

MARYSVILLE SHOPPING PAGE

Of Interest to Women

HOME MADE PICKLES AND RELISHES

Slippery Pickles

Slippery pickles usually occur when the brine is too weak to prevent the action of the spoilage bacteria and when the pickles are exposed above the brine or vinegar. Actually, the pickles are spoiling because of attack from bacteria.

Hollow Pickles

Hollow pickles are usually due to too great a lapse of time between picking and pickling, and to the way in which the cucumbers have been grown. Farm women with experience in growing as well as in pickling cucumbers hold that in a hot, dry season cucumbers will produce a large percentage of hollow pickles. Hollow pickles usually become floaters.

Shrunken or Shriveled Pickles

Too much salt (too strong a brine), too much sugar or too strong vinegar has a tendency to toughen or shrivel pickles. If a very sweet pickle is desired, it is better to add only part of the sugar when placing the vegetables in the pickle solution—then increase the sugar gradually.

Shrivelling also may be caused by pouring hot vinegar over the fruits and vegetables.

Scum

Scum is one of the worries of the pickle maker, and may cause spoilage. This scum contains moulds, wild yeasts and bacteria, and if allowed to remain on the pickles, will attack and spoil them. Too, they may act to weaken the vinegar and thus pave the way for spoilage. To avoid the formation of scum, skim the pickles during brining and processing and again before packing in the vinegar, and avoid stirring in the scum at any time. Horseradish leaves are sometimes used to control the formation of scum during boiling.

Pickled String Beans

Select tender beans without strings if possible. Keep them full length, but snip off the ends and remove strings, if any. Soak the beans overnight in enough brine to cover, made with 1-4 cup salt to one quart water. Drain, rinse in cold water and dry with a cloth. Pack beans in sterilized jars, adding a few bits of chili peppers, mustard and celery seed. For each quart jar allow about 3 cups vinegar, ½ cup brown sugar and a small piece of horseradish root. Heat vinegar, sugar and horseradish to boiling point and fill each jar to overflowing. Seal at once.

Mustard Beans

1 peck butter beans cut in one-inch lengths.

Cook in salted water till almost tender. Bring to the boiling point 3 pints of vinegar and mix in 3 pounds of sugar, 1 cup of mustard, ¾ cup of flour, 2 teaspoons turmeric, 2 teaspoons celery seed, wet with cold vinegar.

Cook 5 minutes, stirring constantly. Pour over beans and bottle when cold. Less sugar may be used if a tart pickle is preferred.

Pickled Young Beets

Prepare the beets same as for canning, cooking them in boiling unsalted water until tender, but not soft. Rub off the skins and stems and trim off the roots. Pack the beets in sterilized jars, grading them according to size.

Large beets may be sliced, medium sized cut in quarters and small ones left whole.

Prepare the liquid, allowing about one cupful for each pint jar of beets. Use a mixture of half good quality cider vinegar and half water, adding 1½ tablespoons salt for each 4 cupful of the mixed vinegar and water, and 1 tablespoonful of sugar for each jar of beets. Scald this mixture with a small bag of whole pickling spice (allowing

one tablespoonful of the spice for each jar of beets to which add 6 or 8 whole cloves. When liquid is scalding, discard the spice and fill jars to overflowing. Seal and store in a dark place.

Tomato Juice Cocktail

Remove blemishes and tough stem end of enough tomatoes to make two quarts when cut into pieces. (Do not peel). Add 1 cupful water, 8 cloves, 1 bay leaf, 2 small onions cut fine, 3 teaspoons salt, 2 tablespoons of sugar, ½ cup chopped celery, and ½ teaspoon pepper. Place all together in a kettle and simmer for 1 hour. Remove from the stove and run through a fine sieve, allowing some of the tomato pulp to go through with the juice. Add 1-4 cup mild vinegar to the juice and heat to boiling point. Pour into hot sterilized jars and seal. If a more peppery juice is desired, tabasco sauce may be added in the proportion of one drop to one quart of tomato juice.

