

inmates of the Hospitals and Asylums pay for their board as well as for their medical and other attendance. In the Industrial Houses many of the inmates earn a large proportion of the whole cost of keeping them; and the inmates of Orphanages are placed in situations as soon as they become of age. If, therefore, we had any means of ascertaining the numbers of those who live simply on eleemosynary aid in the institutions referred to in the above table, they would be found to form a much more insignificant fraction of the whole population than that above stated.

In addition to these classes of institutions, there are national societies, such as St. George's, St. Andrew's, St. Patrick's, Irish Benevolent, St. Jean Baptiste, etc., which afford temporary aid to distressed persons of their several nationalities, and fill a very useful place in the cities where they exist. Such institutions are entirely supported by voluntary contributions. The absolute amount of aid afforded by them, however, measured by money value, is very small, having in view the extent of the population and the wealth of the communities in which they exist. Each society keeps its own accounts; and there are no general accounts of the total expenditure. It is further to be observed that, although the operations of these societies are charitable, they cannot be properly classed as pertaining to pauperism.

The very general distribution of wealth in the Dominion; the almost universal extent to which the cultivators of the soil are owners and masters of their acres; the generally high rate of wages paid to the working classes, both artisans and labourers; and the relative cheapness of living;—all these influences are happily inimical to the existence of pauperism in any large degree in Canada.