

1915.  
NEW ZEALAND.

---

# EDUCATION: SPECIAL SCHOOLS, AND INFANT-LIFE PROTECTION.

[In continuation of E.—4, 1914.]

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

---

## CONTENTS.

---

	Page		Page
1. Extract from the Annual Report (E.—1) of the Minister of Education—		Infant-life Protection— <i>continued.</i>	
Afflicted and Dependent Children .. ..	2	Rates of Payments to Foster-parents by	
Infant-life Protection .. ..	3	Parents or Guardians .. ..	10
School for the Deaf, Sumner .. ..	3	Exempted Institutions .. ..	11
Jubilee Institute for the Blind, Auckland ..	4	Deaths .. ..	11-12
Special School for the Feeble-minded, Otekaieke .. ..	4	Adoptions .. ..	12
		Illegitimacy .. ..	13
2. Industrial Schools—		5. School for the Deaf, Sumner—	
Financial Tables .. ..	5-6	Extract from the Report of the Director ..	13
Statistics respecting Inmates .. ..	6-8		
3. Costley Training Institution—		6. Special School for Boys, Otekaieke—	
Statement of Accounts .. ..	9	Extract from the Report of the Principal ..	15
4. Infant-life Protection—		Appendix—	
Report of the Secretary for Education ..	9	Infant-life Protection—	
Number of Infants in Licensed Homes ..	9	Particulars of Deaths in Foster-homes and	
Particulars of Infants in Licensed Homes ..	10	Exempted Institutions .. ..	16-17

# No. 1.—EXTRACT FROM THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

## SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

### AFFLICTED AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

The number of children brought under the operation of the Industrial Schools Act in 1914 was 405, being seventy-seven more than for the preceding year. The number whose names were written off the books was 295, leaving a total roll number of 3,018. Of these, 1,821 were boys and 1,197 girls. The classification of the children was as follows:—

Boarded out—							
From Government industrial schools	..	..	..	..	..	1,051	
From private industrial schools	..	..	..	..	..	5	
Total	..	..	..	..	..	1,056	
In residence—							
In Government industrial schools (other than reformatories)	..	..	..	..	..	455	
At private (Roman Catholic) industrial schools	..	..	..	..	..	296	
Total	..	..	..	..	..	751	
At reformatories (boys)	..	..	..	..	..	170	
„ (girls)	..	..	..	..	..	76	
Total	..	..	..	..	..	246	
In situations	..	..	..	..	..	521	
With friends on probation	..	..	..	..	..	247	
Under private guardianship	..	..	..	..	..	46	
Committed, but on probation	..	..	..	..	..	14	
In hospitals, private institutions, absent without leave, in prison, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	137	

In the total number on the books are included nineteen young women and three young men who are more than twenty-one years of age; and control of them is maintained under the law that provides for detention beyond that age of any young person who a Magistrate is satisfied is morally degenerate or otherwise in the public interest unfitted to be free from guidance. These cases will be reviewed every four years, and by like procedure detention may be indefinitely prolonged. The power of placing out applies as though the inmate were under twenty-one. At each hearing counsel is provided at Government expense for the person concerned.

By similar provisions in the Education Act young people of feeble mind may be detained under the guidance of special schools. In this way lifelong control will be retained in case of necessity, and thus the public interest and that of young people who, without support, must surely fail signally in life are effectively safeguarded.

The number of children maintained at the public cost was 2,055. The parental contributions under orders of Court, agreements, &c., amounted to £7,583, being at the rate of £3 13s. 9d. per head of those maintained. This is a decrease of 11s. 8d. per head over the rate for the preceding year.

The net expenditure for the last financial year on account of industrial-school children, exclusive of capital charges for additional buildings, works, and purchase of property (£44,676), shows an increase of £3,673, which is mainly accounted for by the fact that 210 more children were maintained.

Tables I 1 and I 2 of E.—4 give particulars of the expenditure during the year.

	Last Financial Year.	Preceding Year.
Payments by Charitable Aid Boards for maintenance of children who came into Government schools owing to indigence (included in the total sum recovered)	£11,383	£11,290
Number of children at the end of the year belonging to Government schools who were so paid for	769	759
Number maintained at the expense of Charitable Aid Boards at private industrial schools	164	138

The amount paid by the Charitable Aid Boards on account of children sent to the four private industrial schools as indigent is not stated here, as the managers of these schools make their claims upon the Boards without reference to the Education Department.

Moneys are on deposit at interest in the Post Office Savings-bank that were earned by young people who are, or while under control were, in situations, or who, though it is advisable to have them in residence, are able to do work of more value than the cost of their keep. The disposal of these moneys is by law at the discretion of the Minister of Education, who may direct that payment be made either to the earner or to the Public Account. In practice payment is made to an applicant who, after the control of the school has ceased, shows evidence of good character, and that the proposed investment of the money is likely to be to his lasting advantage. On the other hand, the Minister may order forfeiture of the money when a former inmate proves that he is unworthy of consideration.

At the end of the year the total amount deposited in the Post Office Savings-bank on account of the earnings of young people who are now or were formerly under the control of industrial schools was £32,983 17s. 1d., the Government schools accounts having £28,814 1s. 1d. to credit, and the private (Roman Catholic) school's £4,169 16s. The withdrawals from these accounts during the year were £4,189 10s. 2d. and £343 12s. 9d. respectively.

#### INFANT-LIFE PROTECTION.

The infant-life protection system deals with children under six years of age who are placed privately by their parents or guardians in foster-homes for payment. To a large extent they are the illegitimate children of young girls. They are not, as industrial-school children are, under State guardianship, but the homes of the foster-parents are licensed to receive children, the number that may be retained in the home being limited strictly by the license according to the capacity of the home.

The number of homes thus licensed was 1,122 at the end of the year, and the number of children in them during the year was 1,423, an increase of 93 over last year. Of this total the number of infants under one year was 570.

Twenty children died, being 1·40 per cent. of those in the homes. Of the twenty children who died, ten were in foster-homes, and ten in hospitals or nursing-homes to which they had been removed for treatment, so that the deaths in foster-homes represented 0·70 per cent. of the total number dealt with.

The expenditure for the year ended the 31st March, 1915, was £1,374, as follows :—

	£
Salaries of visiting nurses and local representatives .. .. .	1,018
Travelling-expenses of district agents, visiting nurses, and local representatives .. .. .	216
Payment to foster-parents for board of infants .. .. .	120
Medical attendance .. .. .	15
Office expenses (including rent) and sundries .. .. .	76
	<hr/>
	1,445
Less recoveries .. .. .	71
	<hr/>
Total .. .. .	1,374

For the preceding year the amount was £1,352.

#### SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, SUMNER.

Number of pupils who returned to the school in February, 1914, after the summer vacation .. .. .	102
Number admitted during the school year .. .. .	12
Left during or at the end of the school year .. .. .	13
Number remaining on the roll after the close of the school year .. .. .	101

Twelve pupils were removed from school at the end of the year, having reached a satisfactory standard of education. The length of their school life varied from five and a half to eleven years. The necessity of sending deaf children to be properly treated at as early an age as possible is imperative, although often overlooked, as it is clear that the process of educating them must be slower and more arduous than in the case of normal children. Of twelve new pupils received during the year six were over ten years of age, and three of these were over twelve years of age, the difficulty of educating these children being thus immeasurably increased.

The expenditure on the school for the last two financial years respectively was as follows:—

	1913-14.	1914-15.
	£	£
Salaries .. .. .	3,574	3,959
Maintenance of pupils and sundry expenses ..	1,796	1,883
Maintenance of buildings and water charges ..	216	270
Additional buildings .. .. .	1,553	..
	<hr/> 7,139	<hr/> 6,112
Less—		
Amount collected from parents by way of maintenance contributions ..	1,173	1,027
Amount collected from Charitable Aid Boards .. .. .	1,210	1,100
Sundry other recoveries .. .. .	1	6
	<hr/> 2,384	<hr/> 2,133
Net expenditure .. .. .	<hr/> £4,755*	<hr/> £3,979*

\* Including for 1913-14 £274, and for last year £300, paid from national-endowment revenue.

#### JUBILEE INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND, AUCKLAND.

This institution is governed by a Board of Trustees, four of whom are appointed by the Government and the remaining five elected by the subscribers to the funds of the Institute. As the Institute comes within the scope of the Hospitals and Charitable Institutions Act, subsidy at the rate of 24s. in the pound is payable by the Government on voluntary contributions received by the Board, and 10s. in the pound on the value of bequests.

The amount paid by the Government towards the cost of training thirty-four pupils was £804, and the amount refunded to the Government during the year by parents and Charitable Aid Boards was £646, the Boards paying £381. The sum payable by the Government as subsidy to the Board of Trustees under the provisions of the Hospitals and Charitable Institutions Act was £1,803 5s. 1d.

#### SPECIAL SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED, OTEKAIKE.

Numbers as at the 31st December, 1914:—

	Males.	Females.
In residence .. .. .	61	..
Boarded out .. .. .	2	4
Temporarily absent with friends .. .. .	4	..
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total of both sexes .. .. .	..	71

Of the above number under control four were between the ages of five and ten, thirty between eleven and sixteen, twenty-eight between seventeen and twenty-one, and nine were over twenty-one years of age. The procedure in regard to the retention of control beyond that age is similar to that already described in respect of inmates of industrial schools.

The inmates are instructed in the occupations of basket-making, coir-mat making, and wood-carving, and the quantity and quality of the articles produced is evidence of the usefulness and success of the instruction given. Farm and garden work is also carried out by the inmates, the institution producing more of such commodities as milk, fruit, and vegetables than its own requirements demand. Much of the school-work undertaken takes the form of handwork and kindergarten occupations, and decided improvement in the work is reported.

The school at Otekaike is to be extended, and a building for feeble-minded girls is also in course of erection at Richmond.

	1913-14. £	1914-15. £
Salaries .. .. .	2,471	2,510
Maintenance of pupils .. .. .	2,426	2,212
Maintenance of buildings .. .. .	315	172
Farm and stock .. .. .	270	165
Additional buildings, furniture, &c. .. .. .	121	2,245
	<hr/> 5,603	<hr/> 7,304
<i>Less—</i>		
Amount collected from parents by way of maintenance contributions .. .. .	777	723
Amount collected from Charitable Aid Boards .. .. .	857	694
Sundry other recoveries .. .. .	83	133
	<hr/> 1,717	<hr/> 1,550
Net expenditure .. .. .	£3,886*	£5,754* .

\* Including for 1913-14 £274, and for last year £300, from national-endowment revenue.

## No. 2.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

TABLE I 1.—EXPENDITURE ON GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS, 1914-15.

Government Schools.	Number of inmates belonging at 31st December, 1914.	Cost of School, including Buildings and other Works.	Boarding out. (Included in column (2).)	Salaries. (Included in column (2).)	New Buildings and other Works. (Included in column (2).)	Recoveries from Parents and others, and Sales from Farms, &c.	Net Cost. (Column (2) less Column (6).)
	(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Auckland ..	235	4,537	2,095	820	..	1,815	2,722
Boys' Training-farm, Weraroa	367	8,987	..	2,807	..	2,274	6,718
Receiving Home, Wellington	611	12,305	9,243	1,016	..	6,959	5,346
Boys' Training-farm, Nelson	247	10,159	557	2,592	2,416	1,639	8,470
Receiving Home, Christchurch	380	7,792	5,659	921	..	2,718	5,074
Te Oranga Home	114	3,253	..	1,228	..	219	3,034
Burnham ..	261	9,271	..	3,413	12	879	8,392
Caversham ..	365	7,095	4,151	1,156	314	3,794	3,301
Totals ..	2,580	63,399	*21,705	13,953	2,742	20,347	43,052
Salaries, travelling-allowances, and expenses of certain departmental officers, &c.)							2,550
Amount paid to Postal Department for payment of boarding-out orders .. .. .							100
Sundries .. .. .							49
Total net cost .. .. .							45,751†

\* Exclusive of cost of administration, inspection, &c.

† Including £2,100 paid from National Endowment revenue.

TABLE 12.—GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PRIVATE (ROMAN CATHOLIC) SCHOOLS, 1914-15.

Name of School.	Gross Cost.	Recoveries.	Net Cost.
	£	£	£
St. Mary's, Auckland .. .. .	1,444	896	1,048
St. Joseph's, Wellington .. .	257	126	131
St. Mary's, Nelson .. .	519	156	363
St. Vincent de Paul's, Dunedin ..	74	34	40
Totals .. .. .	2,294	712	1,582

TABLE 13.—SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE ON SPECIAL CASES AT OTHER INSTITUTIONS, 1914-15.

Institution at which inmates were temporarily residing.	Industrial School to which inmates belong.			Total.
	Auckland Industrial School.	Te Oranga Home.	Caversham Industrial School.	
Auckland—	£	£	£	£
Door of Hope Institution .. ..	56	..	..	56
St. Mary's Home, Otahuhu .. .	8	..	..	8
Orphan Home, Papatoetoe .. .	18	..	..	18
Salvation Army Home .. .	9	..	..	9
Christchurch—				
Mount Magdala .. .. .	..	16	..	16
Dunedin—				
Presbyterian Orphanage .. .	..	..	2	2
Salvation Army Home .. .	..	..	7	7
Totals .. .. .	91	16	9	116
Less recoveries .. .. .	..	..	..	31
				85

TABLE 14.—NUMBERS UNDER CONTROL, 31ST DECEMBER, 1914.

