



Smelly lagoons being worked on

Because the Agency area lagoon system (sewage settling ponds) are too small to handle an increasing demand, overloading has caused algae and stench. Cells are being enlarged, lines installed plus mechanical aeration. Two ponds have been drained to dry them out, thus all sewage is going into one pond. Do not swim in Shitike Creek since overflow may be seeping from lagoons. The job will be finished by the end of summer.

Spilyay Tymoo photo by Rangila

Watch for "The Sting"

Before embarking on that long-awaited Spring or Summer hiking trip, try to get a refresher course on stinging insects. Most stinging insects such as hornets, polistes, bees, and mud daubers do not sting unless threatened or their nest disturbed.

Keep in mind, however, that yellowjackets (a type of wasp) are unpredictable and may sting even though they aren't teased or threatened.

Some suggestions for avoiding "stingers":

1. Stay away from areas where bees and other colorful flying

insects are investigating.

2. Don't tease, swing, or swat at flyig bugs (especially when they appear in groups).

3. Aerosols such as aftershave, lotion, perfume, and de-oderants should not be used when working outside; insects are attracted to fragrant scents.

4. Bright-colored clothing should not be worn in areas where these insects are common. They investigate flower-like colors and are apt to head your way!

5. Be careful of nests in undergrowth, wood piles, between rocks, and in

unexpected places (inside old sheds, etc.). Wear gloves, hats, and long-sleeved shirts when working in these places. Yellowjackets do not always build nests in the ground!

Stingers should be "scraped" out of the skin (not pinched) as soon as possible, because they inject venom into the skin over several minutes. The venomous fluid from insects can cause serious illness in allergic individuals in some areas.

Persons stung should promptly call their doctor if they have a history of allergy to insect venom.

Mothers day dinner held at Yakima Reservation

A dinner held to pay tribute "to our mothers and to those who raised us" was the theme for the Mother's Day dinner at the Wapato Longhouse May 8. The meal was ready to be served and was waiting on the table for those who had made the long bus ride from Warm Springs.

The main concern expressed by the elders was where was that nice man, the bus driver, going to eat. The mothers continued to display their engrained practice of caring for others.

Twenty-one Warm Springs elders, accompanied by the CHRs, went to the dinner sponsored by the Yakima nation on a specially chartered bus. Also attending the dinner were residents from many of the other reservations in the Northwest.

Northwest.

For many of the people it was a time to see family members living in Washington. For others it was a time to visit old friends, and for some it was a time to meet new people.

The meal was followed with speeches and tributes to the mothers, grandmothers and great-grandmothers. Awards were given to the mother with the most children, the grandmother with the most grandchildren and to the grandmother with the most great-grandchildren.

Myrtle Frank received an award for having the most great-children. She received an oil painting and a handwoven basket.

Mothers received potted plants following the dinner.

Program extended

Central Oregon Council on Aging has received word from the Salem State Community Services that the **Low Income Energy Assistance Program** has been extended.

This Program is to assist low income elderly, handicapped and other low income persons with this winter's heating bills. Eligibility is 125% of the federal poverty guidelines. An Example: One person \$394.83 per month or \$4738.00 per year gross income. Add an

additional \$1525 a year per person in household. Verification is necessary for income and paid medical bills. Account & Social Security numbers are also necessary.

New Hours and Locations; Bend—COCOA office, 324 NE Irving Avenue, Wednesday-1:00-4:00 p.m.

Prineville—Senior Center, 180 N. Belknap, Wednesday-9:30-4:00 p.m.

Warm Springs—Call 553-1161 for appointment.

Rabies—Prevention is the only real answer

The word rabies carries with it a fear for the health of man and animal alike. It is for this reason that most rabies clinics are so successful.

Rabies has been around since ancient times and it was not until the 19th century that there existed an effective control for this virus. The first vaccine was developed by Louis Pasteur and his associates. It reduced the number of deaths caused by the virus by 95 percent.

The disease, carried by saliva of infected mammals, is an acute, infectious virus which spreads to the central nervous system. It is almost invariably fatal in man once the symptoms appear. Only prompt treatment after exposure or before exposure by means of a vaccine can prevent the disease.

Cases of rabies still number about 1500 annually worldwide. Australia, England, Hawaii and New Zealand remain disease-free. No more than 3 cases are reported annually in the United States.

Carriers of the disease are usually wild animals including foxes, bats, skunks and racoons. Domestic animals bitten by rabid animals can then also carry the disease. Central and South America report great losses of cattle from rabid bat bites as well as 200 to 300 human lives lost annually.

The United States maintains strict enforcement of its rabies laws keeping the disease rate very low. The symptoms of rabies are so well-known that anyone coming across an animal infected with the disease

can recognize it immediately.

Once the symptoms of rabies appear there is little anyone can do for the victim, the symptoms do not normally appear until 20

to 60 days after the victim is bitten. The disease then moves from the wound where the infected animal's saliva was introduced and spreads to the

central nervous system and eventually to the brain.

The initial symptoms of rabies are fever, headache, nausea, poor appetite and an unusual pain or tingling sensation at the wound site.

The second phase of the disease includes increased anxiety, apprehension and excitation. At this time the victim displays increasing fear and rage alternating with deep depression. The victim can be destructive and hostile if restrained.

The word rabies is derived from the Latin word rabies, meaning raving.

Convulsions are common at the next stage. The swallowing muscles convulse when liquids are taken, causing the liquids to be expelled. Eventually, just the sight of liquids prompts spasms in these muscles. This is where the term hydrophobia comes from. It is often used in place of the word rabies. Hydrophobia means fear of water.

During the final stage of rabies the victim becomes apathetic and lethargic. Paralysis develops, finally involving the heart and respiratory muscles leading to coma and death.

These symptoms can appear and lead to death in a matter of hours or it could take a few months, but the outcome is always the same.

To prevent the disease a bite should immediately be cleaned with soap and water and the doctor notified. The animal that bit the victim

should be captured if possible. Most wild animal bites should be considered rabid.

The treatment program for humans is often thought worth avoiding if possible. The victim is administered a serum containing rabies antibodies. Twenty-two injections of antirabies virus vaccine are administered each day until it is certain the symptoms will not appear.

A new vaccine has been discovered which is cultured in human cells and prevents rabies in only 5 injections. It is still in the experimental stage, however.

A case of rabies has not been reported in Jefferson county since July of 1978. An Oregon State law has helped in combating the existence of this disease. According to dog control officer James Blakely the law reads, "Dogs shall have a rabies shot." It is a "class A misdemeanor with a fine up to \$1,000 or one year in jail or both."

"Rabies is a very deadly disease," Blakely says. "A dog has to have a valid certificate." A rabies vaccination given to a dog under a year old is good for one year. When given to a dog older than one year, the animal is protected for three years.

Veterinarian Dr. Mark McFarland of Madras commented during the rabies clinic held in Warm Springs on May 12, "All dogs should be vaccinated. The disease is rarer in cats," he says, "but I would have to recommend a vaccination for cats because they are mammals, and susceptible to the disease."



AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION—Madras veterinarian Mark McFarland administers a rabies vaccine to a not-so-pleased client
Spilyay Tymoo photo by Shewczyk