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TALMAGE'S SERMON.

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR THE DISCOURAGED, THE SUBJECT.

From the Text, Matthew XXV: 15—"To Another One"—The Duty and the Joy of the Christian to Carry Good Cheer—Talent of Persuasion.

(Copyright, 1901, by Louis Klopsch, N. Y.) Washington, June 2.—This is a discourse by Dr. Talmage for those given to depreciate themselves and who have an idea that their best attempts amount to little or nothing. Text, Matthew xxv, 15: "To another one."

Expel first from this parable of the talents the word "usury." It ought to have been translated "interest." "Usury" is finding a man in a tight place and compelling him to pay an unreasonable sum to get out. "Interest" is a righteous payment for the use of money. When the capitalist of this parable went off from home, he gave to his stewards certain sums of money, wishing to have them profitably invested. Change also your idea as to the value of one talent. You remember the capitalist gave to one of his men for business purposes five talents, to another two, to another one. What a small amount to this last, you think, and how could he be expected to do anything with only one talent? I have to tell you that one talent was about \$7,200, so that when my text says, "To another one," it implies that those who have the least have much.

Wasting the Talents. We bother ourselves a great deal about those who are highly gifted or have large financial resource or exalted official position or wide reaching opportunity. We are anxious that their wealth, their eloquence, their wit, be employed on the right side. One of them makes a mistake, and we say, "What an awful disaster." When one of them devotes all his great ability to useful purposes, we celebrate it; we enlarge upon it; we speak of it as something for gratitude to God. Meanwhile we give no time at all to consider what people are doing with their one talent, not realizing that ten people of one talent each are quite as important as one man with ten talents. In the one case the advantage or opportunity is concentrated in a single personality, while in another it is divided among ten individuals. Now what we want to do in this sermon is to waken people of only one talent to appreciation of their duty. Only a few people have five talents or ten talents, while millions have one. My short text is like a galvanic shock. "To another one."

Carry Good Cheer. Is it a cheerful look? Carry that look wherever you go. It must come from a cheerful heart. It is not that inane smile which we sometimes see which is an irritation. In other words, it must be a light within us so bright that it illumines eye, cheek, nostril and mouth. Let ten men who are accustomed to walking a certain street every day resolve upon a cheerful countenance as a result of a cheerful heart, and the influence of such a facial irradiation would be felt not only in that street, but throughout the town. Cheerfulness is catching. But a cheerful look is exceptional. Examine the first twenty faces you meet going through Pennsylvania avenue or Chestnut street or Broadway or State street or La Salle street or Euclid avenue, and nineteen out of the twenty faces have either an anxious look or a severe look or a depressing look or an avaricious look or a sneering look or a vacant look. Here is a missionary work for those who have comfort. Let the God who comforted Mary and Martha at the loss of their brother, the God who soothed Abraham at the loss of Sarah and the God of David, who consoled his bereft spirit at the loss of his boy by saying, "I shall go to him;" the God who filled St. John with dogology when an exile on barren Patmos and the God who has given happiness to thousands of the bankrupt and persecuted, filling them with heavenly riches which were more than the earthly advantages that were wiped out—let that God help them. If he takes full possession of your nature, then you will go down the street a benediction to all who see you, and those who are in the tough places of life and are run upon and belied and had their homes destroyed will say: "If that man can be happy, I can be happy. He has been through troubles as big as mine, and he goes down the street with a face in every lineament of which there are joy and peace and heaven. What am I groaning about? From the same place that man got his cheerfulness I can get mine. Why art thou cast down, O my soul, and why art thou disquieted within me?"

New Race of Ministers. More people go now to church than ever in the world's history, and the reason is in all our denominations there is a new race of ministers stepping into the pulpits which are not the apostles of humdrum. Sure enough, we want in the Lord's army the heavy

