Careful selection of home site essential

The site where you will build, buy or rent is almost as important as the design of the house itself. The terrain and shape of the site affect the design of a house you plan to build. The location of an existing house, or how it was fitted to a site, may be reason enough to pass up an otherwise tempting buy.

Consider your lot relative to the following:

Utilities. Your lot should have access to water, gas, electricity, telephone, sewers and street lights. If they are not available, find out their cost to you. The time to discuss these items is before you buy.

Soil and Sewers.

Size and Shape of lot. Narrow lots are hard to work with. In general a lot 60' or more wide may be more expensive but worth the difference. Wedge-shaped lots take careful handling in the house in design to avoid an awkward arrangement. Is there sufficient space for additions. A potential for expansion can be desirable for a young family.

Immediate surrounding. Trees and nice views are desirable but not necessary. Remember the winter winds, and consider what portion of the house is going to be exposed.

Distance from main road. The house site should be a minimum of 100' from the road. This is far enough to allow for widening of the road, and be a buffer from noise and dust.

Space available for house and yard. If you are planning a large house, don't crowd it into a small space. Give yourself room to accentuate the building with plant materials. The larger yard will mean more maintenance, but the results are rewarding.

Drainage. In general, a site should slope in all directions away from the house; the area must be well drained.

View. Consider the view when spotting the general location of the house.

Windbreaks and trees. Tree windbreaks are usually desirable if healthy and properly located. They can improve comfort, but they may block a desirable view. A windbreak will pile up a snow drift, so the house must be 75'-100' away to avoid this drift.

Winds. Try to orient doors, windows, and outdoor living areas to take advantage of cooling summer breezes. House entrances should be protected from cold wind and snow by the way the new house is designed or the old one is remodeled.

4-H Grooming Club I

Mondays, 6:30 to 8:30 p.m.

at the 4-H Center

Leader: *Arlene Boileau*

The club will meet for the next seven consecutive Mondays beginning April 11. All are encouraged to attend!

The EXTENSION People

AGRICULTURE/4-H
Clay Penhollow

HOME EC/4-H
Mollie Marsh

FAMILY LIFE/4-H
Arlene Boileau

4-H/YOUTH AIDE
Joni David

OFFICE MANAGEMENT
Eraina Palmer

TRAINEE
Deanna Lamebear

2126 Warm Springs Street — 553-1161, extension 238

Beef Referendum voting scheduled for May 10

The U.S. Department of Agriculture has issued a final rule governing the procedures for conducting the Beef Referendum as authorized by the Beef Promotion and Research Act of 1985.

Referendum voting will be conducted in the Warm Springs Extension Office (Old Administration Building, 2126 Warm Springs Street next to the Post Office) during normal business hours (8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. as well as during the noon hour). Voting will be conducted on one day only, May 10, 1988.

Producers and importers unable to vote in person may request an absentee ballot by visiting the Extension Office. Absentee Ballots will be available from April 1 until close of business on April 29, 1988. Absentee ballots must be received in the Warm Springs Extension office by close of business on May 3, 1988.

All cattle producers who owned or acquired cattle and importers of cattle, beef or beef products during the period of October 1, 1986, through March 31, 1988, are eligible to vote. This also includes 4-H FFA, and other youth who owned cattle during the designated time period.

The Agriculture Stablization and Conservation Service will count ballots, determine the eligibility of challenged voters and ballots, and report Referendum results.

"Towards the 90s" theme of 4-H Summer Week

Beginning in 1987, 4-H Summer week will initiate a theme that will extend over three years. The theme, "Towards the 90's: Awareness, Acceptance, Action" will move 4-H members through a process of an awareness of themselves, to accepting leadership, to taking action for improving their communities for themselves and others.

The 4-H Summer Week program is the the premiere 4-H event for Oregon young adults. 4-H Summer Week is located on the Oregon State University campus and is open to 4-H members presently enrolled in the eighth through twelfth grades.

The program is divided into two categories: Intermediate (grades 8-9) and senior (grades 10-12).

The educational and social objectives of 4-H Summer Week are to:

1. Create a safe learning environment allowing youth to practice decision making and develop a social skill.

2. Strengthen a young persons ability to respond and relate to others with whom they live and work.

3. Focus on topics that teach specific skills, explore careers or address issues impacting youth.

4. Provide opportunities for youth to identify their strengths and develop leadership communication skills.

5. Help youth use time constructively and develop lifetime interests.

6. Create an awareness of OSU academic choices and the OSU Extension Service.

Delegates to 4-H Summer Week are required to participate in subject matter classes and leadership and personal development classes daily. Leisure and cultural activities ae offered in the late afternoon. Evening programs include speakers, organized recreational activities and informal dances planned by the teens. Class instruction is provided by OSU faculty and adult volunteers.

