

1917.  
NEW ZEALAND.

EDUCATION :  
SPECIAL SCHOOLS, AND INFANT-LIFE PROTECTION.

[In continuation of E.—4, 1916.]

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

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No. 1.—EXTRACT FROM THE FORTIETH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

WORK OF THE SPECIAL SCHOOLS SECTION.

The special-schools section of the work of the Education Department includes (1) the care of destitute, uncontrollable, or delinquent children committed to receiving-homes or industrial schools, and all juvenile offenders transferred from gaols to industrial schools; (2) the education and care of deaf, blind, or feeble-minded children over the age of six years; (3) the supervision of all children under the age of six years who are—(a) maintained apart from their parents or guardians, (b) adopted with premium.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

At the 31st December, 1916, there were nine institutions, officially known as industrial schools, directly under the control of the Education Department. Of these, three are devoted to the training of girls and three to the training of boys. The remaining three are receiving-homes which deal with children (boys and girls) who are fit to be boarded out in country homes, or who, if over the age of fourteen years, are capable of taking situations. There are also thirty-six industrial schools under private control to which children may be committed under the Industrial Schools Act, and which are subject to inspection by the Education Department.

The number of children brought for the first time under the operation of the Industrial Schools Act during 1916 was 436; the number whose names were written off during the year was 317, and the total roll number at the end of the year was 3,284. Of these, 1,970 were boys and 1,314 girls.

The children are classified as follows :—

In residence—		
In Government industrial schools other than reformatories	...	472
In reformatories (boys)	...	142
„ (girls)	...	40
		<hr/> 654
In private industrial schools	...	355
		<hr/>
Total	...	1,009
Boarded out—		
From Government schools (including receiving-homes)	...	1,076
From private industrial schools	...	6
		<hr/>
Total	...	1,082
Placed out in situations	...	570
With friends on probation	...	387
In private institutions, hospitals, absent without leave, in prison, &c.	...	236
		<hr/>
Grand total...	...	3,284

The net expenditure for the last financial year, exclusive of capital charges for additional buildings, works, &c., was £41,304, showing a decrease of £644 on that of the preceding year, although 515 more children were actually maintained, the numbers being 2,655 and 2,140 respectively.

The contributions from parents under orders of Court, agreements, &c., amounted to £12,297, being at the rate of £4 12s. 8d. per head of those maintained. This is an increase of 3s. 7d. per head over the rate of the preceding year.

The following figures show the expenditure in connection with Government and private industrial schools during the year :—

#### EXPENDITURE ON GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, 1916-17.

		£
Salaries	...	14,788
General maintenance	...	23,237
Travelling-expenses	...	1,346
Furnishings, repairs to buildings, small works	...	1,568
New buildings and works	...	332
Payments to foster-parents	...	23,408
		<hr/>
Gross cost	...	64,679
Recoveries from parents and others	...	£23,796
Sales, &c.	...	2,565
		<hr/>
		26,361
		<hr/>
Net cost of institutions	...	38,318
Salaries, &c., of visiting and probation officers and sundries	...	2,118
		<hr/>
		£40,436
		<hr/>

#### EXPENDITURE ON PRIVATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

		£
Gross cost	...	2,857
Recoveries	...	1,884
		<hr/>
Net cost	...	£973
		<hr/>

Included in the total sum recovered (£25,680) is an amount of £13,383 paid by Hospital and Charitable Aid Boards for the maintenance of 836 children committed to industrial schools on account of indigency. In addition 169 inmates of private industrial schools were maintained at the expense of Hospital and Charitable Aid Boards. As these latter schools make their claims direct against the Boards the figures are not included in this report.

Section 50 of the Industrial Schools Act provides for the placing of inmates of industrial schools in situations and for part of their earnings to be placed

in trust accounts in the Post Office Savings-bank. There are some two thousand such trust accounts, representing about £50,000. Though these earnings cannot be claimed as a right in practice, they are generally paid over to the persons concerned who, after passing out of the control of the schools, are able to give evidence of good character, provided that satisfactory investments for the money are shown.

#### INMATES AND PAST INMATES OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS WHO HAVE ENLISTED FOR ACTIVE SERVICE.

It is difficult to estimate the number of present and past inmates who have enlisted for active service. Some hundreds have left New Zealand with the Expeditionary Forces, in a great many cases as N.C.O.s, and some have gained commissions in the field. Almost every casualty list contains the names of some of these boys, who have either been wounded or have made the supreme sacrifice. As soon as it is possible to do so a list will be prepared of all the names of these lads. No greater proof of the value of the training given under the industrial-schools system is necessary when it is remembered that prior to commitment the majority of these lads have been at some time or other well on the road towards a socially inefficient or criminal career.