Location.	Government Schools.												Private Schools.						All Schools.								
	Auckland.		Boys' Training Farm, Wairarapa.		Receiving Home, Wellington.		Boys' Training-farm, Nelson.		Te Oranga Home.		Receiving Home, Christchurch.		Burnham.		Caversham.		St. Mary's, Auckland.		St. Joseph's, Upper Hutt.		St. Mary's, Nelson.		St. Vincent de Paul's, Dunedin.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.					
In the schools .. .. .	46	193	5	2	158	76	7	170	..	44	72	57	52	34	37	44	632	365	997								
Boarded out.. .. .	56	51	..	272	200	23	..	132	123	..	105	89	1	1	1	1	590	466	1,056								
With friends .. .. .	8	10	21	29	31	16	2	7	33	22	17	22	10	6	1	5	159	88	247								
At service .. .. .	6	37	121	37	22	46	25	27	44	21	26	32	23	35	3	4	307	214	521								
Under guardianship ..	4	..	2	1	2	1	..	7	5	1	15	5	..	2	..	1	31	15	46								
Committed, but on probation ..	1	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	1	14								
In hospitals, convalescent homes, &c. ..	1	1	1	..	2	1	1	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	5	9	14								
In mental hospitals .. ..	1	1	1	..	..	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	8								
At School for the Deaf .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2								
At Special School, Otakalke ..	2	..	2	3	..	..	..	5	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	15								
At Jubilee Institute for the Blind ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1								
Under control of refuges or cognate institutions ..	9	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	19	19								
Under control of orphanages, cottage homes, &c. ..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	3	..	5	..	..	..	4	..	7	11	18								
With the Expeditionary Forces ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4								
In gaol .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6								
Absent without leave.. ..	..	..	16	1	..	3	3	1	22	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	46	4	50								
Totals .. .. .	78	157	367	348	263	247	114	186	194	261	177	188	121	106	68	36	1,821	1,197	3,018								

TABLE I 5.—ADMISSIONS IN 1914, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO CAUSES OF ADMISSION.

Admitted as	Government Schools.												Private Schools.							All Schools.							
	Auckland.		Boys' Training-farm, Weraoa.		Receiving Home, Wellington.		Boys' Training-farm, Nelson.		Te Oranga Home.		Receiving Home, Christchurch.		Burnham.		Caversham.		St. Mary's, Auckland.		St. Joseph's, Upper Hut.		St. Mary's, Nelson.		St. Vincent de Paul's, Dunedin.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
	B.	G.	B.	R.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.				
Destitute .. .. .	2	15	3	36	45	1	..	..	7	..	4	9	5	4	7	6	8	..	..	..	..	..	57	95	152		
Vagrant .. .. .	..	..	..	2	2	1	2	..	1	..	1	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	10	14		
In disreputable associations	..	4	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	..	..	2	7	2	1	..	..	..	1	15	13	28	..	..	..		
Not under proper control (complaint by police)	2	9	14	5	1	7	11	6	7	1	1	3	5	3	..	..	..	1	41	35	76	..	..	..			
Uncontrollable (complaint by parent)	2	6	6	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	8	20	..	..	..			
Accused or guilty of punishable offences	1	..	43	1	..	10	2	..	..	24	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	83	2	85	..	..	..			
Transferred from gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	2	28	..	..	..			
By private arrangement	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..			
Totals ..	8	35	67	48	49	23	18	7	16	51	10	19	19	9	10	6	8	2	239	166	405	..	..	..			

TABLE I 6.—ADMISSIONS IN 1914, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PARENTS' CIRCUMSTANCES AND CHARACTER.

Fathers described as	Mothers described as	Precedent Condition of Children admitted in 1914.								Total.
		Destitute.	Vagrant.	Associating with Disreputable Persons.	Not under Proper Control (Complaint by Police).	Uncontrollable (Complaint by Parent).	Accused or Guilty of Punishable Offences.	Transferred from Gaol.	Admitted by Private Arrangement.	
Dead	Dead	4	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	6
..	Physically unfit	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	Good	8	1	..	5	..	6	3	..	23
..	Questionable	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
..	Bad	2	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	6
..	Deserter	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	Unknown	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Good	Dead	6	1	..	3	4	6	2	..	22
..	Mentally unfit	5	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	9
..	Good	19	4	5	11	10	47	15	..	111
..	Questionable	7	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	10
..	Bad	6	..	2	5	..	1	1	..	15
..	Deserter	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4
..	Unknown	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	3
Questionable	Dead	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	4
..	Good	2	..	1	8	..	4	1	..	16
..	Questionable	13	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	15
..	Bad	..	..	5	4	..	1	..	..	10
..	Unknown	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	4
Deserter	Dead	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
..	Mentally unfit	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
..	Good	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
..	Questionable	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	Bad	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	Deserter	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Bad	Dead	3	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	8
..	Mentally unfit	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
..	Good	6	..	1	5	..	3	..	..	15
..	Questionable	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	4
..	Bad	2	3	5	8	..	..	..	..	18
..	Unknown	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Unknown	Dead	8	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	9
..	Mentally unfit	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
..	Good	9	1	..	2	..	3	1	..	16
..	Questionable	9	2	..	1	..	2	2	..	16
..	Bad	4	..	5	1	..	..	..	1	11
..	Deserter	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	Unknown	11	..	..	1	..	4	1	..	17
Totals		152	14	28	76	20	85	28	2	405

The numbers of children admitted were—From Auckland, 84 ; from Wellington, 95 ; from Nelson, 21 ; from Christchurch, 45 ; from Dunedin, 29 ; from Invercargill, 19 ; and from Wanganui, Napier, and Hawera 13 each ; while in no case were more than 9 sent from any of the other smaller towns. The records show that, of the total number of children received, 23 per cent. were known to be illegitimate.

When children are before the Courts the Magistrates, after hearing evidence, direct in what religious denomination they are to be brought up. The orders made in 1914 show the denominations to be as follows : Church of England, 196 ; Roman Catholic, 111 ; Presbyterian, 66 ; Methodist, 19 ; Salvation Army, 2 ; Congregational, 2 ; Baptist, 4 ; Mormon, 1 ; Plymouth Brethren, 1. In 3 cases no orders were made.

The number of inmates over whom the control of the schools terminated during the year was 295. Of this number, 192 were then of good character, 6 fair, 7 bad, 8 were married, 37 were discharged under the age of fifteen years (14 of whom were legally adopted). In 36 cases information as to character cannot be given, the whereabouts of the inmates (who were absent without leave) being unknown at the time of termination of the period of control.

