

Beginning sewing class to begin in January, sign up now

If you have a sewing machine at home, but don't know how to run it, come join us for the beginners classes starting in January.

You must register in advance for the courses by January 15, 1993.

We will limit the classes to 10 participants per session. If there are more people who want to take the course, we will schedule the course again to take care of others who are interested.

Also if you received one of the fancy computerized machines for Christmas or a serger and want to learn to use it, we will schedule a special class for that group.

We will have three sets of classes,

each four hours long. The morning group will meet from 9 to 11 a.m. Tuesday and Thursday January 19 and 21.

The evening group will meet from 5 to 7 p.m. Tuesday and Thursday, January 19 and 21.

The Saturday Class from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., January 23.

Bring your machine to the 4-H Room in the basement of the new Education Center, formerly the Old Boys Dorm. If you have the instruction books, please bring them as well. We are trying to locate a collection of the instruction books, especially for older machines so we can help others who don't have books.

Also bring one yard of fabric to practice on as you learn while you learn to make each part of the machine work properly. Bring bobbins, scissors, thread and a bucket full of patience.

When you register, let me know the parts of the sewing machine that are missing, such as bobbins, bobbin cases or knobs and screws. We will try to have some parts you can buy to replace them. Bring the name of the machine and the model of the machine.

One of our goals of teaching the use of the sewing machine is to help you make your own wing dress, leggings or vests and ribbon shirts. We

hope many people will be in traditional dress when the Museum opens March 14. It is an accomplishment that Warm Springs residents can be proud of. The Powwow will attract tribal members from many other tribes as well as other dignitaries. We'll want to look our best and strut the proudest.

Plan ahead to prevent serious house fires

by Norma L. Simpson
If your home is worth \$15,000, \$20,000 or \$80,000, don't you think it is worth a few dollars to protect it? Buy a fire extinguisher.

One recent Warm Springs fire caused a house to burn down because an extinguisher was not available. Instead the occupants threw water onto a grease fire. That is a NO-NO! A grease fire should be smothered with foam from an extinguisher or in another way.

One common kitchen fire is in a pan of hot grease for cooking fry bread or making popcorn. If the grease bursts into flame, cover the pan with a lid. Oxygen in the pan will

soon be gone smothering the fire. A wooden breadboard can smother the fire in a big frying pan.

Do not carry the pan outside. The pan will be so hot you will drop the pan spreading the hot grease and fire to the rest of the house.

Also remember that flaming grease can also ignite a fire in the vent above the stove. Clean the vent often, like once a week, if you prepare fry bread often. Soak the aluminum screen filters in hot water with a little household ammonia (a capful) for 30 minutes to loosen the grease, then scrub with an old toothbrush to dissolve grease in the hard to reach spots around the edges.

Remember fire needs three things to survive. They are: Oxygen, Fuel, Heat.

If you cover the fires, it will be starved of oxygen and smother.

If you remove the heat, you cool the object that is burning, it will cool the fire as well. But not all things will

be cooled, such as water on grease. Water makes the grease spatter, spreading the fire to other things in the home.

If you remove the fuel, the fire will not burn. But remember there may still be embers hot enough to start another fire. Cool the embers with dirt or water depending on what caused the fire.

More important in fire safety, get people out of the home, to a safe meeting place. In advance teach the children where to meet and how to behave when they get there. Older children should help the little ones to stay in the safe place. Then call the fire department.

Recently a Warm Springs mother told me that she insisted on a clear fire lane in each room. She knew that stuff piled everywhere could keep people from escaping in an emergency. Does your home have a clear fire lane from each room to an outside door?

Scours in calves identifiable and preventable

By Bob Pawelek

More financial losses to cow-calf producers are caused by calf scours than any other health problem in their herds. Calves are much too valuable not to understand how to prevent this problem.

Scours is not a single disease. It's a symptom associated with several diseases and is characterized by diarrhea.

