



The Fourth Street Tobacco Warehouse Softball team from Lexington will be one of the teams participating in a tournament at Brodhead Saturday and Sunday, Aug. 6 and 7. The team, a combination of the old Hacienda, Sportworld, an Scott Co. Merchants Team, has participated against national competition throughout the country and, this year, has won five tournaments, going undefeated in four of them. They are also the winners of the Lexington Metro Open League and the Lexington Metro City Tournament champions. Last weekend, they defeated the Pineville Radicals, 33-17 twice to win a tournament in Manchester. Their record this year is 66 wins to 14 losses and the latest edition of Southern Softball Magazine has them ranked as the No. 1 team in Kentucky. Gene Bishop, one of the members of the Fourth Street Tobacco Warehouse team, is the son-in-law of Mrs. Eva Brown Brodhead.

EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

food preservation clinic

BY CHERYL WITT
COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT
FOR HOME ECONOMICS

Some Favorite Recipes For Homemade Pickles

Here are four favorite Kentucky pickle recipes developed by Extension food specialist from the UK College of Agriculture. See your local county Extension agent, Cheryl Witt, for other up-to-date recipes for fruit and vegetables pickles, relishes, catsup and sauerkraut.

- #### Bread and Butter Pickles
- 1 gallon sliced cucumbers
 - 8 small white onions, sliced
 - 2 green peppers, shredded
 - 5 cups sugar
 - 1 1/2 teaspoon turmeric
 - 1/2 teaspoon cloves
 - 2 teaspoons mustard seed
 - 2 teaspoons celery seed
 - 6 cups vinegar
 - 1/2 cup coarse salt

Mix sliced cucumbers, onions, shredded pepper and salt. Cover with cold water (ice water, if possible) and let stand 3 hours. Drain well.

Bring vinegar and spices to boiling. Add vegetables, reduce flame, and simmer for a few minutes, but not until cucumbers are soft. Pack in hot jars, leaving 1/2 inch head space. Adjust jar lids. Process 5 minutes in boiling-water-bath canner. Makes 7 pints.

Mixed Vegetable Pickles

- 1 quart small cucumbers
- 2 cups pickling onions
- 2 cups small pieces of cauliflower
- 2 cups carrots (cut in 1/4 inch circles)
- 2 cups string beans
- 1/4 cup coarse salt
- 1 quart water
- 1/2 cup white mustard seed
- 1 1/2 cups sugar
- 1 1/2 quarts vinegar

Cover vegetables with a brine made from the salt and water. Let stand overnight. Drain, cover vegetables with clear water, and let stand for 2 hours. Drain, cover with mixture of sugar and vinegar, and let stand overnight.

Drain off the vinegar and heat it to simmering. Then add vegetables and simmer 15 minutes. Pack in hot jars, leaving 1/2 inch headspace. Adjust lids. Process 10 minutes in boiling-water-bath canner.

Pickled Pears

- 6 pounds pears
- 3 pounds sugar
- 3 cups vinegar
- 3 cups water
- 2 tablespoons whole cloves
- 5-4 inch sticks of cinnamon

Select small, ripe but firm pears. Wash and remove the blossom ends. Peel pears, leave whole and cook in clear water for 10 minutes. Drain. Mix together sugar, vinegar, and water. Add spices, tied in a clean cloth and boil for 5 minutes. Put pears in sirup and boil until fruit is tender. Let pears stand in sirup overnight.



These Northern Pike were caught by from left: Eroy, Shelly, Lee, Virgil, Sandy and Cecil Mullins, on a recent trip to Ontario, Canada. Almost 200 pound of fish were taken in a week.

Forestry Funds Available

The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, with offices in all county seats, has money available to

Drain, remove spice bag and bring sirup to a boil. Pack pears in hot jars and cover with boiling sirup, leaving 1/2 inch headspace. Adjust lids. Process for 10 minutes in boiling-water-bath canner.



