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NEW ZEALAND.

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## E D U C A T I O N : CHILDREN'S WELFARE AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

[In continuation of E.—4, 1918.]

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

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### No. 1.—EXTRACT FROM THE FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (AMPLIFIED IN DETAILS).

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#### CHILDREN'S WELFARE.

##### SPECIAL SCHOOLS BRANCH, INCLUDING CHILDREN'S WELFARE.

The Special Schools Branch of the Education Department deals with an extensive field of social work which is of vital importance to the community. The functions of the branch include provision (1) for all destitute, uncontrollable, or delinquent children and juvenile offenders committed by the Courts or admitted by private arrangement under the provisions of the Industrial Schools Act to receiving-homes, probation homes, training-farms, and industrial schools; (2) for the maintenance and supervision of all children who have lost both parents or the surviving parent as a result of the recent influenza epidemic; (3) for investigation regarding the conduct, characteristics, and home conditions generally of delinquent and uncontrollable children and juvenile offenders who are brought before the Courts in each of the four centres of population, and for supervision of children admitted to probation; (4) for the supervision of all infants under the age of six years who are maintained for payment apart from their parents or guardians, or adopted with premium; and (5) for the education and care of deaf, blind, or feeble-minded children over the age of six years.

The following figures show the number of children under the control of the branch at the 31st December, 1918 :—

Industrial schools .. .. .	3,140
Juvenile probation .. .. .	249
Infant-life protection .. .. .	860
Special schools —	
Deaf .. .. .	104
Feeble-minded .. .. .	144
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>4,497</b>

*Reforms and Improvements effected.*

The reforms and improvements in the system carried out during the year may be summarized as follows :—

- (1.) Purchase of properties in Auckland and Christchurch for the purpose of receiving-homes for children.
- (2.) Establishment of boys' probation homes at Wellington and Auckland.
- (3.) Closing of the Burnham Industrial School in accordance with re-organization scheme.
- (4.) Preliminary work in connection with the closing of the Boys' Training-farm, Nelson, as an institution for the detention of boys of school age.
- (5.) Establishment of cottage home on the Weraroa Estate for the reception of boys under fourteen years, and appointment of teacher as housemaster in charge of cottage.
- (6.) Providing at the Caversham Industrial School for the detention and training of elder girls, and also for the housing of children and young girls in a cottage home entirely separated from the main institution.
- (7.) Extension of scheme for the development of the farming operations in connection with the Boys' Training-farms at Weraroa and Nelson.
- (8.) Establishment of central office in Auckland, and provision also in Dunedin, for carrying out on improved and more economical lines the official work connected with industrial schools and receiving-homes, infant-life protection, and juvenile probation work.
- (9.) Appointment of Assistant Probation Officers (male) for Auckland, Wellington, and Timaru, thereby increasing the efficiency of the supervision over all juveniles on probation and of all boys placed out in situations from industrial schools and training-farms.
- (10.) Extension of the boarding-out system to the Wanganui and Hawke's Bay districts involving the appointment of lady Boarding-out Officers, one at Wanganui and the other at Napier.
- (11.) Better supervision of children boarded out in foster-homes by providing for a second lady visiting officer.
- (12.) Appointment of Lady Inspector of Children's Welfare with the object of (a) co-ordinating the efforts of the numerous social agencies dealing with children and of preventing overlapping as far as possible; (b) providing for the efficient supervision of all dependent children under fourteen years of age who are maintained apart from their parents or guardians either in private institutions or in foster-homes; (c) inspecting orphanages and similar institutions for children.
- (13.) Separation of the work connected with the supervision of infants and foster-homes licensed under the provisions of the Infants Act from the supervision of children committed by the Courts under the provisions of the Industrial Schools Act. Separate officers have been appointed as District Agents in each of the four centres for the purposes of Part V of the Infants Act. The four officers appointed have all been selected on account of their experience and special knowledge of the feeding and care of infants.
- (14.) Initial preparation for the establishment of special day classes in each of the large centres for deaf or hard-of-hearing children, and for mentally backward children who are incapable of receiving efficient instruction in an ordinary public school.

*Uncontrollable and Delinquent Children and Juvenile Offenders.*

The policy of the Department is now in the direction of supervising young delinquents and uncontrollable children in their own homes, provided that the conditions are favourable and that the conduct and characteristics of the children are not considered of such a nature as should debar their attendance at a public school. To provide for children who, while requiring stricter disciplinary treatment

than is generally found in the ordinary home, are quite fit to attend an ordinary public school, there is accommodation at the various receiving-homes and probation homes now fully established in each of the largest centres of population.

