# 1892. NEW ZEALAND.

# EDUCATION: INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

[In Continuation of E.-3, 1891.]

Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.

## No. 1.

EXTRACT FROM FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

### Industrial Schools.

The number of children committed to industrial schools in 1891 is 184, and the number discharged is 146, the consequence being that the number on the rolls is raised from 1,454 to 1,492. The increase appears in the number of inmates licensed to reside with their friends on probation, or licensed to employers. The number of children in the schools declined from 544 to 527, and the number of boarded-out children from 427 to 422; so that the number maintained by the institutions fell from 971 to 949. There were 394 at service at the end of the year, and 119 were with their friends on probation; 1 was on probation at Costley Institute, 2 were in a school for the blind, 2 in hospital, 2 in lunatic asylums, and 3 in refuges; 20 (of whom 4 returned before the end of April, 1892) were absent without leave.

TABLE T.—INMATES, 1890 AND 1891.

	1	Boarded out.				n Res	sideno	e.	A	t Ser	vice, d	¢с.		Totals.			
	Dec., 1890.	Increase.	Decrease.	Dec., 1891.	Dec., 1890.	Increase.	Decrease.	Dec., 1891.	Dec., 1890.	Increase.	Decrease.	Dec., 1891.	Dec., 1890.	Increase,	Decrease.	Dec., 1891.	
Government Schools— Auckland, Kohimarama  Parnell  Burnham  Caversham  Local School—	45 17 190 174	1 2  2	 11	46 19 179 176	43 13 110 94	2	12 3  2	31 10 112 92	34 22 181 186	10 2 39 22	••	44 24 220 208	122 52 481 454	1 30 22	1	121 53 511 476	
Thames Private Schools— St. Mary's, Auckland St. Joseph's, Wellington St. Mary's, Nelson	1	1		1 1	44 26 206	2	3	41 26 208	6 1 43		1 1 13	5  30	50 28 249		4 1 10	46 27 239	
Totals	427	6	11	422	544	4	21	527	483	75	15	543	1,454	54	16	1,49	

Of the inmates in residence, 275 were Catholics in private schools, 39 Catholics in Government schools, and 213 Protestants in Government schools. Of the boarded-out children, 365 were Protestants from Government schools, 55 Catholics from Government schools, and 2 Catholics from private schools. Of the children admitted during the year, 94 are described as belonging to the

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Church of England, 54 as Catholic, 22 as Presbyterian, 8 as Methodist, 3 as

Baptist, 2 as Protestant, 1 as Congregationalist.

Of the 184 children admitted, 92 were destitute, 40 were living in disreputable places, 34 had been guilty of punishable offences, 10 were vagrant, 5 uncontrollable, and 3 were admitted by arrangement with their friends. As to the characters of the parents, the following table (U) seems to show that, out of the 184 cases, 42 were certainly due to misfortune alone, and 29 others possibly so, while 46 were due to the bad character of both parents, 42 to the bad character of the mother, and 25 to the bad character of the father:—

TABLE U .- Admissions classified according to Parents' Circumstances and Character, 1891.

		Mothers described as								
Children of	Dead.	Sick, Lunatic, Disabled, &c.	Of Good Character (or Poor).	Not known or not stated,	Of Bad Character.	Deserters,	Total.			
Fathers described as—				1	,					
Dead			5	7	23	1	19		55	
Sick, lunatic, disabled, &c.						1.	$^2$		3	
Of good character (or poor)			2	2	3	13	7		27	
Not known or not stated			3	1	3	7	13	.1	28	
Of bad character			9		4	5	32	. 2	52	
Deserters	••	• •	6		1	••	9	3	19	
Totals			25	10	34	27	82	6	184	

Seven inmates died during the year: In an asylum, a boy in his twentieth year, belonging to Kohimarama, an epileptic subject; at service, two girls, of about fifteen years, belonging to Burnham, one of tuberculosis, the other of scarlet fever; in hospital, a girl, belonging to Caversham, of tuberculosis, in her eighteenth year; at the Nelson school, two children, a boy of six and a girl of ten, of tuberculosis; and a boy of ten years, belonging to the Nelson school, but residing with his parents, drowned in Wellington Harbour, in the endeavour to rescue his younger brother, who had fallen into the water, and who was saved by other means. There is a sad reason for the official entry of 8 instead of 7 as the number of deaths. A Nelson inmate, a boy of thirteen, ran away from a bathing party in October, 1890, and a long search for him proved fruitless. His remains were found in March, 1891.

The accounts of the Government schools are summarised in Table W.

TABLE W.—Cost of Government Schools, 1891.

