

Of Interest to Women

KNITTING NOW RIDING HIGH, NEVER OLD FASHIONED

Not for the past ten years has what-not are being featured in the Fredericton seen so many women most up-to-date novelty shops. Lovely knitting. Young girls and mere new wools, different in weave and children are interested in the restful shades, are continually cropping up and intriguing us with their and quieting pastime. Much can be beauty. There is little that cannot be said in favor of these knitting clubs among young people at the homes, at expressed and much that can be accomplished. They will thus acquire the habit of Fine embroidery is again to the fore and one's undies can be made cobwebs of beauty through delicate stitichery and dainty patterns carried out with expert cleverness. Cut work and lace insertion, braided fabrics in conventional designs and lace borders all have their place in the fitness of things according to Dame Fashion of 1935.

A Restful Medium

It is through the vicissitudes of daily life that we gain a sense of true values and our women are now resurrecting many of the old needlecraft stitches and finding therein much to be admired. From a health point of view the quiet manipulation carried out with the needle, or whatever the medium may be, brings a restful something which is distributed to the nervous system. Like children we have still the desire, perhaps lying dormant, to make something with our own hands and the excitement of watching the article grow and take on character is as a tonic to ragged nerves.

There is such a wide variety of fancy work to choose from that no one need be idle from want of an interesting pastime.

For example, the old-fashioned quilting bee could easily be realized and instead of a gathering of bridge fiends madly vying with each other to win the sweepstakes of an afternoon these same people could, with much benefit, bring their quilting work and while stitching together original designs their winter's work would bear fruit in the shape of something worth while in the home. After all, a woman's highest ideal should be in making the home a pleasant and restful place.

Of course knitting and crocheting have really never become old-fashioned, but at the moment they are riding high on the pinnacle of popularity and knitted suits, dresses, blouses, bags, scarves, afghans, cushion tops and

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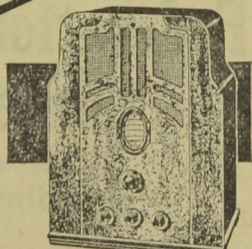
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WORK PROJECTS, AGES OLD, TO AID THOSE UNEMPLOYED

Great Pyramids of Egypt, the Great Wall of China and Other Government Edifices, Oldest of Expedients

WASHINGTON, September 17—The principal purpose of the public works administration was to afford employment. This is one of the oldest governmental expedients. While the great pyramids of Egypt were designed as monuments to Pharaohs and used as their burial places, in all probability the need for public works to give employment entered into the determination to construct these huge and mysterious edifices. Certainly the Roman emperors instituted public works in order to give employment, and it is probable such a policy was not unconnected with the building of the Great Wall of China.

Material Cost Most

Even though direct employment was the first consideration, most of the public expenditure on these works does not go into labor payrolls. The greater part of each dollar, 56 cents to be exact, goes for materials. Only 27 cents out of each dollar goes in direct payment of the wages of workers, while 17 cents is classified under the somewhat vague heading of overhead. The greatest care is taken to prevent undue profiteering in the sale of materials to the government for these public works projects, but it probably would be next to impossible to prevent profits on some items. And, indeed, it is not against public policy to grant profits to the material men. A part of the whole new deal was the restoration of business and industrial activity in the country. Moreover, unless someone in the country is making money on which to be taxed, the treasury will go empty.

When it is stated that only 27 cents out of each dollar paid for public works goes to labor, that is not quite the full story. The private industries which sell material to the government for public works pay their own men, so it must be figured that some of the 56 cents spent for material goes into labor wages. Indeed, it would not be surprising to find that as much or possibly, more goes to labor through the channels of the private material men than is paid directly in wages by the government.

Heavy Industries' Share

Taking the material separately, and analyzing how the money is distributed as to kinds, it is shown that iron and steel products absorb the largest share. Out of every dollar spent for public works material, 21.3 cents goes for iron and steel. In building the great dams, in bridge buildings, in such structures as federal courthouses and post offices, there is much structural steel. Since reinforced concrete construction has become so generally employed, thousands of tons of steel are required. But still only 12 cents goes into reinforcing and structural steel. The remainder is for such miscellany as nails and wire and hardware. Even though the largest single material is for iron and steel, the public works program has not been able to lift the industry all the way to prosperity. No public works program ever undertaken compares with private works in normal times.

The next largest item is found to be lumber and lumber products. Twenty cents out of each dollar spent for materials go to the lumber industry or some allied part of it. Although frame construction seldom goes into public buildings, a great deal of lumber is used. There are the concrete forms for instance, which use up a considerable quantity. The item of interior trim and of furniture comes out of this 20 cents which goes for lumber. Not much of what is paid for rough lumber goes for wages, but in the case of furniture the wage contribution would be higher than the amount going for the material.