Summer Week delegates live in group housing in OSU residence halls and are supervised by adult staff and trained college student counselors. Intermediate and Senior delegates are housed separately.

Chaperoned group travel arrangements are made by individual counties. Delegates arrive on OSU campus Monday afternoon of Summer Week and depart the following Saturday morning.

Dates for Summer Week are June 13 through 8, 1988 more information watch this spot.

Applications for 4-H Summer Week registration and health cards are due May 1 at the Warm Springs Extension Office.

Lunchtime consumer series

April 8	Art of Skillful Buying
April 15	Sewing for Profit
April 22	Landscape Management
April 29	Backyard Greenhouse Raised Bed Gardening

Mexican cuisine combines subtle flavors, fruits, spices

If you think Mexican cuisine consists solely of tacos, enchilladas and the like, you're in for a wonderful surprise. One of the oldest and most varied cuisines known to us, Mexican cookery, is a magnificent example of subtle flavors, unusual combinations and visually stunning dishes.

As in America, chicken is a great favorite in Mexico where it is featured in coutless recipes. Chicken. or "pollo" as the Mexicans call it, is combined with imaginative ingredients American cooks might not readily include in their own chicken creations—but should.

It's interesting to note that Mexican cookery can be traced back to 300 to 900 A.D. when the Myan civilization was at its peak. In early 1500s when the Spanish conquistadores settled in Mexico, the native cooks incorporated many Spanish ingredients such as rice, wine and olive oil, into their own dishes, creating many classics still loved today. The conquistadores also brought another unheard-of item to the New World—the orange! In fact, one great explorer demanded that Spain's sailors each carry 100 orange seeds to plant in American soil.

Orange Chicken Puebla marries Old World taste with New World ease as it's a one-skillet affair and calls for convenient frozen concentrated orange juice. A lucious sauce of orange juice, chicken broth and condiments blankets tender chicken breasts which have been boned and skinned. A buttery-textured avocado and tangy tomato slices add extra flavor and eye appeal. This wholesome yet sophisticated dish is excellent with fluffy rice and a crisp salad for either family or guests.

Chick Aztec is another attractive dish that's a delight to the eye as well as the taste buds. And it's a one-skillet meal in itself, too. Homey ingredients such as orange juice, potatoes and onions are joined with an interesting combination of prunes and pimento-stuffed green lives. The contrast of sweet and savroy flavors and varied colors make for a meal that will have us taking our hats off to those fabulous Mexican cooks who inspired it.

Chicken Aztex

1 chicken (2½ to 3 pounds), cut in pieces
¾ teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
2 tablespoons butter or margarin.
4 medium potatoes, peeled and cubed (about 2 cups)
2 cups sliced onion
¼ cup pitted prunes
½ cup sliced pimento-stuffed green olvies
2 bay leaves
½ cup frozen concentrated orange juice, thawed, undiluted
1 cup water

Wash and dry chicken pieces; sprinkle with salt and pepper. In large skillet, melt butter over medium heat; brown chicken on both sides. Add potatoes, onions, prunes, olives, bay leaves, concentrated orange juice and water. Cover, cook 30 minutes. Uncover, cook 15 minutes longer or until chicken is tender. Serves 4.

Scours—There are specific causes for disease—Part II

Stress. Most calf scours can be reduced or controlled by management practices that reduce animal stress. Calves held in overcrowded, poorly drained lots or pens with no shelter and ineffective manure disposal, may experience many scour outbreaks, especially in beef calves. Improper care of attention during birth, failure to disinfect the navel cord and failure of the calf to receive colostrum within the first 12 hours after birth promote stress and contribute to scours outbreaks. Poor feeding practices also make calves more susceptible to gut infections and scours.

Most beef calves are born in the late winter or early spring, in weather that promotes stress. On many ranches, cattle are brought together for supplemental feeding at this time and the combined effects of overcrowding, inclement weather and unsanitary environment can result in explosive outbreaks of diarrhea.

Ranchers should review and upgrade their management practices constantly to reduce stress on their animals. Improvement of the conditions under which calves are born and spend their early lives often will lower the severity and number of scours cases.

Colostrum Deficiecy. Newborn calves have almost no antibodies to prevent infectious diseases. Colostrum (first milk) provides these vital antibodies during the first few hours of life. They can be absorbed by the calf's intestine for only about 12 hours, hence the first day of life is a most critical period to protect the calf against infectious agents. Colostrum is vital. Fortunately, it can be preserved by freezing and kept available to feed week or orphan calves as required.

