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The Oregon State University Extension Service staff is devoted to extending research-based information from OSU to the people of Warm Springs in agriculture, home economics, 4-H youth, forestry, community development, energy and extension sea grant program with OSU, United States Department of Agriculture, Jefferson County and the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs cooperating. The Extension Service offers its programs and materials equally to all people.

The Clover speaks

by **Arlene Boileau** 4-H agent, **Minnie Tulakus**, 4-H prgrm ass't & **May Ann Aguilar**, syw

Still time to sign up for the Warm Springs 4-H Enrichment Culture Camp, pick up you application in the Extension office in the Education building. Talk with Deanie Johnson or May Ann Aguilar in the front office regarding paper work.

Still looking for VOLUNTEERS for the camp, dates are August 5-20, 2000. If interested in being a Boy/Girl Counselor, craft person, or assistant cook, call to find out what positions are still available. Take with Arlene or Minnie regarding positions. Pick up applications at the Education Building in the OSU Extension Office.

What is a premium book? (Source from Deschutes County news letter, 1999) Everything you need to know about entering goods or livestock in the Fair can be found in the premium book.

The premium list includes all of the rules and regulations pertaining to the fair and details of each of the exhibit categories.

There are three main classes in which to enter items or animals in the fair: open, 4-H and FFA. Each is divided into a number of categories, such as beef, dairy cattle, clothing, food preservation, baked goods, etc.

Under each category is listed the person in charge of the exhibit, the site and time of judging, the premiums, and the rule and regulations of that event.

The rules also list when entries close and what can be entered under each category. All 4-H entry blanks are due at the Extension Office. All open class entry blanks should be submitted to the fair office.

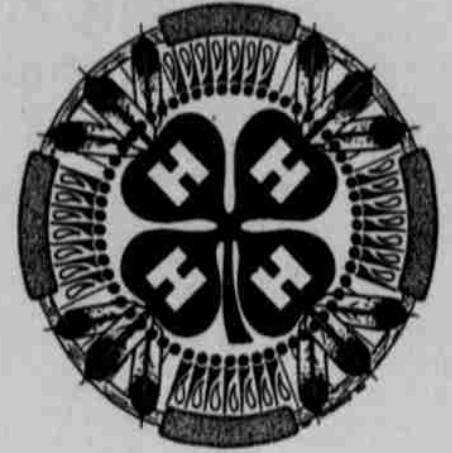
The premium list also includes a schedule of all-fair events, judging and award times and entry blanks.

If you are entering any kind of category please check with the appropriate County offices to answer any questions you may have regarding fair time.

Have a good time at the County Fair.

Source; Multnomah County 4-H Newsletter. "College Is Possible

Campaign" *Think college is out of reach? The truth is, almost everyone who want to go to college can afford it.*



Most families do not realize that there is \$65 billion available to students in financial aid from federal, state, local, and institutional sources to help with college bills.

The National 4-H Council is partnering with the American Council on Education (ACE) and the College Is Possible campaign to help educate parents and their children about the many resources available to help pay for a college education. As part of this effort a nationwide web site has been established (www.CollegelsPossible.org), along with a toll free number with the U.S Department of Education (1-800-433-3243), and a network of more than 1,200 colleges and universities that are working in their communities on the issue of college affordability.

If you are interested in the *College Is Possible Campaign*, call the 4-H office at (541)725-2044 and request a brochure or come visit us at 404 SE 8th Avenue to pick up a brochure, or come the Warm Springs OSU Extension office for a brochure.

Lil Cook's Recipe Corner
 Chocolate-Banana Yum-Yums from "Stuff To Snack On" *Kids In The Kitchen*.

Utensils needed are: cutting board, table knife, 12 wooden ice-cream sticks, cookie sheet, waxed paper, small saucepan,

long-handled spoon, spatula, measuring cups, measuring spoons, and aluminum foil.

Ingredients needed are: 3 medium bananas, finely chopped nuts or your favorite dry cereal, 1/2 cup milk chocolate chips, 3 tablespoons butter or margarine.

1st-peel 3 bananas and cut each crosswise into 4 pieces of equal size on cutting board. Poke an ice-cream stick into each piece and place on ungreased cookie sheet. Freeze about 2 hours or until banana pieces are firm.

2nd-spread the finely chopped nuts on waxed paper. Or if you like crush the cereal with your hands onto the waxed paper.

3rd-heat 2/4 cup chocolate chips and 3 tablespoons butter in saucepan over low heat until the chocolate chips melt, stirring frequently. Remove from heat.

4th-dip the banana pieces into the chocolate mixture, spreading it over them with spatula. Roll the banana pieces in the nuts or cereal.

5th-cover the cookie sheet with waxed paper.

