

FASTING LUXURIOUSLY DURING LENT

Myriad Fishes of the Sea are in Vogue When Flesh and Fowl Take a Holiday

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 2—When the Beef Grag has been barbecued for fat Tuesday's last feast, and carnival raiment has been packed away in lavender for another year, New Orleans gets down to the serious business of fasting; but little sympathy is squandered on a city that has the lavish resources of the French Market and a population adroit and well trained cooks to glorify the finny tribes of gulf and bayou.

Not in Lent alone do the great hotels, and the celebrated Creole restaurants of the Vieux Carre set forth oysters, shrimp, crab, crayfish, pompano, Spanish mackerel and sheepshead in a hundred curious and delectable forms, for the mind dwells on fish in New Orleans, Baltimore and Boston at any season, but chefs themselves to show their versatility in the period of special concentration and the faithful rarely find their pious duty irksome.

In that strange era of the Commonwealth of England, when sacraments, feasts and fasts went by the board, the consumption of fish was so much reduced that fishermen abandoned their trade in despair and turned thrifflily to piracy. After the Restoration the Puritan indifference to fish persisted so long that a committee of London fishermen waited upon James II with a petition and a recital of their woes, and the monarch, with unusual graciousness, issued a proclamation adjuring his subject to eat naught but fish on Fridays and fast days for the good of their immortal souls.

The Northern tourist is usually curious about Creole gumbo, and knows only that it is something with okra in it; but file powder is as essential to gumbo as curry powder to curry, and it is practically an unknown commodity above the Mason and Dixon line. The Indians are said to have taught the settlers to pulverize dried sassafras leaves, and the name "file" evidently was applied to the powder by the French on account of the rosy consistency of soup that was thickened with it. In Lafcadio Hearn's New Orleans days paper screws of the powder were hawked about the city by Negroes, but it is now manufactured and marketed commercially, and can be obtained in New York.

Always the powder is added to a sauce away from the fire, for one second's boiling will turn the whole concoction to stringy blue. Properly applied, it gives soup or sauce a rich glutinous consistency, and it has not the flavor of sassafras, but a mild, distinctive suggestion of savory herbs.

The popular shrimp gumbo is made with a pound of parboiled and cleaned shrimp, a pint of sliced okra, one sliced onion, three ripe tomatoes, one sweet red pepper, minced parsley and shallots or chives and a bay leaf. Brown the onion in butter, then add the sliced tomatoes and okra and

a pint of chicken or veal stock, and season with black pepper, salt, shallots, parsley and bay leaf. Simmer till the okra is tender, but not mushy, then add the shrimp and red pepper and simmer till the latter is soft. Take off the fire and stir in a rounded teaspoon of file powder, then serve with mounds of boiled rice. Obviously the whole business may be adapted to emergency conditions in the kitchenette by using tinned shrip, okra, to matones and bouillon.

Crab gumbo, featured in many famous restaurants, is made after the same formula, using the meat from boiled crabs and the whole claws. In oyster gumbo, another favorite, tomatoes are omitted, and the oyster liquor, is added to the onion and butter, with the okra, herbs and seasoning, and enough boiling water to make up for the tomato juice of the other recipes. Small oysters about Bluepoint size, are added last of all, with same thin slices of peeled lemon and cooked three minutes. The file powder is stirred in away from the fire, and the gumbo is served with boiled rice.

The Creoles have their bouillabaisse, of course, even if the rare fish of the Mediterranean and Adriatic do not migrate to the Gulf of Mexico; and Spanish saffron is as common in the Crescent city as Louisiana file powder. Curry is too distinctively Anglo-Indian to be a prime favorite outside the empire, but a marvelous Lenten dish is lobster curry, with great shunks of claw and tail meat cooked in coconut milk and made fragrant and fiery with curry. And never forget codfish, where there are cooks to make grandale de morue; but be sure to eat brandade once in a recognized French restaurant before you attempt to make it for yourself.

SALESMANSHIP IMPORTANT PHASE OF RAILWAY LIFE

WINNIPEG, Man., March 31—"Salesmanship is a most important phase of railway life, because the railways are set up to dispose of a most necessary commodity—transportation". A. W. Warren, vice president of the Canadian National Railways, told first and second year students of the University of Manitoba recently in one of the "Career Talks" sponsored by the Board of Trade. It had been a little over 100 years since construction began on the first railway line in Canada, the Champlain and St. Lawrence railroad, running from Laprairie, near Montreal, to St. John's, 16 miles distant on the Richelieu river. Construction of the railways had been essential to the Dominion's growth, the speaker stated. "It has been truly said that the railroad transportation systems are the carriers of the nation's goods. Had it not been for the railways with their main and branch line developments, Canada would still be in much of its primary state".

