6-1990

The NEBLINE, June 1990

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Active Parenting Workshop Scheduled For Summer

“The hear a lot about how families ought to be, but times are different when they were generations ago and children are different.” The Haymarket Farm Fair has organized a forum to share the feelings of many parents who would like to make their homes a more creative place to live, and are puzzled about how to begin.

The Active Parenting program is a workshop for those who would like to improve their skills as parents as they gain confidence in their ability to handle the situations which face parents today. As participants meet with other concerned parents for six sessions, they will become aware of how and why children act as they do. Each parent will have the opportunity to put principles of modern discipline into action in their own families. They will also develop skills which can help foster courage, responsibility, and cooperation among children.

“Something you’ll learn in Active Parenting are: Why reward and punishment often backfire with today’s children; How your own thoughts, feelings and behaviors affect your child for misbehaving; Proven methods of discipline that not only work, but teach your child responsibly; Why courage is the most important gift a parent can give a child and a dozen ways to help you instill courage in your child; and, how to use your own parenting energy more efficiently.so that you have more left for other activities.

Through a combination of video dramatizations, group discussion, and family activities, participants will learn to work out alterna­tives in situations where conflicts can and do happen.

Methods used in Active Parenting are basic rela­tionships techniques, based on the belief that parents, rather than children, should provide the leadership role in the family.

This summer session of Active Parenting will be focused toward parents of young children (approx­imately 8 years of age or under). It will begin on Thursday, June 23 and run for six consecutive weeks through Thursday, August 2. Sessions will be held at the Lancaster County Extension Center, 444 Cherry­creek Road, from 7:30 to 9 p.m. The class will be under the leadership of Doris Gutzman, a former teacher, who has had the Active Parenting training and is experienced in facilitating the course.

The registration fee for Active Parenting course is $20 per family. Registration forms are available from Lorene for sign up forms.

Barbecue Safety Tips

This is definitely the time of year when video camera images of our area enjoy outdoor cookouts and barbeque grill (myself included). Here are some safety reminders to help you make your outdoor cooking activities and fire safety experiences:

- Before lighting your barbecue grill, be sure it is placed on a firm, level surface, not over any area where you would be sad for use to be served food
- Be sure your grill is used in accordance with the manufacturer’s directions
- Never add charcoal fluid to hot coals in an effort to speed a slow fire
- After cooking, be sure to obtain your water, oil, and clear out your grill, just in case
- Small children should not be allowed near your grill, oil, and clear out your grill, just in case
- Keep a hose and water, oil, and clear out your grill, just in case

S-S-Stretch Your Mind! Select an EDUCATIONAL value

- Developing Capable People, 2 videos - 60 minutes each
- Increasing Your Child’s Self Esteem, 12 to 15 minutes
- Setting Your Child Up For Success, 12 to 15 minutes
- Cholesterol, Fat and You, 25 minutes
- And there are more to choose from!

There is a $10 refundable deposit required for a 48-hour check out. Call to reserve a tape.

Fairbook Expected June 15

Each 4-H family will be receiving a 4-H Lancaster County Fair Book Fair Book Fair Book Fair Book Fair Book Fair Book about 1 or 2 p.m. on July 15. If you do not receive one, you may pick one up at the extension office or local bank. If you need in­formation about fair classes prior to that time, call the extension office.

ROPS — a Life Saver

Tractors, like any other vehicle, can be turned over improperly. Roll­over accidents account for half of the tractor-related deaths annually. Roll-over protective structures form a protective safety zone in an over­turn. When ROPS and safety belts are used, severe injuries can be greatly reduced and most deaths prevented.

Installing ROPS and wearing a safety belt can spare you and your loved ones personal anguish, medical expenses, lost pro­duction, and perhaps loss of the ranch or farm, that can occur with a tractor-caused injury or death. For full benefit from ROPS, always use your safety belt. Never install or use a belt if the tractor does not have ROPS.

Today, tractor operators appreciate not only the value of ROPS but also the clean, quiet enclosure and built-in protection provided by a modern ROPS cab.
**Mower Wounds Can Kill Trees**

- Mowing can wound trees, but the extent of damage depends on the severity and frequency of the wounds. Larger wounds are more likely to become infected, leading to disease and decline.
- Trees with wounds may recover if the injuries are small and isolated. However, extensive wounds can lead to significant damage, especially if they are not properly managed.
- Proper tree care practices, such as maintaining a healthy tree and avoiding unnecessary wounds, can help prevent mower wounds from becoming severe.

