

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. Quebec has the farming-out system, the institutions being managed by Religious Communities, and in one instance by an Incorporated Company.

There are 18 asylums for the insane in Canada, most of which are supported entirely by Government, aided in some cases by municipalities, and the following table gives particulars of the number of patients, &c.:—

## ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE IN CANADA.

## INMATES AND DEATHS.

PROVINCES.	Number of Asylums	Year Ended.	NUMBER TREATED DURING THE YEAR.			Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths to Total Number of Inmates.
			Males.	Females	Total.		
Ontario, 1897.....	7	Sept. 30..	2,904	2,808	5,712	313	5.48
Quebec, 1896.....	5	Dec. 31..	1,599	1,670	3,269	186	5.95
Nova Scotia, 1897.....	1	Sept. 30..	228	232	460	21	4.56
New Brunswick, 1896..	1	Oct. 31..	329	290	619	60	9.69
Manitoba, 1897.....	2	Dec. 31..	303	158	461	25	5.42
British Columbia, 1896.	1	" 31..	180	48	228	9	3.94
P. E. Island, 1897.....	1	" 31..	117	101	218	9	4.12
Total.....	18	.....	5,660	5,307	10,967	623	5.68

In Ontario, on 30th September, 1897, there were 4,909 persons in the provincial asylums, and 16 in the Homewood Retreat, Guelph; 26 insane convicts in Kingston Penitentiary, and 41 insane persons in the common jails, making a total of 4,992 persons of unsound mind under public accommodation, while there were 214 applications for admission on hand, making a total of 5,206 persons of unsound mind known to the Provincial Government. The Census of 1891 gives the total number in the province as 5,855.