Vitamin A deficiency. Scouring in calves can result from vitamin A deficiency in the cow during pregnancy. This condition usually is seen in conjunction with more severe clinical signs involving other births in the herd, such as abortions, retained placenta and the birth of blind, deformed or weak calves. Vitamin A problems can be expected when poor quality hay must be fed to pregnant cattle over a long period. Vitamin A may be administered to the pregnant cow via the feed or by intramuscular injection. The response often is dramatic and the expense is not great.

Nutritional Inflences. The ration cows received during gestation has a significant influence on viability and disease resistance of newborn calves. Adequate digestable nutrients and protein requirements should be satisfied; cows should be well fed but not fat.

A deficiency of phosphorus in the ration can contribute to scouring in young calves. The ratio of calcium to phosphorus should be on the order of 2:1. Mineral supplements should be fed to provide adequate amounts and proper ratio of these major mineral elements. Mineral supplementation should be adjusted to the major source of available winter roughage. Deficiency of tracy mineral elements such as selenium and copper may occur and influence general herd health and thus susceptibility to disease. In areas where selenium injections even though cows have been treated before calving. Trace elements should be added to the mineral supplements if you have determined that their deficiency is contributing to poor health and weak calves.

Milk Scours. Excessive milk consumption by young calves may contribute to scours outbreaks in some herds. Undigested milk particles overload the intestines and promote the growth of bacteria that contribute to scouring.

A slight reduction in the cow's feed intake for a few days following calving will limit milk production and may assist in the control of scours in newborn calves. Cows should be on full feed by two weeks after calving. This practice will assure adequate milk production for the calf and provide sufficient nutrients for early rebreeding of the cows.

Umbilical infections. When births occurs, the navel cord is broken and remains wet and spongy for several hours. During this time microorganisms can enter into internal organs of the calf if the cord is not treated with a germicide. Scouring is one of many disease signs that can result from navel infections. Disinfection of the umbilical stump soon after birth is very important. A liberal application of strong tincture of iodine is effective and inexpensive.

Coliform Scours. Coliform scours is perhaps the most common and most difficult diarrhea to handle. The disease is caused by bacterial organisms that normally live in the intestinal tract but have become disease causing because of lack of body defenses. Coliforms multiply with great speed and if their number becomes excessively high, or when they occur outside the gut, they can cause disease. The feces of calves with coliform scours usually are fluid and light colored, and may become blood-tingled. Two-day-old calves can become infected. The hair coat becomes rough, the nose is dry and crusty and the eyes are sunken. Dehydration and secondary pneumonia are common. Death losses can be high. Coliform scours are hard to control, but the number of infected animals can be reduced by sanitation and isolation of infected calves.

Enterotoxemia. In young calves, enterotoxemia usually is caused by colstridium perfingens Type C. Vaccination can be effective when properly administered and should be done in areas where tnerotoxemia is present. Although scouring is not an outstanding clinical sign, it may occur late in the course of the disease. When enterotoxemia is involved, a cattleman usually will find one or more of the his best, fastest-growing calves dead. Postmorttem examinations of these calves usually will reveal severe hemorrhages in the intestines. Prevention of this disease is the only effective method of control.

Virus Infectious. Several viruses are known to cause diarrhea in calves. This undoubtedly will become a large and complex field as more is known about viral diseases. Virus infection is now known to affect coliform scours incidence and losses and to be a direct cause of certain other forms of calf scours. Viruses do not respond to antibiotic therapy but may be controlled by vaccination. One viral vaccine now available protect newborns calves against a specific virus diarrhea. Research may provide additional vaccines to protect against other viruses in the near future. Usually viral diarrhea in cattle is relatively mild, but damage to the gut lining may allow entry of bacteria which are always present in the gut. Tests should be made by the diagnostic laboratory to determine if viruses are contributing to a scours outbreak.

Coccidiosis is an important parasitic disease of calves and is quite widespread. It usually occurs in calves over three weeks of age. The outstanding sign is a profuse blood-streaked diarrhea. Since the lower bowel is mainly affected, the blood in the feces is quite red. The rear legs and tail are usually soiled with blood and manure. The parasite spends most of it life cycle in the intestinal lining cells and destroys them. Response to treatment depends upon the number of cells affected. If the infection is extremely heavy and most of the lining cells are destroyed, the animal will not make a satisfactory recovery. Diagnosis usually can be made by microscopic examination of feces. Treatment by one or a combination of intestinal sulfa drugs is specific and has been most satisfactory. Prevention consists mainly in isolation and sanitation.

