

Ultra low-flush toilets to be used in new construction

New Oregon regulations that became effective November 1, 1992, requires the installation of ultra low-flush toilets in new construction or when replacing a toilet in a residence, reports Mary Ann Sward, Oregon State University Extension housing specialist.

Ultra low-flush toilets are defined as those using 1.6 gallons of water or less per flush. The new requirement is included in new plumbing regulations aimed at conserving water.

Oregon is not alone in taking this step toward water conservation, the specialist notes. Other states are moving in a similar direction. The new toilets are in contrast to the old water closets that used 7 gallons per flush (gpf). Some homes have the 3.5 gpf toilets that have been the standard for approximately ten years. Any 3.5 gpf toilets still in stock may be sold. Consumers face a choice between

gravity ultra-flush (GULF) toilets and pressurized ultra low-flush (PULF) toilets, the specialist notes. However, the American National Standards Institute has developed information to help consumers choose.

The institute recently conducted laboratory research to assess the effectiveness of the 1.6 gallon toilets. Twelve conventional (3 gpf) toilets, 12 gravity ultra low-flush (GULF) toilets and two pressurized ultra low-flush (PULF) toilets were subjected to standard tests.

All toilets did well when tested for ability to clean the bowl by flushing. All toilets also passed the carryout test that requires 100 polypropylene balls to be carried down a four-inch drain at least 40 feet.

The real difference between conventional and low-flush toilets showed up in mixed media tests, which simulate non-homogeneous

bulk wastes and are more representative of actual use. In these tests, three artificial sponges, three natural sponges, one latex cylinder, and two non-woven fabric wipes are placed in a bowl together. If any of the objects fails to clear the bowl or trapway, the trial is a failure.

The PULF toilets performed perfectly, and the GULF toilets scored significantly lower than the conventional toilets. Another test with mixed media, the transport test, measures the sum of the distance that each object is carried down the drain line. Here the conventional toilets average difference was twice that of the GULF. The PULF results were intermediate.

The researchers feel that they are close to an optimum flush volume for gravity-type water closets. Until that optimum is determined, it appears that PULF toilets are the better

choice. Most people buy the 1.6 GULF toilets because of price. When using these toilets, the amount of paper used should be kept to a minimum or two flushes will be required. Those still using 7.0 gallon toilets should be putting a displacement device in the tank to cut the volume to between three and four gallons per flush.



Information provided by:
Warm Springs OSU
Extension Office
1110 Wasco Street
553-3238

The clover speaks: club activities for families

On December 14, 1992 the People of Warm Springs held a meeting on gang activity. Those attending wanted to learn more about why kids get involved with gangs and how they could keep their kids out of gangs and keep them safe.

One of the most common problem parents are faced with is time management. Parents must work, and often both parents work to make ends meet. There are no easy answers or magic solutions that can solve this problem, but there is something that can help you as a parent, and that is 4-H.

Yes 4-H can help you, your child's first and best teacher you do not need to be an expert on anything. All you need is about 2-3 hours a week, patience, and commitment.

We have in our office, projects materials on Animal Science, horticulture, Natural Resources, Engineering, Expressive Arts, and Home Economics. Maybe you have seen this list before, but you were not aware of its ability to help you help your child, as well as your community. Under these headings you will find leader guides that will help you identify specific areas of the project and how you can show their importance to project members.

For example: If you are to become a livestock project leader, it's important to know the total care of your animal. Feeding a properly balanced diet is important to the animals overall health. Learning about Viruses and Diseases are important, not only in treating your animal when it is sick, but in preventing disease in the first place.

You may know that you need to

watch out for internal and external parasites, but what about the attitude and behavior of your animals? In the 4-H program there are materials ready and just waiting for the community of Warm Springs to put them to use.

Many of you might not be able to fit your schedule around current club meetings. That's okay if the time is not right for you. Start your own club at a time that works for you and your kids. There will always be youth that can come.

