

very able writer on the subject of Charity Organization, the Rev. Mr. Gurteen, "our first work of registering the names of all in the city in receipt of relief, whether official or private, was begun." Books were then opened for indoor and outdoor relief, and classified as public or private, and the information methodically arranged, with the names in alphabetical order. It was found that the same person, in some cases, was in receipt of relief from three or four different societies, from a dozen different individuals, and from one or more churches, besides being on the poor books. "It was a lesson," he adds, "Buffalo will never forget."

The Secretary of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities says: "The value of the registry system is now proved by actual test in the principal cities of the country. The system in some form is indispensable to the intelligent administration of charity." * * * "A complete registry is the only adequate check upon those who subsist upon alms fraudulently obtained."

"In New York," Mr. Kellogg says, "we should feel ourselves powerless without it, and the bulk of the large relief societies would feel that its abandonment was a long step backward." There are 195,000 persons in the New York Registers.

One reason why this is insisted upon—and a number of other authorities could be cited—is that it corrects abuses in the outdoor relief. The tendency of outdoor relief, it is said, is demoralizing. Detroit officially reports in favour of its abolition. Brooklyn and Philadelphia have made it illegal. New York gives no outdoor relief, except to the adult blind. Buffalo has taken the same view, and great savings are reported in cities where the organizations are complete, or where outdoor relief is entirely abolished, as in Brooklyn and Philadelphia. To reduce imposture is to reduce vagrancy, and in this knowledge is really power. To know that one person is deserving and another is not, is not only to be in the way of effectual alms-giving, but it is a saving of expense and an encouragement to the relieved.

On all points of view every aim of methodical charity is assisted, strengthened and sustained for good by the completeness of its registration; registration of those who ought to be relieved, whether they ask it or not, and registration of those who ought not, no matter how or where they apply for relief.

The other features of the American, or as it might be called,