

until they can be referred to the Commissioners of the Poor, or the churches to which they belong.

10. To discontinue relief to all who manifest a purpose to depend on alms, rather than on their own exertions for support and whose further maintenance would be incompatible with their good and the objects of this Institution.

In all cases of want coming to the notice of the visitor, he will be expected to perform the same duties, although no application has been made. It shall be his duty moreover, to render a written report of his labors, and also an account of his disbursements to the Supervisors at the office of the Society.

Most of the Rules will, doubtless, commend themselves at once to approval. As it respects others, the propriety of which may appear less obvious, the following explanations are offered:—

In the 9th Rule, the permanently dependent are not regarded as proper subjects for relief, because, if they should continue to be relieved, the entire funds of the Association would soon be exhausted in the support of a permanent list; and its primary objects—the elevation of the moral and physical condition of the poor—be defeated. Such persons should become a public charge, which is far preferable to reliance on incidental relief.

The 10th Rule refers to those who have become so pauperized in spirit by long-continued vagrancy or gratuitous relief, or so debased by other causes, that there is no hope of inciting them to self-support and to aid whom would encourage sin and indolence, and foster a great social evil.

Two or three important results involved in the observance of the foregoing Rule deserve notice. First, by refusing aid to the persons described, none are necessarily left to suffer. Even those who constantly persist in their vicious courses, and

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