**Thinning Important in Flowers and Vegetables**

- Thinning is the process of removing crowded plants or flowers to ensure healthy growth and prevent disease.
- It helps to reduce competition for nutrients, water, and light, allowing individual plants to grow stronger and more disease-resistant.
- Thinning is particularly important for vegetables like cucumbers, tomatoes, and peppers, as well as flowers like zinnias and marigolds.

**Questions and Answers**

1. Q: I want to fell a tree limb in my back yard. There are several trees in it, and my neighbor tells me I will kill them if I try to fell in around them. Is this true?
   A: Two to three inches of soil is enough to suffice some of a tree's roots. It may eventually kill the tree. The death of the tree will not be sudden but may take years.

2. Q: My Boston fern is turning all brown around the edges, sitting on a sunny windowsill. What can I do?
   A: There are several possible causes for the brown edges on your Boston fern. Here are a few suggestions:
   - Overwatering: Check if the soil is too wet or if the pot is standing in water.
   - Underwatering: Make sure the soil is evenly moistened.
   - Overheating: Be sure the fern is not getting too much direct sunlight.
   - Fertilizer burn: Check the amount and type of fertilizer you are using.
   - Pest infestation: Inspect for spider mites or mealybugs.

3. Q: What does it mean when the top of your birch tree goes yellow and then dies?
   A: Yellowing at the top of a birch tree can be caused by a variety of factors, including:
   - Nutrient deficiency: Insufficient nitrogen or other minerals may cause yellowing.
   - Disease or pest damage: Infections or infestations can cause leaves to turn yellow.
   - Environmental stress: Severe weather conditions can also contribute to yellowing.

4. Q: What are those reddish-orange bugs on my asparagus?
   A: The reddish-orange bugs you see on your asparagus crop are likely to be squash bugs. These insects can cause damage to the plants by feeding on the leaves, stems, and shoots.

**Bearded Iris Recommendation**

- Bearded irises thrive in full sun or partial shade and can be grown in a wide range of soil types.
- They prefer well-drained soil with a pH range of 6.0 to 7.5.
- Bearded irises can be propagated by division, by播种, or from seed.
- For planting, dig a hole slightly larger than the root ball and plant the rhizome at the same depth as in the nursery.
- Water the hole thoroughly and firm the soil around the root ball.
- Bearded irises require minimal maintenance and are relatively pest-resistant.

**Weeds!**

- Weeds are plants that can become problematic if they are allowed to grow unchecked, as they can compete with other plants for resources like water, nutrients, and sunlight.
- Effective weed management involves a combination of cultural practices, physical removal methods, and chemical control measures.
- Regular monitoring of the garden is crucial to prevent weed growth and maintain a healthy, productive landscape.

**Questions and Answers**

1. Q: What are the consequences of mowing too close to tree trunks?
   A: Mowing too close to tree trunks can lead to injury and can even kill the tree. Here are some specific concerns:
   - Damage to the bark or trunk: When mowing, be careful not to cut into the tree's trunk or bark. This can cause injury.
   - Weakened root system: Mowing close to the trunk can disrupt the root system, affecting its ability to support the tree.
   - Soil compaction: Mowing too close can compact the soil around the root system, reducing aeration and nutrient availability.

2. Q: What are the most effective methods for controlling weeds in a garden or lawn?
   A: Controlling weeds effectively requires a combination of cultural practices, physical removal methods, and chemical control measures. Here are some tips:
   - Cultural practices: Proper watering, fertilization, and mowing can help control weeds.
   - Physical removal: Hand weeding, hoeing, and hoeing devices can remove weeds before they become established.
   - Chemical control: Herbicides can be used to control specific weed species or entire weed communities.

3. Q: What are the potential dangers of using pesticides in the garden?
   A: Pesticides can pose risks to both human health and the environment. Here are some considerations:
   - Human health: Pesticides can be toxic to humans, particularly children and pregnant women.
   - Environmental impacts: Pesticides can harm beneficial insects, birds, and other wildlife.
   - Soil and water contamination: Pesticides can leach into soil and water sources, affecting aquatic life.