The number of inmates missing at the end of the year was 50—46 boys and 4 girls.

There were 9 deaths, particulars of which appear in the following table :—

TABLE 17.—DEATHS, 1914.

Age at Death.		Status at Death.	Certified Cause of Death.				School to which belonging.
Years.	Months.						
..	4	At board	..	Marasmus ; enteritis	..	..	Christchurch Receiving Home.
..	5	"	..	Convulsions ; marasmus	..	..	Wellington Receiving Home.
1	2	"	..	Atelectasis	..	..	Christchurch Receiving Home.
4	10	At hospital	..	Broncho-pneumonia	..	..	St. Joseph's, Upper Hutt.
13	2	"	..	Pulmonary tuberculosis	..	..	Caversham.
13	2	With friends	..	Abscess on kidney	..	..	Weraroa.
14	10	At hospital	..	Appendicitis	..	..	Te Oranga Home.
16	10	With friends	..	Tuberculosis	..	..	Christchurch Receiving Home.
17	7	Mental hospital	..	Congenital idiocy	..	..	

TABLE 18.—DISCHARGES, 1914.

Cause of Termination of Control.	Government Schools.													Private Schools.						All Schools.		
	Auckland.		Boys' Train- ing-farm, Weraroa.	Receiving Home, Wellin- ton.		Boys' Train- ing-farm, Nelson.	Te Oranga Home.	Receiving Home, Christ- church.		Burnham.	Caver- sham.		St. Mary's, Auckland.		St. Joseph's, Upper Hutt.	St. Mary's, Nelson.		St. Vincent de Paul's, Dunedin.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
	B.	G.	B.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	B.	G.	B.	G.	G.	B.	G.	G.				
Warrant of dis- charge	5	6	44	20	15	25	1	18	5	59	4	5	..	3	1	..	10	2	175	48	223	
Death ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	6	9	
Reached age of	..	4	..	..	1	2	11	1	3	12	5	8	..	3	4	..	1	..	20	35	55	
21 years	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	
Marriage	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	
Totals	5	11	45	20	17	27	17	21	11	71	9	16	..	6	6	..	11	2	198	97	295	

Under the provisions of the Industrial Schools Act, 1909, power is given for the detention beyond the age of twenty-one years of any inmate who, upon application being made to a Magistrate by the Manager of the school at the direction of the Minister of Education, is found to be morally degenerate or otherwise not (in the public interest) a fit person to be free from control. In the three years since this Act came into operation there have been nine orders issued extending the period of control, eight of the inmates concerned being girls. The Act provides for extension for four years, and gives power to the Court on similar procedure to renew the order from time to time for a period of four years. It is expected that the number of those over whom authority beyond twenty-one years will be needed will always be small in proportion to the whole number of inmates ; but the value of such an enactment in respect of the remainder who have to be detained is obvious, both in their own interest and in that of the community at large.



## No. 3.—COSTLY TRAINING INSTITUTION.

## BALANCE-SHEET FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1914.

<i>Liabilities.</i>			<i>Assets.</i>		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Costley bequest .. ..	12,150	0 0	Mortgages .. ..	16,000	0 0
Rebecca Hodge Account ..	742	3 9	Accrued interest .. ..	206	2 11
Revenue Account accumulated ..	3,758	6 3	Jackson and Russell .. ..	382	18 1
Boys' savings account .. ..	11	2 5	Bank of New Zealand .. ..	72	11 5
	<u>£16,661</u>	<u>12 5</u>		<u>£16,661</u>	<u>12 5</u>

## REVENUE ACCOUNT.

	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Office expenses .. ..	42	9 0	By Balance, 1st January, 1914 ..	3,001	8 10
„ Maintenance .. ..	142	3 8	„ Interest .. ..	941	10 1
„ Balance carried forward .. ..	3,758	6 3			
	<u>£3,942</u>	<u>18 11</u>		<u>£3,942</u>	<u>18 11</u>

4th February, 1915.

C. HUDSON, F.P.A.N.Z.,  
Secretary.

Examined and found correct.—R. J. COLLINS, Controller and Auditor-General.

## No. 4.—INFANT LIFE-PROTECTION.

## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY FOR EDUCATION

Education Department, Wellington, 30th June, 1915.

The Hon. the Minister of Education.

I SUBMIT the following report on the work of the Department in respect of infant-life protection for the year 1914.

It will be seen that the bulk of the infants were in foster-homes—that is, with women who have the motherly capacity and the time and accommodation necessary to satisfy the Department's requirements for the license prescribed by the Act. The remainder were in various benevolent institutions, of which particulars are given below.

## NUMBERS.

The number of infants in licensed foster-homes on the 31st December was 908, which is 101 more than there were at the beginning of the year. The individuals comprising these totals varied to a much greater extent than these figures indicate, however; the total number of individuals dealt with in connection with foster-homes during the year, by admissions, withdrawals, transfers, &c., being 1,423. The number of new admissions to foster-homes—591—was 35 more than in the previous year, and the number removed from the homes was 8 less.

In the institutions there were 568 at the end of the year, making in all a total of 1,476 infants being dealt with under the Act on the 31st December, 1914—an increase of 205 over the number on the books a year previously.

The following table exhibits the transactions of the year in respect of infants in licensed foster-homes :—

PARTICULARS OF CHILDREN ON THE BOOKS AND REMOVALS FROM LICENSED FOSTER-HOMES DURING 1914.

	Under 6 Months of Age.	Between 6 Months and 1 Year of Age.	Between 1 and 2 Years of Age.	Between 2 and 3 Years of Age.	Between 3 and 4 Years of Age.	Between 4 and 5 Years of Age.	Between 5 and 6 Years of Age.	Over 6 Years of Age.	Totals.
<i>Entered on the Books.</i>									
On the books at the beginning of the year	76	95	194	124	106	75	79	58	807
Placed in licensed homes during the year	315	65	85	50	25	32	19	..	591
Adopted with premium (exclusive of those already on the books)	16	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	25
Total .. ..	407	163	282	177	131	107	98	58	1,423

<i>Children withdrawn from Homes and those remaining on the Books at End of Year.</i>									
Removed from foster-homes by parents or guardians	52	58	99	55	37	34	20	15	370
Deaths .. ..	13	4	1	1	1	..	..	..	20
Adoptions from licensed homes without premiums	3	5	11	11	2	1	1	1	35
In homes to which exemption was granted	1	6	2	6	3	1	2	..	21
Brought under the operation of the Industrial Schools Act	..	4	2	3	2	2	..	2	15
Written off the books for various causes	1	4	16	3	..	1	..	29	54
On the books at 31st December, 1914	111	114	174	163	94	93	70	89	908
Total .. ..	181	195	305	242	139	132	93	136	1,423

FOSTER-HOMES.