	School.		School.			School.		Cost of School.		Cost of box	rdin	g out.	Recov	eries	s.	Net (	Cost.
Auckland Kohimarama Burnham Caversham				£ s 502 5 1,310 9 3,453 16 2,773 13	3 5 9 2 3 4	£ 339 839 3,162 3,130	18 2	3 4	£ 133 567 2,863 2,998	18 4	7 3	$\frac{1,582}{3,752}$	s. d. 19 10 8 10 14 5 16 10				
T	otals			8,040	2 3	7,471	19	5	6,563	1	9	8,948	19 11				

The recoveries, which consist of payments made by Charitable Aid Boards and by parents, and of sales of farm produce, &c., do not come in regularly. For the four quarters of the calendar year, as shown, they amount to £6,563; but in the four quarters of the financial year (March, 1891, to March, 1892) the income is £8,528. In the column for cost of school are included some items that cannot fairly be regarded as part of the expense of maintaining the children. For example, one item is £326, the price of sheep bought in 1891: these have been sold in 1892 for £336, and their wool for £130. Again, the distinction between the expenses of the schools and the expenditure on the boarding-out of children cannot be accurately made, the first outfit of the foster-children being supplied from the school, and a great part of the managers' time being devoted to business connected with the boarding-out system. The managers have also a great deal of responsibility for the young people at service. The salaries and rent, and the housekeeping expenses, so far as they relate to the managers and the staff, are almost independent of the fluctuations in the number of resident inmates. If

the salaries and rent are deducted from the gross cost of the institutions (£15,512), the outlay for the year is £12,826; and if this sum be divided by the average number of children in residence and boarded out, which is 676, the average cost by this method of calculation appears to be rather less than £19. The local school at the Thames is maintained by the local authorities.

The children at private schools have cost the Government about £200 less than in the year 1890, their number being somewhat reduced, and the amount of the recoveries being somewhat increased.

TABLE X.—GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1891.

School.		Payments.	Recoveries.	Net Expenditure by Government.		
St. Mary's, Ponsonby (Auckland St. Joseph's, Wellington St. Mary's, Nelson	• ••	 £ s. d. 591 6 0 112 10 0 1,392 5 9	£ s. d. 71 11 6 30 11 4 212 18 0	£ s. d. 519 14 6 81 18 8 1,179 7 9		
Totals		 2,096 1 9	315 0 10	1,781 0 11		

More detailed information respecting the industrial schools will be found in a separate paper (E.-3); and in another paper (E.-3a) is a report from the Trustees of the Costley Institute, to which many of the Auckland industrial-school inmates have been transferred.

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Additional Statistics.
"Inmates," 31st December, 1891.

		Gove	rnmen	t Scho	ols.		Lo Sch		Р	rivate	Schoo	ools. All Schools.					
Inmates.	Auck	land.	Burn	ham,	Caver	sham.	Thai	nes.	Pon- souby.	Welling- ton.	Nels	son.	si	ε.	£1.	Protestant.	Catholic.
	В.	G.	В.	G.	В.	G.	В.	G.	G.	G.	в.	G.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Prot	Cath
In the schools	31	10	86	26	53	39	6	1	41	26	131	77	307	220	527	213	314
Boarded out	46	19	96	83	96	80		• • •	1	1	1		239	183	422	365	57
With friends	8	$\frac{2}{22}$	28	22 69	30 78	11 77	.:	8	2 3		10	6	76	43	119	86	33
At service	27 1	1	94		1 78	1	4	~	-		l	-	209	185	$\frac{394}{2}$	313	81
In lunatic asylum		::	i	•••							i	::	$\frac{2}{2}$		$\frac{2}{2}$	1	1
In Blind Asylum,			1		2			1					2		2	2	1
In refuge	::		::	2		ï			::					3	3	1	2
At Costley Institute on probation Absent without leave	1 7		3	 1	8						·:		1 19	·i	1 20	1 16	4
(	121	53	308	203	268	208	10	9	46	27	150	89	857	635	1,492	1,000	492
$\mathbf{Totals} \qquad \Big\{$	1	74	5	11	4	76	1	.9				239	1,	192		1,4	192

PRECEDENT CONDITION OF CHILDREN ADMITTED IN 1891.

•		Gov	ernme	nt Sch	ools.			cal lool.	Private Schools.				All	All Schools.		
Admitted	Auck	land.	Burn	ham.	Caver	sham.	Tha	mes.	Pon- sonby.	Welling- ton.	Nel	son.	ys.	ıls.	Total.	
1	В.	G.	В.	G.	В.	G.	В.	G.	G.	G.	В.	G.	Boys.	Girls.	- E	
As destitute As vagrant As living in disreputable places As uncontrollable As guilty of punishable offences By arrangement	2 3 6 1 6	2  5 	14 1 7 3 16	7 12 1	30 2 1  6 2	16   2 1	1 1 	••	5	1  	12 4 1 1	7  1  2	59 10 17 5 29 2	33  23  5 1	92 10 40 5 34 3	
Totals	18	7	$\underbrace{\frac{41}{6}}$	20	41	19	2	2	5	1	20	10	122	62	184	

Note.-17 of the above are illegitimate children.