artillery, but we want also more men who, like Burns, a farmer at Gettysburg, took a musket and went out on his own account to do a little shooting different from the other soldiers. The church of God is dying of the prophecies. People who in every other kind of audience show their emotions in their countenances in religious assemblies while we are discussing coming release and the joys of heaven look as doleful as though they were attending their own funeral. My friends, if you have the one talent of wit or humor are you using it merely to make a few people laugh winter nights around the stove in the corner grocery? Has it never occurred to you that you have a mission to execute with that bright faculty? Do you employ it only in idle conundrum or low farce or harlequinade or humiliating banter? Quit that and swing that flashing scimitar which God has put in your hand for the slaying of sin and the triumph of righteousness. Or is your talent an opportunity to set a good example? One person doing right under adverse circumstances will accomplish more than many treatises about what is right. The census has never been taken of lovely old folks. Most of us, if we have not such a one in our own house now, have in our memory such a saint. We went to those old people with all our troubles. They were perpetual evangelists, by their soothing words, by their hopefulness of spirit, and inexpressible help. I cannot see how heaven could make them any lovelier than they are or were. But there are exceptions. There is a daughter in that family whose father is impatient and the mother querulous. The passage of many years does not always improve the disposition, and there are a great many disagreeable old folks. Some of them forget that they were ever young themselves, and they become untidy in their habits and wonder how, when their asthma or rheumatism is so bad, other people can laugh or sing and go on as they do. The daughter in that family bears all of the peevishness and unreasonable behavior of senility without answering back or making any kind of complaint. If you should ask her what her five talents are or her one talent is, she would answer that she has no talent at all. Greatly mistaken is she. Her one talent is to forbear and treat the childishness of the old as well as she treats the childishness of the young. She is no musician, and besides there may not be a piano in the house. She cannot skillfully swing a croquet mallet or golf stick. Indeed, she seems shut up to see what she can do with a ladle and a broom and a brush and other household implements. She is the personification of patience and her reward will be as long as heaven. Indeed, much of her reward may be given on earth. She is in a rough college, from which she may after a while graduate into brightest domesticity. She is a heroine, though at present she may receive nothing but scolding and depreciation. Her one talent of patience under trial will do more good than many sermons preached today from the tasseled cushion of the pulpit. "To another one."

The Talent of Honesty. There is a man in business life whose one talent is honesty. He has not the genius or the force to organize a company or plan what is called a "corner in wheat" or "a corner in stocks" or "a corner" in anything. He goes to business at a reasonable hour and returns when it is time to lock up. He never gave a check for \$20,000 in all his life, but he is known on the street and in the church and in many honorable circles as an honest man. His word is as good as his bond. He has for thirty years been referred to as a clean, upright, industrious, consistent Christian man. Ask him how many talents he has and he will not claim even one. He cannot make a speech, he cannot buy a market, he cannot afford an outshining equipage, but what an example he is to the young, what an honor to his household, what a pillar to the church of God, what a specimen of truth and integrity and all roundness of character! Is there any comparison in usefulness between that man with the one talent of honesty and the dashing operators of the money market, who startle the world first with a "boom" and then with a "slump"? I tell you that the one man with the one talent will live a happier life and die a more peaceful death and go to a better place than his brilliant but reckless contemporary. "To another one."

The chief work of the people with many talents is to excite wonderment and to startle and electrify the world. What use is there in all that? No use at all. I have not so much interest in the one man out of a million as I have in the million. Get the great masses of the world right and it does not make much difference about what the exceptional people are doing. Have all the people with the one talent enlisted for God and righteousness, and let all those with five or ten talents migrate to the north star or the moon, and this world would get on splendidly. The hard working, industrious classes of America are all right and would give no trouble, but it is the genius

who gives up work and on a big salary goes around to excite dissatisfaction and embroilment, the genius who quits work and steps on the stage or political platform, eats beefsteak and quail on toast and causes the common laborers, compelled to idleness, to put their hands into empty pockets and eat gristle and gnaw bones. The world would be mightily improved if it could slough off about 5,000 geniuses, for there are more than that on our planet. Then the man or woman of one talent would take possession of the world and rule it in a common sense and Christian way. There would be less to amaze and startle, but more to give equipoise to church and state and world. "To another one."

The Talent of Persuasion. Is your talent that of persuasion? Make good use of it. We all have it to some extent, yet none of us thinks of it as a talent. But it is the mightiest of talents: Do you know that this one talent will fetch the world back to God? Do you know it is the mightiest talent of the high heavens? Do you know that it is the one talent chiefly employed by all the angels of God when they descend to our world—the talent of persuasion? Do you realize that the rough lumber lifted into a cross on the hill back of Jerusalem was in persuasion as well as sacrifice? That is the only, absolutely the only, persuasion that will ever induce the human race to stop its march toward the city of destruction and wheel around and start for the city of light. Now may the Lord this moment show each one of us that to a greater or less extent we have that one talent of persuasion and impel us to the right use of it. You say you cannot preach a sermon, but cannot you persuade someone to go and hear a sermon? You say you cannot sing, but cannot you persuade someone to go and hear the choir chant on Christmas or Easter morning? Send a bunch of flowers to that invalid in the hospital, with a message about the land where the inhabitants never say "I am sick." There is a child of the street. Invite him into the mission school. There is a man who has lost his fortune in speculation. Instead of jeering at his fall go and tell him of riches that never take wings and fly away. Buckle on that one talent of persuasion, O man, O woman, and you will do a work that heaven will celebrate 10,000 years.