The 908 infants in foster-homes at the end of the year were distributed as follows:—

In 554 homes each having one .. ..	554
In 88 .. two .. ..	176
In 31 .. three .. ..	93
In 12 .. four .. ..	48
In 5 .. five .. ..	25
In 2 .. six .. ..	12
692	908

Thirty-eight of the homes were those in which children under six were boarded out by Charitable Aid Boards.

The total number of licensed homes was 1,122, so that at the end of the year there were 430 licensed homes in which for the time being no infants were boarded.

RATES OF PAYMENTS TO FOSTER-PARENTS BY PARENTS OR GUARDIANS.

An account of the rates paid is given in the following statement:—

3 at the rate of 2s. 6d. per week.				3 at the rate of 10s. 6d. per week.			
1	3s.	..	..	9	11s.	..	..
1	3s. 6d.	..	..	33	12s.	..	..
17	5s.	..	..	52	12s. 6d.	..	..
7	6s.	..	..	1	13s.	..	..
25	7s.	..	..	1	13s. 6d.	..	..
67	7s. 6d.	..	..	2	14s.	..	..
54	8s.	..	..	14	15s.	..	..
9	8s. 6d.	..	..	1	18s.	..	..
8	9s.	..	..	3	20s.	..	..
596	10s.	..	..	1	21s.	..	..

Generally, the relations of the infants provide clothing in addition.

The following comparison of the rates paid during the last four years shows that the usual payment is about 10s. a week:—

	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Under 7s. ...	34	23	24	29
7s. and under 10s. ...	232	195	161	163
10s. ...	504	485	482	596
Over 10s. ...	83	71	91	120

#### EXEMPTED INSTITUTIONS.

From the provision that "it shall not be lawful for any person in consideration of any payment or reward to receive or retain in his care or charge any infant for the purpose of nursing or maintaining it apart from its parents or guardians for a longer period than seven consecutive days unless such person is licensed as a foster-parent," the Minister may grant certain exemptions, and under this authority exemption has been granted to the institutions set forth in the following list, which shows also the numbers dealt with and the deaths. The conditions of the exemption provide for inspection, and for removal of the infants only with due formality.

#### EXEMPTED INSTITUTIONS.

Name of Institution.	Admissions, 1914.			Deaths.			On the Books at 31st December, 1914		
	Under 6 Months of Age.	Between 6 and 12 Months of Age.	Total Number (including Cols. (1) and (2)).	Under 6 Months of Age.	Between 6 and 12 Months of Age.	Total Number (including Cols. (4) and (5)).	Under 6 Months of Age.	Between 6 and 12 Months of Age.	Total Number (including Cols. (7) and (8)).
	(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)
The Door of Hope, Auckland ..	22	10	35	..	..	1	3	3	6
Mission House of the Order of the Good Shepherd, Auckland ..	..	11	18	..	..	..	..	2	6
The Methodist Orphanage, Mount Albert, Auckland ..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	11
The Orphan Home, Papatoetoe, Auckland ..	..	8	8	..	..	..	..	8	8
St. Mary's Orphanage, Epsom, Auckland ..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	17
St. Vincent's Home of Compassion, Epsom, Auckland ..	8	5	23	6	2	13	2	1	32
St. Joseph's Orphanage, Takapuna, Auckland ..	..	1	11	..	..	..	..	..	20
The Manurewa Children's Home, Auckland ..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	12
Children's Home, Ponsonby, Auckland ..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	8
Leslie Presbyterian Orphanage, Remuera, Auckland ..	..	..	6	..	..	1	..	..	3
St. Mary's Home, Otahuhu, Auckland ..	35	5	46	3	2	5	12	14	42
Salvation Army Samaritan Home, Gisborne ..	1	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cook County Women's Guild Crèche, Gisborne ..	..	..	39	1	..	1	6	4	19
Salvation Army Bethany Home, Napier ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Wanganui Orphanage, Wanganui ..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	31
Children's Home, Palmerston North ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	25
Salvation Army Children's Home, Wellington ..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	4
The Levin Memorial Home, Wellington ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Presbyterian Orphanage, Wellington ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Home of Compassion, Island Bay, Wellington, ..	17	8	47	5	2	10	7	6	62
St. Joseph's Orphanage, Upper Hutt, Wellington ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	16
St. Mary's Orphanage, Nelson ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	15
Salvation Army Maternity Home, Christchurch ..	4	..	4	1	..	1	1	..	3
Sacred Heart Orphanage, Mount Magdala, Christchurch ..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	13
Nazareth House, Christchurch ..	..	..	13	..	..	1	..	..	25
Methodist Orphanage and Children's Home, Papanui, Christchurch ..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
Presbyterian Orphanage, Papanui, Christchurch ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	9
St. Saviour's Home, Shirley, Christchurch ..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	20
Children's Convalescent Cottage, New Brighton ..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	8
Salvation Army Maternity Home, Dunedin ..	36	2	39	..	2	2	..	9	9
St. Mary's Orphanage, Mornington, Dunedin ..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	5
Salvation Army Home, Bishopscourt, Dunedin ..	36	2	39	..	..	..	11	2	14
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphanage, South Dunedin ..	6	..	9	1	1	2	2	2	23
Glendining Home, Anderson's Bay, Dunedin ..	..	1	14	..	..	..	..	..	73
Salvation Army Home, Middlemarsh ..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5
Victoria Memorial Home, Invercargill ..	7	3	12	..	..	..	..	..	14
Totals for 1914 ..	174	59	480	17	9	37	45	51	568
Totals for 1913 ..	98	41	554	10	5	18	35	21	464

#### DEATHS IN FOSTER-HOMES.

Of the 1,423 infants under six years of age that were at one time or another on the books as being in the foster-homes during 1914, 20 died. Of these, 10 died in the foster-homes and 10 in hospitals or nursing-homes to which they had been removed for treatment, so that the deaths in foster-homes represented 0.70 of the total number dealt with. Sixteen of the 20 were under the age of twelve months, and 15 were of illegitimate birth.

The following is a statement of the number of deaths during the time that the infant-life-protection system has been in the Department's charge :—

1908	..	..	..	26 deaths out of 1,017 infants = 2·56 per cent.
1909	..	..	..	25 „ 1,181 „ = 2·11 „
1910	..	..	..	26 „ 1,183 „ = 2·19 „
1911	..	..	..	13 „ 1,183 „ = 1·09 „
1912	..	..	..	12 „ 1,228 „ = 0·98 „
1913	..	..	..	13 „ 1,330 „ = 0·98 „
1914	..	..	..	20 „ 1,423 „ = 1·40 „

This continued low death-rate reflects great credit on the District Agents, their assistants, the Local Visitors, and the foster-parents. Generally speaking, the Department has reason to be well satisfied with the homes in which these infants are placed.