For boys of school age who have been guilty of repeated breaches of the law, or whose general habits and conduct are such as call for a lengthy period of discipline, provision is made in a special cottage home attached to the Boys' Training-farm at Weraroa. Such boys attend a special day school on the property, and are kept apart from the elder boys in the institution. Two officers have been appointed to supervise these young lads, one of whom, a teacher, resides at the cottage home and is responsible for the training and discipline of the boys outside school hours. With adequate provision in each of the centres of population for boys of school age who are dealt with by the Courts, and with the provision at Weraroa as described in the preceding paragraphs, the need for the institution known as the Boys' Training-farm, Nelson, for the detention and training of such boys has practically ceased to exist. Until the end of 1918 the Boys' Training-farm, Nelson, was the only available institution in New Zealand to which uncontrollable and delinquent boys from all parts of the Dominion could be admitted. The system of decentralization in respect of this work has much to commend it. Not only does it obviate the need for sending boys to Nelson from all parts of the country under police escorts, but it prevents the congregation of a large number of similar types in the one institution. From a social point of view it is infinitely better for these boys to be provided for in smaller numbers in the more homely environments of suitable cottage homes, and the fact that a boy is not removed from his own particular district tends to preserve the family ties. Another factor, too, is the saving effected—the cost of travelling, of police escorts, and of maintaining a large institution is infinitely greater than the cost of maintaining several cottage homes throughout the Dominion.

#### *Extension of the Boarding-out System.*

By the appointment of lady officials as Boarding-out Officers for such districts as Nelson, Wanganui, and Hawke's Bay a somewhat similar arrangement has been introduced in connection with the boarding-out system, which provides for the placing in selected foster-homes of destitute and dependent children who through no fault of their own are committed to the care of the State. In their respective districts these lady officers supervise not only boarded-out children committed to the care of the State, but also all infants placed in licensed homes under the provisions of Part V of the Infants Act, 1908. They are also available for assisting the police and the Magistrates in making inquiry regarding any children brought before the Courts. In all cases of commitment of children to the care of the State it is the duty of the Boarding-out Officers to provide for them temporarily, and to place them as soon as possible in suitable foster-homes in their own districts. Such a system has had the effect of considerably reducing the pressure on the Wellington Receiving-home, and of eliminating the necessity for sending children from Taranaki, Wanganui, and Hawke's Bay to Wellington as a preliminary to boarding out. The system is being developed in the direction of providing for the handling of all these unfortunate children by special lady officers instead of by the police, of keeping families together, and as far as practicable of preserving the ties between parents and children.

The system of appointing Boarding-out Officers will, as the need becomes apparent, be extended to practically all the larger centres of population throughout New Zealand.

It is also the intention of the Department to establish receiving-homes or cottage homes in several of the larger towns outside the four chief centres to provide temporary accommodation for the children dealt with by the Courts, for children returning from boarded-out homes, or for young people under the control of the Department who happen at any time to change their places of employment.

#### *Care of Children who lost their Parents as a Result of the Influenza Epidemic.*

Following on the decision of the Government that all children who lost both parents, or the surviving parent, during the recent influenza epidemic were to be

the charge of the Education Department, a total of 245 orphan children, including Maoris, have been dealt with up to the 30th June last. In order that the guardianship of such children might be vested in the Department it was necessary, in the absence of other suitable legal provision, to arrange for formal commitment to receiving-homes under the provisions of the Industrial Schools Act. In the majority of cases, however, the Magistrates issued the necessary orders for formal admission without requiring the attendance of the children at the Courts. In all the cases dealt with the children have either been placed with relatives for payment or have been boarded out in suitable homes in their own districts. In no case has a child been admitted and detained at any Government institution or industrial school. It is gratifying to be able to state that the number of private homes available is far in excess of the number of children who have had to be provided for. The Department has endeavoured as far as possible to place these children in homes and under conditions corresponding as nearly as possible with the conditions under which they would have been reared had their parents survived. In dealing with these orphans it is recognized that commitment under the Industrial Schools Act should be regarded only as a means whereby the guardianship can be legally vested in the Department. Such a procedure will be obviated as soon as the legislation already prepared is passed by Parliament.

All these children will be visited at regular intervals by responsible lady officers, and will be kept under the care and protection of the Department and provided for until they are capable of earning their own living.

*Industrial and Special Training for Boys and Girls over Fourteen Years of Age.*

A great deal has been accomplished in the matter of placing boys and girls as apprentices to suitable trades, and of arranging for children of unusual ability to have the benefit of secondary or technical education. Considering the conditions under which the majority of these children were reared prior to their commitment under the Industrial Schools Act, it is desirable in certain cases to encourage boys to take up rural occupations, and for girls to be placed in good homes under capable mistresses.