Green Tomato Mince Meat

Wash and finely chop one peck of green tomatoes, cover with boiling water, let come to boiling point, drain and add 5 pounds of sugar, 2 pounds of raisins, 2 tablespoons salt, 2 cups currants, 1 cup chopped suet. Cook until tender, then add 1 cup vinegar, the juice of 2 lemons, 2 teaspoons of cinnamon, cloves, allspice and nutmeg mixed. Cook all together, and store in air-tight jars.

IT CAN BE DONE

Nearly everything worth while that has been done since man began to do things has been based on four one-syllable words—It Can Be Done.

Nearly everything worth while that will be done while man continues will be based on It Can Be Done.

These little words, transformed through will into work, have laid the foundation for all advancement, from that which makes an individual master of self to that which discovers and adapts to human use the forces of earth, air and water.

With these well implanted in his being, a man can accomplish almost anything. Without them he will drift aimlessly and find himself at last defeated by doubts and fears.

"One of the most powerful industrialists whom we have ever known displayed in his office the clearly printed words: 'It Can Be Done,'" says a recent writer in the London Times. "He was for many years at the head of one of the world's biggest industrial concerns, and we believe that its growth from local to national, from national to continental, from continental to world importance was due largely to his creative force."

Whether or not the words be displayed in shop, factory or office, there is no discounting the fact that they have been the power behind most of our progress from cave dwellings to skyscrapers; from walking to flying; from ignorance to knowledge, and from savagery to social institutions.

The thing for which they stand, and not birth, wealth or environment, is the determining factor in perhaps 99 of every 100 cases. They spell the difference between aim and rambling, energy and idling, success and failure.

Their results, as recorded through thousands of years, prove the falseness of the counter expression still heard many times daily,—"It cannot be done".

The grand prescription for accomplishment in any field of human activity is the will to work, buttressed by faith in God, self and fellowman and fearlessness.

It pays to advertise in The Daily Mail.

DEMOCRATIC PEACE FACES DICTATORSHIP

Italo-Ethiopian Dispute Held Graver Crisis Than Seizure of Manchuria by Japan — War Prevention Vital to Safeguard Social Transformation Against Communist and Fascist Extremes — Advocates of Force Gain Under Nonrepresentative Rule.

(By Wickham Steed)

(Former Editor, The Times, London) The Italo-Ethiopian dispute has brought into the foreground issues that have long lain behind the whole problem of ensuring and stabilizing peace.

Until these issues were raised in a form which compelled the major western nations to understand what has all along been at stake, there was little hope that a practical, as distinguished from a theoretical, solution would be sought or found.

Now it is clear that unless an Italian war of aggression against Ethiopia is either stopped or turned into an undertaking unprofitable for the aggressor, the world will revert to the conditions prevailing before 1914, with the aggravating circumstance of disillusionment among the masses of the West.

For this reason the present crisis is graver than was the crisis brought on by Japan's aggression in Manchuria four years ago. Then it was hard for Western European governments and their peoples to perceive that events in a distant corner of the world could really affect their own welfare and their ultimate safety.

Dictator's Adventure

Today a great power of the West is engaged in what looks like a desperate adventure, not to say an insensate gamble. This power has lived for well-nigh 13 years under a system of dictatorial government in which violence prevails over right, and personal liberty and freedom of public discussion are denied.

Such a system, like similar systems since established in other countries, is fundamentally opposed to the idea of organizing or stabilizing international peace by the representative and democratic methods which the makers of the League Covenant contemplated in 1919.

President Wilson's much-derided phrase about making the world "safe for democracy" contained a large

germ of truth; for the real question today is whether the world shall be made safe against war by international consultation and some form of collective security, or whether it shall be made unsafe for peace by armed dictatorships.

Nationalist Passions

Modern dictatorships of the Fascist and National Socialist types hold one advantage which it would be idle to overlook or to deny. They command reserves of nationalist or racial passion, pride and ambition which, at ordinary times, freer nations lack. Both Signor Mussolini and Herr Hitler are able to throw their peoples into a kind of ecstasy that renders them proof against arguments and considerations which appeal to less "exalted" folk.