In our next issue we will have Part III—Control and Treatment of Calf Scours. For further information on contact the Warm Springs Extension office at 553-1161, ext. 238.

Annual bull tour set for April 14

The 39th annual Wasco County Bull Tour, co-sponsored by the Wasco County Extension Service and the Wasco County Livestock Association, is set for Thursday, April 14, 1988. A full day of bull grading and management evaluation, and other education activities are planned.

	7:30 a.m.	Meet at Mid-Columbia Livestock Acution, The Dalles
	8 a.m.	Leave Auction Yard
	8:45 a.m.	Collect tour-goers at Maupin City Park
Stop #1	9:45-10:45 a.m.	Earl Smith-Maupin Butte Ranch
Stop #2	11-11:45 a.m.	Ivar Pihl-Antelope Ranch
Stop #3	Noon-1 p.m.	Lunch at Smith Ranch-will be available from The Dalles Chamber of Commerce at $3.50 per person.
	1-1:45 p.m.	Earl Smith Ranch (Bennett Road)
Stop #4	2-2:30 p.m.	Lanny Metteer (Eldon Borthwick Ranch)
Stop #5	2:45-3:34 p.m.	Roy&Lowell Forman (Indian Creek Road)
Stop #6	4:15-5:15 p.m.	Earl Bates-Norstar Cattle Company
	5:30	The Famous Steak Barbeque-served at $6 per person. Music entertainment for dancing and listening will be provided by "Countrified".

Special guests on the tour will iclude: Bill Zollinger-OSU Extension Beef Specialist; Dean Frischknecht-Retired OSU Extension Specialist and Don Gomes, Sr.-First Vice President Oregon Cattleman's Association.

There will be a weight-estimating contest with valuable prizes. This popular popular tour is open to everyone.

Change is for the good

Change—a small word, yet all that we do revolves around this one, six-letter word. Some thoughts about change:

1. Change is inevitable. We are changing, whether we like it or not. Some change is physical and obvious, as in aging. Other change is subtle and takes many years.

2. Change can be positive and negative. It seems obvious that some people change for the better—an overweight person shedding pounds, for example. However, for some change may be negative, such as a child learning to be destructive and perhaps becoming a criminal.

3. Change is a choice. Many have heard the saying "not making a decision is making a decision." Choosing to change is a conscious, rational choice. Choosing not to change is also a conscious, rational choice. What's important is why we would choose to change or not to change.

4. Change is most satisfying when the individual chooses to change. At times, change is forced upon us. We may receive ultamatums from family friends, others. But if we choose to change, such as making a New Year's resolution and sticking to it, then the change is very satisfying.

5. Everyone has blind spots. Others see things about us that are not in our awareness. To become more aware of our "blind spots" we can ask others to help us to see what we could change. But remember, it you ask, you need to be willing to listen.

6. Significant change comes in behaviors, not just in beliefs. You may sincerely believe you should lose weight but you may not do it. Speaking about the belief will not suffice. If you mean it, act on it.

Remember: Change causes pain; pain causes thought; thought causes wisdom; wisdom endures.

Store winter clothes carefully

As you pack winter clothing for storage over the spring and summer, avoid being careless. Keep in mind that how you store cold weather clothes will determine what shape these items will be in when winter comes again.

Even if a garment looks clean it should still be laundered or dry cleaned—depending on what the care label instructs.

Garments may be soiled with body oil or unnoticed spills that will cause spotty yellow discoloration if the item is stored without cleaning.

The other danger comes from moths, silverfish or crickets. These insects are attracted to clothes that have food, perspiration, or other organic matter left on them.

Most people think insects have a fondness only for wool, but soiled synthetics also provide a meal-time haven for these pests. Starch also attracts insects. If clothes are to be stored, don't use starch on them after laundering.

If possible, press freshly laundered garments destined for storage. Permanent press fabrics in storage may become permanently wrinkled if left stored in a crumpled state for several months.

Be sure to follow manufacturer's care instructions. You take a chance if you wash a garment that says "Dry Clean Only." Some wool, for example, can be hand washed with very gentle handling in lukewarm water with a mild detergent. But wet wool is weaker than dry wool, so mishandling could damage the fibers. When wool is not washed and dried properly, it will shrink and felt. A moth-proof finish can be applied during the dry-cleaning process that will protect wool clothes during storage.

Certain types of silk can be washed under proper conditions, if directions specify hand laundering. But some silk dyes may bleed, or the fabric could shrink or lose its texture in water.