FARM AND GARDEN.

GOOD MILK TANK.

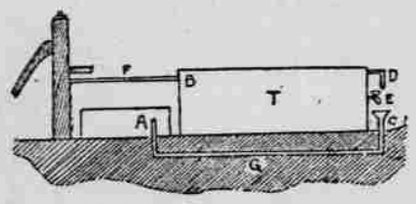
Home-Made Device That Can Be Used With or Without Ice.

Some one asked for plans for a home-made milk tank or creamer for six or eight cows, to be used with or without ice. I describe one that we have used with good satisfaction with water only. It is simple, convenient, durable and cheap.

Any kind of cans can be used. Common cans, holding 14 quarts, can be had of a tinner for about 75 cents, with cover. Have them made to order, with a flange all around the bottom and a bail like a pail to lift by. A round can of this description, 8½ inches in diameter and 15 inches deep, will hold about 3½ gallons. It is a nice size, convenient to handle, and in my judgment preferable to an oblong can.

To accommodate four cans of this size the tank ought to be about 44x18 inches inside, and 18 inches deep. By making it 20 inches longer it will hold two extra cans, and it will be a good place in which to keep the cream cans in hot weather. The additional cost will be but little.

The tank can be made of two-inch material, well fitted and firmly bolted; it can be made of lighter boards and lined with galvanized iron. It should have tight-fitting hinged cover, and if unprotected from the direct rays of the sun, the cover ought to be double, with an air space between. The tank should be placed near the pump, and be connected with it by a three-quarter-inch pipe, or larger if the tank is much



larger. The pipe should enter the pump about 18 inches below its discharge spout, and should enter the tank at the top. Every time the pump is used there will a gallon or more flow into the tank, depending upon the bore of the pump, the size of the pipe and the length of time the pump is used. The hotter the weather, the more pumping is done, as a rule, and the cooler the water will be kept in the tank.

The tank must have an outlet at the opposite end from which the feed pipe enters, and a little larger than the feed pipe. This outlet must be about two inches lower than the top of the cans. The water should always be a little higher than the milk.

If it is possible to utilize the waste water for stock it should be done. It will save that much extra pumping. In our case it is conveyed through an underground pipe (G) into the barn basement, into a tank, and used for the horses as needed.

In the diagram, the water enters the tank through the feed pipe (F). The overflow escapes through the discharge pipe (D) into the funnel (C). E is a faucet for emptying the tank, which we sometimes find necessary in hot weather, when more water is needed in the stable. The tank is then refilled with fresh water. In case we wish to pump direct to the stable, the pipe is closed at B, in the tank, the funnel removed, and the pipe closed at C. The water is pumped into a reservoir or trough at A, and finds its way to the stable through the under-ground pipe (G) independent of the tank. Where this plan can be adopted it will be found very satisfactory, but can only be used where the tank is higher than the stable.—Ohio Farmer.

Very Profitable Combination.

There is great profit in a wise combination of the swine and cows. There is much waste of milk which cannot be used on the farm in any other way. The milk adds variety to the food of the hogs and tends to afford a balanced ration. No food is more palatable to the pigs than milk. A vigorous digestion is promoted and a disposition to take on flesh is extended. For shoats the sour milk is especially appropriate. In the estimation of some practical feeders whose conclusions are to be respected, the acid in the sour milk for the older pigs—those more than four months old—is particularly valuable and equivalent to using cooked food in many instances.—Western Rural.

Wants No Class Legislation.

One member of the Massachusetts legislature wants to pass a bill providing for a tax of two dollars on bicycles, the amount so raised to be applied to the improvement of roads. This will afford an opportunity for the wheelmen to pay their own freight, as it were, and that of the teamsters, carriage owners and pedestrians also. If vehicles are to be taxed, let every man who uses the highway pay his own freight. Discrimination is not popular, even in legislation.—Cycling Gazette.

Some Would Never Be Missed.

This country has 1,300,000 miles of common roads. This would encircle the globe 50 times, or go to the moon more than five times. But if most of them would go there just once and not come back, earth would be just about as happy.

HIGHWAY COMMISSION.

Bill Recently Introduced in Congress Provides for One.