At the Training-farm at Weraroa boys are taught milk-testing, buttermaking, cheesemaking, general agricultural work, and market-gardening. For those boys who prefer and show aptitude for a trade or mechanical work the rudiments of bootmaking, carpentering, engine-driving, and motor-car driving are taught, and after a few months places are found for such boys with outside firms. In dealing with boys who are well conducted no great difficulties are encountered, but for boys who dislike farm-work and who will not settle down to any particular trade it is necessary to extend considerably the period of training. In many instances, if boys can be kept at any particular trade at the school for, say, two years, there is every likelihood that if then placed with an outside firm they will remain at that trade until the period of apprenticeship has expired. In dealing with such boys it is essential, however, that they should be placed outside under normal conditions as soon as their conduct warrants such a step.

*Improved Methods and Results in connection with the Working of Farms attached to the various Schools.*

The improved methods of working the lands connected with the various schools (Weraroa, Nelson, Burnham, and Otekaike) have accounted for a considerable increase in revenue during the year. For 1917 the total revenue from the sales of produce (milk, butter, cheese, pigs, sheep, vegetables, fruit, &c.) was £2,049, while for 1918 the total was £6,324, showing an increase for the year of £4,275.

Considerable development has taken place at the Boys' Training-farm, Weraroa. Additional land has been stumped and cleared, and will be brought under cultivation this season. Larger and more up-to-date pigsties have been provided, and byres providing accommodation for about eighty cows are now nearing completion. With this provision it will be possible to hand-feed and shelter the milking-herd during the cold and wet winter months. All these buildings are made of reinforced concrete, and have been built entirely with the labour available on the farm. Provision has also been made for a cheese-store attached to the cheese-factory.



of classification of the inmates. Up to within two years ago there were some 120 girls belonging to the Home. Of these the average number in residence varied from seventy to eighty-five, while the remainder represented the girls placed out, under supervision and subject to certain conditions, in situations or with friends.

The number of girls from all parts of New Zealand actually committed through the Courts to Te Oranga Home, or transferred from gaol under the provisions of section 25 of the Industrial Schools Act, was comparatively small, as the following table will show :—

ADMISSIONS TO TE ORANGA HOME, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO CAUSES OF ADMISSION, 1901-18.

Causes of Admission.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	Totals
Destitute .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Vagrant .. ..	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	13
In disreputable associations	4	..	1	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	12
Not under proper control (complaint by police)	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	..	1	1	6	2	7	11	4	6	3	2	51
Uncontrollable (complaint by parents)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	6
Accused or guilty of punishable offences	1	1	2	3	5	6	5	2	..	2	..	4	1	2	1	3	1	1	40
By private arrangement	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Transferred from gaol	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	5	6	2	7	12	4	1	54
Totals .. ..	7	4	4	5	9	15	14	7	4	7	9	13	15	18	13	22	9	5	180

When the revision of the industrial-school system was taken in hand some two years ago the matter of the numerous transfers from other institutions to Te Oranga was fully investigated, with the result that with more careful scrutiny of each case and by the application of different methods of treatment the numbers were reduced to a minimum. The system of placing out the better-behaved girls from Te Oranga Home was also instituted, with the result that in a few months the number in residence was reduced to about thirty. Finally, towards the latter end of 1918 the numbers in residence were reduced to about fifteen, and it was then considered feasible to cater for this small number at the Caversham Industrial School, where there was ample accommodation for more than twice this number of girls. This change was carried into effect in November last, and has worked very satisfactorily. It was anticipated, however, that a certain number of the girls who had been given a chance in situations would fail, but the percentage of failures up to the present time is small compared with the good results obtained in other cases. At the time the change was decided upon there were some thirty girls licensed out in situations in and around Christchurch. Adequate provision was made for the supervision of these girls by the appointment of a special officer (an ex-attendant at Te Oranga) whose duty it was to visit the girls in their situations and generally to keep in close touch with them. Of the girls transferred to Caversham—twenty-two in November last and the six sent on from Christchurch since that time—fifteen are at present in situations and doing well; five have been allowed, on account of good conduct, to return to their relatives; seven are at present in residence at Caversham, having failed to do well in situations found for them; and one has been sent to Mount Magdala Home.

Of the five girls who were allowed to go to relatives three are still doing well, one of whom is now married; one has had to be returned after giving birth to a child; and one girl returned to Caversham of her own accord.