#### INFANT-LIFE PROTECTION.

The purpose of this system is to provide supervision and protection for infants boarded out by their parents or guardians in circumstances that might lead to their neglect or ill treatment. Unless licensed as a foster-parent, no person in consideration of any payment or reward may receive or take charge of an infant for the purpose of nursing or maintaining it apart from its parents or guardians for longer than seven consecutive days. "Infant" means a child under six years of age. Besides the district agents, duly appointed officers who are qualified nurses have full power to inspect the licensed homes. If necessary the Education Department may take over the maintenance of a child, recovering the cost from the parents or guardians, and the foster-parent's license may be revoked, the children in the home being otherwise provided for as the Minister may direct. Payment of a premium on the adoption of a child brings the case within the provisions of the Act.

The number of homes licensed at the end of the year was 1,054, and the total number of children in them during the year was 1,250, a decrease of 190 for the year. Of this total the number of infants under one year was 365. Seventeen children died, being 1·36 per cent. of those in the homes. Of that number, nine died in foster homes and eight in hospitals or nursing-homes to which they had been removed for treatment, so that the deaths in foster-homes represented 0·72 per cent. only of the total number dealt with.

The expenditure in connection with infant-life protection for the year ended 31st March, 1917, was £1,350; for the preceding year the amount was £1,476.

#### SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, SUMNER.

Number of pupils who returned to the school in February, 1916, after the summer vacation	...	...	...	...	98
Number admitted during the school year	...	...	...	...	14
Left during or at the end of the school year	...	...	...	...	14
Number remaining on the roll after the close of the school year	...	...	...	...	98

Thirteen pupils were removed from school during the year, having reached a satisfactory standard of education. One day-school pupil died at home from heart-disease. The length of the school life of deaf children varies from two to ten years.

The necessity for sending deaf children to be properly treated at as early an age as possible is imperative, since the process of educating the deaf must be slower and more arduous than in the case of normal children. Of the fourteen new pupils admitted during the year six had reached an average age of eight years and one month, one was ten years and four months, one eleven years and ten months, two fourteen years and seven months, and one fourteen years

and eleven months; the difficulty of educating these children thus being greatly increased. In addition to the ordinary school-work the girl pupils receive instruction in general domestic work, cooking, laundry-work, dressmaking, and dancing; while the boys are taught woodwork and gardening.

A feature of this institution is the successful work carried on in the garden and on the farm, provision being thus made for a plentiful supply of milk, vegetables, and fruit all the year round. Notwithstanding the dry season intensive cultivation of the sandy soil has been carried out under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture, and very fine specimens of such products as lucerne, marrows, mangels, carrots, &c., the product of the school-farm, have been exhibited by that Department at the Dunedin, Timaru, and Ashburton agricultural and pastoral shows.

The expenditure on the school for the last financial year is as follows:—

	£	£
Salaries...	4,062	
Maintenance of pupils and sundry expenses	1,802	
Travelling-expenses	207	
Maintenance of buildings	94	
	—	6,165
Less—		
Parental contributions	1,088	
Amounts collected from Hospital and Charitable Aid Boards	768	
Sundry other recoveries	32	
	—	1,888
Net expenditure		<u>£4,277</u>

The net expenditure for the year 1915–16 was £3,740.

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

The Jubilee Institute for the Blind, Auckland, which is established as a separate institution under the provisions of the Hospitals and Charitable Institutions Act, is governed by a Board of Trustees, four of whom are appointed by the Government. Provision is made at the Institute for the education and training of adults as well as children, although the Education Department is chiefly interested in the latter. In addition to the ordinary school subjects kindergarten classes are held, and instruction is also given in music, swimming, typewriting and shorthand, sewing, knitting, beadwork, &c. Technical work and manual training forms an important part of the curriculum. The boys and men receive instruction in woodwork and in several trades, such as piano-tuning, mat and basket making, &c., while the girls are taught household duties, which will be of great benefit to them when they return to their homes after completing their education in the day school.

It is noteworthy that two of the teachers in the Institute are themselves ex-pupils of the school. One graduate blind teacher last year successfully trained blind students for the Matriculation Examination.

The amount paid by the Government towards the cost of training thirty-three pupils was £810, and the amount refunded to the Government in the way of parental contributions and payments by Hospital and Charitable Aid Boards was £538. The amount paid by the Government as subsidy to the Board of Trustees under the provisions of the Hospitals and Charitable Institutions Act was £1,815 3s. 7d.