The Warm Springs 4-H Program is open to all community members. We are here for people who not only want to help their child, but for those who are willing to help youth in their community. There are many single parent families in Warm Springs. Some are missing dads and some are missing moms, but that does not matter, since either parent can be a leader. We could have three different cooking clubs, four different art projects and two different culture projects. We can have any number of projects happening at the same time. If you need to learn more about a

project, we have resource people who can help you learn what you need to know, so you can pass it on to your project members. There is a world of information available in the 4-H office. Call or come by and browse through the Leader Publication Guide.

Arlene, Carol or Crystall will be glad to help you get started. Please feel free to call or stop by the Education Center at 1110 Wasco Street.

We are starting a new year, 1993. Make a new start for your children and for your community. Become involved with a project. Give the best gift, yourself.



New 4-H logo

Snow and slush cause rug and carpet stains

By Norma L. Simpson

Snow and slush not only cause winter driving problems, but they also make a mess of rugs and carpets in the home and in tribal buildings. We really see the effects on the new carpet in the Educational Center when people do not wipe the gravel and snow off before they go up the stairs.

If you let snow melt, the water will soak through to the backing of the carpet and a brown stain may appear. Once the stain forms it is almost impossible to remove.

Salt and ashes spread on slippery sidewalks also cause damage to carpeting. Because salt attracts moisture,

Iceicles could mean trouble indoors

By Norma L. Simpson

One of the joys of a cold winter morning is to see iceicles hanging from the eaves of the house. But if you leave them there you could soon have trouble inside the house.

When ice forms at the eaves, it means the heat is escaping from the attic melting the snow on the roof. The melted snow drips down as iceicles.

Rain gutters can also fill up which means you have a lot of ice forming just under the eaves or the edge of the roofing material. Ice forces the shingles up. That means that water and ice can go back into the wallboard and studs of the house. When heat from the house melts the ice, the wallboard, studs and ceiling material will get wet. Ugly water stains show through the paint and wallpaper.

Remove iceicles and ice that form along the roof line. When it warms up put a bit more insulation in the attic. Also clean ice, pine needles and cones, and dead leaves from the gutters so ice can not build up during the next cold blast.

it may keep the carpeting damp and also cause brown stains. If allowed to remain damp, it may cause mildew or black blotches to form.

Ashes are even more harmful to carpets because they almost always are alkaline chemicals that change the dyes in the carpet.

Teach the family to kick or scrape the snow off outside and change their boots by the door so that the damp places will be easier to clean up.

Frequently vacuum the carpet to pick up the grit of gravel and sand. They will cut the fibers and your rugs and carpets will wear out too fast.

The 4-H Program will be sponsoring a workshop for anyone who may be interested in making a grass dance outfit. Instructor will be Sabrina Boyd. There will be a series of classes held at the Education Center, downstairs in the 4-H room.

CLASS 1: Wednesday, January 27, 6-8 p.m.

I. Items needed

CLASS 2: Monday, February 1, 6-8 p.m.

I. Demonstrate yarn work

II. Assist in starting yarn work

III. Art McConville will share the origin of the Grass Dance Outfit and Jingle Dress

CLASS 3: Saturday, February 6, 1-3 p.m.

I. Cut out material

II. Baste material and yarn together

CLASS 4: Thursday, February 11, 6-8 p.m.

I. Sew yarn and material

II. Sheila Nelson will give a brief demonstration on how to crochet a belt.

Costa Rican Extension worker to visit

OSU Extension in Warm Springs.

Marielos Brown, a 48-year-old Costa Rican Extension worker will be the guest of the Warm Springs Extension Service from January 14 to February 4. She is one of 23 Costa Ricans who have paid their own way to come to Oregon to learn how 4-H programs are conducted. Arrangements are being made for the Central Oregon participants to visit Warm Springs on January 19.

Other activities planned for Ms. Brown include Planning the 4-H Enrichment Camp, and to attend the 4-H Beadwork, Culture and Heritage and Knitting Club. She will participate in the Tri-County 4-H Idea Fair in Redmond on January 23 with Warm Springs staff.

