

WHAT FARMERS FOUND OUT ABOUT WAGONS

IN certain sections of North Carolina wagons are subjected to unusual service.

Over almost roadless mountains, with heavy loads, up steep ascents and down the sides of steep declivities these wagons are going daily. They withstand in this section more use, abuse and strain in a year than most wagons do in a lifetime.

No mediocre parts will suffice. The margin of strength must be good and ample.

Right here in this rough section is where our Long Sleeve Steel Skein proved itself practically unbreakable, and the only Skein consistent with Nissen stability.

And farmers in this section will hardly have any but J. I. Nissen Wagons with long sleeve Steel Skeins and Mitered Spoke Wheels.

The tough materials from which they are made; the ample generosity in every part, and the use of wrought iron where many makers employ malleable or casting—makes them withstand the hardest usage. They are literally the foes of wear.

We make every part of these Nissen Wagons in our own shops. We know the materials in every part. It is impossible for a Wagon materially better to be made.

You may never put your wagon to such strenuous service, but wouldn't you like to have a Wagon that resists wear like this Wagon does—the Wagon that "stands up." Ask your dealer to show you the famous J. I. Nissen Wagon with Mitered Spoke Wheel. If he cannot supply you, write us for the name of a dealer who can.

The Nissen Wagon Co.
Winston-Salem, N. C.



THE POULTRY YARD

LICE AND MITES.

Why No One Remedy Will Answer for Both.

ALADY correspondent of The Progressive Farmer bewails the failure of insecticides in the effort to cover the whole field and destroy both lice and mites. It would be pleasant to be able to gratify her wish but, it can't be done. The why is clear.

Lice prey, breed and live on the fowl. It is only by accident they may be found in the buildings or nests. Day and night they are on the job.

Mites on the other hand nest, breed and live in the buildings, and at night when the fowls are on their roosts, or if young chicks in their brooders or hovers, and in case of setting hens on their nests, they sally out to gorge themselves with the blood of the fowls.

When these two widely different conditions are understood, it becomes clear that no one course of treatment will apply to both. But if the proper treatment for both is practically simultaneous, there should be no difficulty in controlling the vermin.

Spraying with kerosene emulsion, carbolic acid solution, zenoleum or other insecticide is good in fighting mites as far as they reach, but—they do not reach far enough.

The mites breed and nest in the cracks and crevices of the walls, nests, roosts, roof and floors and are mostly inaccessible to sprays.

The following is thoroughly effective: If the building is a reasonably tight one, remove all the fowls, on a good clear day, as early as possible. If an open front, arrange either a permanent or temporary drop curtain to close it, and carefully shut all windows and doors. If floor is wood, clear away all litter from a space say five feet square, and put three or four inches of sand or soil on the floor on that space. Use any old cast iron vessel, put in two or three handfuls of shavings or dry litter, and saturate with kerosene. For a house 12x12, use 1½ pounds of pulverized sulfur, sprinkling it through and on the shavings. When all ready light the shavings, and—light out! Close door carefully. If the soil has been properly arranged there is no danger of fire. Let the house remain closed most of the day, then open windows and doors to air house thoroughly.

When the fowls are allowed to enter let them in one by one. Take each one and thoroughly dust with Persian insect powder or a good lice powder. To do this provide a box, or can, an empty baking powder can is good, perforate the top, and fill with the powder. Take the fowl by the legs, head down, and shake the powder thoroughly over the fowl, from vent to bill. If properly done it will kill all the lice, as the sulfur fumes killed all the mites. But—the eggs are yet there. It will therefore be necessary to repeat the dose, both fumigating and dusting two or three times more, five or six days apart, and you may then feel fairly secure.

An occasional dusting and spraying, with tobacco stems or dust in nests will then probably control the pests effectively.

The dip treatment is a desperate and dangerous remedy, and does not touch the mites at all.

The use of chlorine gas can be substituted for sulfur tho I prefer the last. With same preparation as for sulfur, put in the iron vessel 2 or 3 pounds pulverized chloride of lime. Pour on about three pints of water and stir well, and last, add 2 or 3 pounds of sulfuric acid and clear out. The chlorine gas fumes are very acrid,

and dangerous if inhaled, and they are destructive of textile fabrics and also of metal. For this reason, the sulfur is preferable.

F. J. R.

Uncle Jo's Lice Powder.

