

MISSOURI INSTITUTIONS.

The Committee Appointed to Investigate Them Reports.

With the Exception of the School of Mines at Rolla Their Management Generally Commended—School for the Blind.

The legislative committee appointed by the governor to examine the various institutions, as required by law, have made their report. The committee consists of Senator Charles E. Peers and Representative J. F. Davidson (rep.). It organized November 27, 1894, by electing Senator Peers chairman and Robert M. Yost, of St. Louis, secretary.

The report deals exhaustively with each institution examined and contains about 30,000 words.

"Your committee is gratified," says the report, "to be able to state that the public institutions of this state are well managed, economically conducted, and that their books and accounts are in a satisfactory condition."

From our investigations we find no species of recklessness, no very important inattention to duty and no mismanagement anywhere.

The report says in part: The destruction by fire of the chapel of the state reform school, the burning of the Southern Illinois insane asylum at Anna, emphasizes the necessity for some adequate fire insurance for the state institutions in Missouri.

At all the state institutions visited by your committee special examinations were made into the security or sufficiency of the fire apparatus, and nearly all of them were found to be insufficient.

Public attention is called to this matter in this way in order that the boards having charge of the institutions may be enabled to secure the best insurance rates available.

ST. LOUIS INSANE ASYLUM. For many years the insane of the city of St. Louis have been cared for entirely by the city and for the purpose of maintaining an asylum, thoroughly equipped and well-managed, which together with the poorhouse now contain about 1,200 insane persons.

The report of the committee on the insane asylum was made by citizens of St. Louis to their representatives in the general assembly for an appropriation of \$100,000 for the purpose of maintaining the insane patients in the city.

The state of Missouri has no proprietary interest whatever in the city insane asylum, but the fact of its receiving state aid warranted your committee to inquire into the propriety of a public invitation received from Dr. George Homan, health commissioner of St. Louis, to visit and inspect the insane asylum.

Your committee does not deem it within its province to do more than report the facts to the legislature, and to state entirely with this body for consideration.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND. Your committee are convinced that the Missouri school for the blind should dispose of its present property and locate at a more eligible location.

During the forty years of its existence at Nineteenth and Morgan streets the city has grown around it, and it is now in the midst of trade and traffic, noise and bustle and confusion, and is surrounded on three sides by lines of electric railroads.

For these reasons and for these facts, your committee recommend the passage of an act creating a commission consisting of the governor, the attorney-general and the state treasurer, with authority to sell at any time within the ensuing two years when the best price can be obtained for the property of the Missouri blind school at Nineteenth and Morgan streets, and that said commission be directed to select, in company with the board of trustees of said institution, at the earliest possible date, an eligible site for said school, and in order that said commission may be enabled to secure an option thereon, the sum of not less than \$30,000 should be appropriated and placed at their disposal for this purpose.

The building is insured for \$40,000, and is amply protected against fire. The city has issued a special license with against the state for the construction of a granite pavement on the Morgan street side, and an appropriation for this sum will be necessary.

Advantageous contracts have been made by the trustees, as, for instance, coal at 6 cents a bushel delivered; fresh beef at 6 cents a pound, head at \$10 a month; milk at 15 cents a gallon, and gas at \$3.00 a year.

APPROPRIATIONS AND OTHER RESOURCES. For support, \$1,070,371. For pay rolls, \$1,352,514. Total, \$2,422,885.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR APPROPRIATIONS. For salaries, \$25,000. For support, \$5,000. For special tax, \$100,000. For expense of commissioners to select new site, \$20,000. Total, \$140,000.

STATE UNIVERSITY. The report of the committee upon the state university goes into the minutiae of conduct, condition and needs. Of the administration, of which so much has been said, the committee writes:

Your committee gave three days to a careful, thorough and patient investigation into every department of the university, its buildings, its property of all kinds, its books, its finances, its management and the conduct of its faculty. Since then the general assembly has visited Columbia in a body and gone hastily over the buildings, and has never been into such an exhaustive investigation as that which your committee has made.

The report of the committee is a masterpiece of detail, and it gives promises to do of greater and more immediate accomplishment, and that in Dr. Richard J. Jesse and his able associates it has a faculty which will eventually place the institution in advance of any institution in the west or south.

Your committee had a conference with President Jesse, Dr. C. M. Woodward, president of the board of curators, E. R. Cantner and G. B. Collins, curators, during which a very free and candid report was given us of the government and internal control of the university.

The system of bookkeeping and payment of claims in practice at the university is worthy of special commendation.

The estimated resources of the university for 1895-96 are \$157,000. The estimated expenditures for the same year are somewhat in excess of \$300,000.

REQUIREMENTS. To complete equipment of new building, \$50,000. New boarding clubhouse for students, 40,000. New scientific library, 7,500. Medical apparatus, 24,000. Improving campus, 163,000. Changing equipment, 10,000. Equipment of building for medical college, 15,000. And its equipment, 50,000. Maintenance, 250,000. Total, \$830,000.