As an employer of labor the railways make a most valuable contribution to the economic life of Canada. It is estimated that 120,000 persons are employed. Counting their families, this means that close to 500,000 persons are dependent for their daily bread on the railways. The railways have gone through trying times and the number of employees now is considerably less than in 1928-1929, and many positions have been consolidated. Nevertheless, opportunities still exist for those who have properly trained themselves to hold them.

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SEES LEGISLATION FOR FINANCIAL HOLIDAY QUEBEC

Likely to Extend Real Estate Moratorium for Another Year

QUEBEC, Que., April 1—While members of the Lower House will continue this week to discuss the motion for adoption of the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne the Government is preparing legislation which is to be submitted to both Houses of the Legislature.

This legislation will most probably be important and varied. Apart from the bills forecast in the Speech from the Throne, there are many others bound to have an important bearing on the economic life of the province. It is practically certain that a measure will be submitted aiming to prolong the real estate moratorium for at least another year. This has been asked repeatedly by all classes of property owners, rural and urban, and the Government has promised to initiate legislation that would give them a certain measure of satisfaction.

Another demand that will meet with less success, it is believed, is that for an arbitrary reduction in the rate of interest on mortgages. It is claimed in Government circles that to give heed to such a demand might hurt considerably the financial standing of the province. Premier Taschereau, in the course of his speech last week, made it clear that as far as the Government was concerned there was no intention of breaking contracts, as was done elsewhere, this policy, while successful temporarily, does more harm than good in the long run.

Chattel Mortgages

What the Government is sure to do, however, to relieve property owners, is to stimulate the circulation of money so as to assure loans at reasonable rates. For the farmers, it will enact legislation that will result in facilitating the securing of loans. It is expected that a chattel mortgage system such as exists in other provinces and which enables farmers to borrow on their equipment as well as on the land will be adopted. Municipalities will continue to receive help from the Quebec Municipal Commission. Amendments to the act under which the latter body is operating will be submitted in due course, it is predicted.

Farmers will receive further relief by increases in the premiums and bonuses already paid to them, while the settlers will also receive part of these bounties. It is not yet known whether the Vautrin colonization plan will be substantially changed this session, but it is recalled that the years ago elaborated a plan whereby colonization would have been stimulated and extended considerably.

In substance the plan called for an expenditure of several million dollars a year for the clearing of the land, road building and construction of cabins for settlers before they are admitted to the lots. Thousands of unemployed from the cities and the rural constituencies would be employed in this work which would have contributed substantially to the solution of the unemployment problem. Whether or not Hon. Mr. Authier will find the means to introduce the plan during this session remains to be seen.

SERUM MAY SAVE 30,000 LIVES FROM PNEUMONIA

NEW YORK, April 1—The lives of 25,000 to 30,000 sufferers from pneumonia might be saved each year by serum treatments if the serum, which is free and inexpensive, were now generally available. Dr. Russell L. Cecil, chairman of the Subcommittee on Pneumonia of the Medical Society of the State of New York said yesterday at the Academy of Medicine.

He said that serum for the so-called type 1 can effect a two-thirds reduction in the death rate in that particular infection, and that promising serums are also available for types 2, 3, 7 and 8. With the Neufeld method of typing, this special preliminary step is accomplished in two or three hours, he said.

Dr. Cecil emphasized the importance of special nursing care for pneumonia and an educational campaign directed toward the medical profession as well as the public. He spoke encouragingly of work at the Rockefeller Institute in the development of vaccines for colds and influenza infections which, if they should realize their present promises, would have a profound effect on the incidence of pneumonia.

"Canada has the worst broadcasting system in the world."—John Goss, London baritone.

RACIAL CRY IS RAISED BY WOODSWORTH

Leader of C. C. F. Party Honored y Local Followers at Dinner

MONTREAL, Quebec, April 1—The French-Canadians of Quebec, now being exploited by English-speaking capitalists, must unite with people of other provinces in working for a co-operative commonwealth as the only solution to the economic problems of Canada. J. S. Woodsworth, leader of the C. C. F. party in the House of Commons, told this to followers in this city at a banquet given on Saturday night in his honor.

