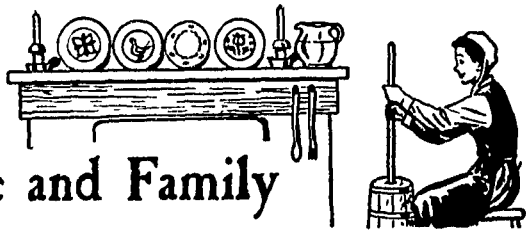


For the Farm Wife and Family



(Continued from page 9)

1½ cups water
1½ cups sugar
3 tablespoons salt
1 tablespoon mustard seed
1 tablespoon celery seed
¼ teaspoon turmeric

Wash cauliflower, break into small flowerets, and cook five minutes in small amount of unsalted boiling water. Drain. Wash and prepare remaining vegetables, and boil about two minutes. Pack into clean, hot, sterile jars and seal.

CORN RELISH

20 ears of corn
6 green peppers
6 red peppers
4 large onions
1 large head of cabbage
4 cups sugar
2 tablespoons dry mustard
2 tablespoons celery seed
2 tablespoons salt
1 tablespoon turmeric
5 cups vinegar

1 cup water
Cut corn off cob. Chop peppers, onions, and cabbage. Combine all ingredients and simmer for 20 minutes. Pack in clean, hot, sterile jars and seal.

If you have some extra tomatoes on hand why not use them in this chili sauce?

CHILI SAUCE

4 quarts (24 to 28 medium-sized) peeled and chopped tomatoes
2 cups chopped red pepper
2 cups chopped onion
1 hot pepper, chopped
1 teaspoon ground ginger
1 teaspoon ground nutmeg
2 tablespoons celery seed
1 tablespoon mustard seed
1 bay leaf
1 teaspoon whole cloves
2 three-inch pieces stick cinnamon
1 cup firmly packed brown sugar
3 cups vinegar
2 tablespoons salt

Combine tomatoes, sweet pepper, onion, hot pepper, ginger, and nutmeg. Put celery seed, mustard seed, bay leaf, cloves, and cinnamon in thin white cloth and tie loosely. Put bag in tomato mixture. Bring to a boil and boil until mixture is one-half original volume. Stir frequently to prevent sticking. Add sugar, vinegar, and salt. Boil, stirring constantly, about 10 minutes. Pack into clean, hot, sterile jars and seal.

If you have no dark place to store the chili sauce, wrap the jars in paper to keep the color bright.

PICKLED SECKEL PEARS

8 pounds pears
10 two-inch pieces stick cinnamon
2 tablespoons whole cloves
2 tablespoons whole allspice
8 cups sugar
1 quart vinegar
1 pint water

Wash pears and remove blossom end. Boil covered with water for 10 minutes. Drain. Prick the skins. Tie spices loosely in a thin white cloth. Bring spices, sugar, vinegar, and water to a boil and boil about five minutes. Add the pears and boil for about 10 minutes or until tender. Let stand in the syrup overnight. Next morning, remove spice bag. Bring syrup and pears to a boil. Pack into clean, hot, sterile jars and seal.

Here is a delicious way to pickle sweet peppers. If you have an abundance of peppers in your garden this summer use them in this recipe.

PEPPER MANGOES

12 sweet peppers (both red and green)
3 pints chopped cabbage
2 medium-sized onions, chopped
1 tablespoon salt
2 tablespoons mustard seed
2 tablespoons celery seed
½ cup sugar
3 cups vinegar
½ cup grated horse-radish
1 stick cinnamon
1½ tablespoons mustard seed
1½ tablespoons celery seed
1 cup sugar
2 quarts vinegar

Soak peppers in brine overnight (one cup salt to one gallon water). Combine cabbage with next six ingredients and let stand overnight. Rinse peppers in fresh water. Remove tops, seeds, and midribs and soak peppers in cold water about one hour. Combine horse-radish and next five ingredients and bring to a boil. Drain peppers, stuff with cabbage mixture, and pack into clean, hot, sterile, wide-mouth jars. Fill with boiling liquid and seal.

REQUEST

We have a request for a recipe for baked squash. We hope some of you ladies might be able to help us out.

Poisonous Weed Threat to Sheep

Halogeton, a poisonous weed, is rapidly spreading over intermountain ranges and poses a year-round threat to sheepmen in the area, according to a report in the Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association.

Ordinarily, the Association says, the plant is not palatable and livestock avoid it when other green forage is available. Sheep, however, go through periods throughout the year when they seem to prefer it to other edible material in their range.

Animals poisoned by this weed show signs of excessive salivation, depression, progressive weakness leading to loss of consciousness and death within 24 hours.

Halogeton grows readily on overgrazed pasture and can cause photosensitization in animals which have eaten less than a fatal amount of the foliage, veterinary authorities say. Fatalities in cattle result when more than 25 per cent of the total feed consists of the poisonous plant.

Simple Electric Device Tells Irrigation Need

Farmers someday may tell when their crops need irrigating by using a simple electrical device tested recently by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. It measures moisture stress—an indicator of a plant's moisture needs.

For a rapid reading of a plant's water requirements, two small prongs of the device are stuck into the stem of the plant. The prongs are two stainless steel electrodes connected to an ohmmeter which measures the electrical resistance in the plant. The lumber industry uses a similar instrument to measure moisture in wood.

In experiments with cotton plants, the researchers found that electrical resistance went down as moisture amounts went up. Within four hours after irrigation a sharp drop in resistance was observed on the ohmmeter.

The experimenters believe that the increase in electrical resistance with increasing moisture stress is the result of the drying out of the solid framework, or cells wall, of the plant. This creates in the woody tissues of the plant either longer conducting paths between electrodes, or increases gaps in conducting paths—readily indicated by the ohmmeter.

The method has promise as a tool to help the average farmer determine when to irrigate, according to scientists of USDA's Agricultural Research Service who are making the studies. They point out that research is continuing, aimed at making the method easy to use by any farmer who irrigates.

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Excess Arsanilic Acid Poisoned Swine Herd

A herd of 30 pigs were poisoned by feeding a grower ration for a week containing 15-times the recommended amount of arsanilic acid feed. Seventy brood sows of the same herd, fed a sow or starter ration were unaffected, according to a report in the Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association.

The pigs eating the ration containing arsanilic acid developed blindness and incoordination. Temperature, appetite and consciousness remained normal.

After changing to a ration recommended by a veterinarian, the herd was raised to marketable age and sold without loss, although several of the poisoned pigs remained blind, the report said.

Organic arsenics are less poisonous than the inorganic forms but high levels of the chemical fed for a prolonged period can have an accumulative effect. The organic arsenics fed above recommended levels in probably stored in the pig's tissues where it will not affect internal parasites but can poison the animal if high levels are maintained over a long period. A veterinarian should be consulted to avoid such losses when poisons are added to feed for worming purposes, the report said.

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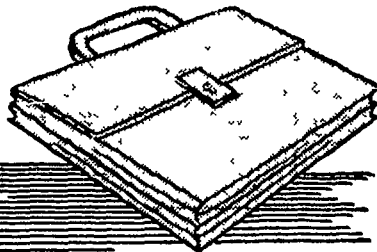
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