

SOY BEANS WILL NOT FLAVOR MILK

No Undesirable Effects Are Poultry Men Agree That It Found in Illinois Test.

(By W. B. NEVENS, University of Illinois.)

Complaints that the feeding of soy bean hay or ground soy beans to dairy cows affected the flavors of milk. cream, and butter to such an extent that the products were either not salable or their market value was lowored, reached the department of husbandry during the past year. These complaints originated in several different counties in the state, showing that the trouble was not confined to one locality.

Experiments, therefore, were undertaken to learn the cause of the trouble and, if possible, a remedy for it. Three groups of eight each were fed during six consecutive weekly periods on rations consisting of either red clover hay or soy bean hay, and a concentrate mixture with or without ground soy beans. The ground soy beans formed from 10 to 25 per cent of the mixtures. The milk produced was used in studies of flavor and composition, and butter was made from the cream

Neither high-quality soy bean hay nor poor quality, moldy soy bean hay was found to have any effect upon the flavor of the milk (raw or pasteurized) skim milk, cream, or butter. Ground soy beans were likewise without effect upon flavor. The fat content of the milk was affected but slightly, and the acidity was not changed appreciably. Marked differences in cream volume were noted, but these seemed to be associated with individual cows. The most pronounced effects of the

rations were upon the body of the butter. Ground soy beans caused the body to be gummy and the condition became worse when the proportion of soy beans in the ration was increased. Soy bean hay had a similar effect but to a less degree. There was a tendency for the iodine number to increase slightly with the larger amounts of soy beans in the ration.

While the effects of soy beans upon the body of the butter were not serious, the score of the body of this butter was 1 to 1½ points lower than that of the butter produced by the ration without soy beans. The studies of this problem are being continued, and it is hoped to be able to combine some feed with soy beans which will overcome in a great measure the undesirable effects upon the body of the butter.

Cream Producing Cows

Return Monthly Income When properly fed and cared for the cream producing cow will return a sure profitable income each month in the year. On farms where only one or two cash crops are grown such an income is badly needed to meet the opersting expenses of the farm while the cash crops are being grown and marketed. A good average cow when properly fed, will produce 600 gallons of milk annually containing 232 pounds of butterfat. This milk at 30 cents per gallon an average wholesale price. is worth \$180. The manure from this cow is worth \$20 per year as a fertilizer, making a total income of \$200. Where a milk market is not available the butterfat from this cow, at 40 cents per pound, will bring \$92.80, when sold to a creamery for butter making, and the shim milk left on the farm is worth \$25, as a calf, chicken and pig feed.



EGG PRODUCTION DURING SUMMER

Depends on Best Care.

Facing poultry men during the summer is the problem of preventing a rapid drop in egg production with the eggs per bird, for July it is 16 eggs. In Kingston, hearly opposite colouer led in Northumberland, or and for August, 13 eggs. Whether or bot a flock makes standard production during these three months de pends entirely on the care it is given by the poultry man, announces the

production.

The laying house should receive at-tention first, as a means of holding tention first, as a means of holding lessened the supply. Just above the lessened the supply. Just above the intervention for a large egg production. All windows should be opened to provide good ventilation and to keep the house cool.

the mites. When such cannot be ob- remains. tained, a mixture of kerosene oil and old crank case oil from the tractor

of fresh green feed such as dande-lions, lawn clippings, and weeds from the garden; and a constant supply of dustrious and upright man, beloved and within the ter-its of Dallas township. Prior to 1890there has never been a grist mill within the ter-

been carefully followed.

Provide Natural Shade

for All Young Poultry An ideal range will provide natural shade where the young birds may find protection from the hot summer sun.

DALLAS POST, DALLAS, PPA., SATURDAY, JUNE 29,1929

most respected citizens.

"Joshoua near his brothers on the farm now owned by Dr. Rogers. He had three sons Sylvanus, Stephan and

Abram. The latter died when a young

man. Sylvanus or 'Uncle Vene' as he was known, lived near Jude Baldwin. He was a thrifty farmer, and was al-

History Of Dallas **Continued** From Last Week

Jude Baldwin was one of the early ways full of fun and god nature, one settlers. He had a large family. His of the best-hearted men in the world, sons uere Burr, Abed, Lewis J., Watson respected and beloved by all his neighand Ambrose. The last is living some- bors. He removed to Loraine county, where in the west, as is also his youngest daughter, Mrs. Eleanor Brown, Jr. Abed and Burr carried on the mercantile business in Huntsville in mu fethers ald store house. my father's old store house.

