

2. Avoid contact with liquid ammonia as it will severely burn skin and eyes.

3. Anhydrous ammonia is a liquid material when under pressures around 200 pounds per square inch. When pressure is released and liquid is allowed to escape, the temperature of the ammonia drops to 30 degrees below zero. A concentration of frost on couplings or around hose is one way to detect a leak. Another reason to avoid contact with skin is a sudden frost bite could result.

4. Just any tank is not suitable to store anhydrous ammonia. If it is put in tanks formerly used for butane or propane, poisonous gases may be formed. Use only tanks or equipment designed for anhydrous ammonia.

5. Do not apply an open flame to equipment without first cleansing of all sediment and deposits.

6. Wear gloves, preferably rubber or rubber covered, when handling ammonia hose and couplings during the transfer process. Protective clothing, goggles and even a gas mask are further protective measures.

#### First Aid

In case of emergency be prepared to render first aid.

1. Remove the patient immediately to a place where he can breathe fresh air. Place him flat on his back and keep him warm and away from drafts. Wrap patient in blankets if possible.

2. Call a physician.

3. If patient is unconscious, move him to prone position and administer artificial respiration.

4. For nose and throat burns, sniff a 2 per cent solution of acetic acid up the nose, and rinse the mouth and throat thoroughly. Plain water can be used if acetic acid is not available. Urge the patient to drink lots of water, milk or lemonade.

5. For eye irritations, a 5 per cent boric acid or 1 per cent acetic acid solution should be poured over the eyeballs while lids are held open. Rinse for 15 minutes. Washing or dousing with water can be used where boric or acetic acid is not available.

6. For skin burns, rinse with water.

7. Keep a 5-gallon can of water handy wherever anhydrous ammonia is being handled.

This article isn't intended to scare you. If handled wisely, anhydrous ammonia is safer than gasoline. Observe a few common rules, know and be prepared to meet emergencies. Safety is everybody's business.

### Use 'Grab-Test' For Silage Moisture

SILAGE LOSSES because of seepage can be as much as 10 times greater when the moisture content of the material is 85 per cent than when it is 70 per cent, according to USDA specialists.

To determine the moisture content of wilted silage made by partly drying grass in the windrow before chopping, they recommend the "grab-test."

Squeeze chopped forage tightly into a ball between the hands for 20 or 30 seconds, then release the pressure suddenly. If the ball holds its shape and there is a lot of free juice, the approximate moisture content is over 75 per cent. If it holds its shape but there is very little juice, moisture content is about 70 to 75 per cent. If it falls apart slowly, moisture content is 60 to 70 per cent. If it falls apart rapidly, moisture is below 60 per cent.

When filling a horizontal silo the USDA recommends filling the bottom half of the silo with material containing 60 to 65 per cent moisture and the top half with 65 to 70 per cent material.

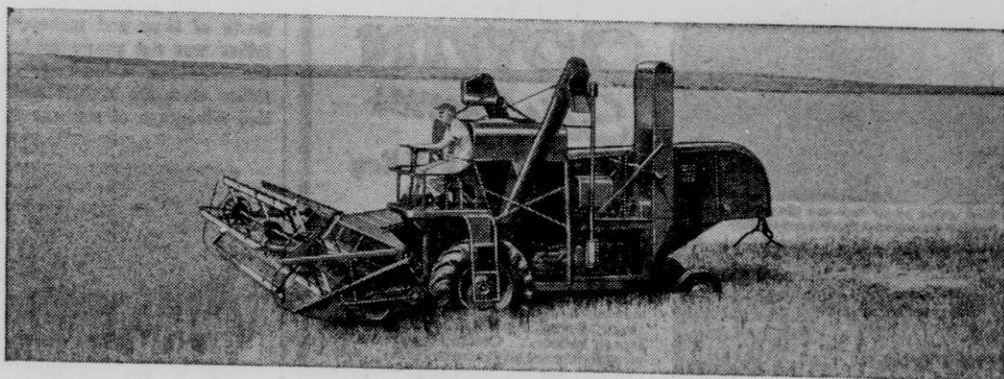


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