

THE POULTRY YARD.

The Beginner's Alphabet

A BEGINNER should provide himself with a good book on poultry and subscribe for a few poultry papers.

Because you paid \$2 or \$3 for a setting of eggs don't expect every chicken to be a prize-winner.

Cochins or Brahmas feather up very slowly and it is not safe to condemn them until they are at least four months old.

Don't fail to provide plenty of shade for your fowls in summer.

Eggs you intend to set should be turned over two or three times a week, and be kept in a dry and cool place.

Fresh water should be supplied twice a day. Keep it in a shady place.

Ground oyster shell, bone and charcoal should be placed where the fowls can have access to them.

Hamburgs are beautiful birds and rank next to Leghorns as layers. There are several varieties.

Incubator chicks are free from vermin and are as good in every way as those hatched by the hen.

Join some poultry association. Take an interest in your local exhibition. Have your fowls scored.

Kill off the cochins or Brahmas with vulture hocks, the Wyandottes with feather legs or single comb, the Leghorn or Plymouth Rock with top comb.

Learn to score your fowls. It will aid you to pick out your prize-winners for the next exhibition.

Moving a hen that wants to sit from one pen to another will often break her up, especially if a young cockerel is with her.

Never write to a breeder asking him for the score, age, and price of all his stock, but tell him about the price you want to pay, state the variety and sex you want and thereby save lots of trouble.

Open the doors early and let the fowls out before the sun gets too hot; they enjoy being out early.

Provide a clean, well ventilated roosting place for your growing chicks.

Quick growth is what is desired in raising chicks for the market.

Read, study and learn to take care of a few fowls before going into business on a large scale.

Supply your fowls with coarse sand or gravel.

The best feed for chicks up to two weeks old is wheat bread soaked in milk or water.

Unless you subscribe for The Progressive Farmer do so at once. Only \$1 per year.

Ventilate your poultry house from the bottom, never from the top.

When molting, fowls should be given tincture of iron in drinking water. One tablespoonful to a quart is sufficient.

Examine top of head and under wings of young chicks and around vent of old fowls for lice.

Young ducks should not be allowed to go in the water till about two weeks old for fear of cramps.

Zeal, pluck, and energy is necessary to be a successful poultryman.

CECIL COOK.
Crawford, Miss.

Cowpeas for Chickens

F. W. Kazemeier, Poultry Husbandman of the Extension Service of the A. and M. College of Texas, says cowpeas are a very desirable feed for laying hens. Sometimes they will not eat them very readily, in which case the peas may be fed ground in a dry mash. However, after awhile they will begin to eat peas greedily, in which case care must be exercised not to feed them too freely. Never feed more than 15 per cent of the ration in cowpeas, as they are very rich in protein.

Fight the Mite, Foe of the Hen

THE poultry mite is no common enemy. It attacks young and old, weak and strong. It pursues with unrelenting vigor, spares none, shows no mercy. It surpasses the vampire in its thirst for blood. It attacks at night. When daylight comes, it retreats to its trenches, satiated with the blood of its prey, to await the return of another night to repeat its attack on the defenseless hen.

Mites will come. They soon appear, even in new poultry houses, unless one uses the "ounce of prevention." They may multiply at the rate of a

million a month. Then to root them requires courage, determination and action.

Be prepared by making all furnishings of poultry houses movable, so that they may be taken out for a semi-annual disinfection and cleansing. Then when the mite army arrives, take weapons and ammunition and get into action.

Get Your Gun.—An old broom, a hoe, a shovel and an efficient sprayer will do the work; the broom for sweeping and whitewashing without limit, the hoe and shovel for cleaning dropping boards and floor and the sprayer for semi-monthly use "in the good old summer time."

And Your Ammunition.—Kerosene.

Kerosene and soapsuds (kerosene emulsion).

Kerosene and Creso (coal tar), 3 to 1.

Kerosene and crude carbolic acid, 16 to 1.

Air-slaked lime.

Wood or coal ashes.

Then Make the Attack.—Put the flock out early in the morning, or "any old time," and "get busy."

Hoe and shovel, sweep and spray—high and low, roosts, dropping boards, doors, partitions, nests and everything mentioned. Repeat semi-monthly through the hot weather.

The result will be peace in the hen house and profit and prosperity in your house.—N. E. Chapman, University Farm, St. Paul.

26 Extra Features

Mitchell

MID-YEAR MODEL

\$1325

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John W. Bate's Surprise

This Mid-Year Mitchell came out in April as a nation-wide surprise.

It combined in one car all the best new conceptions found in 257 Show models. It embodied 26 extra features, most of which all other cars omit.

Yet it sells at a price which is way below other cars of its size and class.

But what you see here is the final result of 13 years of effort. John W. Bate, the efficiency engineer, has devoted those years to the Mitchell. The car which amazes you today has come through that evolution.

The Extra Values

You see here extra values. You see the most complete car ever shown. You see many costly features, exclusive to the Mitchell. And you wonder how we give them at our price.

The reason lies in factory efficiency, due to Mr. Bate. He has built and equipped here a model motor car plant. He has, in six years, cut our factory cost in two.

We now build in this plant, by his up-to-date methods, 98 per cent of this car. And all of the extra values we give you are paid for by factory savings.

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But Mr. Bate, in those years, has done more than you see. He has worked out in the car over 700 improvements.

Under his direction, every part has been studied. And every part brought to perfection.

Castings have been practically eliminated. He employs drop forgings and steel stampings to make lighter, stronger parts. There are 440 such parts in this Mitchell.

He gives you big margins of safety. There are oversize parts

where the strain comes. There is much Chrome-Vanadium steel.

He has aimed at a lifetime car, enduring and trouble-proof. Six of his cars, as a result, have averaged 164,372 miles each. That is over 30 years of ordinary service.

That's the sort of car that wise men want when they buy a car to keep.

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He has given you a car big, roomy and powerful, yet very economical of fuel. For ease in driving he has given you a new type of control. He has given you ball-bearing steering gear, an engine primer at the driver's hand, a power tire pump, etc.

For easy riding he has given you Bate cantilever springs, 52 inches long.

He gives you a 22-coat finish, deep, rich upholstery, a light in the tonneau, a locked compartment, and many unique appointments.

Those are results of efficiency. They would be impossible at the Mitchell price without this model plant. And such a car would be impossible without a John W. Bate.

That is why so many big men are buying Mitchells now. Many engineers—men of nation-wide fame—have lately bought the Mitchell. Thousands of business men select it. They know what efficiency means.

You will want this car when you know it. You will want its attractions, you will want its endurance. Let your nearest Mitchell dealer show you in how many ways it excels. If you don't know who he is, ask us for his name.

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For 5-Passenger Touring Car or 3-Passenger Roadster
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High-speed economical Six—48 horsepower—127-inch wheelbase. Complete equipment, including 26 extra features.