The Final Review. After the resurrection day and all heaven is made up, resurrected bodies joined to ransomed souls, and the gates which were so long open are shut there may be some day when all the redeemed may pass in review before the great white throne. If so, I think the hosts passing before the King will move in different divisions. With the first division will pass the mighty ones of earth who were as good and useful as they were great. In this division will pass before the throne all the Martin Luthers, the John Knoxes, the Wesleys, the Richard Ceclis, the Miltons, the Chrysostoms, the Herschells, the Lenoxes, the George Peabodys, the Abbot Lawrences, and all the consecrated Christian men and women who were great in literature, in law, in medicine, in philosophy, in commerce. Their genius never spoiled them. They were as humble as they were gifted or opulent. They were great on earth and now they are great in heaven. Their surpassing and magnificent talents were all used for the world's betterment. As they pass in review before the King on the great white throne to higher and higher rewards, it makes me think of the parable of the talents. "To another ten." I stand and watch the other divisions as they go by, division after division, until the largest of all the divisions comes in sight. It is a hundred to one, a thousand to one, ten thousand to one, larger than the other divisions. It is made up of men who never did anything but support their families and give whatever of their limited means they could spare for the relief of poverty and sickness and the salvation of the world, mothers who took good care of children by example and precept, starting them on the road to heaven, millions of Sabbath school teachers who sacrificed an afternoon's siesta for the listening class of young immortals, women who declined the making of homes for themselves that they might take care of father and mother in the weaknesses of old age, ministers of the gospel who on niggardly stipend preached in the backwoods meeting houses, souls who for long years did nothing but suffer, yet suffered with so much cheerful patience that it became a helpful lesson to all who heard of it; those who served God faithfully all their lives and whose name never but once appeared in print and that time in three lines of the death column which some survivor paid for, sailors who perished in the storm while trying to get the life line out to the drowning, persecuted and tried souls who endured without complaint malignity and abuse, those who had only ordinary equipment for body and ordinary endowment of intellect, yet devoted all they had to holy purposes and spiritual achievement. As I see this, the largest of all the divisions, from all lands and from all ages, pass in review before the King on the great white throne I am reminded of the wonderful parable of the talents and more especially of my text, "To another one."

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

Five Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.

Kafir-Corn vs. Good Butter. Prof. D. H. Otis, of the Kansas Agricultural College, communicates the following:

The Kansas Experiment Station has received numerous letters from farmers and dairymen asking if Kafir corn will produce a poor quality of butter. The cause of these inquiries has been the reading of the following dispatch in our daily papers:

"Lyndon, Kan., March 26.—It has cost the Overbrook creamery of this place \$400 to learn that the milk from cows fed on Kafir corn will not produce good butter. For the past three months the manager of the creamery has been unable to make high-grade butter, and has lost about \$400 on a reduction in the price. He had experts at work to locate the trouble, but they failed. Finally one of the common laborers at the creamery did some experimenting on his own account. He kept the milk separate and churned some of each. He soon found out that the milk from the cows fed on Kafir corn was what brought down the grade of butter."

If Kafir corn, which has been such a good yielder and drought-resister, should be excluded from the ration of the dairy cow many farmers in central and western Kansas would be obliged to quit the dairy business. This would result in a loss of thousands of dollars annually. Fortunately, other experiences do not tally with the report. The Kansas Experiment Station has fed the grain and fodder of Kafir corn for months at a time and has never experienced a particle of trouble from its producing a poor quality of butter. During the months of February and March, 1898, the station herd was fed almost exclusively on Kafir corn meal for the grain ration. At that time the dairy school was in session and we were making butter from the milk of this herd without the addition of any milk from outside sources. The butter was tested by competent judges and pronounced excellent in quality. Since this time both the grain and the fodder of Kafir corn has been used as the whole or part of the ration, the milk being sent to the Manhattan creamery, where it has been saved to use in the making of starters. The milk has also been used each year at the dairy school, both with and without milk from other sources; it has been specially sought for by our cheese boys in their effort to make a first-class quality of cheese and in no instance have we heard a single complaint from the use of the college milk on account of the cows being fed on Kafir corn.