#### EDUCATION AND CARE OF THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

During the year full publicity has been given to the compulsory clauses in the Education Act dealing with the education and training of feeble-minded or epileptic children between the ages of six and twenty-one years. As the result of a systematic canvas information regarding over six hundred cases was obtained. About three hundred and fifty of these were boys and two hundred and fifty girls. The assistance of the Medical Inspectors of Schools has been obtained for the preliminary examination of the majority of these cases; a great many have been examined, and the work is still proceeding.

The need for controlling and in the majority of cases for segregating all feeble-minded children is of the utmost importance if the physical and mental standard of the race is to be preserved. Of the cases already examined a great many are unfitted on account of their low mentality for admission to special schools, although in certain urgent cases admission has been arranged in the absence of any other means of dealing with them.

The inmates of schools for feeble-minded children are given a very simple course of instruction suited to their limited intelligence. Instruction is largely of a manual character, since these children are able to advance very slightly in the arts of reading, writing, and counting. The object of the instruction is to quicken the intelligence and dexterity of the children, so that later on they may be able to take part in some simple occupation and be able to some extent to help to support themselves and to find some interest in occupations suitable to their limited capacities. Only in very exceptional cases, if in any, can it be expected that any feeble-minded children can be brought up to a standard approximating to that of even the less efficient members of the ordinary community. It has been found that those who most closely approach the ordinary standard of intelligence and capacity run greater risks and are subject to greater dangers even than those with a very low grade of intelligence. It should be definitely known that all statements relating to alleged curing of feeble-minded children, or to their replacement in ordinary schools under ordinary instruction, or to their becoming able to take their place in the ordinary community, are really the result of a misunderstanding of the types of cases to which progress such as the above refers. Improvement referred to in such statements has been accomplished not in the case of feeble-minded children, but in the case of merely backward children who make unduly slow progress under the ordinary methods of school instruction. There are many children of this type in New Zealand, but they are not placed in schools for the feeble-minded. Children who are feeble-minded in the real sense of the term are unlikely ever to improve sufficiently to make it safe for them to enter the general community. A great majority of them will need to be under protecting control throughout life, and all that the State can do for them is to reduce the amount of such supervision.

To meet the growing demands a school for feeble-minded girls was established during the year at Richmond, near Nelson. So far forty-eight girls have been admitted there, but accommodation is provided for about thirty more, and a selection is now being made of other applicants for admission. As two of the institutions at present utilized for industrial-school purposes (at Auckland and Caversham) will be vacated during the course of the ensuing year it is proposed to convert them into special schools for girls; these two schools together will accommodate about ninety girls. The problem of catering for the feeble-minded is a most difficult one, and, although the need for direct action is pressing, it is not advisable from a financial point of view to enter on any extended programme of establishing institutions without the most careful consideration. The provision for further accommodation for feeble-minded children will probably necessitate the establishment of a school in the North Island in order to avoid undue travelling on the part of inmates and their relatives.

In the meantime no ambitious programme of training the girls has been entered upon at Richmond. More attention has been given to the building-up of the children physically and of making their lives reasonably happy in their new surroundings—a liberal diet, plenty of exercise, and an occasional trip to the seaside are having a marked effect on the physical condition of the children. A teacher is attached to the staff, and a certain amount of kindergarten work is carried out.

It is proposed to obtain the services of at least two lady teachers who have had special experience in the training of feeble-minded girls, and to establish one of the institutions referred to above for the training of the younger and more improvable girls. As the girls become proficient in some craft, such as

matmaking, sewing, &c., or are fairly capable at domestic or laundry work or gardening, they can be transferred to one of the other schools, where it will not be necessary to employ an expert staff.

As in the majority of cases it will be necessary to retain lifelong control, the problem of establishing after-care homes or colonies will have to be faced in the near future.

With regard to boys, the extended building programme at the special school at Otekaike has now been completed, and there is now provision for the accommodation of some two hundred cases. Workshops have been provided, and technical instruction in carpentry, bootmaking, mat-weaving, basketmaking, boxmaking, &c., will be carried out. A thoroughly equipped day school has also been provided, and under the direction of an expert teacher progress in the training of the boys is now possible. Nearly one hundred boys have been admitted, and as the cases now under review are examined they will be drafted on to Otekaike until the full complement of the school is reached.

