

What, however, is very remarkable is that while in the Northwest Provinces the percentage of admissions between 15-24 was but 7 per cent of the total, while the population was 21.4 of the total in 1906, the admissions in England were 13.4 per cent, although the population was but 19.4 per cent of the total over 15 years. It would appear that the mental breakdowns in England were greater in the early period of life, and thus would reduce somewhat the number of insane in later periods.

In the period between 25 and 44 the figures for New York State show a similar rate to that of England. Assuming the great difference to be real and not accidental, is it to be explained by the great difference due to the high proportion of urban to rural population in the two latter cases? These comparisons have an important bearing upon the total insane in any population, since while a high percentage, if under 15 years, tends to lessen the total admissions over a low percentage of population in this period, and a relatively high population in the years beyond 45 years tends to increase the total admissions, yet it is the population in the years 25-45 of stress, wage-earning and child-bearing, which tells most directly on the total admissions.

As we have already seen, the percentage of the total population in England between 25-44 was nearly 5 per cent greater than in Canada in 1901, but is almost exactly the same as in the United States in 1900. Hence it will be of interest to compare the rate per 1,000 of admissions in the three countries.

The following table, taking New York State figures, is illustrative:—

	N. W. Canadian Provinces, 1900 to 1908 (average).	England, 1902 to 1908 (average).	New York State, 1901.
Under 15.. . . . .	....	0.03	0.006
15-24.. . . . .	0.11	0.46	0.7
25-34.. . . . .	0.52	0.93	1.2
35-44.. . . . .	0.66	1.22	1.49
45-54.. . . . .	0.72	1.37	1.80
55-64.. . . . .	0.70	1.36	2.00
65 and over.. . . . .	1.05	1.53	2.80
Unknown age.. . . . .	....	....	6.00

Owing to the age periods from which the figures of 1901 census for all Canada are given, they are not exactly comparable with the above; but the total insane was 3.07 per 1,000.

Accepting the figures for England as a standard, we find that 0.5, or one in 2,000 population, were admitted in a year to asylums there. If the population for New York be taken for 1900 as a divisor, then the admissions, taking these for 1904, were 0.91 per 1,000 annually, but if we take the population increase of New York cities for the four years as it was, at 10 per cent, then we may reduce this to 0.80 per 1,000.

The admissions for the Northwest Provinces with their 150 per cent increase, chiefly through immigration, reduced to an average, give 0.27 per 1,000, or about one-third those of New York and one-half those of England.

To illustrate how much care must be taken in comparisons, the following table is given of the official insane in different countries:—

Country.	Year.	No. per 1,000 in Asylums.	Class of Included.
England.. . . . .	1903	3.40	All notified lunatics.
Scotland.. . . . .	1903	3.63	All in asylums, prisons, &c.
Ireland.. . . . .	1903	4.90	Does not include those in private houses.
Canada.. . . . .	1901	2.38	All present during census year.
France.. . . . .	1904	1.77	Inmates of all institutions.
Germany.. . . . .	1903	1.91	Inmates of all asylums.
Norway.. . . . .	1902	0.80	Inmates of all asylums 2.35 by enumeration.
Sweden.. . . . .	1903	0.97	1.54 official insane notified.
Denmark.. . . . .	1901	1.40	1.71 official insane.
New York State.. . . . .	1903	3.39	All inmates of asylums at a fixed date.
Massachusetts.. . . . .	1903	2.88	All inmates of asylums at a fixed date.
Michigan.. . . . .	1903	2.15	All inmates of asylums at a fixed date.
Wisconsin.. . . . .	1903	2.47	All inmates of asylums at a fixed date.
Minnesota.. . . . .	1903	2.13	All inmates of asylums at a fixed date.
Austria.. . . . .	1901	0.51	In asylums.
Italy.. . . . .	1899	1.09	In asylums.