Particulars of the 20 deaths are given in the appendix.

#### DEATHS IN EXEMPTED INSTITUTIONS.

These, with other particulars, are shown in the foregoing table relating to exempted institutions. The following is a statement of the deaths during the six years in which a record of the deaths has been kept :—

1909 ..	..	..	66 deaths out of 749 infants dealt with = 8·81 per cent.
1910 ..	..	..	63 „ 915 „ = 6·08 „
1911 ..	..	..	47 „ 899 „ = 5·23 „
1912 ..	..	..	36 „ 911 „ = 3·95 „
1913 ..	..	..	18 „ 984 „ = 1·82 „
1914 ..	..	..	37 „ 944 „ = 3·91 „

Particulars of the deaths in these institutions during 1914 are given in the appendix.

#### ADOPTIONS, 1914.

During the year 256 orders of adoption were made, and two orders cancelling two adoption orders. Forty-nine of the adoption orders provided for premiums, and 207 were without monetary consideration.

The following shows the ages of the adopted children :—

Age.				With Premium.	Without Premium.	Total.
Under 6 months	..	..	..	33	54	87
Between 6 months and 12 months	..	..	..	5	22	27
„ 1 and 2 years	..	..	..	6	38	44
„ 2 „ 3	..	..	..	3	24	27
„ 3 „ 4	..	..	..	1	10	11
„ 4 „ 5	..	..	..	..	17	17
„ 5 „ 6	..	..	..	..	11	11
„ 6 „ 7	..	..	..	1	7	8
„ 7 „ 8	..	..	..	..	3	3
„ 8 „ 9	..	..	..	..	3	3
„ 9 „ 10	..	..	..	..	4	4
„ 10 „ 11	..	..	..	..	3	3
„ 11 „ 12	..	..	..	..	2	2
„ 12 „ 13	..	..	..	..	2	2
„ 13 „ 14	..	..	..	..	2	2
„ 14 „ 15	..	..	..	..	5	5
				49	207	256
The adopting persons were—						
Husband and wife jointly	..	..	..	..	..	242
Husband alone	..	..	..	..	..	2
Wife alone	..	..	..	..	..	1
Widow	..	..	..	..	..	7
Spinster	..	..	..	..	..	4

The amount of the premiums ranged from £6 10s. to £100.

## ILLEGITIMACY.

For its obvious relation to the intentions of the Infants Act the following table is given :—

Provincial Districts.							Illegitimate Births registered during 1914.	Number of Illegitimate Children aged Twelve Months or less brought under the Act during 1914.
Auckland ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	443	55
Taranaki ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	7
Hawke's Bay	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	6
Wellington	..	..	..	..	..	..	323	72
Marlborough	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
Nelson ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	4
Westland ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	2
Canterbury	..	..	..	..	..	..	201	66
Otago ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	180	64
Totals for 1914 .. .. .							1,302	276
Totals for 1913 .. .. .							1,180	194

E. O. GIBBES,  
Secretary for Education.

## No. 5.—SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, SUMNER.

## EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR.

Sumner, 15th April, 1915.

I HAVE the honour to lay before you my report for the year 1914.

The number of pupils under instruction during the year is shown in the following tabulated statement :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Pupils of 1913 who returned to school .. .. .	57	45	102
Admitted at or near the beginning of the year .. .. .	3	6	9
Admitted later .. .. .	2	1	3
Total number at the school .. .. .	62	52	114
Removed in February for medical treatment .. .. .	1	0	1
Left at the end of the year .. .. .	7	5	12
Pupils expected to return to Sumner in 1915 .. .. .	54	47	101
Pupil being trained at Ruakura Experimental Farm (completed course of training in December) .. .. .	1	0	1

Inclusive of the lad at Ruakura the pupils on the roll numbered 115. Of these 35 came from the Auckland District, 4 from Taranaki, 9 from Hawke's Bay and Gisborne, 23 from Wellington, 2 from Nelson, 1 from Marlborough, 2 from Westland, 23 from Canterbury, and 16 from Otago.

Seven boys and four girls attended as day pupils, and one boy was boarded out. There were in residence at the school fifty-three boys and forty-eight girls.

The ages of the twelve new pupils at the time of their admission were respectively 5 years 1 month, 5 years 11 months, 6 years 2 months, 7 years 3 months, 7 years 9 months, 8 years 2 months, 10 years 3 months, 11 years 3 months, 11 years 5 months, 12 years 2 months, 12 years 8 months, 13 years 1 month. In two only of the cases of advanced age was there any justification for the delay in their admission. It is a matter for great regret that the admission of the three cases, aged respectively 11 years 3 months, 12 years 2 months, and 13 years 1 month, was so long delayed, as it is obvious that

it will be quite impossible for these children to be adequately educated during the time they are likely to remain here. The extreme desirability—in fact, the absolute necessity—of commencing the education of deaf children as soon as possible, if proper results are to be obtained, cannot be too often or too strongly insisted upon. The mental condition of a deaf child that has been allowed to reach such an advanced age as twelve or thirteen without education is appalling, and can only be dimly conceived by any one who has not been faced with the problems of educating such a child. Parents of deaf children, therefore, should bring them as soon as may be under the notice of the proper authorities in order that their education may be commenced as early as possible. The benefits of early education are not to be overestimated. Under present conditions, unfortunately, children cannot be taken at the school before the age of six years, except as day pupils; but the home training of young deaf children should be taken in hand from infancy, and information and advice as to how to carry this on may always be obtained on application to myself. Such early instruction as can be given in the home by intelligent parents is of great subsequent value to the child. It forms a foundation on which, later on, the teacher is enabled to erect a superstructure by means of which the imprisoned mind of the deaf child may reach a mental plane somewhat approaching that of the normal child. The gulf separating the untaught deaf child of six from a hearing child of the same age is as nothing to that which will exist if the education of the former is neglected for six or seven years more. Yet it is precisely in such cases that attempts are most frequently made further to abridge the period of education. It is by no means an uncommon thing for the parents of such children to suggest their removal after four or five years at school, whereas those parents who have had their children admitted at the proper age are commonly eager to have the benefits of education extended to them as long as possible.

At the end of the year seven boys and five girls were removed from the school, having reached a satisfactory standard of education. Their ages at the time of leaving and the number of years they had been at the school ranged from fifteen to twenty-three years and from five years and a half to eleven years respectively.

The pupil being trained at the Ruakura Experimental Farm left at the end of the year, having completed a course of three years' training there. On leaving he received a very good report from the Manager, Mr. Primrose McConnell.

