

## Paint Up Clean Up!

Now's the time to do your indoor painting and papering, clean up around your home, select your FLO-GLAZE, KYAN-IZE, PAINTS for your interior decorations. Call today for Color Card and quotations on your paint job.

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Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Breakwater Repairs, Negro Point and Fort Dufferin, N.B.", will be received until 12 o'clock noon (daylight saving), Tuesday, May 19, 1936, for breakwater repairs, the supply and placing of stone, etc., at Negro Point and Fort Dufferin, Saint John County, N.B.

Plans, form of contract and specification can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the office of the Chief Engineer, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the office of the District Engineer, Old Post Office Building, Saint John, N.B. Tenders will not be considered unless made on printed forms supplied by the Department and in accordance with conditions set forth therein.

Each tender must be accompanied by a certified cheque on a chartered bank in Canada, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to 10 per cent of the amount of the tender, or Bearer Bonds of the Dominion of Canada, or of the Canadian National Railway Company and its constituent companies, unconditionally guaranteed as to principal and interest by the Dominion of Canada, or the aforementioned bonds and a certified cheque to make up an odd amount.

Note—The Department will supply blue prints and specification of the work on deposit of a sum of \$20.00, in the form of a certified bank cheque payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works. The deposit will be released on return of the blue prints and specification within a month from the date of reception of tenders. If not returned within that period the deposit will be forfeited.

By order,  
J. M. SOMERVILLE, Secretary.  
Department of Public Works,  
Ottawa, April 27, 1936.

It pays to advertise in The Daily Mail.

# CLEAN UP - PAINT UP and Make Your Garden Beautiful

## Of Interest to Women

### SHORT-CUTS FOR JOB OF SPRING CLEANING

Marjorie Mills Musters an Army of Dirt Destroyers That May Be Launched Into an Attack on Walls, Floors and What-Not

Spring is here—and with it a general attack on the dust and spots on walls, floors, paint and furniture. There are helps for the homemaker in her housecleaning problems—tricks to help her do the job quicker and easier. Take those walls that are covered with the grimy winter dust, for instance. If they're paper the answer to the dirt situation is easy—and easy it is, too, if the walls are painted. Wall paper cleaners erase away the dirt. Just because wall paper is labelled "washable" doesn't mean that you can take a brush and soapy water to it. Wipe it off with a damp cloth. The cleaner is easier on the paper and does a more even job.

Most wall paper cleaners are a clay-like material that you work with your hands and then rub over the wall. The dirt is erased away easily and simply.

If your problem is removing the paper entirely, there's a solution you can purchase which goes through the paper straight to the paste and loosens it in a jiffy.

For the painted surface there are three types of cleaners. The powdered cleaner is applied, allowed to dry and then wiped off with a damp cloth. Then there's the soap-like material that is put into water and the surface merely washed with a sponge. If the paint is a porous, stubborn-to-clean type, the paste cleaner is the thing to choose. A smooth enamelled finish, if not badly soiled, can be washed with borax water instead of soap. For a very grimy wall, especially one in a stippled finish, a home-made cleaning method can be applied; sprinkle a little powdered whiting on the rag used for washing and add a tablespoon of kerosene or a little washing soda to each pail of water. Wash with long vertical strokes, rinse with clear water, and wipe with a soft cloth.

#### Floor Coverings

For the kitchen linoleum take first a lacquer thinner and remove the old finish. Then be sure the floor is well scrubbed so that every trace of wax is off or a new finish won't dry. A harsh soapy solution with a little ammonia in it will do the trick to perfection.

An applier or wide brush will apply the new shiny finish to fill up linoleum pores against water in about ten minutes. With the finish dry remember it needs protection against scratching too. A liquid wax is certainly a change from the kind which needed plenty of "elbow grease."

Floor finish for wood floors is also easy to apply and an energy saver. The finish seals the pores against the wax and against rubbing dirt in.

There are also preparations on the market for cleaning rugs at home, if you can't afford to send them to the cleaners. Long, even strokes and care to overlap those strokes is very important.

#### Furniture Cleaning

Even furniture cleaning isn't the problem it used to be. Small electric vacuums for furniture make frequent cleaning easy. If the upholstered furniture does need a cleaning, and you feel you must do it yourself, then there are points you should consider about that matter. If a naphtha cleaner is used, it is best to get a non-explosive type. If possible clean the furniture out in the open.

