

MINTO SHOPPING PAGE

BENNETT SUSPECTS MACKENZIE KING OF FAVORING INFLATION

(Continued from Page Two)

it have been had it not been for the agreements". He said that a vote for Mr. Clark is a vote against the agreements.

As an instance of Mr. King's inconsistency the prime minister declared that in 1919 the Liberal leader would have given the United Kingdom a 50 per cent preference in tariffs. But then, the prime minister said, when the Liberal leader discovered that this would mean a loss of 60 per cent to Canadian industry, he changed his ideas and now he says "a reasonable preference". He accused the Liberals of "slandering their country to get votes", and said that they spent their time ridiculing the honest attempts of good Canadians to help their country out of a depression. Since the Conservatives came into power the country had risen from 11th place to 5th place amongst the exporting nations of the world, said the speaker.

The credit of Canada had been maintained throughout the depression and is now the best in the world, he said. The country had sold bonds recently in New York at a more favorable rate of interest than ever before. In speaking of the repudiation of the hydro contracts in Ontario by the premier of that province, Hon. Mitchell F. Hepburn, he said that this action had ruined the credit of Canada for a short time and that it is costing the investors \$700,000 a year and will cost them \$14,000,000 before the contracts expire.

When England went off the gold standard Mr. Bennett had said that "Canada will meet her obligations in terms of the country". He said we had done that, but it had been a hard job. The Liberals say we have increased the national debt—of course we have, but there are reasons, he said. The Duff report which ruled that the government would have to make direct payments to the railways instead of endorsing notes of the banks meant that we had to pay \$375,000,000 in the last five years for that alone. Mr. King did not have to do this. Another thing are freight rate subsidies and deficits of the roads of the Maritime Provinces. They cost the Canadian taxpayers \$60 for every man, woman and child in the Maritimes, he said.

He referred to a speaker who, he said, stood on this platform and said that he was going to move the Maritime Provinces five hundred miles closer to Montreal and Toronto. He branded this as an absurd remark and expressed the hope that the people had not taken it seriously. He said that it couldn't be done and he didn't

mean geographically. He said that the man who told them that was either trying to get votes by deception, didn't know what he was talking about, or did not mean what he said. In any event he was deceiving them.

National Bank

He referred to the setting up of the National Bank by the present government and explained that there were thirty-six of them—thirty operated by shareholders and six by the people. He said that Premier Hepburn of Ontario had recently attacked the banks because they would not comply with some request of his. "That is a political attack, and a politically controlled bank is no good", said the prime minister. He said many of these parties in Canada talked of inflation. He thought that even Mr. King might be considering inflation, but he added that he was not sure because the Liberal leader's last speech had left a little doubt on the matter. He pointed out that Canada would not tolerate inflation and showed the results of it by a striking illustration. He said that one cent in Canadian money would buy enough pre-war German marks to pay the pre-war German national debt. "We do not want this", he said.

If we are to have inflation each man might as well print his own money as have another man print it in Ottawa, when there is nothing but paper behind it. In speaking of unemployment he declared that his party had ended it except for those who are always unemployed. He said that in a recent census it was found that there were only 400,000 unemployed in Canada who would take a job if it were offered to them. Besides this, he said, there are 100,000 young men every year that are becoming of age, and according to the prime minister there will always be 100,000 unemployed in Canada. But, he added, with unemployment insurance, the problem will soon be at an end.

Vote Canada

The prime minister told of an interesting incident related to him by the Rt. Hon. Sir Winston Churchill. The poor people in England were going to the polls and voting for the National government to apply a cut in all pensions and annuities. Sir Winston asked one of them why they were voting for it and the man replied, "We vote for England." The prime minister said he wanted to see the people of Canada do their voting in that spirit.

Farmers' Credit

In speaking of the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement act passed by his government he said that it gave the farmer the privilege of going into bankruptcy without being a bankrupt, whereas formerly if a farmer had a mortgage on his farm he was obliged to let it go if he could not meet the amount required in the mortgage. He said that the farmer did not have the same chance as a business man, but under this new act he would have. This tends to keep the farmers on the farms and that is what we want, he said. Law and order has been kept through the Dominion by the R.C.M.P., he said, and according to the records it shows where they spent a large part of their time quelling strikes, that were caused by influences from Moscow. He said that the other day they stood up in Moscow, and stated that they had succeeded in causing 90 per cent of the strikes in Canada. But, the prime minister pointed out, the strikes had all been settled with a

minimum of force, due to the vigilance of the R.C.M.P.