SCHOOL OF MINES. We found at the school of mines and metallurgy (at Rolla) a state of facts which in the opinion of the committee demands action at the hands of the general assembly.

For the past year and more, and during the incumbency of the present executive committee of that school, we found the accounts in excellent condition, but prior to that time we can not speak so highly of the manner in which this branch of the state university has been managed.

Your committee had expected to find at the head of this school a technologist whose education or experience, or both, had peculiarly fitted him for the position which would naturally devolve upon the executive head of a school of technology, just the same as it would have devolved upon the head of a school of medicine and a doctor as the head of the faculty of a medical college, and were somewhat surprised to find at the head of this faculty a bright young tutor in mathematics, with apparently no special qualifications in chemistry, mineralogy, metallurgy or geology, or any of the branches of study proper to a school of technology.

EXPENDITURES.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes For support, For pay rolls, Total.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR APPROPRIATIONS.

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The attendance at the school is small, and perfect harmony does not seem to exist in the faculty, and we think that the fact that this school is under the control of the board of curators of the state university does not tend to bring about the best results from the amount of money expended, and would recommend either that the school be removed to the site of the university proper at Columbia, or that it be placed by law under the exclusive management of the board of curators, and that those now governing the normal schools of the state.

STATE INSTITUTION ESTIMATES. State Normal School, \$25,000. State Normal School, No. 2, \$25,000. State Normal School, No. 3, \$25,000. State Normal School, No. 4, \$25,000. State Normal School, No. 5, \$25,000. State Normal School, No. 6, \$25,000. State Normal School, No. 7, \$25,000. State Normal School, No. 8, \$25,000. State Normal School, No. 9, \$25,000. State Normal School, No. 10, \$25,000. Total, \$250,000.

A Generous Spirit. Who ever did a real kindness for another without feeling a warm glow of satisfaction creep into some shady corner of the heart and fill it with sweetness and peace?

It is like the tying of a knot of violets and mignonette into the buttonhole, just where their perfume may rise deliciously to our sense all day. And what a pleasure it will be, when the present trouble is over, to remember that, even in the darkest days, we found time and inclination to give other persons some portion of that tenderness, or practical helpfulness, which was the overflow of that generous spirit, which finally bore up through it all to a happy and peaceful ending.

Rejoice with them that weep, and weep with them that weep.—Detroit Free Press.

Turkey is properly Turkey, "The land of Turke." It is called the Ottoman empire from the great sultan, Othman I. The term, sublime porte, as applied to the Turkish government, arose from the magnificent gate giving entrance to the imperial palace in Constantinople.

Greased Silk: Get some French chalk, scrape it fine, and mix it with water to the thickness of mustard. Put it on the spot, and rub it lightly with your finger, and lay a sheet of blotting-paper on it. Repeat till the grease spot is out.

The Barbadoes were named by an explorer with a smattering of Latin. The word signifies "corded," and was suggested by the hanging moss on the trees, which bore a distinct resemblance to long hair and beard.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

CONVICTS FOR ROAD WORK.

Mr. Robinson, a Cayuga County (N. Y.) Supervisor, Tells His Experience. If there were a probability that the state or county authorities would appropriate funds sufficient to employ free labor in the construction of our common roads, I would strenuously oppose the employment of prison convicts on the work.

I believe that true economy would be found in building up our highways through the intelligence and skill of honest industry. More work and better work would be secured and the expenditures would meet with a wider circulation in the community and would subserve more diversified interests.

But it is conceded that neither state nor county authority has reached, or is likely to reach, the advanced position where appropriations for the state and county construction of roads by the hand of the free and honest citizen. If this be true, then it is equally obvious that the friends of "good roads" must depend on the use of such means in the furtherance of their projects as may be offered.

Last year the employment of convicts on the common roads was entered upon in this county. So far as this section of the state is concerned the work was experimental. The legislature appropriated \$15,000 to be spent in building roads within thirty miles of the three prisons of the state.

The work was divided, each prison receiving \$5,000; to this sum, by subsequent act of the legislature, the agent and warden were authorized to draw \$1,666.66 for guarding, sheltering and the care of the convicts. Out of that sum was paid the civil engineer and surveyor from the state engineer's office at Albany.

The agent and warden, a friend of "good roads," pushed the work vigorously and faithfully. During the few months left to him, he built and completed three miles of macadamized road, grading bridges and culverts for top dressing, which were thoroughly rolled by steam roller. He also prepared many miles of road under the direction of road commissioners and has opened ditches and turpiked three miles of road on the west side of Oswego lake, and has constructed many sluiceways for the drainage of the land.

A system for furnishing a house and barn with a constant supply of water from a spring at some distance is shown in the accompanying illustration, the original sketch being made by E. F. Briggs, of Maine.

The reservoir (A) on the hill is 50 feet above the buildings and connected with the spring (B) by the 1-inch pipe (E). The distance between spring and reservoir is 1,400 feet. Midway along this line of pipe is the windmill (D), which pumps the water into the reservoir.

In the same drain with pipe (E) is laid another returning from the reservoir to the buildings. In the upper part of each building is a smaller reservoir. These are supplied from the larger one to place the large reservoir high enough to make use of gravity as a means of returning the water to the smaller ones.