In using suds-like cleaner, be sure you work up a good suds and use that not the watery part of the solution. In using the latter, the water and dirt penetrate the fabric and often become imbedded in the fabric. The suds do all the cleaning necessary. Don't clean too big a portion of material at once, do a small area at a time.

Be sure to have your cleaning movements overlap, too. The old idea of rubbing in the suds to get out the dirt is taboo. Light strokes will take out the dirt and at the same time won't soak up the material if rubbing must be done, use the drying cloth to do it.

#### FIRST CASUALTY

EDMONTON, May 2—A. I. Jensen, dreamed there was a war. He was in the thick of it. In his excitement he leaped from bed and through his bedroom window. He was in hospital today with a fractured leg.

## HOUSE FLY IS PUBLIC ENEMY

With the advent of Spring comes the menace of the house fly—which may correctly be termed Public Enemy No. 1. It is world-wide in distribution and is notorious for the part it plays in spreading such serious diseases as typhoid fever, tuberculosis, cholera, dysentery, infantile diarrhoea and other dangerous epidemics. The fly breeds in filth; infects itself with filth; carries germs of filth and disease on its legs and body and in its intestines; and with these germ pollutes food especially milk, one of the principal nutritional items in the establishment of the human race.

It is known that a single fly can carry as many as five hundred million germs on and inside its body, but until there is active co-operation on the part of entire communities, including the municipal authorities and every single individual in the community, to remove filth, the main source of fly production, the menace to the fly to human life will remain.

The most effective and desirable method of controlling the house fly undoubtedly consists in eliminating or reducing its breeding places to a minimum by properly treating or disposing of such materials as manure and garbage. The house fly breeds in such decaying and fermenting matter as kitchen refuse and garbage. Garbage receptacles should be kept tightly covered and where possible all refuse should be burned at once or without undue delay. If it cannot be disposed with, refuse should never be left exposed but sprinkled with powdered borax or chloride of lime. Windows and doors of houses, particularly those of the dining room and kitchen, should be screened and all flies that gain entrance, destroyed. This may be done by use of fly swatters, by tanglefoot strips, or by using fly spray. Milk and other foods should be screened in the summer, by covering it with muslin and fruit should also be covered. On no account should flies be permitted in a sick room, and the faces of sleeping babies, or babies lying unattended in their cots or cribs, should be screened with muslin.

An effective poison bait, but one which cannot be used where children are exploring and romping about, is made by exposing in saucers a mixture of one tablespoonful of formalin in a cup full of sweetened milk or water. And with fly sprays the dead or paralyzed sprays should be swept up and burned or thrown into very hot water to prevent recovering.

## THE TULIP PANIC

(By Charles A. David)

Some three centuries ago the tulip brought about a commercial panic in Holland that came dangerous near bankrupting the country. And the unbelievable part of it is, that it was the unimaginative, plodding Dutch who lost their heads as well as their fortunes and plunged into a speculation so mad and unreasoning that it would have made the members of the New York Stock Exchange or of the Chicago Wheat Pit look like a set of pikers.

It seems that it came about in this way. One Komrad von Gesner, a noted Swiss naturalist, saw the splendid flower growing in a garden in Bavaria and, procuring a few of the bulbs, in an evil hour brought them to Holland. Its native home was Turkey, where a long time the Turks had cultivated it, just as they would have cultivated any showy flower, never dreaming that it was destined to turn a part of the world upside down. The Turks called it the tulband, from its resemblance to a turban.

Entranced by its beauty, the Dutch gardeners at once began its cultivation, and it soon made its appearance in the gardens of the wealthy burghers of Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Haarlem. As the bulbs were expensive, none but the rich could afford to pay the prices. In a few years, however, Turkey was flooded with orders for tulip bulbs, and the most extravagant prices were gladly paid for them. In fact, any price that the sellers might ask was paid without a word. People desired to get the bulbs regardless of cost.

The craze to own this wonderful new flower spread from the rich to all classes of society, and soon storekeepers, clerks, chambermaids, and common day laborers, were offering preposterous prices for the coveted bulbs. At this time a certain rich trader parted with half his fortune for a single bulb of one of the rare varieties just for the pleasure of saying to his less fortunate neighbors, "This is an Admiral Liefken". It seemed as if everyone had gone crazy on the subject of tulips, for talked of nothing else. Merchants neglected their business, and sober-faced professors spent their time with towel in hand, down on their knees, planting and transplanting these cousins of the lowly onion. The offices of the great exporters were closed, dust gathered in the laboratories of the scientists, and the dairymen forsook their cheese-making for the cheerful art of gardening. The farms were neglected, and, as a consequence, the necessities of life became scarce and high.