The number of Maori pupils on the roll during the year was ten. This indicates a considerably higher percentage of deafness in the Maori than in the European population of the Dominion. Indeed, if deafness were as prevalent among the Europeans in New Zealand as these figures would show it to be among the Maoris, our total roll number for the year would have been 210 instead of 115. It is difficult to obtain reliable information as to the causes of deafness among Maori children, but it is at least probable that in a considerable number of cases the deafness might have been prevented had proper medical attention been given. In at least seven out of our ten Maori cases the deafness appears to be acquired rather than hereditary, and in the three other cases it is doubtful.

With one exception there were no cases of serious illness among the pupils, whose general health was extremely satisfactory. The teeth of ten of the pupils were attended to at the Dental Ward of the Christchurch Hospital. These by no means represented all the cases requiring treatment, but only the most urgent cases. I think it would be preferable to arrange with a dentist to perform what dental work is required at the school itself. The expense of such an arrangement would be more than compensated for by the increased capacity of the pupils for receiving instruction that would ensue were all their teeth put in a healthy condition.

Arrangements should be made for all the pupils to be examined and, when necessary, treated by an otologist. In the best schools for the deaf in other parts of the world this is done as a matter of course when pupils are admitted. There is always a possibility of improvement in the hearing being effected in certain cases by skilled treatment, and it is only by such examination, quite beyond the reach of many parents, that the advisability of such treatment can be indicated. Of even more importance, from a scientific aspect, is the assistance that these examinations of so many cases of deafness and a study of their history would be towards arriving at a proper understanding both of the causes of deafness and of the means to be adopted to prevent it. The researches of Dr. Kerr Love, of Glasgow, and of Mr. Macleod Yearsley, of London, made in connection with their work for the schools for the deaf in Great Britain, have been of the utmost scientific value. They tend to show that deafness is mostly due to preventable causes, and that in a comparatively small percentage of cases only is it hereditary. Both these distinguished men hold out strong hopes for its ultimate abolition.

In spite of shortage of staff, the work of the school as a whole went on satisfactorily and with credit to the staff. The school was inspected and examined in April and in November by Mr. T. H. Gill, who made a favourable report on each occasion.

Several inquiries were received by me from deaf persons desirous of learning lip-reading but unable to come to the school for lessons. In such applications it is common for mention to be made of "the lip language," as if the pupils here made use of some special language and not ordinary English. It should be almost unnecessary for me to state here that there is no such thing as a "lip language," and that what is meant by lip-reading or speech-reading is merely the ability to recognize what is said by the outward appearance not merely of the lips, but of the vocal organs generally. Lip-reading or speech-reading is an art that can be acquired only by constant practice, and, like other arts, skill in it varies in individuals.

In conclusion I wish to quote from my annual report for the year 1912. "The rebuilding in brick of the Boys' Home is a matter that should be considered. The present building is an old wooden one, and cannot be expected to last many more years. Great precautions have to be taken in the use of it to avoid danger from fire. Should the erection of a new Boys' Home be decided on, it should not be designed to accommodate a greater number of boys than the present building. I have repeatedly stated my conviction that the school in point of view of numbers is already too large. There is every indication that the number of deaf children in the Dominion will continue increasing, and to provide for this increase a preparatory school for young deaf children should be established in the near future. To it children might be admitted at an earlier age than under present conditions is desirable. After two or more years at the preparatory school they should be transferred to the main school, which would then contain no pupils unable to speak. Thus the tendency to resort to signs on the part of the pupils would be largely diminished. In previous reports I have pointed out other benefits that would be derived from the establishment of such a preparatory school. Instruction in it should be carried on as much as possible in the open air, and abundant use made of kindergarten methods."

J. E. STEVENS, Director.

## No. 6.—SPECIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, OTEKAIKE, OAMARU.

### EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR.

Otekaieke, 7th July, 1915.

I HAVE the honour to lay before you my report on the school for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

#### ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES.

	Boys.	Girls.
Number of children in the school on 1st January, 1914 .. ..	69	4
Number of children admitted during the year .. ..	..	..
Number of boys discharged .. ..	1	..
Number of boys transferred to Burnham Industrial School ..	1	..
Number of boys and girls in the school on 31st December, 1914 ..	67	4

#### Ages of children on the school roll on 31st December, 1914—

From five to ten years .. ..	4	..
From eleven to sixteen years .. ..	28	2
From seventeen to twenty-one years .. ..	27	1
Over twenty-one years .. ..	78	1
	67	4

#### DISCHARGES.

Two boys were discharged during the year. In the one case the lad had become dangerous, and as such was unsuitable for further residence here. The other lad was returned to the Burnham Industrial School, as his influence on the other children was harmful. This lad was originally committed to the Burnham Industrial School, and had been transferred to Otekaieke for special treatment owing to his epileptic fits. He was under my treatment for about four years. During the last two years of his residence here he had only one epileptic seizure, though during the first year he was in residence his fits occurred regularly at intervals of a fortnight.

#### MANUAL OCCUPATIONS.

Basketmaking, coir-mat making, and wood-carving have been successfully carried on, and the number and quality of articles produced in the workshops are evidences of satisfactory teaching. We, however, require much better accommodation, so that bootmaking, carpentry, weaving, rug-making, &c., can be commenced.

## FARM AND GARDEN.

Much valuable work has been carried out in connection with our farm and garden. We are able not only to supply all our own needs as far as milk, vegetables, fruit, &c., are concerned, but have been able to supply a considerable quantity of our surplus to other institutions under the Education Department's control.

## LIGHTING.

This school is still lighted by kerosene-lamps, which is an exceedingly dangerous method of lighting for an institution of this kind. Electric light should be installed with the least possible delay.

## HEALTH.

I am glad to be able to report again that the health of the children has been excellent. There have been no deaths and no serious accidents.

## SCHOOL-WORK.

Another year's work has been successfully completed and the results on the whole are satisfactory. Much of the work attempted in the school is handwork and kindergarten occupations. The various forms of handwork taught in the school show decided improvement, and many of the articles made are of a useful nature.

## EXTENSIONS.

We have commenced clearing the sites for the extensions which are so badly needed. The buildings, however, will not be completed for some months.

GEORGE BENSTEAD, Principal.

