

teenth century. St. Boniface General in Manitoba was erected in 1844, Saint John General in New Brunswick in 1860, Halifax City Hospital in 1859, Winnipeg General in 1872, Vancouver General in 1886, Royal Jubilee in Victoria in 1887, Calgary General in 1890 and Regina General in 1907. As a result of this growth, at the present time hospitals are to be found not only in every city and town of any size throughout the Dominion, but also at strategic points in many rural districts, and even in the sparsely settled northern areas.

*Mental and Neurological Institutions.*—The first reference to institutions for the care of the insane in Canada was in connection with L'Hôpital Général, Quebec, founded in 1693. About 1714 a small dwelling was built in connection with this hospital for the reception and treatment of those suffering from mental diseases. In 1753, L'Hôpital Général, Montreal, erected several small buildings for the care of the insane. In 1824, a special committee of the Legislative Council of Lower Canada was appointed to inquire into the establishments for the reception and care of the insane and to report their findings with a view to improved methods of treating insane patients. By 1845 the number of insane had increased to such an extent that provision was made for large and commodious buildings for the proper care and treatment of mental cases by the erection of such institutions as Quebec Asylum and that at Baie St-Paul.

About the same time the movement for the provision of proper care of the insane was developing in other provinces. In Prince Edward Island, after the passing of an Act, authorizing the erection of an asylum near Charlottetown, a building was begun in 1844 which was replaced in 1879 by the Falconwood Asylum. In New Brunswick, in 1847, the old cholera hospital was abolished and the first of the group of buildings which now comprise the Provincial Hospital of Saint John was built and occupied. In 1856 the cornerstone of the first mental hospital in Nova Scotia was laid in Halifax. In Upper Canada an Act was passed in 1830 making provision for the relief of destitute lunatics. In 1841 the first building was opened in Toronto for the care of the insane. Rockwood Asylum at Kingston was opened in 1856, followed by the London Mental Hospital in 1859. The construction of the first mental institution in Manitoba was begun at Selkirk in 1884, and was followed by Brandon Asylum in 1890. In Saskatchewan the first provincial mental hospital was built at Battleford in 1911, and soon afterwards the large mental hospital at Weyburn. The mental hospital at Ponoka, in Alberta, was completed in 1911 and the Provincial Mental Hospital at Edmonton in 1912. In the early days of British Columbia, mental cases were not specially provided for. Later a certain amount of care was furnished in a building in Victoria known as the Pandora Street Institution. In 1875 the Insane Asylums Act was passed. The first mental hospital in British Columbia was erected in 1878 at New Westminster. Census statistics regarding the number of insane and feeble-minded in Canada were first made in connection with the Decennial Census of 1871, and general data were collected under the heading: "people of unsound mind". The Census of 1911 gave the number of insane and feeble-minded persons in Canada as 13,355, and a report for that year showed 9,671 patients in mental institutions. In 1921 figures concerning the number of patients in mental hospitals gave the number of insane as 21,516. Very little reliance can be placed on the figures before 1921, as the information was collected for patients in provincial mental hospitals only and did not include a large number of insane and feeble-minded in other institutions.