The Fullers settled in Lehman and I know but little of him since he left Plymouth (now Jackson) townships in Pennsylvania. Joshua also had four an early day. There were two brothers daughters. One married the late Benjathat settled near Huntsville, Benajah and Joshua. They built the first saw-Brown; another married Joseph Wormill and grist mill "over the moun- thington, Jr.; the fourth, Amzi never coming of warm weather, when eggs bring good prices. Standard egg pro-duction in New Jersey for June is 18 mill and grist mill over the hour-tain" (as we were in the habit of call-ing it). They came from near Kent, Connecticut, and the first purchased There was another brother, who setteggs per bird, for July it is 16 eggs. in Kingston, nearly opposite Colonel led in Northumberland, of whom I

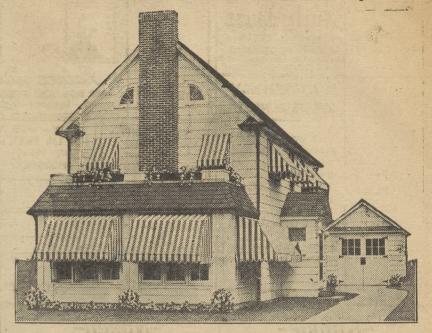
Huntsville on the Jackson and Leh- above William Truck's mills until man sides. The saw-mill was situated about the year 1815, when Philip Shaen by the poultry man, announces the poultry department of the New Jer-I lived in Huntsville a heavy freshet in billived in Huntsville a heavy freshet sey agricultural experiment station. uncovered the old mudsill—ahemlock Creek crosses the line between Dallas According to the station, successful log-that had been buried beneath the and Kingston townships, on the site poultry men agree that good summer egg production depends on attention to little details of management and to little details of management and not on one outstanding factor. Cull-had two-run of stones one of burr and sawed the siding which are now (1886) most important factor in obtaining one of pudding of congrometate stored. In use on the order age wilkes-Barre. one of pudding or conglomerate stones, in use on the old wagon bridge across standard production, but just one of the many factors. In fact, culling after the saw-mill. There was a very They were furnished by Philip Shavshould be last in the effort to hold good water privilege to supply these er under a contract at \$5.00 a thousand mills before the country was settl- feet, delivered at the bridge, and to be

saw-mill, at the mouth of a large came from near Greensburg, Warren county, New Jersey about that time) of Toby's Creek runs, the hills coming a few rods below the point where the Lice and mites are often the cause of the flock falling off in production. Careful inspection of the birds and coop should be made once a month for these parasites. It is considered this outlet to erect a dam, which he did in a most substantial manner When I first remember Huntsville the a good practice to treat the flock for body lice by using sodium floride or for this dam were visible. I should judge it was originally about Creek. Still another mill was erected a good practice to treat the flock for When I first remember Huntsville the Frantz school house, on the northernany lice powder. Generally, one four feet high which would overflow about the same time midway between treatment is sufficient for the entire some two or three hundred acres of the Frantz mill and the John Leonard summer. The roost, drop-boards, and land. But since the country has been clearing. This was known as Weston nests should be painted with any coal cleared up the sudden and heavy tar product as a means of controlling freshets have washed away its last too small to afford any sufficient water power, and these mills had to be "Benajah Fuller was a Revolutionary soldier and drew a pension, as did his

old crank case oil from the tractor or automobile can be used to advan tage. Heavy consumption of mash, so im portant to heavy production, is ob-tained in the summer by feeding only 8 or 10 pounds of grain to each 100 birds; keeping mash always before the birds; and keeping the layers con-fined to the house where they will a! ways be near the mash homers. Other factors found to be impor-tant in feeding are: a daily supply ef fresh green feed such as dande-

the garden; and a constant supply of dustrious and upright man, beloved and respected by all who knew him. His within the territory of Dallas town-so far as I can learn. In that year a the founder of Trucksville. Louise the foregoing factors mentioned have been carefully followed. lives opposite my present dwelling of Dallas by Gregory and Heitzman. (Continued Next Week)

Attractive Design Suitable for Either Corner or Ordinary Lot



Rent Receipts Are a Liability. A Home Like This Is a Real Asset and Gives You a Standing in Your Community. This Home Was Selected for Its Beautiful and Convenient Floor Layouts.