## APPENDIX.

## PARTICULARS OF DEATHS IN FOSTER-HOMES DURING 1914.

Locality.	Date.	Sex.	Age at Death.	Birth.	Time in Foster-home.		Cause of Death.	Remarks.
					Last Foster-home.	Total Time under Control.		
			Y. M.		Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.		
Christchurch ..	28/1/14	F.	0 4	Illegitimate	0 0 4	0 0 5	Malnutrition ..	No inquest.
Napier ..	6/3/14	M.	0 1½	"	0 1 6	0 1 10	Chronic gastric-enteritis	Inquest.
Wellington ..	28/3/14	M.	0 5½	"	0 3 2	0 4 2	Enteritis ..	No inquest.
Auckland ..	1/4/14	M.	0 5	"	0 0 16	0 1 25	Gastro-enteritis ..	"
Christchurch ..	1/4/14	F.	0 4½	"	0 3 29	0 4 4	Whooping-cough; heart-failure	"
" ..	10/4/14	F.	0 4	"	0 0 17	0 0 17	Marasmus and congenital debility	Inquest.
Auckland ..	10/5/14	M.	0 5	Legitimate	0 2 15	0 2 15	Acute enteritis ..	No inquest.
Wellington ..	7/6/14	F.	0 7	Illegitimate	0 4 15	0 6 24	Marasmus; exhaustion	"
Christchurch ..	14/8/14	M.	2 8	Legitimate	0 4 11	0 5 10	Marasmus ..	"
" ..	16/8/14	F.	0 3½	"	0 3 8	0 3 23	Malnutrition ..	Inquest.
" ..	29/9/14	F.	0 3½	Illegitimate	0 2 16	0 3 2	Hydrocephalus ..	"
Dunedin ..	19/10/14	M.	0 8	Legitimate	0 4 26	0 6 17	Senility unknown ..	No inquest.
Hawera ..	29/10/14	M.	0 10	Illegitimate	0 9 29	0 9 29	Pneumonia; toxæmia	"
Wellington ..	13/11/14	M.	0 5	Legitimate	0 1 5	0 1 5	Marasmus ..	Inquest.
Invercargill ..	15/11/14	M.	2 9	Illegitimate	0 1 19	2 1 10	Heart-failure; embolism tricuspid	"
Christchurch ..	16/12/14	M.	0 4	"	0 0 24	0 2 25	Bronchitis and asthma	No inquest.
" ..	19/12/14	M.	0 1½	"	0 1 2	0 1 2	Marasmus ..	Inquest.
Auckland ..	20/12/14	F.	0 3	Legitimate	0 2 15	0 2 15	Water on the brain ..	No inquest.
Wellington ..	27/12/14	F.	3 2	Illegitimate	2 7 23	2 9 1	Meningitis ..	"
Christchurch ..	31/12/14	F.	1 2	"	1 1 10	1 1 10	Cardiac failure; influenza	Inquest.



## PARTICULARS OF DEATHS IN EXEMPTED INSTITUTIONS DURING 1914.

Date of Death.	Sex.	Age at Death.	Birth.	Time in Institution	Certified cause of Death.	Remarks.
<i>Leslie Presbyterian Orphanage, Remuera.</i>						
1914.		Y. M.		Y. M.		
Nov. 12	F.	5 5	Legitimate	1 2	Meningitis; tuberculosis	No inquest.
<i>St. Mary's Home, Otahuhu.</i>						
Feb. 8	F.	0 0½	Illegitimate	0 0½	Spina-bifida-convulsions	No inquest.
Mar. 21	M.	0 1½	"	0 1½	Syncope	"
Nov. 8	M.	0 8	"	0 8	Influenza	"
Dec. 21	F.	0 5	"	0 4	Gastro-enteritis	"
Dec. 22	M.	0 8	"	0 8	Marasmus	"
<i>St. Vincent's Home of Compassion, Auckland.</i>						
Feb. 21	M.	0 3	Illegitimate	0 1½	Infantile atrophy	No inquest.
April 21	M.	0 7½	"	0 5	Marasmus	"
April 23	F.	0 4	"	0 1	"	"
April 25	M.	1 11	Legitimate	1 10	Acute tuberculosis	"
April 26	F.	0 4	Illegitimate	0 1	Marasmus	"
April 29	M.	0 11	"	0 10	Gastro-enteritis; marasmus; diarrhoea	"
May 10	M.	0 5½	"	0 1½	Gastro-enteritis	"
May 11	M.	0 4½	Legitimate	0 1½	"	"
Sept. 19	F.	1 11	Illegitimate	1 10	Broncho-pneumonia	"
Sept. 21	F.	1 9	"	1 6	"	"
Sept. 29	F.	3 2	Legitimate	2 4	Diphtheria; tracheotomy	"
Oct. 1	M.	1 8	Illegitimate	1 9	Broncho-pneumonia	"
Nov. 14	F.	0 4	"	0 1	Gastro-enteritis	"
<i>The Door of Hope, Auckland.</i>						
Oct. 20	F.	2 0	Legitimate	0 0½	Tetanus	No inquest.
<i>Cook County Women's Guild Crèche, Gisborne.</i>						
Nov. 25	M.	0 6	Legitimate	0 2	Pneumonia	No inquest.
<i>Home of Compassion, Island Bay, Wellington.</i>						
Jan. 1	M.	0 2	Illegitimate	0 1	Marasmus	No inquest.
Feb. 19	F.	0 3	"	0 1	"	"
Mar. 20	M.	0 2	"	0 1	Broncho-pneumonia	"
Mar. 24	M.	0 2	Legitimate	0 1	Infective diarrhoea	"
Mar. 30	M.	0 7	Illegitimate	0 2	Infective diarrhoea; heart-failure	"
April 11	F.	0 7	Legitimate	0 6	Infective diarrhoea	"
July 2	F.	3 0	"	3 0	Congenital heart-disease	"
Sept. 14	F.	0 4	"	0 1	Diarrhoea; wasting	"
Oct. 14	F.	5 0	"	1 0	Compression of brain	"
Nov. 4	F.	1 0	"	0 4	Broncho-pneumonia	"
<i>Nazareth House, Christchurch.</i>						
Aug. 9	F.	4 6	Illegitimate	1 6	Bronchitis	No inquest.
<i>Salvation Army Maternity Home, Christchurch.</i>						
June 10	F.	0 3	Illegitimate	0 3	Inanition	No inquest.
<i>Salvation Army Maternity Home, Dunedin.</i>						
Mar. 27	M.	0 7	Illegitimate	0 7	Bronchial-pneumonia	No inquest.
Sept. 4	M.	0 0½	"	0 0½	Prematurity	"
<i>St. Vincent de Paul's Orphanage, South Dunedin.</i>						
May 7	F.	0 6	Illegitimate	0 2	Inflammation of kidneys; acute nephritis	No inquest.
April 29	M.	0 7	"	0 0½	Marasmus	"

*Approximate Cost of Paper.*—Preparation, not given; printing (2,000 copies), \$15.

By Authority: JOHN MACKAY, Government Printer, Wellington.—1915.

Price 9d.]

