

The Ticket-of-Leave System.—The parole system in Canada is legalized under the Ticket-of-Leave Act (R.S.C. 1952, c. 264) and is administered by the Minister of Justice. It is described in detail in the 1948-49 Year Book, pp. 305-308.

Subsection 2.—Reformatories and Industrial Farms

Reports on movement of population in reformatories and industrial farms are received yearly and the statistics in Table 36 relate to returns received from nine reformatories and industrial farms for men and four reformatories for women. The revenue for the support of the institutions for men was derived chiefly from provincial funds (56.0 p.c.) and from the sale by the institutions of farm and industrial products (41.3 p.c.). In the case of the institutions for women, income was received from provincial funds (31.0 p.c.), municipalities (1.8 p.c.), sale of products (53.4 p.c.) and donations and bequests (4.6 p.c.).

**36.—Movement of Population in Reformatories and Industrial Farms,
Year Ended Mar. 31, 1951**

Item	Male	Female	Total
	No.	No.	No.
In Custody, Apr. 1, 1950	2,614	188	2,802
Received—			
Committed.....	7,742	336	8,078
Transferred from other penal institutions.....	52	14	66
Transferred from hospitals, etc.....	4	2	6
Ticket-of-leave and parole violators.....	50	12	62
Other.....	53	3	56
Totals, Received	7,901	367	8,268
Discharged by—			
Expiry of sentence.....	6,230	338	6,568
Ticket-of-leave and parole.....	726	34	760
Payment of fine.....	439	34	473
Remission of sentence.....	43	6	49
Transferred to other penal institutions.....	392	2	394
Other reasons.....	116	12	128
Totals, Discharged	7,946	426	8,372
In Custody, Mar. 31, 1951	2,569	129	2,698

Census of Reformatories and Corrective Institutions, 1951.—A Census of reformatories and of training schools (*see* pp. 314-316) is taken at five-year intervals, the latest being June 1, 1951. At that date, there were 13 reformatory and corrective institutions, four of which were for women. Enumeration cards were completed for 2,551 men and 141 women on June 1, 1951. In these institutions for adults 29 p.c. of the inmates were under 21 years of age at the time of admission and almost 50 p.c. were between the ages of 21 and 39 years. The proportion of single men was 63 p.c. and three out of four of the men whose residence was known lived in urban centres. More than one-half of the women (53.2 p.c.) were single and the majority (91.0 p.c.) of those whose residence was known lived in urban centres.

From five to eight years of elementary school education was recorded for about one-half of the male and female inmates. Only 6.7 p.c. of the men were unemployed at the time of admission. On the other hand, 20.6 p.c. of the women were unemployed and another 34.0 p.c. had never worked.