

County Paupers and County Houses of Industry.

Brant County.

The House of Industry in this County is located near Brantford. The following information regarding this institution was obtained partly from H. McK. Wilson, Esq., County Clerk, and partly from the *Municipal World* of November, 1891. The inspector and keeper furnished the information for the *World*. The house and barn cost \$17,000. There are 75 acres. The institution provides for 75 inmates, and the average number is 45. There is only one building, constructed of brick with stone basement, three stories high. The cost of maintenance last year was \$4,000, being \$53.33 per each inmate, or \$1.83 per week each. With the exception of Mr. J. Cockshutt, who is a life member, and who made a handsome donation to the institution, the home is under the management of a Committee made up as follows: Two from the City of Brantford, and three from the County Council. The County Clerk says the people of the City and County are highly pleased and thoroughly satisfied with the institution.

The main building, 30x60 feet, is constructed of brick, with a stone basement, and during the year 1891 the Government grant, amounting to \$1,500, was expended in building a wing,

44 x 36 feet. The dining rooms are furnished with chairs and three tables in each, and graniteware cups are used, where possible and are thought to be better than tinware, and more economical than crockery, which is very liable to be broken. The laundry is supplied with stationary tubs, in part of which the water is heated by steam. There is also a stove with boiler for use in the ordinary way. No drying apparatus has yet been supplied. We believe it could be introduced to advantage in one of the adjoining rooms. The building is heated throughout with steam and one room of the basement is used for the location of the boiler and other apparatus in connection therewith. The system is a good one. Stairways at either end of the basement connect it with the

first floor, which is used by the women and it is on this floor that the keeper's apartments, consisting of a parlor, sewing room and two bedrooms are situated. The women's dormitory is large and contains seventeen beds, and on this flat the new wing contains four rooms, intended to be used for hospital purposes, one of which is now used for a sleeping room. The bed rooms are furnished throughout with iron bedsteads and woven wire mattresses. There is also a sitting room for the use of the women, and a wash room, containing four basins, bath, and water closet. The next flat is used by the

supplied with a few comfortable cots, which are occupied by infirm inmates, who are unable to sit up during the whole day, and enables the management to keep the sleeping rooms closed and in better order and more thoroughly ventilated.

Separate yards have not been provided for the use of the male and female inmates. This is not as it should be. Separate yards should be provided, with a high, close board fence between.

The question of water supply will, no doubt, be remedied in the near future by the extension of a pipe from the city waterworks to the institution.

The sewerage consists of drains to a cesspool, about eight feet deep, constructed in the rear of the institution, from which the sewage is pumped into a tank and distributed over the farm.

The barn is a large frame building, with stone basement, 34 x 60 feet. This provides ample accommodation for horses, cows, root cellars, etc., and in fact, is just what is required for an institution of this kind. The barn is painted, which adds greatly to the appearance.

The report of the inspector for 1891, shows that a revenue of \$634

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was derived from the farm over and above the produce, milk, butter, vegetables, pork, fruit, etc., raised on the farm and consumed in the house by the inmates; and the keeper informs us that this amount will be nearly doubled when the returns for the present year are completed. The principal crops raised are such as are required for use in the institution, and all land not required for this purpose is cultivated to the best advantage for the sale of the produce.

The salary of the inspector is \$150 per annum; the keeper and matron, \$450; the physician, \$150 per annum. In addition to this, there appears in the inspector's report for 1891 an item for \$336 for the wages of the farm and house help during that year.

The system of painting the walls of the rooms and halls of the institution has been commenced, and is one that should recommend itself to all those in charge of similar institutions, from both an economical and sanitary point of view. It saves the use of lime, kalsomine and other preparations on the walls and can be cleaned most efficiently with water whenever required. We noticed that the sitting rooms used by the inmates in the day time were