The following tables show the numbers dealt with at Otekaike during the past year, together with particulars regarding expenditure :—

Numbers as at 31st December, 1916 :—

	Males.
In residence .. .. .	67
Boarded out .. .. .	2
Temporarily absent with friends .. .. .	10
	<hr/> 79

Particulars of expenditure for the financial year ended 31st March, 1917 :—

	£
Salaries .. .. .	2,839
General maintenance .. .. .	2,828
Travelling-expenses .. .. .	358
Maintenance and buildings .. .. .	230
Additional buildings, furniture, &c. .. .. .	5,635
	<hr/> £11,890
<i>Less—</i>	
Parental contributions towards maintenance .. .. .	636
Amount collected from Hospital and Charitable Aid Boards .. .. .	411
Sundry other recoveries .. .. .	306
	<hr/> 1,353
Net expenditure .. .. .	<hr/> £10,537

*Special School for Girls, Richmond.*

Numbers dealt with : In residence at 31st December, 1916, 48.

Particulars of expenditure :—

	£
Salaries .. .. .	360
General maintenance .. .. .	612
Travelling-expenses .. .. .	69
Buildings, furniture, &c. .. .. .	2,264
	<hr/> 3,305
<i>Less—</i>	
Parental contributions towards maintenance .. .. .	90
Sundry other recoveries .. .. .	5
	<hr/> 95
Net expenditure .. .. .	<hr/> £3,210

On the land attached to Otekaike and Richmond (in conjunction with the Nelson Training-farm) sufficient vegetables and fruit are grown to provide for the needs of these two schools, and in addition the dairy herds supply the schools with their requirements in the way of milk and cream. At each of these two schools a certain number of the inmates are employed on the farm or in the garden and orchard. Every care is taken, however, to ensure that no boy or girl is required to do work for which he or she is not physically fitted.

## No. 2.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL STATISTICS.

TABLE I1.—EXPENDITURE ON GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS, 1916-17.

Government Schools.	Salaries.	General Maintenance (including Provisions, Clothing, Farms, &c.).	Travelling- expenses.	Furnishings, Repairs to Buildings, Small Works.	New Buildings and Works.	Boarding out. (Payments to Foster- parents.)	Gross Cost.	Recoveries from Parents and Others, and Sales from Farms, &c.	Net Cost.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Auckland.. ..	982	1,521	205	198	..	2,885	5,791	2,538	3,253
Boys' Training-farm, Weraroa	2,518	5,453	87	231	..	..	8,289	3,313	4,976
Receiving Home, Wellington	1,076	1,712	330	91	..	9,578	12,787	8,808	3,979
Receiving Home, Nelson ..	262	615	51	26	15	1,665	2,634	931	1,703
Boys' Training-farm, Nelson	2,915	4,485	55	276	61	..	7,792	1,726	6,066
Receiving Home, Christchurch	932	1,369	86	13	..	5,176	7,576	3,455	4,121
Te Oranga Home .. ..	1,279	1,478	84	341	256	..	3,438	372	3,066
Burnham .. ..	3,634	5,204	223	300	..	..	9,361	977	8,384
Caversham .. ..	1,190	1,400	225	92	..	4,104	7,011	4,241	2,770
Totals .. ..	14,788	23,237	1,346	1,568	332	23,408	64,679	26,361	38,318
Salaries, travelling-allowances, and expenses of visiting and probation officers, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,885
Amount paid to Postal Department for payment of boarding-out orders	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Sundries .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	133
Total net cost	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*40,436

\* Including £1,650 paid from national-endowment revenue.

TABLE I2.—GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PRIVATE (ROMAN CATHOLIC) SCHOOLS, 1916-17.

Name of School.	Gross Cost.	Recoveries.	Net Cost.
	£	£	£
St. Mary's, Auckland .. ..	1,934	1,104	830
St. Joseph's, Upper Hutt .. ..	325	275	50
St. Mary's, Nelson .. ..	328	322	6
St. Vincent de Paul's, Dunedin .. ..	270	183	87
Totals .. ..	2,857	1,884	973

TABLE I3.—GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON THE MAINTENANCE OF INMATES SENT TO OTHER INSTITUTIONS, 1916-17.

	£	s.	d.
Door of Hope, Auckland .. ..	58	13	10
Salvation Army Home, Auckland .. ..	2	11	5
St. Mary's Home, Otahuhu .. ..	6	15	5
Orphan Home, Papatoetoe .. ..	2	14	0
Nazareth House, Christchurch .. ..	12	4	6
Mount Magdala Home, Christchurch .. ..	136	14	8
St. Vincent de Paul's, Dunedin .. ..	7	9	9
	<u>£227</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>

TABLE I4.—NUMBERS UNDER CONTROL, 31ST DECEMBER, 1916.