4. Q: What are the benefits of using natural pest control methods instead of chemical pesticides?
   A: Natural pest control methods offer several advantages:
   - Safer for the environment: Biological control agents and other natural methods do not pose the same risks to the environment as chemical pesticides.
   - Safer for human health: These methods are generally safer for humans and pets.
   - Cost-effective: Natural methods can be less expensive in the long run than the cost of purchasing and applying chemical pesticides.
Food Acidity and Processing Methods for Home Canning

Canning is the process of heating food in jars with the lids in place. The high temperature destroys the spores of spoilage organisms on the air tight seal, which forms as the jars cool, prevents re-contamination.

Whether food should be processed in a pressure canner or boiling water canner to control botulism bacteria depends on the acidity of the food. Acidity may be natural, in milk, fruits, or added, as in pickled foods. Low acid canned foods contain too little acidity to prevent the growth of botulinum bacteria. High acid foods, like fruits, contain enough acidity to prevent the growth or destroy them more rapidly when heated. Acidic level in tomatoes and sauerkraut can be increased by adding lemon juice, citric acid, or vinegar. (The term “pH” is a measure of acidity; the lower the value, the more acid the food.)

Acid foods (pH values lower than 4.6), such as fruits, tomatoes, sauerkraut, pickled vegetables, jams, jellies, and some canned meats, including vegetables, meats, poultry, and fish, must be processed in a pressure canner.

Although tomatoes usually are considered an acid food, some varieties are now known to have pH values slightly above 4.6. Therefore, if they are to be canned as acid foods, these tomatoes should be adjusted to a pH of 4.6 or lower with lemon juice or citric acid. To ensure safe acidity in canned goods, they should be processed according to the time and temperature required for the specific type of food. The following recommendations are based on the latest information from the USDA.

Booze and Breastfeeding—Don’t Mix

At one time many mothers were told that a glass of beer or wine might help them relax and breastfeed better. New research, however, indicates problems with this practice.

Nursing mothers who consume as little as one to two alcoholic drinks a day may be passing enough alcohol on to their infants to cause slight delays in the children’s early motor development. These are the findings of recent research reported in "Environment and Behaviors." The researchers believed that the infants’ developing brains might be extremely sensitive to alcohol or that alcohol might accumulate and affect activities like crawling or walking.

These findings should be studied further at this time. The researchers can’t say whether early delays in development indicate the child will have prob­lems with alcohol or whether the information is available, it would seem prudent to stop drinking while breastfeed­ing. What may seem like a small amount of alcohol to you could be proportionally much higher to your infant.

Muffin Madness

Bran muffins are ALWAYS better for you than donut­huts, right? Read on.

A survey in the Tufts University "Diet & Nutrition" magazine revealed that only 12% of the muffins from one popular company contained 12% bran. One of the company's bran muffins contained bran with chocolate frosting!

Muffins are one of the latest food crazes. In 1967, consumers spent more than 100 million on bran­nin­gers. But, the reason some muffins taste like the pastries they resemble is that many are also made with lots of fat and sugar.

Tufts nutritionists noted that bran muffins re­ported fewer calories and fat were also often the smallest muffins. When compared on a weight for weight basis, many of these smaller muffins were comparable in calories and fat to the bran­nin­ger.

Unless a muffin lists its calories and fat (5 gm of fat or added butter or margarine) in a nutritional labeling section, you cannot be sure whether it tastes and feels "rich" and higher in fat. You may wish to eat higher fat muffins with little or no added butter or margarine.

The calorie range of muffins in the survey ranged from 200 to over 400 calories. It watching your cal­ories is a must you may be wise to limit yourself to one muffin if calories levels aren’t given.

Canning Green and Wax Beans, Snap and Italian - Pieces

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Style of Jar</th>
<th>Size of Load</th>
<th>Process Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hot water</td>
<td>Pints</td>
<td>20 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raw</td>
<td>Quarts</td>
<td>25 min</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Recommended process time for Snap and Italian Beans in a diameter pressure canner

1. Mix all ingredients for Nut Balls.
2. Form into balls.
3. Combine Apricot Sweet and Sour Sauce over Nut Balls.
4. Bake at 350 degrees F. for 35-40 min.
5. Yields 24 2-inch balls.

Mushrooms

Mushrooms can be successfully frozen for use in salads and cooking. Steam fresh, whole mushrooms for 5 minutes, or sliced mushrooms for 3 minutes for use in salads.

For use in cooking, slice and sauté in a small amount of oil until heated thoroughly.

The cooking or steaming deactivates the enzymes which cause texture and color changes.

Cool quickly and then package in 10-15-oz. or 2-lb. packages for freezing.