3RD BIRTHDAY. Rebecca Mae Price celebrated her third birthday Saturday, July 30th. Rebecca is the daughter of Brenda Sue Price of Brodhead and the granddaughter of Mrs. Alta Mae Price of Brodhead.

assist landowners in managing their timberlands for increased production. According to the Kentucky Division of Forestry Office in Pineville, few Rockcastle County landowners have taken advantage of this valuable program. Timberland, like crop land, need proper care and attention if it is to achieve maximum production. Foresters can help the landowner pick out desirable crop trees in his timberstands. Then any undesirable trees or vines can be removed to make sure the crop trees have enough sunlight and other growth factors to remain healthy and vigorous. The ASCS program provides money on a cost-share basis to have such trees cut or deadened.

The ASCS reimburses the landowner for 75% of his cost, up to \$35.00 per acre. Thus, for a very small investment, he can be assured that his forest acres will return to him the maximum profit in the long run. According to the Division of Forestry, investment in timber is like money in the bank.

Cost-share money is also available for planting trees on old fields and idles land. Service Foresters from the Division of Forestry are available, free of charge, to advise landowners on timber stand improvement and tree planting practices. Interested persons should contact the Kentucky Division of Forestry, P.O. Box 31, Pineville, Kentucky 40371, phone 337-3011, or the Rockcastle County ASCS Office in Mt. Vernon.

County Agent's Notes

BY H. LEE DURHAM
COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT
FOR AGRICULTURE

Plan to Shorten Beef Calving Season

Beef cattle producers who want to go after more profit by shortening their calving season have a decision to make soon—when to remove the bull from their cow herd.

"March and April calves, preferred by most Kentucky cattlemen, require a 60-day breeding season approximately from May 20 to July 20," says Ron Parker, Extension, beef cattle specialist in the UK College of Agriculture.

To avoid too much of an adjustment the first year, he suggests removing the bull on August 31. This should be followed by pregnancy testing all cows about 90 days later, or at least several days before November 20. The decision then is whether to go to one or two calving seasons.

If a large percentage of the cows are pregnant, Parker suggests going directly to one calving season per year. Next spring, put the bull back with the cow herd earlier on the target date (about May 1) and leave him in longer (until about August 10).

This is still considerably longer than the desired 60-day breeding season, but by checking previous calving dates, you may be able to shorten the breeding season more than this the first year. By working at it you can be on target in a few years.

If too many cows are open after the November pregnancy test, consider two calving seasons; one in the spring and one in the fall. To do this, put the bull back with the cow herd from November 22 until February 10. This 80-day breeding season will make cows calve from about September 1 to November 20. Return the bull to the spring calving herd from May 20 to August 18 - a 90-day period.

The challenge then is to shorten both breeding seasons to 60 days or less in the following years. Add replacement heifers to either the spring or fall-calving herd, whichever you want to emphasize.

The beef cattle specialist has three reminders: A cow requires a minimum of 40 days after calving before she likely will rebreed. Breed replacement heifers 20 days earlier than the cow herd to allow them extra time to rebreed after their first calf.

Cull open or late-calving cows.

Clipping Can Improve Pastures

Clipping pastures will make them more productive when there's not enough grazing pressure to keep down growth and maintain young, palatable forage for cattle.

"Cattle don't like mature forage that is tough, stemmy and seedy," explains Ken Evans, Extension forage specialist in the UK College of Agriculture. Mowing the tall growth lets more sunlight get to the base of the plants so they produce tillers of tender new forage that's palatable for cattle.

There are two other important reasons for clipping pastures. One is to control weeds by preventing or reducing seed production. The other is to remove materials that irritate the eyes of cattle and increase problems from pinkeye.

Grazing heavily before mowing is recommended, especially for beef cattle pastures, if it is practical to do it and when the clippings will be left in the field. This will force cattle to eat some of the good forage that otherwise would be wasted.

Fescue and orchardgrass already have produced seed heads and should be clipped. Evans recommends mowing close, two to three inches above the ground. This removes mature growth, promotes fast regrowth and helps keep legumes in the pasture stand.

If there is enough excess summer growth to bother with, harvest it for hay or silage. Stored food from clipping pastures can make a substantial addition to winter food supplies.

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