

an acre of land producing, the poor must be sustained." To give shelter to this destitute class of the community, seems to have been the chief purpose for establishing the House of Industry. It was for this very class that the first English Poor Laws were enacted, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, 300 years ago. The monstrous abuses which grew up in the poor law system of England, (which at one time threatened to absorb the whole fixed property of the country) stand as a beacon to warn all countries whose population is rapidly increasing, and especially where large masses are collecting in cities, to guard against giving too much encouragement to claims for public relief. Fifteen years' experience of the Toronto House of Industry, afford abundant evidence that it has not been permitted to foster a spirit of dependence on public charity. In 1838 the inmates amounted to 42, and the expense to £791. In 1839 the inmates were 48, and the expense £833. In 1846 the inmates were only 24, and the expense £857. In 1851 the inmates were 76, and the expense £972. In 1852 the inmates were 81, and the expense, exclusive of money paid to a Building Society, and the cost of a building for receiving casual poor, amounted to £814. The operations of the year 1853 show the following result:—

Number in the House	-	-	90
Remaining in the House, 1st January, 1853	-	-	81
Admitted since	-	-	200=281
Discharged 178. Died 13	-	-	=191
Remaining in the House, 1st January, 1854	-	-	90
			— 281

Of whom are blind men, 6; almost blind, 5; blind women, 2; cripples, 21; children, 33; others 23.