

## 4.—Statistics of Hospitals for Mentally Defective Persons in Canada, by Provinces, 1930—concluded.

Item.	Manitoba.	Sas- katche- wan.	Alberta	British Colum- bia.	Canada.
Number of institutions.....	4	2	3	4	53
Normal capacity.....	2,098	2,200	1,710	2,685	30,557
<b>Movement of Population—</b>					
Inmates (beginning of year).....	2,118	2,069	1,508	2,552	29,449
First admissions.....	416	531	352	628	7,541
Re-admissions.....	172	116	77	97	1,768
Transfers from other institutions.....	149	60	71	5	732
Total Admissions.....	787	707	500	730	10,041
Discharges.....	388	305	241	421	5,200
Transfers to other institutions.....	154	88	72	—	1,021
Deaths.....	120	108	83	204	2,194
Total separations.....	662	501	396	625	8,415
Inmates (end of year).....	2,188	2,275	1,612	2,657	31,075
<b>Staff—</b>					
Doctors—					
Full time.....	15	8	11	12	141
Part time.....	1	1	1	2	42
Nurses—					
Graduate.....	63	4	26	25	445
Others.....	104	92	70	124	1,538
Totals, Staff.....	520	406	342	542	6,160
<b>Revenue—</b>					
Government and municipal grants.....	\$ 933,564	530,148	1,043,620	1,886,404	10,889,283
Fees.....	\$ 67,249	108,008	55,870	205,111	1,774,930
Totals, Receipts <sup>1</sup> .....	\$ 1,000,777	638,301	1,249,432	2,136,907	13,579,829
<b>Expenditure—</b>					
Salaries.....	\$ 253,827	117,917	481,175	373,391	4,215,745
Total maintenance.....	\$ 970,929	681,563	852,229	969,029	10,541,048
New building and improvements.....	\$ 90,819	58,738	394,214	1,146,883	2,640,092
Totals, Expenditures <sup>1</sup> .....	\$ 1,970,519	658,302	1,246,443	2,115,912	13,453,161

<sup>1</sup> Includes all other receipts and expenditures.

## Subsection 3.—Child-Caring Institutions, Refuges for Adults, Homes for Incurables, etc.

**Child-Caring Institutions.**—The securing of accurate data concerning the number of dependent, neglected and delinquent<sup>1</sup> children in the various institutions has presented many difficulties. The multiplicity of institutions and organizations, public, private and religious, engaged in child welfare work, rendered the collection of data on a uniform basis a difficult task. A preliminary analysis of returns indicates that there is no clear division between the class of care given. In some provinces almshouses and homes for the aged and infirm accepted dependent children with or without their parents. Many institutions cared for the aged, feeble-minded, crippled, incurable and dependent children and infants. Hence the difficulty of arriving at a proper classification of institutions. Again, the dividing line between dependency and delinquency is so vague that both types are to be found in the care of organizations primarily intended for one class only. This is attributed to the fact that many institutions for dependent and neglected children accept delinquents committed to their care by the Juvenile Courts or the various children's protection societies. The main theatre of child welfare work in Canada centres in the institutions, but, owing to the rapid extension in recent years of non-institutional services in the field of child welfare, it was felt that data collected for children in institutions only, would fall short of being satisfactory, as many institutions for children, working in conjunction with the children's aid societies, place and supervise children in

<sup>1</sup> Juvenile delinquents as referred to here do not include delinquents under eighteen years of age sent to reformatories for infringement of the law. These are dealt with in Chapter XXVII, pp. 910-912.