

a grant from the Dominion Government, in addition to which the hostels established in the different provinces receive a certain amount from the Government of the province concerned.

Social Service Movement in Canada.—Among the most remarkable phenomena of the social life of the white races during the past generation has been the growth of organized humanitarian effort for amelioration of the lot of the less fortunate members of the body politic. The movement naturally began in the old world, where the conditions of that section of the population known as “the submerged tenth” were most distressing. While in the newer countries the struggle for subsistence was not so strenuous, the rapid growth of an urban proletariat largely drawn from old world cities has since the beginning of the present century led to a reproduction in the Dominion of the social problems of European city life, and an extension of the social service movement to our own country. Whilst the Roman Catholic Church has always provided for the social needs of its adherents, it is only within comparatively recent times that the more individualistic Protestant churches have undertaken to provide for social needs. So far as organized social work in Canada is concerned, the Methodist church was the pioneer in the new movement, as its board of evangelism and social service was inaugurated by the General Conference in 1902. This body has taken a very active part in the campaign for prohibition, and has actively assisted in all efforts for child welfare, industrial improvement, better housing, the censorship of moving picture films and posters, and the reclamation of boys and girls, the victims of vicious environment. A department of social and moral reform was established in 1907 by the Presbyterian church which adopted as its aims the suppression of gambling and betting, the suppression of social vice, the protection of children against cruelty, neglect and child labour, more adequate care for the feeble-minded and more humane treatment of the criminal, the prevention of undesirable immigration, and the promotion of better relations between the church and working men. This department has developed under the supervision of the Board of Home Missions and Social Service. The expenditure in 1919 had reached the considerable figure of \$440,134, out of which four well equipped settlements were maintained in the cities of Montreal (two), Toronto and Winnipeg, besides seven redemptive homes. This department has also done much to forward the cause of advanced social legislation, to aid in organized relief work, and to assist the immigrant to adapt himself to his Canadian environment.

A Council for Social Service was created in 1915 by the General Synod of the Church of England in Canada. This council publishes a monthly bulletin on social service, which has done much to interest the clergy and laity alike in the social problems with which the citizens of Canada are to-day confronted. The Baptist church has no definite Dominion-wide organization for social work, but wealthy congregations maintain three social settlements in congested urban areas, one in Toronto and two in Winnipeg. Charitable organizations and hospitals, as well as churches, have also profoundly modified their attitude to-