Recipe for Green and Wax Beans

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Style of Jar</th>
<th>Size of Load</th>
<th>Process Time</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raw</td>
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<td>25 min</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Recommended process time for Green and Wax Beans in a diameter pressure canner

1. Mix all ingredients for Nut Balls.
2. Form into balls.
3. Combine Apricot Sweet and Sour Sauce over Nut Balls.
4. Bake at 350 degrees F. for 35-40 min.
5. Yields 24 2-inch balls.
Lookout For Leafy Spurge

Leafy Spurge is the state’s most persistent and difficult to control noxious weed. Even though there is only about 600 acres of this weed in Lancaster County, it is critical that all landowners be aware of this weed and provide prompt control. There are over 200 known infestations in Lancaster County. About 150 of these infestations are on the roadside. This is an indication that there has been considerable dissemination of this plant by vehicles, movement of hay, mulch, birds, livestock, equipment and other means. The county commissioners began a program of spraying the roadside infestations in 1989. This year these areas will be marked with signs and the spraying program continued.

All landowners with known infestations of Leafy Spurge on their property or on the adjacent roadways are being sent a letter informing them of the county program and providing information on identification and control. Follow-up inspections of these infestations will be made to verify control efforts that at a minimum will prevent seed production.

Identification: Leafy Spurge is a persistent, deep rooted perennial which reproduces by seeds and roots. The plant bears numerous, linear-shaped leaves with smooth margins. Leaves have a bluish-green color but turn yellowish-red-orange color in late summer. Leafy Spurge produces a flat-topped cluster of yellow-green, petal-like structures which bear true spurge flowers. The showy, yellow flowers in May and June, and the spurge flowers, however, develop about 10 days later and have small green bracts.

Sprayers should be calibrated at the time a different pesticide is applied. In addition, a sprayer should be checked at least another day each other day when in continuous use. Since these checks may have to be performed often, evaluating a sprayer quickly and without excessive investment in equipment or calculation is important.

The “Ounce Chart” has four steps. No calculations are required. Calibration equipment needed includes: A stopwatch, a container to collect nozzle disc flow, a marking flag, and a container to collect wash water. A copy of the “Ounce” calibration card can be found below. This card contains the directions and all the information needed to calibrate your sprayer. The card and a supplemental NeGBuide (G88-865) are available at the Extension Conference Center.

Band Spray Calibration Reducing agricultural inputs includes pesticide treatments in some situations. Band spraying is one alternative to accomplishing this while saving you chemical expenses. To convert the broadcast spray volume to band spray volume, multiply the broadcast spray volume by the appropriate conversion factor on the adjoining table. For example, an operator who is using a broadcast rate of 10 gallons of spray volume per acre in a 3 inch row and wants to use 10 inch band would proceed as follows: 10 x 3 (conversion factor from table) = 30 gal/band acre.

Producers using 2,4-D on sorghum should remember that spraying 2,4-D before the 5 inch stage may inhibit root development. Spraying 2,4-D without drop nozzles after this time can result in poor head development. Do not use 2,4-D from early boot through soft dough stage.

### Conversion factors to convert broadcast spray volume (gallons per total acre) to band spray (gallons per treated acre)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Band width (in.)</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>12</th>
<th>14</th>
<th>16</th>
<th>18</th>
<th>20</th>
<th>24</th>
<th>30</th>
<th>40</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Row spacing (in.)</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance from nozzle to target (in.)</td>
<td>15 10 5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conversion factor</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>0.38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conversions for broadcast sprayer volume (gallons per total acre) to band spray (gallons per treated acre)

- **Crops**
  - Corn
  - Soybeans
  - Wheat
  - Alfalfa
  - clover
  - Barley
  - Red Clover
  - White Clover
  - Buckwheat
  - Peas
  - Beans
  - Millet
  - Oats

**D O U N C E C A L I B R A T I O N**

1. Use chart (back side) for distance to drive in field. Use nozzle spacing for nozzles. For directed and band rig use the row spacing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distance from nozzle to target (in.)</th>
<th>0 5 10 15 20 25 30</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Conversion factor</td>
<td>1 0.9 0.8 0.7 0.6 0.5 0.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Producers Charts**

![Graph showing producer's charts for corn and soybeans compared to Lincoln Spot Price.]