When the season is a poor one for the curing of the crop and the grain has been left on the fodder, considerable penetrating dust arises from the crop when hauled at feeding time. If the feeding is done just before or at milking time particles of this dust, with all the germs that they carry with them, will undoubtedly find their way to the milk-pail and may cause a poor quality of butter. In the instance of the Overbrook creamery, the manager states that the Kafir corn in that part of the country had all been damaged by rains, and where the feed was the poorest the milk from that farm made the poorest butter. Indications point to a slight decomposition of the feed. Hay and fodders of any kind contain large numbers of offensive germs, which if allowed an entrance into the milk-pail and permitted to multiply rapidly, will cause a very undesirable quality of butter. This experience, together with others with which we are familiar, points to the necessity of feeding after rather than before milking. In this way, Kafir corn, properly balanced, is one of our best feeds for a dairy cow and should be grown extensively where corn is uncertain.

Poultry Briefs.

Winter eggs can hardly be considered a spring subject, yet this is the time of year when we must be laying the foundation for the winter layer and her eggs.

At this time of the year the early chicks are arriving, and it is from these chicks we must have the winter layers. It is therefore necessary that they be pushed along as rapidly as possible. To do this a partial meat diet must be given.

A test was recently made at the Geneva, New York, station, with hens, ducks and chickens, to ascertain the relative value of vegetable and animal food. The results were very striking, and were entirely in favor of animal food forming a part of the ration.

Every poultry raiser has a hobby in feeding, which is founded on some successful experience. It is astonishing to notice to what an extent these hobbies vary. One man believes that feeding a soft feed once a day is a sure prevention against indigestion,

while another is equally sure that a soft feed is unnatural and should never be given.

Broilers are profitable when properly raised and properly sold. Every farmer that is advantageously situated for the raising of broilers should make a trial of it, if he has a liking for that kind of experiment. Nothing can ever be ascertained definitely without a trial. The question is often asked, "Do you think I would succeed with broilers?" Of course it is impossible to give an answer of any value. As well might a sailor ask, "Do you think I will have a safe voyage?" We do think, however, that a good many farmers live near enough to good broiler markets to make the raising of broilers profitable.

No intelligent poultry raiser would think of advising a new man in the business what breed to raise, as much depends on the idea in the mind of the would-be poultry raiser. Some poultrymen succeed best with one variety and some with another. Just the reason for this is hard to give. It may be because some men understand the science of feeding better than others, and because some breeds will better stand bad feeding than others. The scientific feeder takes a breed of delicate physique and feeds it as it should be fed. He gets good results and increases his bank account. He recommends the breed to the first novice that comes along. The novice takes the breed and feeds it without reason or sense in the feeding. He gets more dead fowls than profitable results, and gives up the breed in disgust. He then takes another breed whose digestion can handle anything. He feeds it in a way that would ruin an ordinary breed, but does not succeed in ruining it. He succeeds in spite of himself, but not so well as the other man succeeded with the more delicate breed. But he has formed an opinion that cannot be shaken, and that opinion is in favor of the poorer breed, which is the best breed for him.

Experiments in Curing Cheese.

Prof. G. L. McKay thus summarizes some experiments made at the Iowa Agricultural College in the curing of cheese:

On the 29th of August, 1898, experiments were commenced with a view of determining the feasibility of central curing rooms, and the effects of climatic conditions on the curing of cheese.

Cheese made at Iowa College factory were shipped by express, fresh from the press, to one of the best factories in Canada to be cured. We also sent some to Guelph Ontario Dairy School to be cured. Cheese made at Black Creek factory and at Guelph Dairy School were sent here, fresh from the press, to be cured. Shipping the cheese 750 miles by express during the heat of summer did not affect the flavor.

Cheese cured in musty ice box at temperature of 55 degrees compared favorably with cheese cured in well ventilated room at a moderately low temperature during the month of October. Cheese cured in ice box scored 2½ points higher on flavor and ½ a point higher on texture.

Cheese can be exposed the first five days to a temperature as high as 90 degrees without injuring its flavor, if sufficient acid has been developed to make a firm-bodied cheese and it is cured at 60 degrees afterwards.

Cheese cured at a temperature of 60 degrees, with a high per cent of moisture, scored higher than cheese cured at a temperature above 65 degrees.

Adding artificial moisture through pine shavings in a box worked very satisfactorily in the curing room, and left no bad odors.

Fumigating with formaldehyde gas, to destroy the mould-producing bacteria, gave good results.

New Zealand Dairy Regulations.

We quote the following from the Auckland Weekly News of Auckland, New Zealand: Among the new regulations of dairies for the city milk supply are the following: Every shed or stable where cows are kept shall be lighted, ventilated and cleansed to the satisfaction of the inspector. Every shed or stable where cows are kept shall have the walls and roof thereof thoroughly coated with a sufficient coating of lime whitewash, and shall be re-coated in a similar way at least every three months, or oftener, if directed by the inspector. All droppings, manure, excretions, filth and other impurities or offensive matter shall be scraped, swept or otherwise collected together and removed immediately after each milking from cowsheds used merely for the daily milking of cattle, and in the case of all other cowsheds at intervals throughout the day, and always before milking is commenced. Every stock yard or milking yard shall at all times be kept drained, cleaned, and in a sanitary condition to the satisfaction of the inspector.