Of the girls placed out in and around Christchurch and still under control, two have been committed to prison for theft; one now with relatives has given birth to a child; four have been sent on to Caversham either for bad behaviour or for absconding from their situations; and the remainder (twenty-three) are doing well in their situations.

From the period 1st January, 1918, to 30th June, 1919, sixty-eight girls were discharged from the control of Te Oranga Home. Of these, three are at present in prison and two at the Salvation Army Home, while the remainder (sixty-three), nine of whom are now married, are doing well.

*New System of purchasing Supplies, and Results.*

The establishment of a central store some three years ago has proved a very great financial saving to the Department. Since the establishment, goods to the value of £38,000 have been supplied to the various institutions under the control of the Department. The estimated saving on these purchases is £15,200, while the present wholesale value of the goods at present in stock is £7,562 over the original cost to the Department. The total saving can therefore be set down as £22,762.

Associated with the work of the central store, a great deal of work has been accomplished in the matter of standardizing materials, improvement in clothing outfits for all classes of inmates from infants to adults, and the arranging for the making of garments in quantities in factories in preference to the past system whereby such articles were made by seamstresses at the various institutions. Not only is the time of the seamstresses saved, but the garments now supplied are superior both as regards fit and quality.

As soon as conditions are favourable the Department proposes to establish a factory of its own for the manufacture of all clothing required for children under control throughout New Zealand. The factory will be attached to one of the girls' schools, and in addition to catering for the needs of the schools will provide congenial employment and valuable training for a certain number of elder girls who desire to take up this class of work in preference to domestic service.

*Summary of Revenue and Savings during the Year as compared with previous Year.*

	£
Maintenance of schools .. .. .	6,324
Salaries .. .. .	1,092
Increase in revenue for year 1918 as compared with previous year—	
From parents and others .. .. .	3,309
Sales of produce, &c., at Government industrial schools and special schools .. .. .	4,275
Increase in refunds from inmates' earnings .. .. .	1,921
Total .. .. .	<u>£16,921</u>

These figures do not, of course, include the values of the properties now available for other than industrial-school purposes. For instance, Burnham, with its farm of over 1,000 acres, is estimated to be worth about £25,000; the buildings and property at Te Oranga Home are worth about £23,000; and the Boys' Training-farm, Nelson, with its farm of about 800 acres, is worth at least £30,000.

(1.) TABLE SHOWING TOTAL AMOUNTS PAID IN SALARIES AND FOR THE GENERAL MAINTENANCE OF ALL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	£	£	£	£	£
Salaries .. .. .	13,952	14,211	14,788	15,687	14,270
Maintenance .. .. .	24,999	21,513	23,237	24,483	19,247
	<u>£38,952</u>	<u>£35,724</u>	<u>£38,025</u>	<u>£40,170</u>	<u>£33,517</u>

Included in the figures for 1918 (£33,517) are the following non-recurring amounts on account of institutions either closed or vacated since 1st April, 1918:—

	£
Burnham .. .. .	1,941
Te Oranga Home .. .. .	1,046
Boys' Training-farm, Nelson .. .. .	8,250
	<u>£11,237</u>

The bulk of the savings, therefore, on account of the closing of these institutions will not be really noticeable until next year.





*Expenditure on Government Industrial Schools, Receiving-homes, and Probation Homes, 1918-19.*

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

EXPENDITURE ON GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, ETC., 1918-19.						
					Gross Cost.	£
Salaries .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	14,269
General upkeep .. .	..	..	..	..	..	19,034
Travelling-expenses ..	..	..	..	..	..	2,885
Furnishings, repairs, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	2,731
						<hr/> 38,919
Payment for children boarded out .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	35,560
						<hr/>
Gross cost .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	74,479
Recoveries from parents and others .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	24,879
Sales of produce, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	5,610
Earnings of past inmates paid to Public Account .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1,005
						<hr/> 31,494
						<hr/>
Net cost of maintenance .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	42,985
New buildings and works .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	18,008
Salaries of Visiting and Probation Officers, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3,523
						<hr/>
Total cost .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	<hr/> <hr/> £64,516
<hr/>						
EXPENDITURE ON PRIVATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, 1918-19.						
Gross cost .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	£ 2,353
Recoveries .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2,281
						<hr/>
Net cost .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	<hr/> <hr/> £72

*Sales of Produce, &c., at Industrial Schools.*

1917.	1918.	Increase.
£1,603	£5,610	£4,007

Included in the total sum recovered (£27,836) is an amount of £11,972 paid by Hospital and Charitable Aid Boards for the maintenance of 1,009 children committed to industrial schools on account of indigency. In addition, 134 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 £60,000. 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.

