

Drycleaning at Home

By: Hazel Jackson,
County Extension Agent for
Family and Consumer Sciences

Home dry cleaning kits have been on the market now for several years. The International Fabricare Institute (IFI), premier trade association for garment care, utilized its research and testing expertise to gauge the effectiveness of home drycleaning kits, and found that in general they do not provide complete removal of all types of stains. They also cannot remove ground-in soil. These products can freshen garments by removing odors and imparting a pleasant fragrance.

In general, most of the products work well on freshening or removing odors such as smoke. Therefore, these products can be successfully used to freshen garments; for example, removing odors from sweaters after winter storage.

In terms of stain removal, IFI found that most of the products work well on water-based stains such as cola. Stains that are oil-based

(ketchup, lipstick) presented more of a challenge for home drycleaning kits. In some cases, these products caused the stain to spread, which created a bigger stain. None of the products removed ground-in soils, which consumers typically see as "ring around the collar" or dirty cuffs.

When using a home drycleaning kit, consumers should beware of the following types of damage they could induce when using the stain removal solutions: rings, chafing, broken fibers on loose weaves, or local shrinkage on crepe or water-sensitive fabrics.

IFI's testing found that home drycleaning kits failed to completely remove stains such as ketchup, lipstick, and cuff soil, resulting in a less-than-satisfactory appearance.

For more information on laundry or stain removal, contact the Extension office at 256-2403.



Sgt. Shannon R. Isaacs, stationed with the 81st Airborne Division (ABN) in London, will be leaving for Europe with his company. He graduated from RCIS in 1997 and is married to Virginia Sage Isaacs from Carrollton, Ky. He was raised by grandparents, Raynold and Phyllis Isaacs of Mt. Vernon. His mother is Jeanette Isaacs, also of Mt. Vernon, and stepfather is Larry Albright of Brodhead.

4-H Clothing Projects

By: John McQueary

County Extension Agent for 4-H/Youth Development

The 4-H Clothing Classes will again be offered after school at each of the elementary schools. At the first meeting, we will go over class schedules, supplies and materials needed. It is essential for anyone who plans to do a clothing project to be at the first meeting which will be over at 4:30. The sewing projects will be conducted by local leaders and the Family & Consumer Sciences Agent.

Following is the date and location of the first meeting at each school:
Tues. Feb. 19-Brodhead Elem.
Wed. Feb. 20-Roundstone Elem.
Thurs. Feb. 21-Mt. Vernon Elem.

Note: Middle School students may meet with the elementary school of their choice.
After the first meeting, the schedule will be as follows:
March 4-7 - Brodhead Elementary
March 11-14 - Roundstone Elem.

March 18-21 - Mt. Vernon Elem.
These classes will be over at 5:00 p.m. You will need to provide fabric and notions for the garment. DO NOT purchase these until after the first meeting. 4-H'ers will choose their pattern at the first meeting, and we will order for a cost of \$3-25.
Parents will need to provide transportation home after classes at 5:00 p.m. promptly.

During the classes, your child will learn to use a sewing machine, follow a pattern and construct a simple garment. First year students may make pants, shorts or skirt with elastic waistline. Second year

students may make a skirt with at waistband or a simple top. Third year students will make a simple complete outfit; fourth year students, a garment using knits; and fifth year students make a complete knit outfit using a challenging knit.
If your child wishes to participate

in this 4-H project, please complete the permission form given to your child by the Extension Service and return it to their teacher by February 11, 2001.

You may call the Extension office at 256-2403 for more information.

Genetic improvement cost-share program

By: Tom Mills

County Extension Agent for Agriculture/Natural Resources

The Rockcastle County Cattlemen's Association is pleased to announce that local beef and dairy producers will be eligible to share in \$100,000 from the Phase I tobacco settlement funds. Applications for a Genetic Improvement cost-share program will be taken January 15 through February 15, 2002. Eligible funding will be for purchasing a bull or semen, meeting program guidelines. Funding shall not exceed \$1,250 per bull operation per funding cycle or exceed 50% of actual cost. Only 1 bull per farm operation per funding cycle may be eligible for cost-share. Ownership must be maintained for a minimum of two successive breeding seasons, not in the same year.

Program guidelines require that bulls selected for this program meet specific Expected Progeny Difference's. Producers are required to attend 2 hours of production seminars to assure they understand EPD's before purchasing bulls. The University of Kentucky Guideline for Bull Purchasing Programs (Appendix A) shall be used as the guideline for minimum EPD criteria. Beef bulls fall into three categories: heifer bulls, terminal cross bulls and balanced trait bulls.

Heifer bulls are selected to breed first calf heifers. Calving ease is very important and emphasis is placed on calving ease EPD's. The minimum criteria for this trait should

be the top 25% of the breed calving ease or birth weight EPD's.

Terminal cross bulls are for second calf and older cows to maximize growth in feeding or calf production. Keeping back replacement heifers is discouraged when using these bulls. Calving ease EPD and birth weight EPD's are used to eliminate the worst 10% of British breeds and worst 15% of Continental breeds.

