

immigrants, who have been accustomed, in cases of emergency, to receive assistance from the parochial authorities of their native towns, has been slowly but surely in course of development. It is to be feared that relief given to such cases is neither more nor less than a direct encouragement of pauperism. If induced to emigrate, such people should be provided with employment in the country: they should not be allowed to hang about our cities, as a nucleus and encouragement to a pauper population. These people are, however, in our midst and must be provided for: the Managers must deal with things as they are, not with things as they might be.

Owing to the long and unprecedented continuance of "hard times," a class of mendicants, familiarly known as tramps, has increased proportionately. The House has done its best for the mitigation of this evil, but it is too widely spread for the efforts of the Managers to produce any sensible effect on its diminution. The records of the ward for casuals will shew to what extent the resources of the House have been employed to that end. In certain cities in the States the distribution of relief is under supervision of the police, and charitable organizations work in concert. It may be desirable that similar action be introduced into Canada, but individual exertion is inadequate to such a result: to be efficacious, measures for the purpose should be initiated by the Legislature.

The supply of work for persons willing but unable to procure employment has of late been discussed to some extent by the daily press, but no practical conclusion has been adopted. It is highly desirable that some scheme be devised which, while meeting this pressing need, will not tend to deprive the local poor of their daily bread. Even with the