Now the League Covenant and, in a different sense, the Kellogg Pact, were precisely designed to restrain national ecstasies and to provide against the contingency that an outlet for them would be sought in war. The real question is, therefore, whether the devotion of other peoples to the non-war principle can be raised to a point of firmness that shall equal in its intensity, though not the violence of the expression, the fervor of those who preach and would practice war.

Index Numbers of Security Prices

Common stocks showed little activity during the past week and the Investors' index for 112 issues declined from 98.1 for the week of August 29 to 97.3 for the week of September 5, and 96.3 in the week of September 6, 1934. Utilities and companies abroad followed the same movements with minor losses. The drop in oils, textiles and clothing and pulp and paper prices more than counterbalanced gains in the other sub-groups in the industrial series.

HOLDING THE SUEZ CANAL

The British Government has no right, other than the necessities of war, for ever closing the Suez Canal to the traffic of other nations. A treaty ratified by Britain with reservations in 1888, but confirmed by a convention with France in 1904, provides that the Canal "shall always be free and open in time of war as in time of peace to every vessel commerce, or of war, without distinction of flag".

This provision did not prevent the allied nations closing the canal to Germany and her associates during the Great War. The British and French troops and sailors co-operated to that end. The entire length of the canal, 100 miles, was lined with allied troops, with the British forces in control. Should trouble develop with Italy over Abyssinia, no doubt history will repeat itself. Despite some talk that comes from quarters close to the Admiralty, there is little room to doubt that British naval forces could hold the canal today even if Italy had the hardihood to go on with a war 2,500

miles away from home when her army's lines of communication with the home base were at the mercy of her opponent.

The canal was completed in 1869 and is to be turned over to the Egyptian government in 1968. It has been a very profitable venture. Britain bought 7-16ths of the shares for four million pounds in 1875 when Disraeli was premier, and in 1927 the investment yielded a revenue of 1 1-2 million pounds. The total return to date is equal to eight times the investment. Fifty-seven per cent. of the shipping using the canal is British, but French directors dominate the administration. On one occasion in 1882, about the time the battle of Tal El Kebir was fought Sir Garnet Wolseley closed the canal for four days.

The world should pray fervently that Italy will not insist upon blood flowing in Abyssinia and should do everything in its power to assure to Italy an ample supply of raw materials. But it should be not less intent upon securing respect for the Convention of the League, which is the peace charter of humanity.

It pays to advertise in The Daily Mail.

ROSS - DRUG - UNITED

'Dibblees', the Rexall Stores

FREDERICTON, SAINT JOHN, AMHERST, MONCTON
CHARLOTTETOWN

Phone 178 — — — — — Fredericton, N. B.

J. Clark & Son, Ltd.

— Dealers —

CHEVROLET — OLDSMOBILE

USED CARS

Good Used Cars at Low Prices

Dependable

Re-Conditioned Cars

BACKED BY OUR 30-DAY GUARANTEE

D. and D. MOTORS

344 QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON, N. B.

DISTRIBUTORS of DODGE — DE SOTO AUTOMOBILES
for Queens, Sunbury, York Counties

Dry Cleaning, Dyeing and Pressing

Called for and Delivered.

Truck Service to Minto and Chipman
Mondays and Thursdays.

To Harvey and McAdam Tuesdays
and Fridays.

Buzzell's Dye Works

PHONES 487 — — — 276 Queen Street
365-11 — — — 82 Regent Street

McClary's Magnet Wood Furnaces

1. For 30 years "MAGNET" has retained its leadership among wood burning furnaces.
2. It delivers a maximum amount of heat with a minimum of firing.
3. It will produce results for you year after year.
4. If after years of service any part need replacement you can always get repairs from the old established manufacturers MCCLARY'S at lowest possible cost.

Albert J. Gunter
PHONE 290

PHOENIX SQUARE
(Opp. City Hall)

Write us for folder describing
THE WONDERFUL MAGNET FURNACE

WHILE IN FREDERICTON Visit Our Booth

AT THE

Exhibition

SEE THE FORD V-8

GUARANTEED USED CARS
CALL AT OUR GARAGE FOR

Universal Sales, Ltd.

SALES FORD SERVICE
Corner King and Regent Streets — — — Telephone 466