

**Out-Patient Departments.**—Out-patient departments as here reported include those institutions where medical or surgical treatment may be obtained either gratuitously or for a nominal fee, but which do not receive resident patients

Out-patient departments, or clinics, are operated independently or in connection with a hospital, medical college, university or other institution. The dispensary or clinic in connection with a hospital is generally the out-patient department of the hospital, and treats patients who do not occupy beds in the hospital. Sometimes, however, the out-patient department is kept distinct from the hospital and is a separate institution with its own staff, etc. The extension of out-patient services to patients of modest means has far-reaching and beneficial effects. It may replace admission to a hospital, or may serve to secure necessary and beneficial hospitalization. As a general rule, out-patient departments are subsidized from the funds of the general hospital and separate records are not kept. Until a uniform system of accounting is adopted, it is not possible to give the average cost per patient.

**4. Out-Patient Departments in connection with Hospitals, together with Patients Treated, calendar year 1931.**

Province.	No. of Hospitals with Out-Patient Departments.	Numbers of Patients Treated in Out-Patient Departments.			Number of Treatments Given in Out-Patient Departments.
		Pay.	Free.	Total.	
Nova Scotia.....	7	141	3,168	3,309	21,092
New Brunswick.....	11	1,357	1,183	8,008 <sup>1</sup>	5,140
Quebec.....	48	167,845	224,022	414,374 <sup>2</sup>	899,042
Ontario.....	40	19,300	127,167	146,467	479,550
Manitoba.....	18	2,681	61,984	64,665	137,355
Saskatchewan.....	17	1,124	2,684	3,808	8,914
Alberta.....	25	3,023	16,447	21,688 <sup>3</sup>	45,610
British Columbia.....	25	6,156	38,737	44,893	53,769
<b>Canada.....</b>	<b>191<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>201,627</b>	<b>475,397</b>	<b>707,212<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>1,620,472</b>

<sup>1</sup>Including 5,468 patients not classified.

<sup>2</sup>Including 22,507 patients not classified.

<sup>3</sup>Including 2,218 patients not classified.

<sup>4</sup>Two out-patient departments in Nova Scotia, 7 in Quebec, 5 in Ontario, 2 in Manitoba, 6 in Saskatchewan, 4 in Alberta and 5 in British Columbia kept no records of patients.

<sup>5</sup>See footnotes 1, 2 and 3.

**Subsection 2.—Mental Hospitals.**

Census statistics regarding 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 "idiotic" persons in Canada as 13,355, and a yearly 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.

The Census of Mental Institutions of Canada was made a special feature of the decennial census of 1931, seven special schedules being used in the survey. Special features of the census were: separate classification of first admissions from re-admissions; classification of resident patients with particular reference to mental diagnosis; collection of data *re* ex-service men; urban and rural data; paroles; administrative personnel; values and acreages of hospital plants, etc.