TO ONE peck of road dust add 4 ounces of snuff, 4 ounces sulfur, 2 ounces crude carbolic acid, and 2 ounces of kerosene oil. Mix well by passing through an old flour sieve two or three times to incorporate. This is the very powder some of you pay 20 and 25 cents a pound for, and you can make a peck of it for 15 cents, only you don't get the handsome carton with it. **UNCLE JO.**

Look Out for the Chestnut-Tree Bark Disease.

THE chestnut-tree bark disease or blight has destroyed millions of dollars worth of timber in several Northern States, and is spreading steadily southward. It may appear at any place in Virginia or West Virginia, and perhaps in North Carolina or Tennessee at any time. All persons interested in the preservation of this valuable tree are urged to watch closely for the first signs of the disease in order that infection may be stamped out before it has gained headway.

The disease usually appears first upon one or a few trees some miles ahead of the general infection. Individual branches on any part of the tree die suddenly at any time during the summer, and the dead leaves usually remains hanging on them while the foliage of other parts of the tree is normal. Such limbs are girdled where dead and healthy parts meet by dead bark that is discolored, slightly sunken, and dotted over thickly with yellowish-brown cushions the size of a pinhead. Frequently water-sprouts are sent out just below such bark cankers. Chestnut and chinquapin are the only species attacked. Trees may decline or die from other causes, such as the attack of bark borers, but with a different set of symptoms from the above.

The bark disease is caused by a fungus, *Diaporthe parasitica*, which grows deep in the bark, girdling trunk or limbs and killing them, and forming millions of microscopic spores in the cushions at the surface. These spores are carried about by various means and can cause new infection in other chestnut trees. Large trees are completely killed in two to four years after first infection, and in the same time practically all the trees in the locality will have contracted the disease.

Control depends upon recognizing the disease when it first appears, and promptly cutting down all affected trees. Affected portions of the bark should be peeled from the felled trees and the stumps, and this with the brush should be piled over the stumps and burned as soon as possible. The peeled timber may be utilized in the usual ways.

The possibility of controlling the chestnut bark disease, like fire, is far greater before it has gained headway than afterwards. It is important to know immediately of its appearance in any locality. Keep a lookout for it, and get others to do the same. If any suspicious symptoms are noticed, or if further information is desired, communicate with the Plant Pathologist at the State Agricultural Experiment Station.

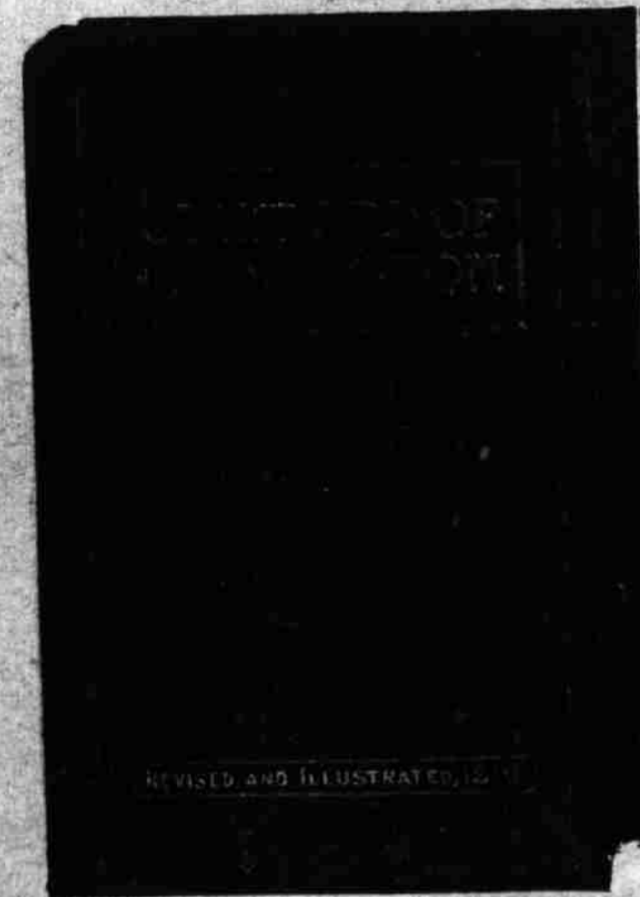
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NEVIN POULTRY YARDS
Uncle Joe and Ned, Props., R. 7, Box 48, Charlotte, N. C.

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The Progressive Farmer.

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