Over 450 crowded the banquet hall of the Cafe St. Jacques to cheer speeches made by the leader and by six other members from Western Canada who form the parliamentary party of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation. The dinner was given under the auspices of the C. C. F. Quebec Provincial Council.

Some young French-Canadians, disgusted with the control by English-speaking capitalists of Montreal, think they can solve their problem by establishing a French republic on the banks of the St. Lawrence. Mr. Woodsworth said. But if it were not English-speaking capitalists it would be French, he declared.

The C. C. F. is endeavoring to establish a co-operative commonwealth in Canada based on national traditions, the speaker pointed out in discussing the development of the movement. It had already accomplished much in bringing together agricultural and industrial workers and in enlisting the aid of more intellectuals than any other party.

Failure in East

Among the failures of the party he placed the lack of progress in the east, particularly in the rural districts and among the French-Canadians.

Canada should stand solid against participation in any external war, Mr. Woodsworth said, reiterating a C. C. F. party resolution adopted at Winnipeg.

M. J. Coldwell, M. P. for Rosetown, in his speech gave a vivid picture of the Dominion Day riots in Regina last July.

Problems of Youth

The problems facing young people in Canada were discussing by the Rev. T. C. Douglas, member for Weyburn and president of the Co-operative Commonwealth Youth Movement.

Angus McInnis, member for Vancouver East, said that the C. C. F. only offered a programme for a transition order between the capitalistic and socialistic state.

A. A. Heaps, member of Winnipeg North, C. Grant MacNeill, of Vancouver North, and J. S. Taylor, of Nanaimo Professor Frank Underhill and George Mooney also spoke. David Lewis introduced Mr. Woodsworth. The chairman was Frank Round.

MAKES MONEY FROM ROYALTY

A heckler's charge at a political meeting that the British government spends more money on the King and Royal Princes than on relief for children and the unemployed has led an Associated Press correspondent to investigate. The conclusions reached are both interesting and instructive.

The Treasury annually pays out millions of pounds for the unemployed, underprivileged children and orphans, while the cheques made out for the Royal family represent a total of only £585,000. Obviously this falls far short of the maintenance revenue required; it is more than trebled by the returns from Crown lands.

The public accounts not only contain a complete reply to the political heckler but show that the National Treasury profits from Crown property. In the year 1933-34 it received £1,230,000 in surplus revenue from Crown lands. The Budget annually carries estimated receipts of more than £1,000,000 from this source.

In accordance with the annual civil list, fixed by Act of Parliament in 1918, there is an allowance of £110,000 for their Majesties' "privy purse," £125,000 for household salaries at the Royal residences, £193,000 for household expenses, besides £41,200 for other items. King George ordered a reduction of £50,000 in the "privy purse" allowance in 1920 when all Government employees took salary-cuts, and the reduction continued.

As Prince of Wales, the present King received no grant from the civil list, and the Princess Royal does not share in it.

Instead of being an expense to the Kingdom, Royalty is a financial asset.

"Equal arguments do not secure equal security."—Norman H. Davis.

"Prophets in radio usually fall short of their prophecies."—David Sarnoff.

LAWYERS' FEES WILL BE PARED, SAYS HEPBURN

TORONTO, Ont., April 1—While his followers in the Legislature heartily pounded their desks, Premier Hepburn promised yesterday that the Ontario Treasury will not be "raided and pillaged" any more by fee-hungry lawyer attached to Commissions or probes.

The ban on the listing of any more "bills for legal services" in the public accounts came less than twenty-four hours after P. M. Dewar Oxford Liberal M. P. P. had stirred the House with a speech criticizing the long-time practice of paying big fees to lawyers assigned to the Province's legal jobs.

"The Province is up in arms about the fees paid to lawyers", the Premier told the applauding M. P. P.'s. "The people think it must stop. It is going to stop. We are not going to allow the Treasury of the Province to be raided and pillaged by lawyers—whether they belong to this party or not".

Later the Premier indicated that the ban on special legal assignments may mean the building up of a larger salaried staff of solicitors at Queen's Park, to take care of legal work and help at the Assizes. Their salaries for a year would amount to the fees charged the Province by some lawyers for a single case.