In concluding he appealed to the people to re-elect a government that had guided the country through the depression and was ready to do its best to further improve conditions in Canada. He said that even for the sake of the British Empire Trade Agreements alone they should return the government. He paid high tribute to the minister of trade and commerce, saying that he was well worthy of the support of the people of York-Sunbury, and that he expected that the latter would be returned with a larger majority than ever.

The meeting was brought to a close with the singing of the National Anthem, following which the prime minister shook hands with many of those present. After driving to the home of Mr. Hanson, where they had dinner, both the prime minister and Mr. Hanson motored to St. John where they spoke at a banquet last night.

Clark for York-Sunbury.

Ultra-Violet Rays Aid To Gardeners

In Canada where amateur gardeners—and market gardeners, too—are already beginning to think of next spring's planting, anything that will permit getting the seeds into the ground ten days to two weeks earlier commands attention. That short extra period frequently means all the difference

between a successful and an unsuccessful garden.

Designed originally to aid poultry raisers, is a new material consisting merely of a transparent plastic-coated wire mesh which, following rigid tests has been proved of value to plant growers and amateur gardeners generally. The coated mesh admits the valuable ultra-violet rays of the sun, at the same time filters out the infra-red rays which cause burning, and is a good insulator keeping enclosures 10 to 20 degrees warmer than ordinary glass. It also diffuses light, each mesh forming a diffusing lens, which prevents the burning or bleaching of early plants.

For poultry raisers the new material combats rickets in baby chicks, increases egg production and hatchability and improves the texture of shells. For gardeners, when used in plant forcers, row covers or green houses, it produces sturdier plants and, in the case of flowers, better and more brilliant blooms.

Because of its lightness and flexibility, it is easily installed and at the same time it is inexpensive to secure. Strong and durable it is undamaged by heavy rains, hail or snow and unaffected by heat or cold. It may be cut with an ordinary pair of shears and tacked on to a frame and is so simple to handle that a woman or child may easily make all the frames or covers required in any garden.

It pays to advertise in The Daily Mail.

Of Interest to Women

GOOD TASTE TODAY

The Correct Thing to Do When You Dine in Public

When entering a restaurant or a hotel dining room, always stand near the door. The head waiter, or waitress will show you where to sit. If you are staying at an American-plan hotel, you usually sit at a small table in the dining room; and after your first entrance you go to your place at table without waiting to be shown—although the head waiter will hurry, if he can, to pull your chair out for you.

The waiter pulls out the choice seat first (that is, the seat that he considers choice because it is facing the room or the view or whatever is supposed to be of interest). A woman dining with a man naturally takes it, unless for some reason she definitely prefers another. In that case she stands beside the other chair saying: "I'd rather sit here." A woman who has invited another woman to lunch or dine with her, naturally lets her guest go first and take the choice seat.

When a woman is lunching or dining with two men, they would of course sit on either side of her. A man lunching or dining with two women would sit between two who are not related to him, but he would sit opposite his wife, in order that the other woman may sit next to them both.

Saturday's Menu

Breakfast: Orange juice, cereal and cream, bacon, toast, marmalade, coffee, milk.

Luncheon: Pea soup, sliced bananas, cake, milk, tea.

Dinner: Beef stew with onions, turnips and potatoes, deep apple pie, Canadian cheese, milk, coffee.

Cook it in a Casserole

If there is such a thing as an international cooking utensil it is the casserole. In Spain, Italy, Latin America and Mexico the dish will be made of earthenware and used on top of the stove. Most often it is reddish-brown in color and glazed on the inside. From Japan come the attractive blue and white bowl-shaped dishes; from America the glass cooking ware and from Europe the brown, yellow and bright colored pottery containers used so much for puddings. No matter what the material, color, shape, size or nationality, delicious foods are cooked in the casserole.

What are the advantages of casseroles cookery? They are many but perhaps the most important is that the food is served in the dish in which it is cooked so it comes to the table piping hot. A long, slow cooking is generally indicated so flavors develop and blend to form something deliciously subtle. A complete meal may be cooked in the open dish and the dish itself be the table decoration.