A bill has been introduced in the house of representatives and referred to the committee on appropriations for the creation of a special commission on highways. It provides that one senator, two representatives, the chief of engineers of the army, the director of the geological survey and the chief of road inquiry of the department of agriculture shall constitute a commission to continue during the life of the present congress, to make reports by bill or otherwise, and to inquire generally how the government may promote the improvement of highways by the scientific location of roads on the public domain, the employment of the geological survey in the discovery of road materials, the free testing of road materials, the construction of model roads and instruction in roadmaking at agricultural colleges and experiment stations, the military academy, and, when practicable, at all institutions having a military instructor. The commission is also to confer with the interstate commerce commission and with railway officials to secure reduced rates for the transportation of road materials, and by conference with state authorities and organizations to aid in awakening general interest in road improvement.

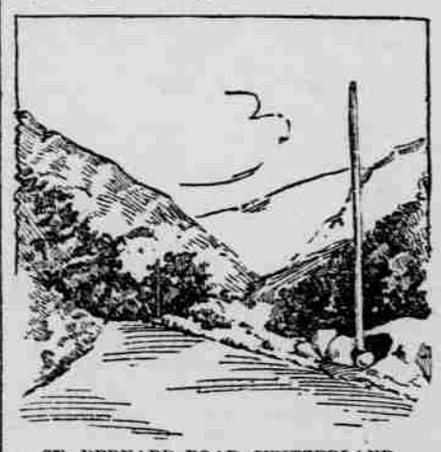
It is not the function of the national government to undertake the construction of wagon roads in the states, but Mr. Crisp's objection, made four years ago, that it is an infringement of state rights to inquire into the condition of roads in the states and to encourage their betterment, is not worthy of serious consideration. The educational enterprises of the federal government have gone too far for the revival of the old internal improvements controversy of 70 years ago, and it is not proposed to repeat the experiment of those times and build post roads through the states with national revenue. The efforts of the department of agriculture to promote local prosperity and distribute useful information are as revolutionary as the modest proposal that the government encourage road building. If this may not be done, the Smithsonian institution should be careful not to infringe on state prerogatives in scientific research. The bill before the house demands no large outlay. It simply appropriates $10,100.95, being the amount returned to the treasury unexpended from the last two years' appropriations for road inquiry. The office of road inquiry of the department of agriculture has done valuable work in circulating information regarding improvements in different states and hints on methods of construction and repair available under varying conditions. It is believed by those who are doing the chief work for improved highways that the proposed commission would be a valuable aid in the enterprise, and their opinion is entitled to consideration.—N. Y. Tribune.

EUROPEAN ROADS.

Their Perfection Is a Source of Delight to American Tourists.

As one good road in a community is an incentive for the people to build others, so the good roads of one country inspire the people of other countries to emulate the good example.

Since European bicycle tours have become popular, the excellence of the highways of foreign countries has been



ST. BERNARD ROAD, SWITZERLAND.

made known to all Americans, through the tongue and eye of the pen and the camera.

"If we only had such roads at home!" has been the wish, and from it has come efforts that have served to set the people thinking and doing. Americans, who excel in so many of the arts and sciences, will sometime attain their proper place as the builders of perfect highways.—Good Roads.

Modern Methods in Horse-Raising.

Good brood mares, that is, those that are nicely bred, good size, and can show some action and speed, are becoming more valuable every day, and those that are poorly bred, small in size, no matter if they do show a little action and speed, are growing less in value every day. The progressive man is the up-to-date man, no matter if the times are hard and business quiet, for he knows there will be a reaction some time, and when it comes he will have on hand just what other progressive men want, and therefore can sell it at the most advanced prices; while the man with the stuff on hand several generations behind time will forever continue to feed it or will try to give it away, and to give it away, who will want it?—Colman's Rural World.

POSITION OF MR. CARLISLE.

The Right Thing Said and in the Right Place.

The attitude taken by Mr. Carlisle in his letter to a friend concerning his possible nomination for the presidency is worthy of the man. The secretary of the treasury is charged with some of the most important duties resting upon this administration. He could not, without neglecting these, enter into a rough and tumble struggle for the presidential nomination. In this respect, he sets a worthy example to those senators and representatives whose custom it has been to absent themselves from Washington for weeks while congress is in session in order to secure their own renomination. In the next place, Mr. Carlisle is rightly concerned far more about the declaration of principles of the democratic party than about its candidate. A mistake in selecting a leader may be rectified. Its consequences are but temporary. But a mistake in a party platform reaches far into the future, and remains an embarrassment and a source of weakness to that party until a generation arises that has had time to forget the blunder.