Location.	Government Schools.														Private Schools.						All Schools.								
	Auckland.		Boys' Training Farm, Weraoa.		Receiving Home, Wellington.		Receiving Home, Nelson.		Boys' Training-farm, Nelson.		Te Oranga Home.		Receiving Home, Christchurch.		Burnham.		Caversham.		St. Mary's, Auckland.		St. Joseph's, Upper Hunt.		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.	B.	G.	B.	G.			
In the schools ..	1	49	207	5	13	4	7	130	40	2	11	142	2	41	89	98	50	37	42	39	619	390	1,009						
Boarded out..	76	60	..	259	186	46	26	1	..	144	103	..	97	78	1	..	4	..	..	1	624	458	1,082						
With friends ..	10	17	25	33	22	5	4	27	15	7	20	35	15	10	13	6	11	1	1	4	171	110	281						
At service ..	9	42	108	51	33	8	..	66	45	23	41	15	21	62	12	13	6	..	3	12	313	257	570						
Under guardianship ..	4	..	32	1	1	..	..	..	..	6	7	..	31	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	77	12	89						
Committed, but on probation	..	1	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	16	1	17						
In hospitals, convalescent homes, &c.	..	..	2	3	..	1	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	8	6	14						
In mental hospitals ..	..	3	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	10	13						
At School for the Deaf	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2						
At Special School, Otakalke	2	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	19						
At refuges or cognate institutions	..	8	..	..	2	..	..	..	11	..	3	..	..	1	..	5	3	..	2	1	..	36	36						
At orphanages, cottage homes, &c.	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	10	6	16						
With the Expeditionary Forces	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	23						
At Special School, Richmond	..	10	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	21	21						
In gaol ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	12						
Absent without leave..	..	..	36	..	..	..	..	5	2	3	1	28	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	74	6	80						
Totals ..	103	190	426	363	262	64	38	232	118	195	194	249	179	201	121	125	77	38	49	60	1,970	1,314	3,284						

TABLE I5.—ADMISSIONS IN 1916, 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.		Receiving Home, 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.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.				
Destitute .. ..	8	..	1	24	19	..	..	1	..	9	5	..	7	4	..	5	4	5	1	6	3	54	48	102					
Vagrant .. ..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	3	6					
In disreputable associations	..	1	..	4	7	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	3	..	3	6	..	3	..	..	..	14	18	32					
Not under proper control (complaint by police)	8	15	31	3	5	5	..	..	6	7	4	1	12	3	9	4	..	..	..	..	1	76	38	114					
Uncontrollable (complaint by parent)	4	5	10	2	1	1	..	2	1	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	5	..	22	16	38					
Accused or guilty of punishable offences	..	..	77	1	..	7	..	..	3	..	1	17	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	106	5	111					
By private arrangement	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5					
Transferred from gaol	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	12	28					
Totals ..	21	22	125	34	32	13	..	3	22	23	14	32	22	7	17	16	4	10	4	11	4	295	141	436					



TABLE I 6.—ADMISSIONS IN 1916, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PARENTS' CIRCUMSTANCES AND CHARACTER.

Fathers described as	Mothers described as	Precedent Condition of Children admitted in 1916.								
		Destitute.	Vagrant.	Associating with Disreputable Persons.	Not under Proper Control (Complaint by Police)	Uncontrollable (Complaint by Parent)	Accused or Guilty of Punishable Offences.	Admitted by Private Arrangement.	Transferred from Gaol.	Total.
Dead .. ..	Dead .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	5
" .. ..	Mentally unfit ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
" .. ..	Deserter .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
" .. ..	Good .. ..	9	..	..	2	2	9	..	2	24
" .. ..	Questionable ..	1	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	6
" .. ..	Bad .. ..	..	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	7
" .. ..	Unknown .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Mentally unfit ..	Good .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Good .. ..	Dead .. ..	..	..	..	5	4	12	..	1	22
" .. ..	Mentally unfit ..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	4
" .. ..	Good .. ..	8	2	..	17	11	37	..	16	91
" .. ..	Questionable ..	5	..	..	2	3	6	..	..	16
" .. ..	Unknown .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
" .. ..	Bad .. ..	1	..	2	4	..	2	..	..	9
" .. ..	Deserter .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Questionable ..	Dead .. ..	5	..	..	5	2	3	..	1	16
" .. ..	Physically unfit ..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	8
" .. ..	Mentally unfit ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
" .. ..	Good .. ..	10	..	..	5	1	13	1	2	32
" .. ..	Questionable ..	16	..	7	25	2	9	1	..	60
" .. ..	Bad .. ..	..	..	2	3	2	..	..	..	7
" .. ..	Unknown .. ..	..	1	..	5	..	1	..	..	7
Bad .. ..	Dead .. ..	4	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	13
" .. ..	Good .. ..	7	2	1	2	3	3	..	..	18
" .. ..	Questionable ..	8	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	12
" .. ..	Bad .. ..	..	..	15	5	..	1	..	..	21
" .. ..	Unknown .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Deserter .. ..	Good .. ..	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	6
" .. ..	Questionable ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Unknown .. ..	Dead .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
" .. ..	Mentally unfit ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
" .. ..	Good .. ..	6	..	..	4	..	3	..	..	13
" .. ..	Questionable ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6
" .. ..	Bad .. ..	1	..	2	4	..	..	1	..	8
" .. ..	Deserter .. ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
" .. ..	Unknown .. ..	2	..	1	2	..	1	..	2	8
Totals .. ..	.. ..	102	6	32	114	38	111	5	28	436