The Attorney General, the Premier pointed out, had appeared for the Province in person at the Supreme Court, and would carry an Ontario appeal to the Privy Council. This is understood to have been a reference to the pending appeal of the Canada Temperance Act.

But sending Arthur Slaght to settle the Niagara railway arbitration had been well advised, the Premier said. That was no job to send a "boy" to, and the Province had saved \$100,000 over what it was ready to offer, and \$2,000,000 over the railway's claims, after Mr. Slaght presented the Ontario case to the arbitrators.

"The former Administration had hired Mr. Tilley", the Premier said. "We knew Mr. Tilley and his charges. We had against us some of the finest counsel on the continent. I asked Mr. Tilley to take the job and he said he would at \$200 a day. Mr. Slaght is the head of a very big organization and he could probably command the largest fee in Canada. In neglecting his business—tied down there for several weeks—Mr. Slaght didn't make any money. It was a case where I didn't think it wise to send a boy to the mill".

WATCHING THEM MAKE PICTURES

W. C. Fields is an actor that other actors like to watch, and to the set, where he is making the flicker "Poppy", comes Herbert Marshall, who is working at that studio in the picture "Something to Live For". With Marshall is Gloria Swanson for she has come to watch him work, and now he is taking her in to see Bill Fields.

Several charts are placed near the wagon Fields is supposed to be driving through the circus grounds, and Swanson and Marshall have front row seats for the show. Fields always puts on a show. He doesn't need the celebrity audience. No matter what lines have been written, Bill ad libs. He never remembers lines and never reads the same speech twice.

Director Eddie Sutherland and Gag Writers Jack Cunningham and Bob Vernon are on the set. After the "take", Miss Swanson is introducing Vernon and Sutherland to Herbert Marshall.

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ZANZIBAR HAS NEW CURRENCY

Zanzibar has a new currency. By a decree dated December 16th, 1935, the British East African shilling has been established as the standard coin, which, in turn, has been divided into 100 cents, according to the Industrial Department of the Canadian National Railways. Subsidiary coins are provided for of 50 cents, 10 cents, 5 cents and 1 cent.

There is really drama on this set now. For Bobby Vernon, the gag writer, and Gloria Swanson were once co-stars in a series and Vernon got first gilling. They reminisce. How they got \$150 as a team. How Christie Comedies would sign only Vernon, but not Swanson. There was one picture all three played together, "Danger Girl." In that one, Eddie Sutherland was the heavy. They continue to talk and talk. W. C. Fields' big comment is this: "Funny, how I always get thirsty". He proceeds to quench his thirst.

Kay Francis portraying Florence Nightingale in the flicker of that title, is playing a scene with George Curzon. Miss Francis, standing in her London apartment, tells Curzon that she is going to the Crimean war to serve as a nurse.

Director William Dieterle, wearing a pair of white gloves which have become his trade-mark, rehearses the scene again. Sitting in the director's chair, watching, is a young lady. She is Charlotte Dieterle, wife of the director, and she gets up to hand him a glass of milk.

The scene is being played again when a group of visitors marches on the set. There is much noise. The parade is led by D. W. Griffith his wife, and others in the party include Anita Louise and Maureen O'Sullivan. D. W. Griffith, the great director, is visiting the set to see how they make talking pictures.

The first person to speak to him is Cameraman Tony Gaudio, who served as cameraman on many pictures that Griffith made. Then Griffith is introduced to Director Dieterle. Kay Francis comes over to greet him soon and Griffith says: "I don't want to disturb you. I'll be going. I know what visitors are on a set. I never liked them when I was making a picture".

Griffith and his party start for a projection room. He wants to see the picture, "Dangerous" and witness the performance for which he handed Betty Davis the Academy award. And on the set I notice that outside the window of this London apartment in winter geraniums are blossoming. A movie boner in the filming.

Home Merchants

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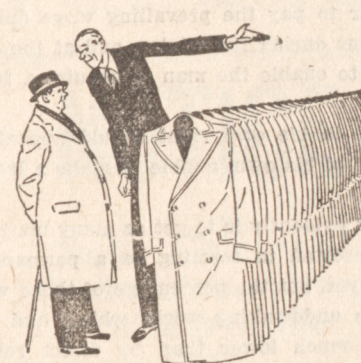
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