At this point, the Turkish growers of the sought-for bulbs began to look

on the thing as the chance of a lifetime, arguing that if the people of Holland desired tulip bulbs above rubies, it was up to them to supply the demand, and, incidentally, to charge ruby prices.

So the already outrageous prices went steadily upward. It is recorded that in 1636, a man offered twelve acres of real estate in the city of Haarlem for a single bulb of a variety known as the Semper Augustus. Another bulb sold for four thousand six hundred florins, and, to clinch the trade, the buyer threw in a carriage and a pair of fine horses with the harness. One enthusiastic buyer parted with "a suit of clothes, a bed, a thousand pounds of cheese, two tons of butter, four tons of beer, two hogsheads of wine, twelve sheep, eight hogs and four oxen, and four lasts of rye and two of wheat"—worth all told, twenty-two hundred and ninety-two florins, and it all went for one poor little brown bulb.

In 1638, the traffic in bulbs had assumed such proportions that regular exchanges for the handling of bulbs were opened in the more important cities of Holland. The office of "notary public" disappeared, and the office of "tulip notary" was established, as papers relating to the sale of tulips were about the only sales that required being legally drawn up.

Of course there had to be an end of all this nonsense, and, accordingly when the craze was at its height, a large holder of bulbs became frightened, and suddenly began to unload. The bubble burst, and prices tumbled to practically nothing. Many who counted themselves wealthy in the morning were paupers before evening. Everyone was crazy to sell, but no one wanted to buy. The legitimate business of the country had gone to smash.

It might be supposed after the experience that the Hollanders would never again want to look a tulip in the face, but, strange to say, no flower is more valued in Holland today than the tulip, and the raising and the export of the bulbs has grown to be one of the chief industries of the country.—HOME MAGAZINE.

There were large increases in imports of raw materials for the textile industry. Raw cotton increased from \$1,536,000 to \$1,656,000, cotton yarn from \$249,000 to \$291,000, flax, hemp and jute from \$782,000 to \$857,000, manila and sisal grass from \$89,000 to \$324,000, raw wool from \$189,000 to \$716,000, nolls and tops from \$438,000 to \$607,000, woollen yarn from \$197,000 to \$267,000, and dyeing and tanning materials from \$407,000 to \$416,000.

## RUST-PROOF PLUMBING

There is nothing more annoying or expensive than to have the interior of the house torn up because you have to open up floors and walls to remove rust-clogged water pipes.

BRASS PIPE NEVER RUSTS

This means that the pipes never become rust-clogged, nor do plumbing fixtures become streaked with rust. Let us make your plumbing lastingly satisfactory with brass piping.

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## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices, on the base 1926-100, rose from 72.2 to 72.3 during the week ending April 24. Price changes of importance were confined chiefly to the vegetable, animal and non-ferrous groups. Potatoes, which of late have been attracting considerable attention, made a further advance of nearly ten percent and grains averaged higher for the week. Livestock prices, however, were slightly lower despite export shipments approximating the record for the year.

## WHEAT STOCKS IN STORE

Canadian wheat in store on April 24 amounted to 191,224,148 bushels, compared with 197,519,003 a week ago and 215,903,642 on April 26, 1935. The amount of Canadian wheat in the United States was 12,446,412 bushels as against 13,19,736 a week ago and 12,225,680 last year. Wheat in transit on the lakes amounted to 1,417,272 bushels compared with 1,077,417 a year ago. No United States wheat is in store in Canada at present.

Woman—Did you say you thought I looked better today?

Friend—Not exactly, you look more like yourself.

## What Did The Wood

Listen in on our  
Radio Programme  
every evening at 7.20 over  
CFNB, Fredericton

The Woodpecker discovered that brick was a wonderful thing for cutting down his bill. The charming little woodpecker is the emblem of Ryan's Cherry Red Brick, and while the home of this noble bird is made of wood, yet you will notice that he has a very long bill, and one day, as he was trying to put his bill through one of Ryan's



## pecker Discover?

Cherry Red Brick, it suddenly dawned on him that brick would be a wonderful thing to cut down his bill. Here is the moral for the Architects and Contractors to propound to the trade of this Province—if you want to cut down your Fuel Bill—your Paint Bill—your Insurance Bill and a dozen other bills—then you must BUILD WITH BRICK.

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