The numbers of children admitted were—From Auckland, 122; from Wellington, 78; from Christchurch, 50; from Dunedin, 42; from Napier, 15; from Blenheim, 13; from Wanganui, 10; while in no case were more than 8 sent from any other town in the Dominion. The records show that, of the total number of children admitted, 21·3 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 1916 show the denominations to be as follows: Anglican, 222; Roman Catholic, 112; Presbyterian, 59; Methodist, 27; Baptist, 10; Congregational, 1; Salvation Army, 1; Plymouth Brethren, 1; Seventh Day Adventist, 1; Disciples of Christ, 1; German Lutheran, 1.

The number of inmates over whom the control of the schools terminated during the year was 317. Of this number, 222 were then of good character, 5 fair, 1 bad; 9 were married, 3 were weak-minded, 37 were discharged under the age of fifteen years (13 of whom were legally adopted). In 25 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 80—74 boys and 6 girls.

There were 15 deaths, particulars of which appear in the following table:—

TABLE I 7.—DEATHS, 1916.

Age at Death.		Status at Death.	Certified Cause of Death.	School to which belonging.
Years.	Months.			
1	2	At board ..	Tonsillitis; laryngitis; bronchitis ..	Wellington Receiving Home.
1	9	In hospital ..	Pneumonia following measles ..	"
2	1	" ..	Bronchial pneumonia ..	Christchurch Receiving Home.
3	1	" ..	Chronic hydrocephalus ..	Caversham.
3	3	" ..	Acute pneumonia ..	St. Vincent de Paul's.
5	9	" ..	Tubercular meningitis ..	Caversham.
6	9	In residence ..	Diseased heart; influenza ..	St. Joseph's, Upper Hutt.
7	3	In hospital ..	Cerebellar abscess ..	Wellington Receiving Home.
14	9	" ..	Tuberculosis; peritonitis; exhaustion ..	Boys' Training-farm, Nelson.
18	1	Expeditionary Force ..	Died on active service ..	Burnham.
18	2	In hospital ..	Pneumonia ..	Boys Training-farm, Wairaroa.
18	9	Expeditionary Force ..	Died on active service ..	"
19	2	In hospital ..	Hemorrhage; kidney-disease ..	Burnham.
19	5	Expeditionary Force ..	Died on active service ..	"
20	9	" ..	" ..	Wellington Receiving Home.

TABLE 18.—DISCHARGES, 1916.

Reason for Termination of Control.	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 Hut.	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.			
Discharged by warrant	2	8	77	4	6	32	..	8	6	47	9	10	10	5	2	1	1	2	190	40	230
Death ..	..	..	2	2	2	1	..	1	..	3	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	10	5	15
Reached age of 21 years	..	5	2	..	2	1	17	..	6	5	2	8	1	9	2	..	..	3	11	52	63
Married ..	..	3	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9
Totals ..	2	16	81	6	10	34	21	9	13	55	12	20	11	14	5	1	1	6	211	106	317

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 five years since this Act came into operation there have been 53 orders issued extending the period of control, 41 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.—COSTLEY TRAINING INSTITUTION.

BALANCE-SHEET FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1916.

Liabilities				Assets.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Costley bequest .. ..	12,150	0	0	Mortgages .. ..	18,820	0	0
Hodge bequest .. ..	742	3	9	Accrued interest .. ..	200	18	8
Jackson and Russell .. ..	616	17	0	Cash in Bank of New Zealand .. ..	15	8	0
Revenue Account .. ..	5,527	5	11				
	£19,036	6	8		£19,036	6	8

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

		£	s. d.			£	s. d.
To Balance, 1st January, 1916 .. ..	4,560	14	1	By Office expenses .. ..	44	4	0
Interest .. ..	1,070	1	3	Maintenance .. ..	70	7	10
Boys' account transferred .. ..	11	2	5	Balance carried forward .. ..	5,527	5	11
	£5,641	17	9		£5,641	17	9

## No. 4.—INFANT-LIFE PROTECTION STATISTICS.

PARTICULARS OF CHILDREN ADMITTED TO AND REMOVED FROM LICENSED FOSTER-HOMES  
DURING 1916.

