How inadequately expressed is the exact situation as judged by these figures may seen in the fact that in those western states, Wisconsin and Minnesota, where the foreign population in 1900 was 60 per cent, chiefly Teutonic, and a young population, the asylum admissions are greater than in Germany, three times as great as Norway and Sweden, while they are four times greater than in Austria, and twice that of Italy.

It will be recalled that in the Canadian West the Teutonic immigrants admitted to asylums per 1,000, averaged for Germans, 0·34, Norway and Sweden and Denmark, 0·52, so that it is plain that the clearest distinction must be made in comparisons, between the official insane, and the insane by census enumeration. Further, it must not be forgotten that it is only the 15-24 year age period, of all ages prior to 25 in which insane are found, so that an immigrant population with its relatively low child population will always show higher in the rate per 1,000 of population than it normally should.

How hospital and asylum accommodation is the chiefest factor in increasing the asylum population is seen in different states. Thus, from 1880 to 1903, the ratio of increase of insane in the asylums of New York was 62·5 per cent; Wisconsin, 35·9 per cent; Minnesota, 66·5 per cent. The latter, however, was relatively lower to start with in 1880, the rate being 1·46, as compared with 2·76 in 1903. The comparative study must, however, be much further refined if we wish accurate information. Thus the statistics of the Metropolitan asylums of London for 1907 are most instructive. Patients admitted were 5,285 (but if corrected for transfers from one asylum to another, is 3,554). This made an actual decrease of 43 over 1906. Of the attacks in 1907:

1,512 were first attacks of less than 3 months' duration.
417 were more than 3 and less than 12 months' duration.
651 were not first attacks of less than 12 months' duration.
46 were less than 12, but not known if first attacks.
522 were more than 12 months' duration.
278 were of unknown duration.
126 had congenital signs of insanity.
6 not insane.

The percentage of first attacks to total admissions in 1907 was 55·3 per cent.

In pursuing my investigations into the asylums themselves in Canada, I found that the transfers and repeated admissions of the same person, as is seen in London, practically precluded the use of the year by year admissions as a basis of accurate comparison. But apart from this the problem, especially in the older provinces, was complicated by the fact that the place of birth if outside Canada caused the insane person to be registered as foreign-born, and he was often classed as an immigrant without the fact being mentioned that he was admitted perhaps as a senile dement of 70 years and had been 50 years in the country.

Again, in certain of the asylum districts into which for departmental purposes Ontario is divided, the population is largely rural, and has had between 1900 and 1908 few immigrants. In such it was found that the native-born Canadians in 1905-1908 gave a higher percentage of admissions than in 1901-1904, or 90 per cent in the latter as compared with 77·7 per cent in the former, in the Brockville district. Superficial examination would lead us to the conclusion that the native-born Canadians were becoming increasingly insane; whereas, the fact really is that year by year the old settlers, foreign-born, are dying off and the native-born is yearly increasing in the population. The same was shown in the French Canadian population in the asylums of Quebec. In effect a study of the insane in the foreign-born in America is only of any value where it is taken as we have done in Manitoba and studied it by age periods. This was especially seen in Ontario, where there are eight asylum districts, and comparisons of admissions to each of these by ages was made. For instance, the Toronto district, which probably receives 50 per cent of the annual immigration to the province, as New York city does, was compared with the old-settled Brockville district. The