

Extension service issues warning

A dangerously erroneous canning recommendation was published in a recent issue of a nationally circulated home canning magazine, according to Art Badenhop, Oregon State University Extension fruit and vegetable specialist.

The erroneous recommendation dealt with the steam-pressure canning of green beans," said Badenhop. "According to the 'The Cook's Magazine,' a quart of green beans can be safely processed in a water-bath canner at 212 degrees F.

"The canning temperature

recommended in these instructions is not correct and can result in the formation of botulinum toxin in the beans," Badenhop warned. "Human consumption of foods containing botulinum toxin causes botulism.

"Green beans can be safely preserved only by steam-pressure canning at 240 degrees F. not 212 degrees F," Badenhop said.

Badenhop added that the magazine has been informed of the error and is taking steps to notify subscribers of the incorrect information.

Botulism is a deadly poison

caused by the growth of spores of the bacteria, Clostridium botulinum. These spores will produce a deadly toxin in low-acid foods in the absence of air inside a sealed jar.

"Canning green beans at the proper temperature is especially important because they are a low-acid vegetable," Badenhop explained. "High acid fruit such as cherries and pears can be processed safely at 212 degrees F because few bacteria thrive in acids. Green beans do not fall into this category and must be processed at the higher temperature of 240 degrees F."

Contract awarded at W.S. Library

A contract in the amount of \$148,518 has been awarded by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to Pneumatic Construction, Inc. for the modification of the water treatment system at the Warm Springs National Fish Hatchery.

"The hatchery has been experiencing filter system problems, explained hatchery

manager Gary White. "We had to modify the design of the system and make some plumbing changes to better utilize the waters we have." He added that the system for heating and chilling the water is a complicated thing to explain.

Pneumatic Construction, Inc. is a Portland, Oregon outfit. White said he's ready for them to start work immediately.

Summary of Horses tested for E.I.A 9/1/80 to 9/23/81

A. Horses Bled at Warm Springs	Horses Tested	Positives	%
Southend	219	5	2.3%
Dry Hollow	257	8	3.1%
Tenino	221	40	18.1%
Boulder, Miller Flat, Dry Creek, Webster	212	64	30.2%
Sidwalter	170	6	3.5%
Northend	963	224	23.3%
	2,042	347	17.0%
B. Horses Bled at Killing Plants	Horses Tested	Positives	%
	590	101	17.0%
	2,632	448	17.0%

EIA begins second phase

The Warm Springs Reservation has not yet arrived at the stage where it can lift its self-imposed quarantine in its program to eliminate Equine Infectious Anemia. But in certain areas the second phase of testing has already begun.

Approximately 400 uncontrollable horses still have to be given their first test. Riders are working with helicopters through the month of October to drive these animals from rough and timbered areas. Warm Springs extension agent Clint Jacks says it may be necessary to wait until winter to test some of these horses when the snow and cold weather drive them from the mountains.

The south end of the reservation is relatively free of the disease, according to statistics. A second testing will be given to this group and if these horses prove to be negative a third testing may not be needed, Jacks said. Sidwalter and Dry Hollow also have low percentage rates of EIA.

As testing enters its second phase, questions are arising in the minds of many horse owners concerning the program. The horses that are being sold and slaughtered because they prove positive are still working horses. Jacob Frank, for one, feels "a little bit doubtful."

Frank had to forfeit a relay team plus some saddle horses to the program. He felt they were good horses. He said, "To me a sick horse will lay down and show me he is sick." He continued, "When it becomes that costly to the individual... my balance may go over to the other side. If this sickness is serious, how come our horses are not dying?"

Frank mentioned having spoken to a veterinarian concerning the disease. He commented that the only concrete statement he received about the seriousness of the disease was, "the surrounding area would discriminate against you. I know they would. With no prevention and no cure, what do they know about it."

Extension agent Jacks added that he feels "it is a struggle for people to commit themselves to

Timber landowners workshop

"Trade-offs, issues of economics, resource use and reality" is the theme of the Timber Landowners Workshop scheduled for November 5th and 6th in the Wasco Room at Kah-Nee-Ta lodge from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Representatives from the tribal members, Tribal Council, tribal management and the Bureau of Indian Affairs will discuss trade-offs, trust responsibility, self-determination and how it relates to the tribal forest.

A panel discussion of past and present issues will take place on the second day. The panel will have four key

speakers from forestry personnel and the natural resources department.

Selected subjects and speakers will be: "Use of fire as a management tool" by Fire Control manager Walt Sixkiller; "Soils update of Warm Springs Indian Reservation" given by soil conservationist Dean Elliot; "Warm Springs Forest Products Industries" by WSFPI general manager Bob Macy and tribal timber consultant Paul Sanders; "The Forest Management Plan and Fisheries in the National Forests" given by Maurita Smyth of the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission.

what they really want to do. They have to carry out Council's decision." If Council hadn't quarantined the reservation, the state would have, he said.

"Many people are scared because if a horse proves positive, no matter what it is worth the value goes down to the killing price," Jacks added.

After a warm summer when flies were abundant, some horses may have been infected by flies, another consideration in determining the cause of the disease may lie in the use of non-sterile instruments used in castrating horses. Jacks said, "Many gelded horses are proving positive. The highest number of positive horses are saddle horses. We may be doing it ourselves."

Fighting studs on the range could transmit the disease. It is unknown whether or not EIA can be transmitted through a horse's saliva. Many questions about EIA remain unanswered

at this point.

A third testing is planned after completion of the second phase of the program. "We hope to be done with first and second testing and completed with the third by June 1, 1982," Jacks said. At that time "we can ask Council and the state to lift the quarantine."

"which will carry us through been budgeted by the tribes for the EIA program in 1982 "which will carry us through June," Jacks mentioned. By December 31 of this year direct expenditures will total \$232,000 (\$36,000 from the Tribe, \$96,000 through BIA land operations funds and \$100,000 of IMPL funds).

With money budgeted and only 1,500 horses remaining to be tested on the reservation, the tentative June deadline appears feasible. EIA may then be a thing of the past, a part of the Warm Springs history. Now it can at least be said that the end is in sight.



SECOND TESTING—Blood sampling continues in the second phase of the EIA program.

Spilyay Tymoo photo by Shewczyk

Spilyay Tymoo

Coyote News

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