

Europe, is without significance among us. We have no paupers in Canada: no class of people unable to earn their own subsistence and supported by taxes imposed by the State. There is, of course, a certain proportion of infirm persons, and persons, from whatever cause, unable to work among us, but this proportion is very small, and such persons are mainly supported by relatives and friends.

There are many charitable institutions, such as Hospitals, Orphanages, Lunatic and various other Asylums, Houses of Industry, etc., supported by voluntary contributions, by properties which they possess, and by grants from the Provincial Legislatures. The total number of inmates of such institutions in the whole Dominion is given in the census enumerations of 1871 and 1881. The enumerations include the servants and attendants, in many institutions forming a considerable portion of the whole, and from these figures can be gathered the relative proportion to the total population at the two periods:

KINDS OF INSTITUTIONS.	1871.		1881.	
	No. of Institutions.	No. of Inmates.	No. of Institutions.	No. of Inmates.
Hospitals . . . . .	38	1,816	83	5,118
Orphanages . . . . .	23	1,317	46	2,770
Lunatic Asylums . . . . .	7	2,823	13	4,655
Various Asylums, Charitable } Industrial Houses . . . . . }	80	4,305	85	4,431
TOTALS . . . . .	148	10,321	227	16,974

The figures for 1871 refer to the four Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia; while those for 1881 include as well Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, Manitoba, and the North-West Territories.

The number of the inmates of these several institutions in 1871, including all servants and attendants, had a relation to the whole population of nearly three-tenths of one per cent., and in 1881, of nearly four-tenths. A large part of the