

# Portable Corral On Display For Livestockmen

The Branch of Land Operations has purchased a portable corral and other equipment designed to help Indian stockmen improve livestock handling on the reservation. This portable equipment is being assigned to the Natural Resources Department and all requests for use of the equipment should be made to that office.

The reasoning behind the purchase of a portable corral is two-fold. First, necessary repairs to the two permanent corrals would cost more than buying a portable one, and secondly, it is felt that taking the corral to where the animals are is a good idea for both man and beast.

Jacob Frank Sr., Ride Boss for the North End, feels that the convenience of a portable corral may encourage ranchers to take better care of their stock and take more responsibility in contributing to the care of their livestock.

For those who would like to have a look at the portable corral, it has been assembled and will be on display on Tenino Road across from the community center for about two weeks.

Temporary procedures for use of the equipment have been developed by the Natural Resources Department, the Extension Office and the BIA. These procedures will remain in effect until the stockmen have had a chance to use the equipment and

suggest changes in the checkout system.

The temporary procedures are as follows: The corral or other equipment can be checked out by Ride Bosses only. There will be a charge of \$5.00 per day for the use of the equipment. No charges will be made for the day the equipment is checked out or for the day it is returned.

For example if a party checks out the corral on Friday afternoon and returns it on the following Monday, he will be charged \$10.00 for two days use.

There will be a minimum of \$5.00 fee for use and users will be charged for damage due to misuse or loss of parts of the equipment. The corral may not be checked out for more than 7

consecutive days.

The money collected for use of the corral will be placed in a special account to be used for repairs and the purchase of new equipment consists of the following: 18 - 7'x16' panels, 2 - 7'x10 panels, 6 - 8' bow gates, 2 - 4' bow gates, 1 - 14' loading ramps, 1 squeeze chute, 1 - tipping calf table, and water troughs.

A sixteen-foot tilt-bed trailer is being constructed to help users moved the equipment. Also being planned is a portable crowding alley to be used in working cattle and calves.

There are a variety of ways in which the corral parts can be assembled for different uses. Assembly plans are available at the time of rental.

It is intended that stockmen use all or any part of the equipment to help them do a better job. There has been a demonstrated need for better livestock handling facilities on the reservation. This portable system is aimed at improving the situation but it should not be considered a total solution. More ideas from the livestockmen are needed to help solve their problems.



North End ride boss Jacob Frank, Sr. explained the various ways in which the new portable corral can be assembled for different uses. Frank hopes that the availability of rental equipment will encourage livestockmen to manage the rangeland more effectively. CDS Photo

## Horsemen's Short Course

Oregon Horsemen's Association and Oregon State University are teaming up to sponsor the 22nd annual Horsemen's short course on Saturday February 18th and Sunday February 19th. A number of topics will be discussed which include:

Laminitis, vaccinations, deworming, cogging test, Gymkhana horse, and demonstration performance of young horses, fitting and showing it halter, working cow horse, and cutting.

Further information and registration blanks are available in the Extension Office (old administration building) or contact Clint Jacks or Jacob Frank.

## Extension Notes

### Mildew Weakens, Rots Furnishings

Allowing mildew to grow will weaken and even rot fabrics on home furnishings. You can avoid this deterioration by removing mildew spots as soon as you discover them, says Susan Gangler, Warm Springs Extension Agent.

First, remove loose mold from the outer coverings of upholstered articles and mattresses by brushing with a broom or small brush. If possible, do this outside to prevent scattering mildew spores in the house.

Vacuum the surface of the article to draw out more of the mold. Remember that the mold spores are being drawn into the bag of the vacuum cleaner. If the appliance has a disposable bag, remove and discard it immediately; if not, empty the bag

carefully (preferably outside) in order to avoid scattering mold spores.

Do everything possible to dry the article. For example, you can use an electric heater and a fan to carry away moist air, but be careful about creating a fire hazard. Then sun and air the article to stop the mold growth, Sue commented.

If mildew remains on upholstered articles or mattresses, sponge lightly with thick suds of liquid hand dishwashing detergent, then wipe with a clean, damp cloth. Use as little water on the fabric as possible so the filling does not become wet.

