

In 1800 the gas and electric light bill of the Institution was \$946.20. The bill for postage stamps and post-cards was \$187.40. The bill for street-car tickets was \$35.00. Pupils very rarely ride in the street-cars, some never.

Four hundred tons of egg coal were consumed, presumably under the boilers and at the pumping station. Two hundred and eleven and a half tons of stove and nut coal were bought by the Institution, and paid for by the province. Think of it, reader. Two hundred and eleven tons, ten hundred weight of small coals will fill a big bin. Who burnt it? It could not possibly have been consumed in the Institution proper. But the public accounts do not throw any light upon the matter.

In spite of the fact that much coal and much energy is expended in pumping water from an uncertain spring up into tanks in the roof of the building, over \$200.00 was paid to the city of Brantford for water in 1800. Why not abolish the pumping stations and draw all the water from the city mains? This would do away with the tanks, in which at least one rat is reported to have found a watery grave.

Scarcely an account appears in the official statement of expense that does not terminate with the item, sundries. Sometimes sundries cost over forty dollars. Is that satisfactory? A bill should be enumerated to the last article. It is so done except when the purchaser is a government institution. The sundries for 1800 amount to \$452.57. What does that mean?

Now let us examine the farm. Last year fifty-seven loads of fertilizer were bought and spread over it, but that did not make it productive, for the Institution bought:

370 bushels of oats  
64 bags of potatoes  
225 quarts of milk  
\$1.15 worth of onions  
28 tons, 215 lbs of hay and a large quantity of bran and chop.

It must be remembered that the three hundred and seventy bushels of oats were fed to the stock; rolled oats were bought for the pupils.

Though many hands are employed upon the farm one outsider received four dollars for clipping horses; another was paid seven dollars for cutting feed. The bill for repairing vehicles, quite spent from the black-smithing and horse shoeing bill, which was over thirty-five dollars, was fifty-five dollars and fifty cents. The bill for repairing harness was sixty-one dollars and fifty-one cents. This does not include the price of a new set of harness purchased.

Notwithstanding the expenditure for street car tickets and the enormous outlay for harness and vehicles, the livery bill for 1800 was thirty dollars and ten cents. This does not include cartage. What does the farm produce but expense? Is it not time this farm ceased to be? Dr. Chamberlain says the commissioners found everything satisfactory. Do you think he understands farming or that he really was prepared to see unsatisfactory things, however apparent they were?

In the early pages of this article I showed that the mode of procedure adopted by the Commission was calculated to suppress evidence rather than to bring the true facts of the case to the surface. Almost the first move Doctor Hodgins., Chairman of the commission, made was to refuse absolutely to have anything to do with the statement made by Mr. Beall to the Provincial Secretary on the 25th of June last, on the ground that the charges contained therein were not