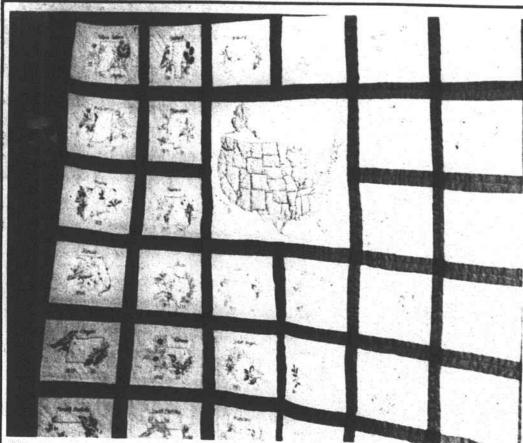
Lifestyles



Some map

Ever wonder what the state bird of Mississippi is? Have you ever needed a quick reference as to when New York was admitted into the union? If so, the answers lie on this quilt made by Edith Nixon. Included on the covering are the birds and flowers of the 50 United States. Mrs. Nixon, who lives at Rt. I, Aberdeen, spent 800 hours working on the quilt.

Long-lasting wear is essential

You don't need to be a financial expert to know that the cost of new clothing is high. And because new clothes are expensive, it is important to get the most wear possible from old favorites.

Consider the following tips to keep garments fresh looking. When stains occur, it is important to treat the problem quickly. As a general rule, soak protein-based stains in cold water. These include blood, urine, egg, milk, mayon-naise, gravy, meat juice, baby for-



mula, cream and ice cream. Chocolate, fruit, wine and soft drinks also get treated with cold

It's not safe to assume that no

area looks okay after it dries. If you don't treat, a yellowed spot may occur with age or heat.

Check all garments for spots as you sort items for laundering. Treat any visible spots with one of the prewash products designed for stain removal. This may save a lot of the frustration and expense that comes with a set stain.

Perspiration stains can also make good clothes look old fast. If (See FRONT, page 5B)

9-9 Delly

1-6 Sun.

Harvests should be at peak

Beans

C

Cucumbers

The harvesting of quality vegetables will be the big pay-off for many home gardeners during June and July. In order to capture peak freshness and flavor, vegetables must be harvested at the proper stage of maturity. The maturity indicators for some of the most commonly grown vegetables are as follows:

Beans, Snap - Start harvesting before seeds develop in the pod. Beans are ready to pick if they snap readily when bent in half.

Beans, Lima - Harvest when pods first start to bulge with the enlarged seed. Pods must still be green and not have turned yellowish.

Broccoli - Harvest the dark green, compact cluster or head while the buds are shut tight, before any yellow flowers appear. Smaller side shoots will develop for a continuous harvest.

Cabbage - Harvest as heads feel

hard and solid.

Cauliflower -- Harvest curds (heads) when they are 4-6 inches in diameter but still compact, white and smooth; ex-clude sunlight (blanch) when curds are 1-2 inches in diameter by loosely tying together the older leaves above the curd with a string or rubber band. Head should be

ready 10-15 days after tying.

Corn, sweet - Silks begin to brown and dry out as the ears mature. Check a few ears for maturity by opening the top of the ear and pressing a few ker-nals with thumbnail. (All ears checked with the thumbnail should be harvested anyway since sap beetles will be attracted to the exposed kernels and destroy it). If milky juice exudes, it is ready for harvesting.

Cucumbers -- Harvest when cu-

cumbers are deep green. Length of fruit should be 2-3 inches for sweet pickles, 5-6 inches for dills, and 6-8 inches for slicing. Pick vines 4-5

Extension News Willie Featherstone Jr. County Extension

Chairman times per week to encourage continuous production.

Muskmelon (cantaloupe) - Harvest when stem slips easily from the fruit with a gentle

Below is a list of some of the vegetables grown in Hoke County

and typical damage observed. The insect that most likely caused damage is listed in the right

For additional information or control procedures call the County Agricultural Extension Service at 875-3461.

Cause

	cucumber beetle
	Whitish streaks, leaves cupped up,
	plants stunted Thrips
	Speckled, chlortic leavesMites
otatoes	Small, round holes in leavesFlea beetles
	Leaves devoured, usually stems re-
	main Colorado Potato Bee-
	Terminals wilted and stems broke European corn borer Small, wilted and blackened
	leaflets Tarnished plant bug
omatoes	Small, round holes in leavesFlea beetles
	Holes in fruit Tomato fruitworm
Eggplant	Small, round holes in leavesFlea beetles
	Speckled, chlortic leaves Mites
	Yellowish/white blotches in leavesEggplant lace bug
	Leaves and fruit eaten Colorado potato beetle
	Stems and fruit bored European corn borer
Onions	Whitish streaks on stems Thrips
	Entire plants cut at base Cutworms
quash	Leaves and plants wilted and deadSquash bug

Ragged, small holes & some leaf

Round, large holes in leavesBean leaf beetle

Speckled, chlortic leaves Mites Watermelon Leaves or vines eaten Cucumber beetle Whitish streaks, leaves cupped and plants stunted Thrips Speckled, chlortic leaves Mites Pepper Small, round holes in leaves Flea beetles Leaves wilted, sticky and often

Stems tunnelled

plants stunted

Leaves or stems eaten

Whitish streaks, leaves cupped and

Stem or fruit bored Collards/ Cabbage Leaves stripped

European corn borer Imported cab-

Squash vine borer

Cucumber beetle

(striped/spotted)

Thrips

Aphids

bageworm Tiny holes and "window panes" on old leaves Plants wilted and off-color Diamondback moth Plants wilted and off-color Aphids Plants wilted, stunted & often deadHarlequin bug



Reeford, N.C.