Concrete materials rank high in PWA expenditure. The building of dams and of roads calls for a cast tonnage of concrete. Cement, sand, gravel and wall plaster are included in this classification, and it is found that out of each dollar spent, 16.2 cents goes for these materials. The advance of concrete as a building material in the last two or three decades has carried it ahead of brick. Brick, hollow tile, and other clay products use 11 cents out of each dollar spent on public works materials.

Heating and ventilating materials

with a rubber end to be inserted in the milk bottle and with a very gentle pressure the cream is extracted to the last drop is another wonder. Different sizes are offered in cookie cutters and one type is a rotary affair and the worker placing the gadget on her batter with one movement along the board completes a line of cookies. One could go on indefinitely citing instances of the usefulness of these miniature kitchen assets without even touching on the inestimable value of the electric appliances, beaters, toasters, dish washers and so forth, and that king of all electric servants, the refrigerator in whose internal regions the foodstuffs are prepared or preserved in a jiffy. This is equal to a regiment of servants, an invaluable addition to the most elegant and the simplest kitchen.

are expensive. While not figured in the big road and dam and bridge building enterprises, enough structures, have been included in the public works program to call for a considerable quantity of such material. Out of each dollar spent for materials, 6.9 cents goes for the heating and ventilating class, stoves and ranges, pipes, boilers, and other coverings being included. The introduction of air-conditioning has added to these costs.

Closely allied is plumbing materials. Plumbers' supplies use 6.8 cents out of each dollar going to material men. There is an increasing disposition to use copper and brass in plumbing work because of its long wearing qualities but material is expensive.

Less Stone Used

Once upon a time the material bill for any extensive public works would have shown a very heavy item for stone. Concrete construction with steel reinforcing is a new development which has gone a long way toward disciplining stone. Brick is affected too. Whereas, entire walls of buildings used to be constructed of stone, or brick was used behind stone facing, now the whole walls are poured from concrete machines with only a very thin facing of dressed stone showing. The result is that the stone bill on public works projects ranks far down the list. It shows only 4.7 cents out of each dollar spent for materials going to the quarrymen. Marble, granite, limestone and such building materials are included and also crushed stone used in road building.

The national capital furnishes excellent examples of the great change in building methods. The Capitol and the treasury are both remarkable examples of the early public works carried out by the federal government. The walls of these structures are of a thickness to astonish the modern builder. It is not unusual to find a wall of solid stone a yard in thickness. A high type of masonry work is noticeable, too, the joining of huge blocks of granite being perfectly done and in as good shape as it was a century ago. The thickness of some of the walls, the ponderous mass of these structures, has caused no little embarrassment to modern mechanics in introducing new ventilating systems, electric wiring, and such work. Often it becomes quite a pretentious job to get an electric wire through a wall. It was necessary to appropriate \$2,500,000 for the air-conditioning of the Capitol because of the difficulty of introducing the necessary piping through the thick stone walls.

Although all modern construction requires much electrical work, a relatively small proportion is spent on supplies. Fixtures, electrical machinery, wiring and related material took only 3.8 cents out of each PWA dollar.

All other items including paint, roofing, sheet metal, glass, and the dozens of other things which go into various kinds of construction are lumped together and it is shown they account for 9.3 cents of each dollar spent for materials. The money paid in wages to labor and the money paid for these materials should help start the wheels of American industry and business spinning again.

GEN. EDOUARD WEISS DIES

VAL ESCURE, France, Sept. 16—Gen. Edouard Weiss died last night. Born at Mulhouse, he graduated from the St. Cyr Military Academy and the Ecole de Guerre. During the Great War he commanded an infantry brigade. He was an officer in the Legion of Honor.

FOR "MORE BABIES"

PARIS, Sept. 16—An urgent appeal for "more French babies," was issued yesterday by the French National Alliance Against Depopulation.

During the first eight months of this year, the Society reported, Germany had 328,000 births—an increase over the same period last year of 102,000—while France had a decrease of 10,300.

CALGARY, Sept. 16—Two more cases of infantile paralysis were reported to Calgary health authorities today, bringing the number of cases to eight. Dr. W. H. Hill, medical health officer announced that Calgary public and separate schools closed September 5, when the disease first appeared, would remain closed until Sept. 23. Schools at Wetaskiwin, Leedale, Benjamin and Estonia were closed yesterday. Attendance at school had been prohibited already at Edmonton, Red Deer, Camrose, Nanton and Vegreville.

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