Another method for removing mildew on upholstered fur-

niture is to wipe it with a cloth wrung out with diluted alcohol (one cup denatured or rubbing alcohol to one cup water). Dry the article thoroughly. For use on acetate, use one part alcohol and two parts water.

Because alcohol will cause some dye to fade, test the item for colorfastness on a hidden area. If the test area changes color, do not use alcohol.

If molds have grown into the inner part of the article, send it to a reliable disinfecting and fumigating service. Such service are often listed under "Exterminating and Fumigating Pest Control" services in the classified pages of the telephone directory.

## It's Time To Control Cattle Lice

Lice are starting to become serious in a number of herds on the reservation and if not treated the infected cattle will become more susceptible to disease, reduce weight gains and may eventually cause death.

Infestations of lice are usually light in the summer and early fall but increase rapidly during winter and spring. The most ideal time is to treat in fall and inspect cattle periodically throughout winter. But cattle can be treated now. The whole

herd should be treated at one time.

Treatment can be done by sprays, dips, dusts, self-treatment devices and pour-ons. Probably the easiest for us here are the pour-ons where a few ounces are poured on the back line of the animal. Commercial preparations of pour-ons such as lys off and korlan II can be purchased at most locations that sell livestock materials. If you want further information, contact Clint Jacks or Jacob Frank at the Extension Office.

## Food Labels A Key To Smart Shopping

Consumers can be better shoppers if they use the information provided on packaged foods, says Sue Gangler, Warm Springs Extension agent.

"Some people think food labels need more information, but there is already much valuable information on labels," adds Velma Seat, Oregon State University Extension food marketing specialist.

In addition to the brand name and the contents, each label contains information that can be a key to getting the best buy.

"The 'style of pack,' for instance, indicates product differences among similar items. With tuna, the packing liquid — oil or water — is shown. Peanut butter is chunky or creamy. Sardines often are packed in tomato sauce, mustard sauce, or in oil.

"The style of pack is usu-

a matter of personal preference, but it can also indicate the quality of the contents. For example, a "juice drink" is not the same as juice, and a 'process cheese food' is not a cheese," says Mrs. Seat.

The net contents on the label is the weight of the food and packing liquid, but not the package. Not all packages of the same size contain the same amount of food, so net contents can be an important shopping consideration.

When they are given, serving directions and yield statements can be a clue to the cost of serving the food. Soup which must be mixed with milk, for example, is not comparable in price to soup mixed with water.

The list of ingredients does more than simply indicate the contents of packaged foods. Since ingredients must be listed in order of their predominance by weight, you can tell, for

instance, if fishcakes contain more potatoes than fish.

Preservatives, colors, flavors and other additives are also listed as ingredients.

The nutritional value must be listed on the label if the food contains added nutrients, or if a nutritional claim is made for the food. The label follows a standard format based on a stated "serving size."

The nutrition label must indicate the number of servings in each container, the number of calories, and the amount of fat, protein and carbohydrates in a serving. It must also show the percentage of the US recommended daily allowance of seven key nutrients.

Percentages of another twelve nutrients and information on sodium content may also be included.

"A careful study of the label will help you shop more wisely," says Mrs. Seat.

Time is running out to plant winter varieties of wheat. Since we can't work the soil growers need to be thinking about spring wheat varieties says, Clint Jacks Extension Agent.

"In most areas of Oregon, winter wheat varieties can be planted through the third week of February. After that, spring wheat varieties should be planted," says Jacks.

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Winter wheat needs cold temperatures to stimulate flowering and the formation of heads. This requirement, called vernalization, means wheat plants must be exposed to temperatures between 34-40 degrees F for at least 10-15 days.

Research conducted in east-

ern and western Oregon by the OSU Agricultural Experiment Station showed that the shift from winter to spring wheats generally should take place after the third week of February. You could plant winter wheat through March if you knew April would be cold.

Winter wheat varieties are favored by most growers. Jacks suggests Hyslop, McDermid and Stevens as winter wheat varieties that could be planted before February 21. Gaines and Nugaines are winter varieties that require the least vernalization.

The spring wheat varieties used previously are still considered the best, reports Goetze. Twin, Fielder, Springfield and Federation are good white wheat varieties.

Spring-planted barley varieties for most eastern Oregon locations include Steptoe, and Flynn. Spring varieties should be planted as soon as possible after February 21, Jacks says.