A newborn healthy calf will usually be on it's legs and nursing within a few hours. If the mama cow has been lying in a fouled pasture, a muddy lot, or in some scours from an earlier calf in the same pen, the baby calf may suck down massive doses of germs before it finds the colostrum. This will kill a calf.

Regardless of how it happens, the diarrhea prevents absorption of fluids from the intestines. Also, body fluids pass from the scouring calf's body into the intestines. It's a no win situation at this point, since the scouring calf loses fluids and rapidly dehydrates. Electrolytes are lost, and acid builds up.

Causes of calf scours:

Known causes of scours can be grouped into two categories, noninfectious and infectious.

Noninfectious causes, as illustrated by the poor environment for a newborn calf in a contaminated lot, may also be nutritional or stress-related. Inadequate nutrition of the pregnant dam or cold stress on a wet and chilled newborn may also be classified as noninfectious.

A calf is born without scours-

fighting antibodies. The calf will acquire these antibodies only by nursing colostrum early, within the first 12 hours of life. All that work you did vaccinating those cows is wasted unless the calf nurses colostrum, preferably before it is four hours old. As the calf grows older, it loses its ability to absorb colostral antibodies by the hour.

Infectious causes may be bacterial, viral, or protozoan. A whole list of infectious agents are in this category. E. Coli is probably the most important cause of bacterial scours in calves, while calves as young as one or two days old may scour from corona or rotavirus infection.

Nutritional Scours:

Under range conditions, a calf adopts a pattern of nursing that fills its needs. Nutritional scours can be caused by anything that disrupts this normal habit. A storm, strong wind or the mother going off hunting for new grass disrupts the normal nursing pattern. When the calf does get up to nurse, it is overly hungry, so he pigs out (sorry, terrible pun) and overloads on milk. This is usually a white scours caused by undigested milk. This type of scours is not nearly as serious as the infectious variety.

Prevention of Scours:

Never withhold feed from a cow with the intent of cutting down milk production to stop a scours outbreak in calves. In cold weather, a cow's energy goes more for heat and less for milk. The calves may stop passing so much liquid feces, but it does nothing to stop the disease, only the flow of fluid. Withholding milk from

calves, particularly those with diarrhea, takes away their only energy source to keep warm. Diarrhea is actually nature's way of flushing out unwanted toxins.

Next Time: Management, Vaccinations & Treatments for Scours.

Some information presented in this article was adopted from "Prevention of Baby Calf Diseases", CES Cattle Producer's library, CL 648.

Rockin' 4-H Sign-up Meeting
Wednesday, January 6, 1993, at 6:00 p.m.
First floor conference room in Education Center
1110 Wasco Street
 All interested are invited to attend
 For information contact Bob Pawelek, OSU Extension
 Agent Livestock, 553-3238

Holiday gift plants may be dangerous to small children and pets

During the holiday season, a lot of plants are given as gifts to friends and relatives. Most of these decorative plants are harmless, but some can be dangerous to young children or pets, who might eat part of the plant, says Ross Penhallegon, horticulture agent with the Oregon State University (OSU) Extension Service.

"The important thing to do is to be aware of where the plant is placed, the name of the plant, and if it can be

reached by small children or animals," advises Penhallegon.

Potentially harmful holiday plants include: amaryllis, the entire plant; bracken fern, leaves; Christmas rose, foliage, roots and sap; Christmas pepper, the small peppers; dieffenbackia, stem and leaves; English ivy, leaves and fruit; euonymus, fruit, foliage and bark; ficus (fig), milky sap causes skin reaction; holly, leaves and berries; horsechestnut, nuts, leaves and flowers; hyacinth, bulb; mistletoe, foliage and fruit; Narcissus-daffodil, bulbs; philodendron, leaves and stem; poinsettia, be cautious; potato, sprouts; rhododendrons, leaves; tulips, bulbs.