In the present instance, a false step would be more than unfortunate; it would be fatal. The failure of the democratic party to declare for sound money and against silver monometallism in its national convention this year would mean, must mean, party disintegration and the absorption of democracy by populism. It is the existence and not merely the success or defeat of the democratic party that is at stake. Therefore, Mr. Carlisle acts the patriot and the loyal democrat when he sets this issue in the forefront and subordinates to it any personal ambition that he may entertain.

FULL OF SIGNIFICANCE.

Those Who Are Investors in Republican Politics.

"Twenty Bessemer steel companies representing $400,000,000 of capital and producing half the world's output formed an organization yesterday at the Hotel Waldorf.

"The price of steel billets was placed at $20 a ton. Last week they sold at $17 and $18."—N. Y. Press.

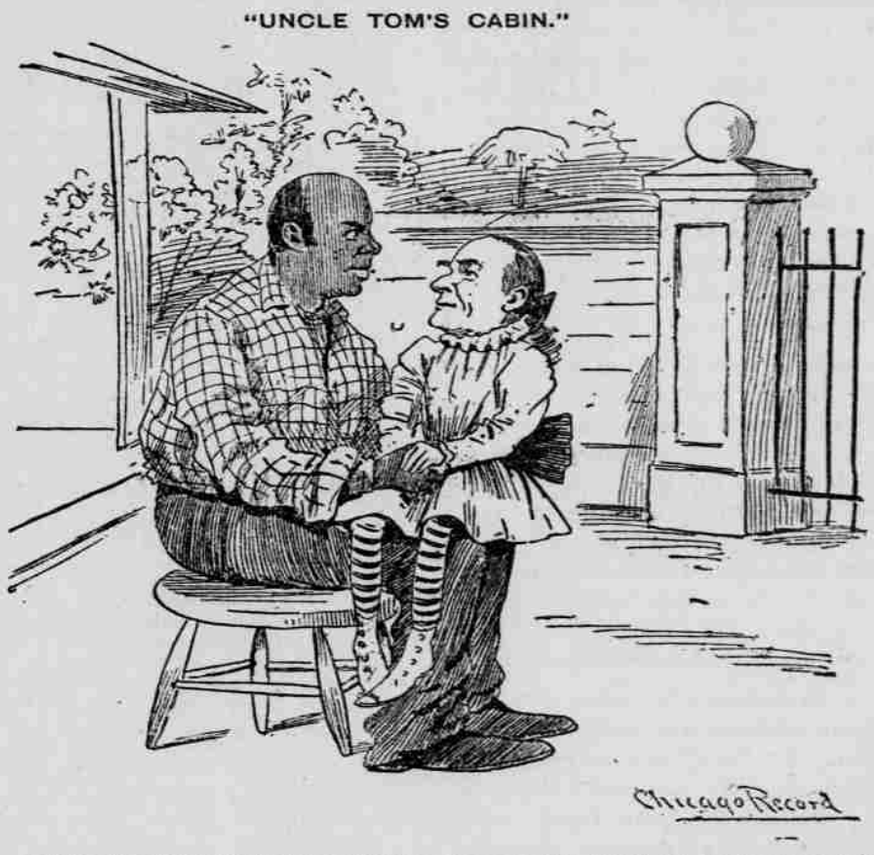
The above is quoted from the news columns of one of the most rabid and insistent newspaper champions of protection. It carries its own argument. These gentlemen met at the finest hotel in the world, and decided to increase the cost of steel to the builders of all structures in which these billets are used by 17½ per cent. No one who observes building operations in the large cities can fail to understand how burdensome this will be upon contractors and builders. There will be a crowding of expenses in other directions, and the workingmen will not reap any advantage. Upon all grades of men, from the housesmith to the tenant who occupies the completed building, the representatives of $400,000,000 of capital have made a levy of 17½ per cent.

This is of special importance just now because of the political relations of these gentlemen. The present tariff on the products they control is 35 per cent. This tariff enables them to combine and raise the price three dollars a ton higher than the competitive level. But not satisfied with this enormous advantage, they are investing their money in a presidential campaign, in the hope of securing a still greater advantage over the consumers of the goods they make. The trusts and protected manufacturers are not investing their money in a republican candidate without substantial hope and expectation of reward. The New York Times says:

"It is a bad state of things, but so long as the success of the republican party is supposed by a large body of business men to be needed for the safety and progress of their business, we do not doubt that they will invest money in promoting it. Sooner or later they will see their mistake, as many of the shrewdest and most far-sighted of their class have already seen it. But until that conviction spreads much further than it has yet spread, money will be used, and used freely, at every step in republican politics."