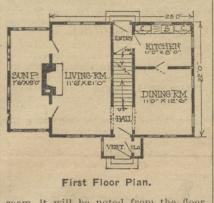
By W. A. RADFORD

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to practical home building, for the read-ers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as editor, author and manufacturer, he is, without dcubt, the highest authority on all these sub-jects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1827 Prairie avenue, Chicago, III., and only inclose two-cent stamp for reply stamp for reply.

Some homes are designed especially for a corner lot, especially if the lot is narrow in its extent on one or the other of the streets. For a lot of this character the colonial home is excellent. It may be placed facing either one of the streets because of its design and the end appears to be the front.

A design for a colonial home that may be built either on a corner let or an ordinary lot is shown in the accompanying illustration. As will be seen the sun parlor is built on one end and faces the street. This plan can be reversed if it is desired.

The house is 22 feet wide by 28 feet long. It contains five rooms besides the sun parlor, bath and a sewing room on the second fleor. The sewing

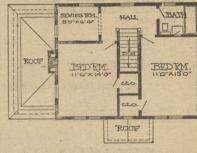


room, it will be noted from the floor plans, is large enough for a small bed-

This is a true colonial design both in exterior appearance and the interior arrangement. The entrance door is through an outside passage and leads into a narrow hall out of which

tends the whole width of the house, being 21 feet long and 11 feet 6 inches wide. In the center of the outside wall of this room is set an open fireplace with french doors leading to the sun parlor on either side. The sun parlor is 19 feet long and 7 feet 6 inches wide and has almost continuous windows, making it a very attractive sunny and airy room.

To the right of the entrance hall through a cased opening is the dining room. This is also large, being 11 feet



Second Floor Plan.

by 12 feet 6 inches. At the back is the kitchen, 8 feet by 11 feet.

The stairs leading to the second floor end in a hall at the back off of which open two large bedrooms, sewing room and the bathroom. One of the bedrooms is 11 feet by 15 feet, and the other is 11 feet 6 inches by 14 feet. The sewing room is 8 feet by 6 feet 6 inches. Off the two large bedrooms are closets of large capacity. It will be noted that these bedrooms are corner rooms and are light and airy.

The house is of frame construction with shingles for siding. This follows the colonial design so common in New England and makes a most attractive house. Another feature that indicates the colonial are the half fan lights in the end gables opening into the attic.

This is a very attractive and popular home building design. Because its foundation walls are straight and as are also the side walls, it is a comparatively inexpensive home to build. At the same time it provides five large

Many poultry flocks do not have this natural protection, say poultry specialists of the Pennsylvania State college, so some means of protection must be provided. Moving the colony houses near a cornfield makes ideal range conditions. Sunflowers planted around the colony house also will provide satisfactory shade. If the colony houses cannot be moved near a cornfield and sunflowers are not used, some form of artificial shade should be provided. Old feed bags placed on a frame about two or three feet above the ground will give the needed protection.

******* Always Make Fowls as Profitable as Possible

ing year and then replace her with

pullets, the effect of high egg pro-

duction on the laying hens apparently

is negligible as she is sent to pot be-

fore any evil effects of force feed-

Mistake With Geese

geese is to try to feed them upon

grains without sufficient grazing. If,

the geese have good green feed they

will need but little additional. Grit

A common mistake made in raising

ing can interfere with her laying.

& There is a great temptation for the poultryman who is ambitious to equal Poor land is scarce where cows are the records made by others. Naturally any one wants to make his hens * * * as profitable as possible, and as the Ship cream at least three times a rule generally applied is to keep a hen only to the end of her first lay-

week in hot weather. * * * Dull knives in the ensilage cutter

abundant.

Dairy Facts

increase the power requirement about 50 per cent. * * *

Had you ever thought that scouring of calves may be caused by a lack of scrubbing feed pails?

Good breeding and good feeding go hand in hand. Success depends upon combination of the two.

Cold drafts are responsible for pneumonia, garget, etc. Ventilation should be provided without drafts.

The safest method for one man to lead a bull is with a staff. This applies with equal force to the gentle and the cross bull.