Australia's first measured wool clip was 20,000 tons in 1821. This has now risen to 2,700,000.

Dandelion farms near Pottsville, Pa., are very profitable.

Lean vs. Lard Hogs.

While the attention of stockbreeders is being justly attracted to the wonderful possibilities offered for the successful production of sheep for mutton and wool upon the fertile, virgin soils of the cheap, cut and burnt-over lands skirting the lines of the Wisconsin Central railroad in Northern Wisconsin it should be borne in mind that the same region offers essentially practical inducements to the swine raiser.

The corn belt, with its magnificent yields of golden grain—corn that by reason of its treasures of starch and oil furnishes the best possible material for the production of animal fat—has given rise to a breed of swine noted the world over as "the lard hog." This, surely, is a fitting name for the Poland China, which, with the trotting horse, lays claim to American origination and has brought credit and cash galore to its producers. But even corn, like other things, has its failings and the lard hog is not the criterion of conformation, constitution, or quality. Corn is an incomplete food—superlatively rich in fat formers but correspondingly poor in bone and muscle making materials—hence animals produced generation after generation upon corn as a well high exclusive diet become similarly incomplete. Like corn they abound in fat; like corn they lack the corresponding constituents of protein—they are deficient in vim, vigor, bone and muscle. To these hogs cholera has proved a scourge. Their debilitated constitutions and sluggish blood have offered the germ of the disease its most suitable habitat and proliferating place; thus the annual ravages of the fell disease have sadly offset the profits of marketing corn in the shape of the lard hog. In Canada the lard hog has not been extensively bred; nor could it originate in that colder, higher land where corn is not the cheapest, most prolific grain.

Where legumes luxuriate there the bacon hog thrives best. His frame is strong in bone; his muscle well developed; his constitution rugged and hardy; his blood pure and his whole system healthy, hence cholera and kindred diseases rarely find in him a breeding place. Nowhere do legumes flourish better than in Northern Wisconsin. Clover springs up wherever sown, drowning unsightly stumps in billows of succulent green forage. One seeding is enough, for clover here neither winter kills nor throws out with frost. Crimson, red, white and alsike clover, cowpeas and beans—these are the legumes, while supplementary nitrogenous food is near at hand in the cheap wheat screenings to be had from the great flour mills of Minnesota and used with profit for hog feeding.

When to high altitude, pure water, invigorating atmosphere and abundance of oats and other protein-rich feeding material cheaply produced and procured is added the fact that swine disease has never invaded this region, it surely becomes apparent that here is to be found Nature's sanitarium for the production of healthy swine. Here in the opinion of the Farmers' Review could be bred and reared to a fattening age hogs of perfect constitution and vitality, to be killed for well-mixed bacon or fattened on cheap corn farther south, with no loss from cholera or other disease.

Co-Operation in Egg Selling.

In egg production, Denmark is forging to the fore, her exports having doubled in the last five years. This has largely been brought about through the combination of the farmers into syndicates. The farmers form local associations, the officers of which in turn elect central officers to control the management of the whole corporation. Each egg, as it is gathered is stamped with the mark of the local association and the number of the individual in the association. Eggs so marked are taken to the central point when they are shipped to Copenhagen. If any bad eggs are found at Copenhagen, a fine of about \$1.00 is imposed upon the person sending the same, and repetitions will force one out of the association.—Prof. W. A. Henry.

The Age of Eggs.

The age of eggs may be approximately judged by taking advantage of the fact that as they grow old their density decreases through evaporation of moisture. According to Siebel a new-laid egg placed in a vessel of brine made in the proportion of two ounces of salt to one pint of water, will at once sink to the bottom. An egg one day old will sink below the surface, but not to the bottom, while one three days old will swim just immersed in the liquid. If more than three days old the egg will float on the surface, the amount of shell exposed being increased with age. If two weeks old only a little of the shell will dip in the liquid.

Benny was a new boy at school, and as the teacher enrolled his name in her book, she asked: "Where do you live, Benny?" "On Blinker street," he answered. "You should say 'in Blinker street.' That is considered the proper form now." "Yes'm." "You have lately come to town, have you not?" "Yes'm." "Where was your home before?" "Boonville." "Where is Boonville?" "In the Erie Canal, ma'am," said Benny.