The complete ownership of a party by large combinations of capital should be a sure handicap to success. We believe it will be.—Utica Observer.

"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."



Little Eva McKinley to Uncle Tom Hanna of Ohio—"Tell me, Uncle Tom, is it nice in the white house?"—*Chicago Record.*

First of all, let the fight be made for sound-money principles, and candidates will not be lacking.

There is not a word in Mr. Carlisle's letter, of course, from beginning to end, which can be construed as a definite refusal to accept a nomination under any circumstances. It is not believed that he would. All that he has said is that he does not wish to obscure issues or divide forces in his party until its attitude on the currency question shall have been definitely determined; and that he does not propose either to slight the duties of his high office, or to use, as his predecessors have done, its great patronage in order to force himself upon his party as its presidential candidate. In both of these positions Mr. Carlisle commends himself to his party and to the country as a high-minded, honorable, old-fashioned democrat, worthy to bear the name and to be the chosen leader of his party if it should so declare. He has said the right thing in the right place, and the whole country respects and admires him for it.—St. Paul Globe.

——There seems to be a pause in the McKinley boom. Can it be that a combination is being formed against the sham Napoleon of protection? McKinley stands for nothing but extreme protection, which means the robbery of the many for the benefit of the few, and it would be a national calamity for him to become president of the United States. But before winning that honor he has two things to do—first, to win the republican nomination, and then to beat some good democrat. Can he do both?—N. Y. World.

——Will the republican protection papers ever be willing to concede the fact that the revenues for the first calendar year under the democratic tariff law were more by $30,000,000 than they were for the last calendar year under the McKinley law?—Springfield (Mass.) Register.

PARAGRAPHIC POINTERS.

——Under the Wilson bill the shoddy mills are closed, while the woolen mills work overtime. — Illinois State Register.

——At any rate, the McKinley crowd have not claimed Gov. Morton, though they have annexed—on paper—everything else in sight.—N. Y. Sun.

——Gov. Bradley's fall from the pinnacle of favorite sonism is undoubtedly the most humiliating of the entire batch.—Chicago Times-Herald.

——There are people who incline to the opinion that the St. Louis nomination would make a very appropriate wedding present.—Washington Post.

——The protected manufacturers could afford to pay higher wages if they did not have to furnish so much "fat" for republican campaigns.—Chicago Chronicle.

——Mr. Carlisle is more interested in the platform which the democratic party should adopt than he is in the nomination it shall make, and he would not think of accepting the nomination unless the platform should be satisfactory. By the way, has anybody heard of a single republican candidate who is making any conditions on the subject of platforms? — Louisville Courier-Journal.

CONGRESS.

The Week's Proceedings Given in Condensed Form.

THE senate on the 15th spent almost the entire day on the Dupont election case. Mr. Gray (Del.) arguing against the claim of Mr. Dupont for a seat. Mr. Gray yielded the floor at four o'clock and the senate went into executive session and ratified the Behring sea treaty, which provides for a commission to arbitrate the claims of Englishmen against the United States for seizures of their vessels engaged in the seal fisheries. A bill was passed for the sale of public lands by private sale in the state of Missouri and one appropriating $17,000 for acquiring burial grounds at Fort Meigs and Put-in-Bay Island, O., and the interment therein of the remains of soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812....In the house Mr. Hull, chairman of the committee on military affairs, called up the resolution for the appointment of William B. Franklin (Conn.), Thomas J. Henderson (Ill.), George L. Beale (Me.) and George W. Steele (Ind.) as members of the board of managers of the national soldiers' homes. During the consideration of the resolution Mr. Blue (Kan.) made a sensational speech against Gen. Franklin, charging him and Gov. Smith (for whom he said Gen. Franklin was responsible) with cruel and brutal treatment of the inmates of the home at Leavenworth, Kan.