**4/4/90 - 5/4/90**

- **COT NOV 1990 Soybeans**
  - Compared to Lincoln Spot Price
  - Average: $4.70
  - Range: $4.60 - $4.80

- **CBT DEC 1990 Corn**
  - Compared to Lincoln Spot Price
  - Average: $3.90
  - Range: $3.80 - $4.00

Future prices from MasterNet. Spot prices from DTN.
Soybean Insect Control

Most insects that damage soybean can be placed in one of two large groups, chewing insects or sucking insects.

Chewing insects are the most common soybean pests and may damage any part of the plant, depending on the time of season and growth stage of the plant. Beans, beans, beans, and beans can appear to be completely consumed by the two caterpillars, and grasshoppers are the most common chewing insects pest of soybeans in Nebraska. Other common chewers include ladybird beetles, earworms, corn borers, and Mexican bean beetles. 

Sucking insects are any insects that feed on the juices of plants. These insects include thrips, bean weevils, green stink bugs, corn earworms, and Mexican bean beetles. 

Scouting and Making Decisions

Treatment guidelines usually are based on numbers of insects per foot of row, percent damage, and growth stage of the plant. Other than soil insects, the best way to scout soybean pests is with a drape cloth. 

Attach a 3 ft. x 3 ft. square of white drape cloth to a heavy yel- low plastic or cotton canvas to two dowels. Walk up to a soybean row and fully meet the cloth between two soybean rows and spread underneath. Count the number of insects on each row over the cloth. Total up the number of insects on each row over the cloth and divide by the number of rows to give you the number of insects per 6 ft. of row (3x1). 

There are several other common insects to look for as the growing season progresses. 

Bean Leaf Beetles - are green or brown and vary in color from yellow to tan or red. They have a black tri- angular head, and two black spots and black and yellow striped underbelly. They feed on soybean leaves and young stems. 

Green Cloverworms - are green caterpillars with a yellow spot on the last segment of each side. When fully grown, they are about 1 1/2 inch long. High numbers of the leafy corn worm and cabbage worms may have some damage to soybeans, but usually this damage is not significant. 

Leaf Hoppers - leaf hoppers are two-winged sucking insects. These insects are the most common insects to look for as the growing season progresses. 

According to Bob Hope, you can lose weight by eating 1000 calories less than you use and by doing a regular exercise. Gerontologists have suggested that people need exercise more as they age. 

Studies show that age does not influence disease—sickness and disease have greater physical impact on older people. Given this, we can: 

Test different treatments and determine which one is best. 

First, we can use a method that has been tested and determined to be effective. 

Second, we can use a method that has been tested and determined to be effective. 

Third, we can use a method that has been tested and determined to be effective. 

Fourth, we can use a method that has been tested and determined to be effective. 

Beware of “Yo-Yo” Dieting

Does it get harder and harder to lose weight because you’ve already eaten too much in the past? 

You may be experiencing “yo-yo” dieting. Like a yo-yo, the weight of people continuously gain and lose weight as time goes on. You may be experiencing “yo-yo” dieting. Like a yo-yo, the weight of people continuously gain and lose weight as time goes on. 

An artificial intelligence model for identifying potential hotspots for insect control was validated and found to be effective. 

There is a high accident rate among children who live and work on farms, and adults who live and work in an environment where they are exposed to insecticides, herbicides, and pesticides. 

There are also a risk of injury from exposure to environmental and physical limitations in various age groups. 

If you are a child and you are attracted to brightly colored objects, you need close supervision to reduce your potential exposure to hazards around the farm. 

If you are an adult and you are attracted to brightly colored objects, you need close supervision to reduce your potential exposure to hazards around the farm. 

Children and adults are at risk of injury from exposure to environmental and physical limitations in various age groups. 

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4-H Club Booth at County Fair
An exciting club activity can be putting up an educational 4-H booth at the County Fair. The space is about 4'x6'x6'. Both themes may include promotion, citizenship, health, careers, international, cultural understanding, leadership, recruitment or community involvement. If your club would like to participate, call the extension office to reserve space.

Summer Camp
Oh! What Fun!
There is still time to sign up to attend camp at the Eastern Nebraska 4-H Center. Invite a friend and enjoy the outdoors and learning at the 4-H Center.

Fair Assistants Needed
Adults and youth 12 and over are needed at the county fair during judging of exhibits. Home Economic areas (food, clothing and home environment), general, engineering and horticulture departments need assist­ants Monday, August 6, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Tuesday, August 7, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Wednesday, August 8, and Thursday, August 9, to assist with Fair Fun Day for 5, 6, 7, and 8 year old youth. Assistants will write comments for judges and you may retain the same numbers as the previous year. Assistants will write comments for judges and you may retain the same numbers as the previous year.