There are casseroles to meet the need of every family. They range from the individual service to large family sizes. Some have covers and no handles and some have neither handles nor covers. Select the size, shape and material which you like, then try some of the many good casserole recipes.

Here is one straight from the island of Puerto Rico. This is top-of-stove cookery.

Arroz Con Pollo (Rice with Chicken)
Chicken fat or oil, 1 1/4 cups rice (raw), 1 onion chopped, 1 clove garlic (chopped), 2 cups chicken stock salted during cooking, water as needed, 1/4 teaspoon pepper, 1 teaspoon paprika, 2 teaspoons salt, 1 bottle small Spanish olives, 1 stewed chicken disjointed and seasoned when cooked, 1 can peas, buttered and salted; 1 can asparagus tops; 6 pimientos.

Melt chicken fat in casserole, add rice and cook until lightly browned. Add onion and garlic and cook until soft. Add stock and part of the water. Cook over low heat, adding water when necessary until rice is done. Season and add olives and chicken. When these are thoroughly heated, put hot buttered peas in centre and arrange heated asparagus tips and pimientos around the top of casserole. Yield: 8 servings.

Creamed Cabbage and Ham
1 small head cabbage, 2 cups white sauce, 1/2 pound cooked ham, 1/2 cup corn flakes, 1 teaspoon salt.

Shred cabbage. Cook uncovered in boiling, salted water until tender. Drain. Mix thoroughly with white sauce to which diced cooked ham has been added. Put in buttered casserole. Cover with corn flakes and bake in moderate oven about fifteen minutes. (Note: Any left-over meat or 1/2 cup of grated cheese may be used instead of ham. Yield: 6 servings.)

White Sauce
2 tablespoons butter, 4 tablespoons flour, 1/4 teaspoon salt, 1-8 teaspoon paprika, 2 cups milk.

Melt the butter, add flour and seasonings and mix well. Add milk slowly stirring constantly. Cook until sauce thickens. Yield: About two cups.

Mexican Meat Pie
1 pound ham, 1 pound veal, 4 tablespoons flour; 2 tablespoons fat, 2 onions, chopped; 1 pimiento, chopped; 2 cups tomatoes, 3 sprigs parsley, minced; 1/2 bay leaf, 2 whole cloves, 1/4 teaspoons mace, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 1/4 teaspoon pepper, 2 cups rice crispies.

Cut ham and veal in cubes, roll in flour and saute in fat until golden brown. Remove meat from pan, add onions, pimiento, tomatoes, parsley and seasonings. Cook five minutes, being careful not to brown. Add meat and turn into casserole. Cover with rice crispies and bake in a moderate oven twenty minutes. Yield: 8 servings.

Mock Drum Sticks
Mock drum sticks are rolled pieces of veal, pork, or beef fastened with a skewer. They resemble chicken legs.

2 cups corn flakes, 1 egg beaten slightly, 2 tablespoons milk, 1 teaspoon salt, 6 mock drum sticks, about 1 1/2 lbs. of meat cut 3-8 inch thick, 1/4 cup water.

Roll corn flakes into fine crumbs. Dip drum sticks in crumbs then in egg to which milk and salt have been added. Dip again in crumbs. Saute quickly. Place in casserole, add 1/4 cup water, cover and bake in a moderate oven 45 minutes to 60 minutes basting when necessary. Yield: 6 servings.

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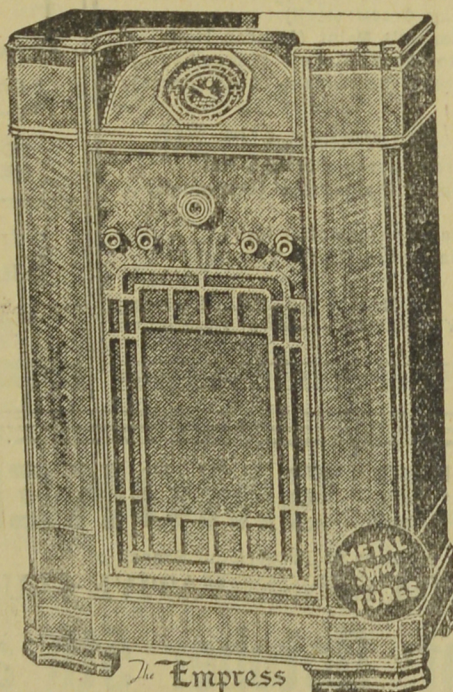
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