

Subsection 3.—Training Schools

Reports on movement of population are received yearly from training schools and figures compiled therefrom are shown in Table 35 for the years 1955 to 1959.

35.—Movement of Population in Training Schools, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1955-59

Item	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Training Schools for Boys—					
Pupils in residence at beginning of year.....	1,977	1,988	1,938	2,132	2,334
Admitted during the year.....	2,079	1,875	2,395	2,730	2,349
Discharged during the year.....	1,988	1,925	2,201	2,528	2,340
In residence at end of year.....	2,068	1,938	2,132	2,334	2,343
Training Schools for Girls—					
Pupils in residence at beginning of year.....	928	928 ¹	926	1,096 ^{2,3}	1,032 ⁴
Admitted during the year.....	767	803	737	1,095 ²	814
Discharged during the year.....	774	805	665	1,093 ²	856
In residence at end of year.....	921	926	998	1,086 ²	990
Totals—					
Pupils in residence at beginning of year.....	2,905 ¹	2,916 ²	2,864	3,228 ^{2,3}	3,366 ⁴
Admitted during the year.....	2,846	2,678	3,132	3,825 ²	3,163
Discharged during the year.....	2,762	2,730	2,866	3,621 ²	3,196
In residence at end of year.....	2,989	2,864	3,130	3,420 ²	3,333

¹ The discrepancy between pupils in residence at end of year 1955 and those in residence at beginning of 1956 comes from closing of St. Patrick's Home, Halifax, N.S.

² The discrepancy between pupils in residence at end of year 1957 and those in residence at beginning of 1958, comes from the inclusion of 98 pupils in Good Shepherd Home, Edmonton, Alta.

³ The discrepancy of 12 pupils comes from the omission of Girls' Home and Training School, St. John's, Nfld.; this institution did not forward a return in 1958.

⁴ The discrepancy comes from the exclusion of 54 students in Ste. Agnes' and Ste. Helene's Schools in Quebec.

More detailed information on training schools is collected at each decennial census. Statistics compiled from the Census of 1951 are summarized in the 1954 Year Book, pp. 314-316.

Section 5.—Police Forces

The Police Forces operating in Canada are organized under three groups: (1) the Federal Force, which is the Royal Canadian Mounted Police whose operations cover a very wide field in addition to purely police work; (2) Provincial Police Forces—the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec have organized their own Provincial Forces, but the other provinces engage the services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to perform parallel functions within their boundaries; (3) Municipal Police—every urban centre of reasonable size has its own police organization which is paid for by the local taxpayers and which attends to police matters within its borders.

Municipal police statistics are at present undergoing revision and are therefore not carried in this edition of the Year Book.

Subsection 1.—The Royal Canadian Mounted Police

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police is a civil force maintained by the Federal Government and was established in 1873 as the North-West Mounted Police for service in what was then the North-West Territories. In recognition of its services, it was granted the use of the prefix "Royal" by King Edward VII in 1904. Its sphere of operations was expanded in 1918 to include all of Canada west of Port Arthur and Fort William and in 1920 it absorbed the Dominion Police, its headquarters was transferred from Regina to Ottawa and its title was changed to Royal Canadian Mounted Police.