For holiday peace of mind, post the number of the local poison control center in a conspicuous spot near the telephone. 1-800-452-7165.

Volunteers needed to teach beginning sewing classes

If you are knowledgeable about sewing machines and would like to help to teach the sewing classes for

beginners, we would love to hear from you.

Contact Norm Simpson, OSU Extension 553-3238 or 553-3535.

We think there are many people who want to learn to sew or learn to sew again, if years have passed since they tried before. Your skill will be greatly appreciated.

In February we will be helping people to make their own traditional wing dresses, leggings, ribbon shirts or vests. The new seamstresses will be very happy to have help with these sewing skills as well.

Specialists share information about mice

The person who coined the phrase "quiet as a mouse" obviously never shared winter living quarters with one. A mouse's noisy night-time activities of gnawing, scratching, and running inside wall spaces are definitely disquieting, say two Oregon State University Extension specialists.

Each year at this time, mice enter heated buildings seeking shelter from the winter and a guaranteed food supply. These tiny rodents damage structures with their gnawing and spoil stored foods with their excrement, explains Mary Ann Sward, Extension housing specialist, and Daniel Edge, Extension wildlife specialist.

Agile and quick, mice can find many routes into a house. They can climb almost any rough vertical surface, such as trees and brick walls. They can scamper across pipes and power lines, and they can squeeze into holes as wee as one-quarter inch wide.

The homeowner's first defense against this common pest is preventing entry into the house. That means first sealing or screening all holes and openings around the foundation.

Steel wool stuffed firmly into a small opening makes a good temporary barrier. For a more durable seal of entry points, position three inches of concrete, 24-gauge galvanized sheet metal or one-quarter inch mesh hardware cloth to close off the opening.

Pet food and birdseed attract rodents. So, store them in sealed containers and clean up any spills immediately. Don't leave pet food out in bowls after the pets have eaten.

Be careful not to provide mice with shelter near your house. Clean out any accumulation of junk. Clear away excessive plant growth and debris next to the house's foundation. Avoid stacking firewood near the house. In the garage or basement, stack storage containers a few inches

away from the walls. This will facilitate inspections for signs of mice.

Dark droppings the size of rice grains in cabinets and drawers are a sign of mice infestation. Hoarded food piles and nests of shredded paper or cloth are further evidence that mice are present.

If you have mice in the house, set traps in areas where they are most active—along walls and ledges. Set spring traps with the trigger end against the wall. Two traps set side by side improve the success rate. Good baits include peanut butter, bacon, and milk chocolate.

Check the traps daily to dispose of the catch and renew the bait.

Poison-based baits are not recommended for homes because they present a danger to children and pets. Also, with this method, dead mice often end up behind walls, under floors, and in other places where disposal is impossible.

Stockman's Roundup



By Bob Pawelek
OSU Extension Agent
Livestock and Range

Ranch Programs to assist producers

Sharpening management skills will be the focus of some new educational programs to be conducted by OSU Extension in the coming weeks, both here at Warm Springs and throughout Central Oregon.

Early registration for the following programs is encouraged, as a number of them have limits on audience size:

Financial Analysis and Planning: This workshop is a six-week live satellite and video presentation from the Agriculture Resources Department at OSU. Farm Management Extension Specialists from OSU and Eastern Oregon State College will lead participants through concepts in farm and ranch management. You will develop balance sheets, income statements and cash flows by using

case histories.

The series will be held every Thursday for six weeks starting January 28 from 1:00 - 3:30 p.m. at the Jefferson County Conference Room, 85 SE D Street, Madras. The cost is \$20 for the series.

Living on a few acres: Many people on the reservation may be interested in this program devoted to upgrading skills for managers of small acreage.

Topics and dates for living on a few acres are: Small scale Beef Production, February 11; Alternative Crops, February 25; Pest Management - rodents, weeds, March 11; Irrigation & Soil Management, March 25; Taxes, April 8; Small Scale Sheep Production, April 15; Forage and Pasture, May 8.