6th-place the banana pieces on the waxed paper and freeze until coating is firm. When firm, wrap each in aluminum foil and return to the freezer. Remove from the freezer 15 minutes before serving.

Variations; Pink or Yellow Banana Yum-Yums: Follow recipe from *Chocolate-Banana Yum-Yums* except-omit the chocolate chips. Heat the 3 tablespoons butter or margarine and 3 tablespoons milk in saucepan over low heat until the butter melts, stirring frequently. Stir in 1 package (14.3 ounces) creamy cherry or lemon frosting mix. Continue cooking until the frosting is liquid, stirring frequently. Continue as directed except-after wrapping, refrigerate until serving time. Do not return to the freezer.

Natural Resource Notables

Oregon Counties in the Top 100 for US Ag
 by Zack del Nero, OSUES

The Oregon Department of Agriculture recently reported on Oregon counties, which rank in the U.S. Census of Agriculture's top 100 list. Most folks might think of places like Iowa, Nebraska, California, or Texas when they think big agriculture - but there are several Oregon counties which rank right in there. "Oregon is very diverse and is carrying more than its share of the load when it comes to producing a number of commodities," says Homer K. Rowley, state statistician with the Oregon Agricultural Statistics Service. Buried in a book of numbers are several interesting facts that most Oregonians don't even know.

Hood River County leads the nation in pear production (Jackson County is #5). Umatilla County is fifth in the nation for wheat production. Clackamas County is seventh in the nation for number of farms.

Of Oregon's 36 counties, 23 are on at least one of the Top 100 lists - not bad for a state ranked #26 in value of agricultural production.

"Part of Oregon's diversity is with fruits and nuts - especially the tree fruits as well as the berries and, of course, hazelnuts," says Rowley. Oregon has several counties in the Top 100 for fruits, nuts, and berries: Hood River (#43), Wasco (#62), Jackson (#63), and Clackamas (#97). Marion County and Washington County rank 7th and 11th in strawberries. Polk County ranks 18th in plum and prunes.

Oregon has six counties in the Top 100 for greenhouse, nursery, and Christmas trees: Clackamas (#6), Marion (#10), Washington (#16), Yamhill (#25), Benton

(#85), and Multnomah (#92). "Our nursery industry is very big, especially in the Northern



Willamette Valley, clear up into the metropolitan area," says Rowley. Oregon's greenhouse and nursery industry is the state's leading commodity, valued at \$564 million.

In livestock, Tillamook County ranks #57 in milk production. Umatilla (#31), Douglas (#45), and Curry (#82) made the list for sheep and lambs.

In the broadest category, value of all agricultural products sold, Oregon has three counties in the top 100: Marion (#36), Clackamas (#79), and Umatilla (#88). Another interesting category is the value of direct farm sales, in which Oregon ranks #10 overall. "That is what is sold directly off the farm - whether it is taken to a farmer's market or whether it is sold at a roadside stand," says Rowley. Oregon has five counties in this category: Marion (#44), Lane (#51), Clackamas (#62), Multnomah (#67), and Washington (#86).

Specific production totals and other census data is available at the following USDA website: <http://www.nass.usda.gov/census/census97/rankings/tablist.htm>

Medical research helps animals, too

by **Bob Pawelek**

HealthCentral.com, Dr. Dean Edell's consumer health website, featured a poll on animal research in medicine last week. The use of animals in scientific research is a hot-button issue. To a vehement animal rights activist, it is completely unacceptable - a cruel assertion of man's questionable superiority over our animal friends. To the parent of a child with cystic fibrosis, whose life has probably been extended by treatments developed using animal research, it is an absolute necessity. Most of us probably fall somewhere in between. Where do you fall in the spectrum?

When I first found this website, those favoring animal research were in the majority...around 55%, with another option—research only for life threatening illnesses(!)—getting around 12% and the opponents pulling something in the 25% region.

News of the poll was posted to

several animal rights sites. Several activists must have followed Boston Mayor James Michael Curley's advice to vote early and vote often: now the numbers are 41% for research, 47% opposed, and the "only for life threatening illness" option remains at 12%.

Also support the use of animals in medical research if it can help us to cure diseases and make the world healthier.

Important medical progress has been made because of animal research, the bulk of which is done with rodents.

If you don't like the idea of dogs and cats being used for research - approximately 76,000 dogs and 25,000 cats were used in the U.S. in 1998-think of this: 2.5-7.2 million dogs and cats are killed annually in animal shelters, according to the Humane Society.

If activists really want to help animals, they'd take home those abandoned cats and dogs.