Balanced trait bulls are used for feeder calf production realizing that replacement heifers will be retained. EPD's for milking ability as well as calving ease, weaning weight and yearling weight, are important in selecting balanced trait bulls.

Dairy bulls and semen are based on net dollar value. To help farmers, an Area Dairy Production Meeting will be held on January 15, 2002, beginning at 10:00 a.m. at Lincoln County Extension Service.

The Genetic Improvement Program, like all programs funded by the Phase I tobacco settlement program, is a matching cost-share program to assist farmers in placing better genetics on their herds. Please consult the application for complete details.

A producer meeting to explain qualifying criteria for each breed EPD's will be held on Thursday, January 24 at 6:30 p.m. at the Extension office. State rules require each producer purchasing bulls or semen to attend.

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12 pack cans
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Large Cantaloupes
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16 oz. Creamy, Crunchy or Soft Toppings
Peter Pan P-Nut Butter
1.69

10 lb. bag
Idaho Potatoes
1.59

12 oz. cans
Lotsa Pop
15¢

15 oz. can
Chili Hot Red Gold Beans
3/\$1

12 oz. cans
Hunt's Spaghetti Sauce
3/\$2

20-27.5 oz.
Hunt's Spaghetti Sauce
3/\$2

6 oz. in Oil or Water
Starkist Tuna
59¢

13.2 oz. Soft Sals.
Alpo Dog Food
69¢

40 oz. bag or 5 lb. bag
Red Gold Tomato Juice
2/\$1.49

16 oz. can, Original or Light
Blue Bonnet Margarine
69¢

Reg., Jumbo, 1/2 Mild or Bunsize
Kahn's Wieners
99¢

1 lb. pkg.
Chicken Breasts
89¢

1 lb. pkg.
Fresh Ground Round
1.59

1 lb. pkg.
Kahn's Bologna
1.89

PRODUCE SALE
Red or White Sdls. Grapes
1.99

Pink Grapefruit
2/\$3

2.5-4.25 oz. Ranch, Apples & Caramel or Dill
Dippin' Stix or Ants on a Log
2/\$3

10 oz. can, Low Sodium or Garlic Cream
Dole Completes
2/\$5

10 oz. can, Low Sodium or Garlic Cream
Gold or White Pearl Onions
\$1.99

Orchard Fresh Peaches or Nectarines
\$1.49

1 lb. pkg.
Mushrooms
1.99

1 lb. pkg.
D'Anjou Pears
79¢

1 lb. pkg.
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Here is a Top For You

"Would you like to have a job that pays \$2.00 an hour and in which you must endure unpleasant treatment and sometimes verbal abuse? You can have just such a job, you know. All you have to do is become a waitress."

Waitresses (and waiters) have my admiration. I have seen them handle unruly customers and those who were downright rude. I have seen them smile and say nothing when accused of all manner of evil-doing. Waitresses put up with most of our unpleasant people than most of us ever encounter.

Something about restaurants seems to bring out the worst in some people. Perhaps it is because they are hungry and tired. Perhaps it is because of their squalling children who cannot be calmed by any method. Whatever the reason, some folks give waitresses a hard time.

I know that there are bad waitresses. However, many times the problem is not the fault of the waitress. If your steak is not cooked as you want it, that is not her fault. If your food arrived cold, that may not be her fault either. In most cases however, she is the one who gets the blame.

Perhaps you are surprised to discover that many waitresses are paid less than \$3.00 an hour. You thought minimum wage applied to everyone, right?

Well, it does not apply to waitresses. The government in its wisdom did not apply the minimum wage to waitresses, figuring that they would make up the difference in tips.

I learned the importance of tips in 1973. I held several different jobs while going to school in New Haven, Connecticut, and that year I drove a taxicab. I was also paid less than

minimum wage on the assumption that tips would make up the difference. I can tell you that sometimes they did and sometimes they did not. Some people tip better than others. I was told by other cabbies and quickly learned on my own that Yankees tip better than Southerners. (As a Southerner it pains me to admit this.) When a plane arrived at New Haven Airport from a southern city, cabbies knew that the tips would not

be as good. I do not know why this was, but I hope it is no longer true.

My one claim to fame as a cabbie is that I gave country music star Charley Pride a ride from the airport to his downtown hotel. Charley was great. He was delighted to find that I was from Kentucky and interested that I was studying for the ministry. We talked country music the whole trip, and he thanked me when we got to his hotel.

I am unable to say such nice things about the gentlemen who was with him.

The associate paid the fare and then held out a dollar bill for a tip (a big tipper!). When I reached for the tip, he pulled it away from me. He held it up again, and when I reached for it, he pulled it away and laughed. I suppose this was his idea of a joke. I was not amused.

The moral of this story is appreciate your waitress and give her a good tip. How much should you tip? Fifteen percent is about right. For a ten-dollar meal the tip would be \$1.50. It is certainly appropriate to give an even larger tip when the service has been particularly good. Fifteen percent does not amount to a lot of money, but it may make a big difference to your waitress. If she is supporting two children on \$2.00 an hour plus tips, every tip makes a difference. She can almost certainly use the money, so be generous.

Posted

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