

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, 1898.....	7	Sept. 30..	2,839	2,894	5,733	282	4.92
Quebec, 1897.....	5	Dec. 31..	1,642	1,728	*3,409	321	9.42
Nova Scotia, 1898.....	1	Sept. 30..	220	227	447	29	6.49
New Brunswick, 1898....	1	Oct. 31..	318	289	607	62	10.21
Manitoba, 1898.....	2	Dec. 31..	312	170	482	17	3.52
British Columbia, 1898...	1	" 31..	226	59	285	19	6.66
P. E. Island, 1898. . .	1	" 31..	118	105	223	12	5.38
Total.....	18	5,675	5,472	11,186	742	6.63

* Includes 39 sex not given.

In Ontario, on 30th September, 1898, there were 5,029 persons in the provincial asylums, and 19 in the Homewood Retreat, Guelph; 35 insane convicts in Kingston Penitentiary, and 55 insane persons in the common jails, making a total of 5,138 persons of unsound mind under public accommodation, while there were 289 applications for admission on hand, making a total of 5,427 persons of unsound mind known to the Provincial Government. The Census of 1891 gives the total number in the province as 5,855.