

cent in 1882. 2nd. That the voters' lists of 1891 give 1,132,201 persons in the Dominion qualified under the provisions of the Act to vote for members of the House of Commons; that the census returns give the number of persons of the voting ages at 1,268,310; that, thus, there were 136,109 more persons of the voting age than there were voters on the lists, indicating that when the duplications of names on the voters' lists are taken into account there were considerably more than 136,109 persons of the voting age who did not possess the franchise, or possessing it had neglected to have their names on the lists. 3rd. That the electoral lists of 1894 contain a greater number of names than the estimated number of persons of the voting age, indicating either that the duplication of names has been very much greater in the preparation of these last lists, or that practically the Franchise Act provides universal suffrage.

The following analysis gives the provinces in which the voters' lists contain more names than the census gives persons of the voting age and those in which the voters' lists contain fewer names. It will be seen that the provinces in which the voters' lists give more names than the census returns are Manitoba and Ontario. All the other provinces show more names on the census returns of persons of the voting age than are on the voters' lists. The duplication of voters on the lists must therefore be abnormally large in Ontario and Manitoba, in both of which provinces persons having more votes than one, and, consequently, being on more than one voting list, are relatively more numerous than in the other provinces.

COMPARISON BY PROVINCES OF THE VOTERS' LISTS AND THE CENSUS RETURNS FOR 1891 AND 1894.

PROVINCES.	Voters' Lists of 1891 Less than Census.	Voters' Lists of 1891 More than Census.	Voters' Lists of 1894 Less than Census.	Voters' Lists of 1894 More than Census.
Ontario		8,993		12,288
Quebec	52,484		15,501	
Nova Scotia	16,747		7,097	
New Brunswick	9,968		10,486	
Prince Edward Island	2,691		1,763	
Manitoba		1,331		5,939
British Columbia	30,898		19,670	
The Territories	24,958		26,653	

INSANE.

1587. The general census of figures relating to the insane will be found in paragraph 255.

With the exception of Nova Scotia and Quebec, the principle adopted throughout the Dominion in the treatment of insane is that known as State-cure, and even in the case of the two provinces named the institutions are subject to the supervision of Government inspectors. Nova Scotia has the county farm system in part, and Quebec wholly so.