For more information about this guest, contact Norma L. Simpson at

Oh my aching wallet!

As the bills roll in, you may be seeing the damage that you did during the Christmas buying spree. We all spent more than we planned to spend, so now's the time to get our financial houses in order.

When you open the bills, mark off the due date on the envelope. Also notice which credit card bill has the highest Annual Rate of Interest (ARI). Pay as much as you can on the highest interest card. Pay more than the minimum amount, or you will be paying forever for last year's Christmas gifts.

Here is an example. Most credit cards cost about 18.5% Annual Rate

of Interest. Let's say that you bought a Pendleton jacket for your spouse. It cost \$100. If it takes you 12 months to pay for the jacket, it ends up costing you \$118.50 if you pay all the bills on time with no defaults, plus \$3.50 for postage.

Put the envelopes in order with the nearest due date to the front for the rest of the bills. Try to pay the minimum on all the rest of the bills. Better yet pay off as many bills as you can before you use the credit card again. Remember it's not funny money. Here is a test to see if you are headed for trouble with your charge cards. Take the test and see how you stand.

| T | F | Life would be terribly difficult if they took away all my credit cards. |
|---|---|---|
| — | — | I pay my bills on time. But, I have to keep using my credit cards because I run out of cash. |
| — | — | I'd love to get a consolidation loan and pay off all my charge cards. |
| — | — | I usually borrow from friends or family to make ends meet each month. |
| — | — | I usually hide things I bought while shopping so my family won't see them. |
| — | — | The balance in my savings account is shrinking and it's hard to save money. |
| — | — | I'm a good juggler. I can always find a way to put off paying a bill so I can pay charge cards on time. |
| — | — | I have two Visa and two Master Cards. |
| — | — | Yes, I've used the cash advance on one credit card to make payments on my other credit cards. |
| — | — | My credit cards payments are eating up more than 20% of my monthly income. |
| — | — | I usually pay only the minimum monthly payment on my credit cards. |
| — | — | Someday I'll get the money to pay off my charge cards. |

If you answer True to six or more questions you are headed for trouble. Answer True to nine or more and you may have a serious problem with your use of credit cards.

Stockman's Roundup



By Bob Pawelek

OSU Extension Agent
Livestock and Range

Calf Scour — Management and Treatment

Last time, we discussed the causes of calf scours and that it is a clinical sign associated with several diseases, rather than a disease itself. Specific immunity to those diseases is available to the calf only through colostrum.

Weak calves that cannot stand and nurse should be given colostrum by using a nursing bottle. It is helpful to have a store of frozen colostrum on hand during the calving season. To be sure the calf gets enough protection, it should be fed 2 quarts of colostrum right away and 2 quarts 6 to 8 hours later. When needed, frozen colostrum should be thawed out slowly. Boiling it will kill the antibodies.

If the weak calf happens to be of a first-calf heifer, keeping that calf away from her for very long before it gets up and tries to suckle may interfere with bonding. In this case, probably no more than 3 cups should be fed at a time. This is a judgement call that comes with experience.

Because calf scours result from a combination of factors, it is important to use more than shots and pills if you intend to successfully control scours. Medical requirements are important, but managerial requirements must be met as well. They must complement each other. Calf scours prevention is a year-round effort, not just a set of activities centered only around the calving season.

MANAGEMENT ASPECTS

All facets of management are important. Particular attention should be paid to nutrition, environment, sanitation and care of the newborn calf.

NUTRITION. The ration of the pregnant female should be balanced in energy, protein, minerals and vitamins. Keep in mind that pregnant replacement heifers have not reached their mature size. Especially during wintry weather, you must provide them with sufficient need energy for maintenance and growth. A good percentage of what she eats goes to simply keeping herself warm.

I have personally had good results when I wintered my replacement heifers separate from the mature cow herd. Proper nutrition and meeting the heifer's energy requirements will help her give birth to a strong healthy calf and return to estrus on schedule.