Feed flavors enter milk mainly through the body of the cow and not by absorption from the surrounding atmosphere. * * *

Feed flavors and odors produced in milk usually show a decrease in intensity four hours after feeding and practically disappear in seven hours.

Highly flavored feeds may be fed inimediately after milking without seriously affecting the flavor and odor milking.

and oyster shell should always be accessible. During the summer a satisfactory method consists in providing one feed a day of equal parts of corn meal. bran and ground oats. During the winter the same grains are satisfactory, but steamed clover or alfalfa hay should be added. Grain for Geese

Geese should not be fed hard grains, but ground feeds mixed in what are known as mashes and fed in a moist state. A good ration for geese would be three parts of yellow corn meal, four parts of wheat bran, one part of red dog flour or flour middlings. To this add 5 per cent of meat scraps and during the laying or breeding season 15 per cent. At all times 1 per cent of fine sifted sand and one-half per of the milk produced at the next cent of fine table salt. Any kind of green feed will help.



draws BOILS to a natural head

house, and is one of our wealthiest and

Heard About This Great Chick Grower?

TT'S the sensation of the poultry business. Grows I ordinary young chicks into big, well-formed, eager-to-work pullets of the finest type. It's called

Quaker FUL-O-PEP **Growing Mash**

Made by The Quaker Oats Company, it contains a large amount of fresh, pure oatmeal. Also, cod liver meal, and molasses in dry form. It's a balanced ration, all ready for use just as it comes from the sack. Use it-and you'll enjoy seeing the birds grow faster and better.

KEYSTONE FLOUR & FEED CO.

Main Street,

Luzerne, Pa.



runs the stairs to the second floor. As | and comfortable arranged according to the plan shown, conveniences to be found in the modthe living room is at the left and ex- | ern home.



Experiments have shown that pigs properly fed on pastare will return a profit over feed cost about twice as great as those fed excellent rations in dry lot, says the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation.

about half as much protein supplement, the most expensive part of the in building, it must be applied propration, as in dry lot. In addition, a erly to get the desired results. little less corn is needed. They also obtain part of the minerals required, sulation is that it works almost as and vitamines, especially those most lacking in farm grains.

the number of pigs saved. By handling from time of birth to avoid infection



from intestinal worms and bacterial diseases found in old hog lots, about 25 per cent more can be saved on pasture and there are no runts. The protein, minerals, and vitamines obtained, the succulent feed, the exercise, sunlight, and better sanitation, all add to their health and thrift.

Alfalfa, red and alsike clover, rape, soy beans, and oats and peas are among the best pasture for hogs, the Foundation continues. Sweet clover, blue grass, rye, timothy, sudan grass and amber sorghum may be used for short periods. Four or five acres of

Proper Insulation Pays; Helps Cut Down Expense

Insulation properly applied is not expensive. It can be shown that it pays its own way, first, by making it possible to reduce the size of the heating plant, and, second, by reducing

the necessary consumption of coal. Insulation goes on quickly-is not difficult or expensive to apply. Furthermore, it can be obtained from al-When on pasture, hogs need only most any reliable building supply dealer. Like all other materials used

Another interesting thing about inwell in summer as it does in winter, for then it keeps the heat out and More important than saving feed is makes your house a more comfortable place to live in. Some of the modern comforts with which we surround ourselves, which, having once been luxurious, are now coming to be thought of as necessities, add to the cost of living, make it more difficult for us to build our homes on limited incomes: but insulation pays its own way. It is a bad building investment to do without it.

Sheathing in Small House Stops Fire Risk

Necessity for installing fire-stopping between a brick veneer exterior and the sheathing of a wood frame house can be eliminated through the use of an incombustible mineral sheathing.

Such a sheathing provides its own fire-stop on the inside of the structure. Nor can the blaze travel far up in the air space between the brick and the sheathing because of the facing of incombustible materials on both sides.

In laying brick veneer over mineral sheathing the bricks are tied in with metal ties, which are nailed into the sheathing with no more difficulty than the same ties are nailed into wood. This is made possible by the gypsum composition of the incombustible sheathing.

Mineral sheathing comes in large panels, which are tongue-and-grooved and which, in consequence, make possible a wall that is sealed against the infiltration of wind and which cut down the escape of furnace heat.