Don’t Forget About I.D.’s
Judging Ownership Identification Affidavits are due in the extension office by June 15. Contact Kerensa or your club leader if you have questions. Come by or call the office if you need forms.

New Dairy Judging Slides Available
Two new dairy judging slide sets have been added to the 4-H Loan Library. Please note these slide sets will replace the previously named "Color Blood Breeds Judging" and "Holstein Judging" slide sets. The slide sets are as follows:
- AD 19 1000 Colored Breeds Judging — 93 slides, cassette
- AD 16 000 Holstein Judging — 75 slides, cassette
Both of these slide sets present good slides on great cows and good oral reasons from successful, young judges.

Demonstration Help Available
Do your help needed in putting the finishing touches on your county fair display? Are you just starting to organize your presentation or do you need a idea? If so, mark 1 p.m. Thursday, July 12th on your calendar for practice demonstration day. Help will be given to help you prepare your demonstration or to put those finishing touches on what you present that day. Call the office to sign up, ask for Lorene if you have questions.

Lincoln’s Childrens Museum
Needs Volunteers
Do you enjoy working with children? Do you have sparse hours in your week? If so, why not volunteer at the Childrens Museum located in the Aturium in downtown Lincoln. This is needed with the maintenance of exhibits and gift shop. Volunteers can be adults or high school age youth. Museum hours are 1 to 5 p.m. Mondays, Fridays and Sundays; 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Volunteers may work shifts of their choice, 2-2 1/2 hours work per week. Call Chris Logsdon, 477-0129 to volunteer.

Poultry Judging Contest
There will be a poultry judging contest Tuesday, June 12, at the University of Nebraska Poultry Complex. Contest begins at 9 a.m. For more information contact Kerensa.

4-H Small Animal Show in Beatrice
Gage County will be hosting a small animal show Saturday, July 7, at the fairgrounds in Beatrice.

Type of Animal Entrance Fee Time of Show
- Cats $5 12 a.m.
- Dogs $5 9 a.m.
- Poultry $1 9 a.m.
- Rabbits $1 9 a.m.
- Cavy $1 9 a.m.

Preregistration is due June 29, entry forms and show rules are available at the Lancaster County Extension Office.
The next meeting of the Teen Council will be Sunday, June 10, at 1:30 p.m. at 3820 Loveland, Lincoln. A social, a lot of fun, and other fun activities are being planned. All youth 12 and up are invited to attend. Meet other 4-Hers and join in the fun of planning and helping with summer meetings.

The July meeting will be on Sunday, July 8 at the home of Lorene Bartos, 4016 South 30th, Lincoln, at 2:30 p.m. We will have a program of fair activities, finalize Sr. Judging team for the county Fair and the State Fair, and a chance to visit the Horticulture Judging Team.
Cut Flowers

Can Last Longer

The secret to keeping cut flowers is to keep a continuous supply of water coming through the stems. For all cutting should be done with sharp shears or knife to avoid crushing water conducting vessels of the stem. A slanting cut coming up through the stem, rather than a basket. Make the final cuts under water. This prevents air from clogging up the water conducting vessels of the stems. Foligates of small forms or from small delicate fern like leaves should be left rounded ones, in many shades of green, some with variegated edges. The flowers of most are small but colorful in shades.

The numerous varieties include the following scenes: Almond (P. quercifolium); Apple (P. odoratissimum); Aristibia (P. x stenophylla); Blackberry (P. scabrum); Lemon (P. crispingum, P. x limineum); Lime (P. nervosum); Rose (P. capitatum, P. graveolens). Give the scented geraniums the advantage of full sun. They enjoy light well-drained soil that stays slightly dry. However, too dry, they will shed their lower leaves. Plants in containers need one-half strength fertilizer every two weeks when flowering; monthly during the rest of the year. Although many scented geraniums have a tendency to get leggy, pinching the growing tips will help train the plants to grow bushier and fuller. Propagate by root and stem cuttings.

Notice!

The State Public Service Commission has scheduled a public hearing on a plan by the Lincoln Telephone Company to eliminate extended area calling and lower the telephone rates.

The hearing will be held 9:30 a.m., June 14, at the PSC hearing room on the third floor of the Atrium in Lincoln.