

**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 distinct from the hospital proper 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.—Patients Treated and Treatments Given in Out-Patient Departments of Hospitals in Canada, Excluding Mental Hospitals, calendar year 1933.

Province or Territory.	O. P. Depts.		Patients.			Treatments.		
	Total	Report- ing.	Pay.	Free.	Total.	Pay.	Free.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island <sup>3</sup> .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nova Scotia.....	8	4	134	4,135	4,269	578	15,486	16,064
New Brunswick.....	7	2	43	8,173	8,216	667	24,995	25,662
Quebec.....	41	37	23,142	234,875	258,119 <sup>4</sup>	166,699	1,179,307	1,563,938 <sup>5</sup>
Ontario.....	30	28	1,212	69,882	74,739 <sup>4</sup>	19,794	530,933	820,709 <sup>5</sup>
Manitoba.....	13	11	2,018	48,479	50,497	3,128	104,189	107,317
Saskatchewan.....	12	6	1,081	4,697	5,778	1,571	2,477	4,048
Alberta.....	21	13	2,622	5,613	8,235	844	32,460	33,304
British Columbia.....	21	16	11,667	11,705	31,039 <sup>4</sup>	22,253	59,237	81,519 <sup>5</sup>
Northwest Territories and Yukon.....	2	2	—	541	541	—	1,099	1,099
<b>Canada.....</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>41,919</b>	<b>387,077</b>	<b>441,433<sup>1, 4</sup></b>	<b>215,534</b>	<b>1,950,183</b>	<b>2,653,660<sup>2, 5</sup></b>

<sup>1</sup>Includes 199,105 patients for whom no records of treatments were made.

<sup>2</sup>Includes 1,140,095 treatments for which patients treated were not recorded.

<sup>3</sup>No out-patient departments were reported for Prince Edward Island.

<sup>4</sup>Includes a number of patients not classified as either "pay" or "free".

<sup>5</sup>Includes a number of treatments not classified as "pay" or "free".

#### Subsection 2.—Mental Hospitals.

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.

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.