ENVIRONMENT AND SANITATION. Severe outbreaks of scours can come about with winter storms, slush and mud. We can't control the weather, but we can control the environment in which the calf is born and raised early in life. The newborn calf needs a clean, dry place to be free of scours. Your own home base conditions dictate the kind of management needed to assure a healthy calf.

Sanitation is just as important as a clean, dry environment. The ideal way is to provide a special area used only for calving, but in many cases that's not possible. A cleaner pasture away from muddy lots and loafing areas is better than nothing.

ATTENTION TO THE NEWBORN: Calving difficulties, known as dystocia, can weaken a newborn as well as its mama; the calf may not nurse enough colostrum and may scour later on. A calf will benefit from a shot of vitamin A-D3, usually 1cc after birth.

VACCINATION PROGRAMS
A well planned and consistent vaccination program does an effective job in preventing scours if the management aspects are met.

There is no such thing as a universal vaccination program. Your program should be tailored to your herd's specific needs. Effective calf scours vaccines have been developed in the last 10 years, but the vaccination program is not completed

until the calf nurses sufficient colostrum early in life.

The following procedures summarize a good scours prevention program. Mention of commercial names does not imply endorsement by OSU Extension.

Cow Management prior to calving:

- Vaccinate 30 days before calving with rota-coronavirus + E. Coli scours vaccine. Administer according to label directions.
- Supplement with vitamin A and selenium.
- Evaluate cow health and physical condition.

Cow Management at birth:

- Calve heifers separately from cows for closer observation.
- Provide clean, adequate shelter.
- Move cows with calves from calving area ASAP.

Calf Management at birth:

- See that calf has received colostrum.
- Disinfect navel with 7% iodine.
- Rota-coronavirus + E. Coli vaccine. Administer according to label directions.
- 2-3 cc Bo-Se (Vitamin E and Selenium)
- 1 cc A - D3.
- Record sex, birthweight, date, dam and sire.

TREATMENT

Let's say you have followed all management and preventive procedures and calves are still scouring. Direct your treatment toward correcting dehydration, acidosis and electrolyte loss. Remember, scours is a clinical sign, not a disease itself. Antibiotic treatment can be given at the same time with the treatment for dehydration, and is necessary to prevent pneumonia.

Scouring calves should be given an oral electrolyte solution (2 quarts) in combination with a suitable antibiotic, at least twice a day. Giving electrolytes orally will be difficult unless the calf will nurse from a bottle. A collapsible plastic pouch is on the market that works, as well as stomach tubes. If used, thoroughly disinfect and lubricate between uses.

ELECTROLYTE FORMULAS:
1 Tbsp. table salt
1 tsp. Sodium free salt
1 Tbsp. Baking soda
5 oz. Corn Syrup

NOT TABLE SUGAR

1 gallon warm water
Give 1 warm quart at 4 hour intervals.

- 1 oz. Fruit pectin
 - 1 tsp. Sodium free salt
 - 2 tsp. Baking soda
 - 1 can Beef consomme
- Enough warm water to make 2 quarts.

Give one warm quart at 4-6 hour intervals.

2-4 oz of Pepto Bismol three times daily (orally) helps to reduce discomfort.

USE COMMON SENSE

Move the scouring calf and its mama from the rest of the herd to a sick pen. Be sure the place has good shelter, water and loose salt available. Keep sick calves comfortable with dry bedding, windbreaks and heatlamps if electricity is available. Calves that cannot stand, and lie

with glassy eyes and heads cocked toward shoulders are probably in shock and should be taken to the veterinarian for IV fluids immediately.

If oral treatment seems to be working, it may be gradually reduced as the attitude and activity of the calf improves. Watch how the calf responds to your entrance and treatment, check fecal consistency and monitor the calf's attitude to decide when to slow down and stop therapy.

Calves are much too valuable not to take as good of care with as possible.

Some information provided by Management Calendar for Spring Calving, Dept. of Animal Science, Oregon State University.

The quickest way to double your money is to fold it over and put it back in your pocket.

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.