

on alms, rather than on their own exertions for support, and whose further maintenance would be incompatible with their good and the objects of the Institution.

In all cases of want coming to the notice of the visitors, they will be expected to perform the same duties, although no application has been made. It shall be their duty, moreover, to render a written report of their labours, and also an account of their disbursements, to their respective committees, at the stated monthly meeting. No visitor neglecting these duties will be entitled to draw on the funds of the Association.

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.

The complaints of unrelieved applicants who have been sent to the Association should not be listened to, until they have produced a card from the visitor, *for a card assigning the reason of refusal should always be given to the unrelieved applicants*, which, if produced, will show why he was not relieved; and, if unproduced, a proof that he has been attended to. In either case, the member will thus be made acquainted with the action of the visitor, and the reason for it.

Two or three important results involved in the observance of the foregoing rules deserve notice. First, by refusing aid to the persons described, none are necessarily left to suffer. Even those who obstinately persist in their vicious courses, and cannot be relieved without injury to them and the community, still have a resource in the legal relief provided by the Commissioners of the Poor; so that all are

cared for. Second, charities, but so far for whom they are humane and economical and social bearings of

Visitors, in fully direct their attention to the classes indicated thereby, and a judicious discharge of

The attention to their co-operation with it, the great and difficult cannot be effectually