sorrow we have found out the tremendous dangers which attend such a national policy. That industry was hit a severe blow which it will take many years to recover from. We have had nothing to fall back on, and severe distress that has followed, we have had to develop other sources of revenue and employment.

"There is no honorable member of this Assembly, Sir, who believes that the Humber industrial program however great and beneficial, will be a panacea for all our troubles. It is only a step, a big step, it is true, in solving our greatest national problem. It is to be hoped, Mr. Speaker, that every honorable member will view the great industrial development policy from an unselfish standpoint of Newfoundland as a whole, and not only Newfoundland of today, but Newfoundland of tomorrow and years to come.

"I have much pleasure, Mr. Speaker, in moving that a committee be appointed to draft an Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne."

Captain Randall, M. H. A. for Trinity, in seconding the motion, said in part:

"The I feel that one more competent to do justice to the occasion should have the honor. I beg leave to second the motion of the Hon. member for Bay de Verde, that a committee should be appointed to draft an address in reply to the speech His Excellency has been so pleased to deliver to us to-day.

"The Humber development project referred to by His Excellency, and which, I understand, is to be dealt with by this Assembly during the coming session, is perhaps the greatest project barring the Railway Deal of some years ago, that has ever been brought before any assembly in this country and it is encouraging, Sir, to know that this undertaking has the financial support of the Imperial Government, and whatever be the risk of success attendant on the enterprise, there appears to be no doubt whatever of sufficient water power, not only to supply the needs of this big industry, but also to supply power to other subsidiary industries that may be developed later.

"In connection with this subject, I should like to quote an extract from the Fourteenth Annual Report of the Newfoundland Board of Trade, under the heading 'Minerals,' where reference is made to copper deposits. I quote, Sir, as follows:

"Where sufficient capital applied to our well-known ore deposits, it is estimated it might be possible to produce in this country a daily average equal to that now produced by the whole American continent. Sufficient water power is available in course of development, to mine, mill, concen-

trate, smelt, refine and manufacture sufficient copper to supply half the world's requirements at a production cost below that of any operating copper mine in the world to-day."

"It is, and has been in the past, a matter of grave concern that the people of the Colony from the small merchant down to the poorest hook and line fisherman, have almost annually to gamble or stake his all on the catch of one season, and even the financially strong of all classes who are dealers in the fish business can seldom weather two or three bad seasons. The honorable gentlemen of this Assembly, Sir, I am sure, will agree with me when I say that any industrial project that is put forward to remedy conditions or relieve a situation arising from a bad fishery, should be given support, more especially in a time of depression caused by world-wide conditions over which we have no control.

"I think we all deeply deplore the fact that this land of ours, Britain's oldest colony, owing to those abnormal conditions, is not recovering from the financial depression following the great war, as quickly as we all would wish her to do. As you know, Sir, those countries that we depend on to buy our fishery products are showing very little sign of financial improvement, and this country is largely dependant on southern European countries to buy from us the products of our principal industry. If I might humbly suggest it, Sir, to this Assembly, we should not lose sight of the fact that any industrial program that we may have to consider or any industrial project that may mature in this country will be but auxiliaries to the fishery, and general trade of the country for years to come.

"The proper marketing of fish, Sir, is a subject of course that has been before the House of Assembly many times, and yet it is a subject that still demands consideration. It is generally accepted by almost all connected with the fish business, that some means should be adopted where by arrivals of large cargoes of fish in our principal markets should not coincide, or that previous cargoes should be disposed of before the big shipments arrive. I think in this respect, Sir, that no surprise legislation should be given to shippers, but every man in this country that has given any thought to this important subject, I am sure, realizes the necessity of our shippers agreeing on some measure whereby big stocks of old fish in foreign markets being overlapped by new, could be prevented.

"I also think, Sir, that it is to be regretted that so much money goes out of this colony to foreign ship-owners who chartered their ships in our foreign trade. If local owners were encouraged to the extent that ship-owners in Great Britain and other countries and colonies are, I have no doubt that very few foreign ships would come to this country to load fish. At present there is no encouragement for local owners to replace sailers or steamers, and if the sealing ships, for instance, are not replaced, the sealing industry will very soon become an industry of the past, and probably foreigners will take that from us as they have the carrying of fishery products to foreign markets.

"In seconding this motion I trust it may be passed unanimously and that the glowing words of His Excellency's speech may be fulfilled.

MR. HIGGINS, K.C., leader of the Opposition, extended the usual congratulations to the Speaker and the mover and seconder for the Address in Reply. He also joined in welcoming the Governor and Lady Allardyce, eulogizing the work of the latter in connection with Child Welfare work and the Girl Guide movement.

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