Cost is \$25 for all sessions, which includes a resource notebook. Cost for individual sessions still to be determined.

Register with payment by February 5 to Deschutes County Extension Offices, P.O. Box 756, Redmond, Oregon 97756.

Calving School

Hurry! The class is filling quickly. Because of the importance of hands-on experience, 10 individuals is the limit. See article this page for further information.

Cattlemen Seminar

Breeding and selecting cattle for today's market is becoming increasingly important. Dr. Bob Long, a nationally renowned beef production specialist from Texas Tech University, will focus on the value added market that is beginning to change the beef cattle industry. Emphasis will be placed on how cow-calf

producers can breed and select for this market. Live cattle will be used to demonstrate selection criteria.

The event will be hosted by OSU Jefferson County Extension and by NorStar Cattle Company as an educational event prior to their bull sale. The Cattlemen Seminar will be held Friday, February 26 starting at 4:30 p.m. for a get together, 5:30 p.m. dinner and at 6:30 p.m. Dr. Long's presentation.

Location is Central Oregon Livestock Auction Yard, Madras. Reservations for dinner must be made before Monday, February 22 by calling 475-3808.

Standardized Performance Analysis

The National Cattlemen's Association has been working toward standardization of records in cow-calf production and financial performance. Based on work with a number of individuals and universities, the Standardized Performance Analysis or SPA Program has been created.

The purpose of SPA is to help producers monitor performance — herd performance and financial performance. SPA helps to look at how the cow-calf enterprise can generate profitable change and to monitor progress over time.

A workshop to introduce SPA will be held on March 4 from 10 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. For those producers interested in gaining information on their herd, worksheets will be handed out and a second session will be set to run the SPA software program for individual herds. Register by March 1 to the Jefferson County Extension Office, 475-3808.

After eating an entire bull, a mountain lion felt so good he started roaring. He kept it up until a hunter came along and shot him. The moral of that story is when you're full of bull, keep your mouth shut.

Prepare now for February 13 calving school

Warm Springs OSU Extension office will present a calving school for Warm Springs producers on Saturday, February 13, 1993 at the Norstar Cattle Company near Willowdale.

Dr. Don Hansen, Extension Veterinarian and Dr. Bill Zollinger, Extension Beef Specialist for OSU, will be here to present the program.

This school will be a hands on learning experience designed to teach the novice and expert. The class will be limited to ten students so all participants can be involved. Registrations will be taken on a first received, first enrolled basis. There will be a registration fee of \$20 to cover expenses.

Topics include: Emphasis: Hands-on experience.

Morning discussions include: Third-trimester management and nutrition; Sire selection based on data from records (EPD); Health programs pre-breeding to third trimester; The Birthing function - identifying membranes and fluids; calving equipment and it's proper use; Handling abnormal presentations (Dystocia, pulling and proper assistance).

Noon: bring a sack lunch.

Afternoon discussions will be: Post-calving management; Special handling of first calving heifers;

Health programs-third trimester/following calving; Calving barn facilities, chutes, etc.; Getting them bred back on schedule.

NOTE: We will stop classroom

presentations whenever a heifer starts to calve. Discussions will be held on emergency situations as they arise. Come prepared for any kind of weather.

OSU
Calving School
February 13, 1993
Norstar Cattle Co, Willowdale

Name _____

Address _____ City/Zip _____

Phone: _____ (Home) _____ (Business)

Registration \$20 per person. Make Check Payable to:
 Total Amount Enclosed _____
Rockin' 4-H Club
Warm Springs Extension Service
 PO Box 430
 Warm Springs, OR 97761

Return registration form and check no later than February 3.

Need help?

We are here in Warm Springs to help you. Give us a call and we will try to help you to solve problems or to help you plan for a brighter 1993. If we don't know the answer to your questions, we'll find the person who can help you.