	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.
Placed in licensed homes during the year	217	91	78	45	38	18	22	2	511
Withdrawn from homes—									
Removed by parents or guardians	33	48	90	60	43	18	26	8	326
Deaths .. .. .	7	3	1	1	..	..	1	..	13
Adoptions without premiums	3	8	6	3	5	..	1	..	26
In homes to which exemption was granted	..	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	5
Brought under the operation of the Industrial Schools Act	2	4	9	3	3	..	..	..	21
Written off the books for various causes	..	6	18	11	8	8	8	55	114
Totals .. .. .	45	69	127	79	59	27	36	63	505
On the books at 31st December, 1916	95	77	173	157	113	96	69	64	844

## FOSTER-HOMES.

The 844 infants in foster-homes at the end of the year were distributed as follows :—

In 529 homes each having one .. .. .	529
In 90 .. .. . two .. .. .	180
In 27 .. .. . three .. .. .	81
In 9 .. .. . four .. .. .	36
In 1 .. .. . five .. .. .	5
In 1 .. .. . six .. .. .	6
In 1 .. .. . seven .. .. .	7
<hr/> 658	<hr/> 844

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

The total number of licensed homes was 1,054, so that at the end of the year there were 396 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 :—

1 at the rate of 2s. 6d. per week.	3 at the rate of 10s. 6d. per week.
15 .. .. . 5s. ..	8 .. .. . 11s. ..
5 .. .. . 6s. ..	34 .. .. . 12s. ..
10 .. .. . 7s. ..	67 .. .. . 12s. 6d. ..
58 .. .. . 7s. 6d. ..	1 .. .. . 13s. 6d. ..
1 .. .. . 7s. 7d. ..	2 .. .. . 14s. ..
47 .. .. . 8s. ..	21 .. .. . 15s. ..
4 .. .. . 8s. 6d. ..	1 .. .. . 17s. ..
18 .. .. . 9s. ..	2 .. .. . 17s. 6d. ..
539 .. .. . 10s. ..	4 .. .. . 20s. ..

NOTE.—Three children were being maintained without payment, but for various reasons their names are retained on the books.

Generally, the relatives of the infants provide clothing and medical attendance in addition.

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

	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
Under 7s. ....	24	29	22	31
7s. and under 10s. ....	161	163	153	128
10s. ....	482	596	566	539
Over 10s. ....	91	120	137	143

## 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 exemptions provide for inspection, and for removal of the infants only with due formality.

Name of Institution.	Admissions, 1916.			Deaths.			On the Books at 31st December, 1916.		
	Under 6 Months of Age.	Between 6 and 12 Months of Age.	Total—All Ages (including Cols. (1) and (2)).	Under 6 Months of Age.	Between 6 and 12 Months of Age.	Total—All Ages (including Cols. (4) and (5)).	Under 6 Months of Age.	Between 6 and 12 Months of Age.	Total—All Ages (including Cols. (7) and (8)).
	(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)
Mission House of the Order of the Good Shepherd, Auckland ..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	36
The Methodist Orphanage, Mount Albert, Auckland ..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	29
The Orphan Home, Papatoetoe, Auckland ..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	14
St. Mary's Orphanage, Epsom, Auckland ..	..	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	26
St. Vincent's Home of Compassion, Epsom, Auckland ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
St. Joseph's Orphanage, Takapuna, Auckland ..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	28
The Manurewa Children's Home, Auckland ..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	12
Children's Home, Ponsonby, Auckland ..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	12
Leslie Presbyterian Orphanage, Remuera, Auckland ..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	6
St. Mary's Home, Otahuhu, Auckland ..	38	1	39	3	..	4	18	6	42
Salvation Army Home, Russell ..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	5
Salvation Army Samaritan Home, Gisborne ..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	3
Cook County Women's Guild Crèche, Gisborne ..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	10
Salvation Army Bethany Home, Napier ..	4	..	5	..	..	..	1	1	2
Wanganui Orphanage, Wanganui ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	3
Children's Home, Palmerston North ..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salvation Army Children's Home, Wellington ..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	5
The Levin Memorial Home, Wellington ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Presbyterian Orphanage, Wellington ..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	6
Home of Compassion, Island Bay, Wellington ..	9	9	72	..	..	2	4	3	71
St. Joseph's Orphanage, Upper Hutt, Wellington ..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	30
St. Mary's Orphanage, Nelson ..	1	1	9	..	..	..	..	1	14
Salvation Army Maternity Home, Christchurch ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sacred Heart Orphanage, Mount Magdala, Christchurch ..	..	1	11	..	..	..	..	..	21
Nazareth House, Christchurch ..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	36
Methodist Orphanage and Children's Home, Papanui, Christchurch ..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	6
Presbyterian Orphanage, Papanui, Christchurch ..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	7
St. Saviour's Home, Shirley, Christchurch ..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	21
Children's Convalescent Cottage, New Brighton ..	..	..	41	..	..	..	..	..	1
Children's Crèche, Timaru ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Mary's Orphanage, Mornington, Dunedin ..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	15
Salvation Army Home, Bishopscourt, Dunedin ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	5
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphanage, South Dunedin ..	1	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	11
Glendining Home, Anderson's Bay, Dunedin ..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	9
Salvation Army Home, Middlemarch ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Victoria Memorial Home, Invercargill ..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals for 1916 ..	54	14	453	3	1	9	18	11	489
Totals for 1915 ..	93	28	458	7	1	11	26	22	486