The water can be pumped direct from the spring to the smaller reservoirs in the buildings. In this case it is best that the reservoirs be larger than where they are supplied from one of the mammoth size.—Farms and Home.

FOR SMALL DAIRIES. How to Build an Economical Ice and Milk Room. We know of a combined house in which the ice apartment is in the rear and the floor two feet higher than the floor of the front or milk room.

The ice room is cemented and inclines both ways to the middle, where there is a slight gutter that inclines slightly to the front, carrying the water to a shallow spot. The cut shows a section of the elevation. I is the ice house; S the spot that catches the water and delivers it into the trough T. M is the milk room.—Ohio Farmer.

Causes of Impure Milk. The principal causes of impure milk are: Impure air in the milking place, bad food, foul water and filth; and as they are all causes readily controlled they are excusable. The farmer who exposes his cows to such conditions has no right to complain of low prices and lack of customers.

On the contrary, he should be fined for imperiling the public health by attempting to place on the market a tainted article which is liable to spread disease. If farmers would only unite and bind themselves to the strictest cleanliness in all operations connected with the raising of their milk products, they might readily double its consumption.

The "ewy" odor and the black sediment are the greatest hindrances to the rapid development of the industry.

Skim Milk for Calves. There is an impression with many farmers and dairymen that skim milk is a rather thin diet for calves; and we see constantly in the dairy papers recommendations that it should be reinforced with flaxseed meal or jelly made from the cores of such conditions has no right to complain of low prices and lack of customers.

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NICE, SMALL CHEESE.

How It Can Be Made on the Farm for Family Use.

Nice, small cheese may be made for home use in this way: Take six or seven cows milk be set at night in a deep pail in cold water. This will check the rising of the cream. The morning milk may then be mixed with the milk of the previous evening, after it has been warmed to the same heat as the new milk.

The rennet, of which one ounce is sufficient for 100 pounds of milk and 10 pounds of cheese, is stirred in the warm milk in a proper vessel. This is covered and left until the curd is made, and becomes tough enough to be lifted with the finger. It is then cut by a long-bladed knife into squares of an inch or so, and the whey.

When the whey has partly separated it is dipped off by means of a shallow dish without breaking the curd. The whey is then heated to 100 degrees and is poured on to the curd, which is covered to keep in the heat. After half an hour the curd will become tough enough to lift with the finger, when the whey is all drawn off and the curd is broken up with the hands and heaped to permit more of the whey to drain off. This will take up half an hour. The curd is again broken up and the whey carefully pressed out by hand, as the cream may not escape.

It is then left another half hour, when it is again broken and salted at the rate of two ounces of finely-ground salt to seven pounds of curd, and is placed in a wooden hoop or mold, lined with a clean cloth dipped in the whey. The curd is pressed into the mold firmly, and needs no weight or pressing.

When it has settled in the mold, it is taken out in the cloth and set on a board and turned once a day until it has formed a crust. It should then be rubbed with butter and turned once a day during the first three months in a temperature of about 60 degrees.—N. Y. Times.

FARM WATER SUPPLY.

A System Which Introduction Does Not Require Much Cash. A system for furnishing a house and barn with a constant supply of water from a spring at some distance is shown in the accompanying illustration, the original sketch being made by E. F. Briggs, of Maine.

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Speaking from her Experience. After years of practical use and a trial of many brands of baking powder (some of which she recommended before becoming acquainted with the great qualities of the Royal), Marion Harland finds the Royal Baking Powder to be greatly superior to all similar preparations, and states that she uses it exclusively, and deems it an act of justice and a pleasure to recommend it unqualifiedly to American Housewives.

THE PISO COMPANY. The above is the style of the firm which manufactures Piso's Cure for Consumption and Piso's Remedy for Catarrh, at Warren, Pa. The company was recently incorporated, succeeding E. T. Hazeltine, under whose name the business has been conducted for many years.

THE MARKETS. CATTLE—Native Steers, \$4.00 to \$4.50. HOGS—Fair to Choice, \$3.75 to \$4.00. SHEEP—Fair to Choice, \$2.75 to \$3.00. WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter, \$1.00 to \$1.10. CORN—No. 2 Mixed, \$0.60 to \$0.65. POTATOES—No. 1, \$1.00 to \$1.10. ONIONS—No. 1, \$0.75 to \$0.80. BUTTER—Creamery, \$1.00 to \$1.10. EGGS—No. 1, \$0.15 to \$0.20.

ON THE ROAD TO RECOVERY, the young woman who is taking Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription is strengthening and curing the derangements of the system. It is the best medicine for women, and is adapted to her needs, regulating the system, strengthening and curing the derangements of the system.

GLAIRETTE SOAP. Because it's the best, purest & most economical. Sold everywhere. THE N.K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, St. Louis.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. "I think Piso's CURE FOR CONSUMPTION is the only medicine for coughs." JENNIE PICKARD, Springfield, Ill., October 1, 1894.