MR. PEFFER'S resolution for an investigation into the recent bond issues was taken up in the senate on the 16th and Mr. Hill made a speech in opposition to it, defending the administration from what he called loose insinuations of irregularity and wrong. Mr. Gray continued his speech in opposition to the claim of Mr. Dupont to a seat in the senate....Mr. Blue's fight in the house against the reappointment of Gen. W. B. Franklin, as a member of the board of managers of the national homes for disabled volunteers, terminated unsuccessfully, his amendment to substitute the name of Gen. O. O. Howard for that of Gen. Franklin being rejected by a vote of 149 to 61. The resolution adopted appoints Gen. Franklin and Mr. Steele, of Indiana, who succeed themselves, Gen. L. L. Beale, of Minnesota, and Gen. Thomas J. Henderson, of Illinois, as the board. At the opening of the session Mr. Henderson (Ia.) secured an early date for the consideration of the bankruptcy bill.

THE debate on the Peffer resolution for an investigation into the recent bond issues continued in the senate on the 17th, Mr. Hill speaking in opposition and Mr. Hoar supporting the resolution. An altercation occurred between Mr. Gear and Mr. Allen in the debate on Pacific railroad affairs in which Mr. Allen accused Mr. Gear of having uttered a falsehood concerning Gen. Weaver, of Iowa. Mr. Allen was called to order and a demand was made that his words be taken down, but he was afterwards allowed to proceed....The net result of five hours' work in the house was the passage of four small pension bills and also a war claim of less than $600, the latter provoking considerable debate. The evening session was devoted to private pension bills.

THE senate was not in session on the 18th.... In the house Mr. Cannon reported the general deficiency, the last appropriation bill, and Mr. Hilborn (Cal.) secured the passage of a bill to establish a naval training school on Goat island, in San Francisco harbor. Eulogies were then paid to the memory of the late Representative Coggswell (Pa.). The tributes to his memory reflected the high esteem in which the deceased member was held and departed somewhat from the stock eulogies customarily delivered on such occasions.

M'KINLEY AND REED.

Summaries of the Delegates as Given by the Managers of the Two Presidential Candidates.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Following is the present condition of the McKinley vote, as given out by Gen. Grosvenor, including the full vote of Ohio and Indiana: Alabama, 12; Arkansas, 16; Florida, 8; Georgia, 19; Illinois, 10; Indiana, 30; Kansas, 20; Kentucky, 11; Louisiana, 8; Maryland, 4; Minnesota, 18; Mississippi, 18; Missouri, 14; Nebraska, 16; New Jersey, 16; New Mexico, 4; New York, 4; Ohio, 46; Oklahoma, 4; Oregon, 8; Pennsylvania, 2; South Carolina, 16; South Dakota, 8; Texas, 12; Virginia, 6; West Virginia, 2; Wisconsin, 24; Utah, 1; Tennessee, 10; North Carolina, 2; North Dakota, 6; total, 375.

Mr. Aldrich, manager of the Reed campaign, gives out the following: "The developments of the past week in the republican presidential contest have resulted in no material change in the relative standing of the leading candidates, notwithstanding the prediction made by Gen. Grosvenor some days ago, in which he said that during the week McKinley's strength would grow rapidly by the conventions in Kentucky, Nebraska and New Jersey. Of the twenty votes confidently counted upon by him in Kentucky, Gov. Bradley has captured 16 and the failure to instruct for McKinley the 14 delegates elected from New Jersey was a significant disappointment. My last statement gave to Mr. Reed 111 delegates, to Mr. McKinley 169, to all other candidates 166, and 46 doubtful. In that table I credited Mr. Reed with two uninstructed delegates, which, upon later information, I deemed it fair to place in the doubtful column. With this single exception my figures of last week cannot be seriously disputed. A little calculation will disclose that of the 604 delegates elected to date McKinley has just about 35½ per cent. If he continues at this rate to the end he will have have 325 votes out of a total of 918 when the convention assembles, or just about the number that the friends of Mr. Reed and the other candidates have conceded to him from the active commencement of the campaign." Mr. Aldrich gives Reed 128 delegates and McKinley 214.

LINTON NOT A CANDIDATE.

He Puts a Quietus to the Talk of His Running Against McKinley.

SAGINAW, Mich., April 18.—Congressman W. S. Linton, who has been urged by certain of the A. P. A. leaders as a possible candidate for president, is here at present. Mr. Linton denies that he is or has been a candidate, and says that the use of his name in connection with the republican nomination for president is unauthorized, and that his name will not be presented to the St. Louis convention with his consent, and that he will not be a candidate on an independent A. P. A. ticket. Mr. Linton is a candidate for renomination to congress from this district, and is here fixing up his fences in that direction.