## DEATHS IN FOSTER-HOMES.

Of the 1,250 infants that were at one time or another on the books as being in foster-homes during 1915, 17 died. Of these, 9 died in the foster-homes and 8 in hospitals or nursing-homes to which they had been removed for treatment, so that the deaths in foster-homes represented 0·72 per cent. of the total number dealt with. Nine of the 14 were under the age of twelve months, and 13 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 "
1915 ..	..	..	14 " 1,440 " = 0·98 "
1916 ..	..	..	17 " 1,250 " = 1·36 "

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.

## 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 five years in which a record of the deaths has been kept :—

1911 .. .. .	47 deaths out of	899 infants dealt with	= 5.23 per cent.
1912 .. .. .	36 .. .. .	911 .. .. .	= 3.95 ..
1913 .. .. .	18 .. .. .	984 .. .. .	= 1.82 ..
1914 .. .. .	37 .. .. .	944 .. .. .	= 3.91 ..
1915 .. .. .	11 .. .. .	1,026 .. .. .	= 1.08 ..
1916 .. .. .	9 .. .. .	939 .. .. .	= 0.96 ..

## ADOPTIONS, 1916.

During the year 272 orders of adoption were made, and three orders cancelling three adoption orders. Twenty-two of the adoption orders provided for premiums, and 250 were without monetary consideration.

The following shows the ages of the adopted children :—

Age.	With Premium.	Without Premium.	Total.
Under 6 months .. .. .	9	59	68
Between 6 months and 12 months .. .. .	4	27	31
" 1 and 2 years .. .. .	2	37	39
" 2 " 3 " .. .. .	5	25	30
" 3 " 4 " .. .. .	..	20	20
" 4 " 5 " .. .. .	..	14	14
" 5 " 6 " .. .. .	..	16	16
" 6 " 7 " .. .. .	2	13	15
" 7 " 8 " .. .. .	..	9	9
" 8 " 9 " .. .. .	..	7	7
" 9 " 10 " .. .. .	..	2	2
" 10 " 11 " .. .. .	..	5	5
" 11 " 12 " .. .. .	..	3	3
" 12 " 13 " .. .. .	..	4	4
" 13 " 14 " .. .. .	..	3	3
" 14 " 15 " .. .. .	..	6	6
	22	250	272
The adopting persons were—			
Husband and wife jointly .. .. .	..	..	251
Husband alone .. .. .	..	..	6
Widow .. .. .	..	..	10
Wife alone .. .. .	..	..	3
Spinster .. .. .	..	..	1
Bachelor .. .. .	..	..	1
			272

The amount of the premiums ranged from £10 to £292 10s.

## ILLEGITIMACY.

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

Provincial Districts.	Illegitimate Births registered during 1916.	Number of Illegitimate Children aged Twelve Months or less brought under the Act during 1916.
Auckland .. .. .	331	55
Taranaki .. .. .	36	
Hawke's Bay .. .. .	52	
Wellington .. .. .	322	3
Marlborough .. .. .	14	
Nelson .. .. .	25	
Westland .. .. .	5	71
Canterbury .. .. .	201	
Otago .. .. .	160	
Totals for 1916 .. .. .	1,146	217
Totals for 1915 .. .. .	1,152	250

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