"Grafting" helps orphan calves

by **Bob Pawelek**

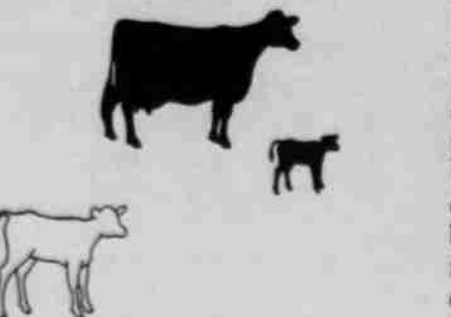
Calves can be orphans because of the death of the mother and because of multiple births. If there are only a few orphans, they can usually be managed by "graft-

ing" them on a cow that has lost her calf. Some cows may give enough milk to raise twins. If these extra calves are not grafted on other cows or sold, they must be raised by artificial means.

Regardless of how they are handled, calves should be allowed to obtain some colostrum. Antibodies transmitted by the colostrum help calves survive because the high level of lactoglobulins gives the calf a passive immunity which protects it from some infections. Colostrum is a rich source of vitamins and minerals.

Some success can be had by rearing calves with cold milk. Milk is provided in containers with nipples. Calves are fed a fortified grain mixture and can be expected to consume about one pound of dry feed per head oat three weeks of age. Dry-feed consumption increases as calves become older. Most commercial milk replacers and starter feeds can provide adequate nutrition if they are used as directed.

eaten.
 *Graze with the kind of stock not poisoned by the plant in question. Some toxins are species-specific.



HOME SWEET HOME

By **Bernadette Handley**, Family & Community Development Agent



When school is out, children often spend more time with their brothers and sisters than usual. This can mean opportunities for building close sibling relationships or lots of shouting, fighting and parental frustration. Whether siblings go to child care or stay home together, they are likely to experience increased intensity in all aspects of their relationships during the summer break from school.

The amount of conflict among siblings varies from one family to another. Some siblings may get along so well that they need little support from parents in helping them to get along together. Other siblings engage in so much antagonistic behavior that parents and other caregivers need to keep a close eye on them.

Quarreling is one of the most common interactions between siblings, and parents often become involved in these quarrels. Recent research shows that siblings may benefit from adult intervention that takes a problem solving approach. Adults can

help the children understand each other's point of view and look for a solution that is satisfactory to both.

This approach promotes greater closeness between siblings and fewer feelings of conflict than approaches in which the adult ignored the quarrels, ordered the children to stop what they were doing, or punished them for fighting. When sibling interactions become loud or when one sibling tattles on another, parents and other adults will know it's time to help children problem solve.

Here are some basic steps.

1. Ask, "What's the problem here?"
2. Ask each child involved to sit down together for a discussion. If one or more doesn't want to participate, insist that, "We need to problem solve now."
3. Help each child understand what the other is feeling and why.
4. Ask the children for ideas about "What can you do so you can both be happy?"
5. Keep asking for more ideas

until one is clearly acceptable to all the children involved. (Writing all ideas down can be helpful).

6. Ask the children if they all agree to try the acceptable solution, and remind them they can work on the problem some more if it doesn't work out.

7. Thank the children for their efforts to help each other problem solve and congratulate them on arriving at an agreeable solution.

Research shows that many family interactions between parents and children involve parental responses to sibling quarrels. Many children learn important social skills from the ways in which parents intervene in their interactions with their children. This approach to intervention in sibling quarrels can be time consuming but may save time over the long run. It is well worth the effort since it is associated with closer and more harmonious sibling relationships.

-OSU News tips, June/July 100

STOCKMAN'S ROUNDUP: Preventing plant poisoning



by **Bob Pawelek**
 OSU Livestock Agent

It's midsummer. We've had little or no precipitation on the rangelands lately. When livestock are looking for something

to eat other than cheatgrass, there may be an increased chance of their turning to other types of food sources. This may include poisonous plants. Prevention of poisoning is much easier than curing poisoning, which has little chance of success anytime and almost none on the range.

Although management is not a complete solution to poisonous plant problems, in most instances it is all that is economically feasible. A few rules of good range and stock management, if carefully followed, will prevent most livestock losses.

*First, don't misuse the range so that it brings about the invasion of noxious weeds. If animals are allowed to constantly graze the same pasture for months at a time,

bare ground will become a perfect environment for poisonous plants.

*Avoid areas where poisonous plants are in the first place.

*Don't move animals hastily through an area where poisonous plants are present. Unhurried animals select a variety of forage and are less likely to consume toxic quantities of any plant.

*Animals forced to remain on the range after they have utilized good forage species will turn to less desirable and often poisonous species.

*Before moving animals to a new pasture, feed them well.

*Always provide plenty of fresh water.

*Use salt. A salt shortage causes animals to eat plants not normally