### DISCHARGES IN 1891.

								Local School. Private Schools.					Al	All Schools.		
Removed by	Auckland.		Burnham.		Caversham.		Thames.		Pon- sonby.	Welling- ton.		son.	ri,	ø.	1.	
	В.	G.	В.	G.	В.	G.	В.	G.	G.	G.	В.	G.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Warrant of discharge Death Warrant of transfer to Costley	15 1	$\frac{2}{\cdots}$	25 	$\frac{6}{2}$	25 	9	1	••	9	2	$\frac{21}{3}$	13 1	87 4	41	128 8	
Institute	2 	 		$\frac{\cdot \cdot}{2}$		••		••	••	••		 1 1	2 	4 3 1	6 3 1	
Totals {	18	4	25	10	25	10	1	 1	9	2	24	16	93	53 46	146	

### Numbers of 1890 and 1891 compared.

	Inmates	· ·		1890.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.
Boarded out With friends At service In hospital In lunatic asylum In Magdalen Asylum In Blind Asylum, Auc At Costley Institute In gaol	kland	,	 	544 427 82 372 3 2 2 2 1 2	527 422 119 394 2 2 2 2 2 1	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Absent without leave  Tota		••	 	1,454	1,492	+ 3 + 38

# No. 3.

### Dr. Purchas's Report on the Auckland District.

Auckland, 7th April, 1892. Sir,—

In compliance with your request I now forward my annual report on the health of the

children of the industrial schools under my medical charge.

At the time of my last report there were a few cases of typhoid fever at the Parnell Industrial School; these all did well, and there has been no serious illness since that time. The boarded-out children have also been remarkably free from sickness during the year. At Kohimarama there has been very little demand for medical aid. One case of accidental injury was sent to the hospital without any reference to me, but was reported to me by the master shortly afterwards. As I did not see the boy, I am unable to express any opinion as to the necessity of the step that was taken.

The diminished number of committals is a subject for rejoicing, as indicating an improvement

in the condition of the people.

The so-called "Truant School" in this city may fairly be credited with a part of the improvement, for it is doing a good work amongst those who would otherwise be likely to become inmates of the industrial schools. At the same time, it should be remembered that to the boarding-out system is due the cheering fact that of the large number who have at various times been committed so few now remain as inmates of the schools.

In connection with the Girls' School at Parnell, I think I ought to refer to the fact, that, in the absence of any female reformatory, all girls committed at Auckland are of necessity sent to the same schools, and thus there is danger that those who have been decently brought up may suffer morally, and possibly even physically, from the companionship of girls who have unhappily been living in houses of ill-fame. It is greatly to be desired that provision should be made for the separate treatment of poor girls, who, often through no fault of their own, have suffered the greatest misfortune which could befal them. I am, &c.,

The Secretary, Education Department, Wellington.

A. G. Purchas, M.R.C.S., Eng., Medical Officer, Auckland Industrial Schools.

### No. 4.

### Dr. PRINS'S REPORT ON BURNHAM SCHOOL.

SIR,-Christchurch, May, 1892.

I have the honour to submit the following report on the Industrial School at Burnham:-The school has been kept clean and orderly throughout the year. With the exception of trifling ailments the inmates have been in excellent health. The boarding-out system continues to

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give satisfaction. The children I have seen professionally seem to be well cared for and happy. The band is a source of amusement to the inmates, and their playing appreciated on several public occasions. The orchard, vegetable-garden, and the farm, have yielded satisfactory results. The planting of trees for shelter was commenced this year on a small scale. The master and matron with their officers are unceasing in their efforts to make the inmates comfortable, and in keeping the establishment in good order.

I have, &c.,

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The Hon. the Minister of Education, Wellington.

H. H. Prins, Medical Officer.

### No. 5.

Dr. Burns's Report on Caversham School.

Industrial School, Caversham, 31st March, 1892.

In furnishing my annual report I have much pleasure in stating that the health of the children—whose average number has been ninety-five—has continued to be very satisfactory. No very serious case of illness occurred, and only one death has to be recorded. This case presents some features worthy of detailed comment. J. D. was fourteen years of age when he died of epileptic coma. He was many years in the school—his parents having a large family, and being unable to give proper care to their afflicted child. Apart from his fits he was of vigorous health, his appetite excessive, and of strong physique. His temper was usually good, and although in the interests of the other children his presence was undesirable, I am pleased to know he ended his days in the school, as the sole alternative was his being consigned to the lunatic asylum. I look forward to its soon being necessary that the Government should take steps to form an institution for the reception and training of idiotic and imbecile children generally.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT BURNS, F.R.C.S. Ed., Medical Officer.

The Secretary of Education.

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