*Admissions during the Year and the Reasons for Admission.*

During the year 381 children were committed to industrial schools, and an analysis of the state of these children prior to admission shows that 101 were destitute, 4 vagrants, 15 residing in disreputable surroundings, 141 not under proper control, and 84 either accused or guilty of punishable offences. Of these 381, only 101 were actually in residence at industrial schools at the end of the year, so that 280 were placed out at board, in situations, or with friends on probation, either on admission or after a short period of residence at an industrial school.

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 1,060, and the total number of children in them during the year was 1,349, a decrease of 12 for the year. Of this total, the number of infants under one year was 293; 6 children died, being 0·44 per cent. of those in the homes. Of that number, 3 died in foster-homes and 3 in hospitals or nursing-homes to which they had been removed for treatment, so that the deaths in foster-homes represented 0·22 per cent. only of the total number dealt with.

The expenditure in connection with infant-life protection for the year ended 31st March, 1919, was £1,194; for the preceding year the amount was £1,219.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

SUMMARY SHOWING COMPARATIVE COST OF UPKEEP AT SPECIAL SCHOOLS, 1916, 1917, AND 1918.

School.	Number of Pupils maintained.			Net Maintenance Expenditure.			Average Annual Cost per Head.		
	1916.	1917.	1918.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1916.	1917.	1918.
				£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
School for Deaf, Sumner	112	109	104	4,277	3,393	3,625	38 3 9	31 2 7	34 17 1
Special School for Boys, Otekaike	64	95	88	4,902	5,608	5,324	76 11 0	59 0 0	60 10 0
Special School for Girls, Richmond	..	48	50	..	1,756	1,092	..	36 11 8	21 16 9

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, SUMNER.

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

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Pupils of 1917 who returned to school	.. 49	41	90
Admitted early in the year	.. 15	7	22
Admitted later	.. 5	2	7
Under instruction during the year	.. 69	50	119
Temporarily absent all the year	.. ..	2	2
Left during the year	.. 8	7	15
Number expected to return in 1919	.. 61	43	104

The average age of the congenital deaf cases admitted was seven years and six months, which is a distinct improvement over former records, but still considerably higher than is desirable. There were five cases whose ages at the time of admission exceeded eight years, and of these one was aged ten years and six months, and another eleven years and two months. The waste of time before the commencement of their education, especially in these two cases, is greatly to be deplored. It is extremely gratifying, however, to find that in quite a number of cases application has been made by the parents of deaf children of four and five years of age to have them admitted without further delay. It is also very satisfactory to find that these parents have been taking advantage of the instructions that have been given them for the home training of their young deaf children, with very beneficial results to the latter.

Of the 121 pupils whose names were on the roll, 24 came from the Auckland District, 4 from Taranaki, 9 from Hawke's Bay and Gisborne, 34 from Wellington, 1 from Marlborough, 4 from Nelson, 1 from Westland, 26 from Canterbury, and 18 from Otago.

There were twelve of the above who attended as day pupils, eight boys and four girls. The remainder boarded at the school.

By the end of the year the erection of an open-air dormitory at the Boys' Home was well under way. This has been planned to accommodate thirty boys, and will entirely do away with anything in the nature of overcrowding, and should greatly promote the well-being of the boys. Steps were also taken in the direction of installing the electric light at the Boys' Home, the provision of which has been greatly needed, especially in winter-time. We are now able to obtain electric power for lighting and domestic purposes directly from the Lake Coleridge plant. A scheme is being prepared for making use of the current for cooking purposes, laundry-work, pumping, &c.

The health of the pupils during the year was on the whole very good, and the school-work suffered very little on account of illness until the outbreak of the influenza epidemic in October. Several of the staff and practically all the pupils contracted the disease then, but fortunately there were no serious cases amongst them, though the school had to be closed for a week, and for some time the attendance was much below normal.

Two of the cases admitted on trial at the beginning of the year were subsequently transferred to the Special School at Otekaieke, it being apparent that their condition was due not to deafness but to feebleness of intellect. Two others who had suffered from defective speech were returned to the public schools after having received a course of instruction in articulation. In addition to these cases three stammerers were treated, all of whom made good progress in overcoming their disabilities. The affliction of stammering is a very painful one to the sufferer, and is an extremely severe handicap to him in every walk in life. It is a habit which can only be cured by implanting in the mind of the sufferer correct ideas as to the mechanism of speech, and by diligent and painstaking effort on the part of the sufferer himself. Excellent advice as to the treatment of stammering and of other speech-defects may be found in the late Alexander Melville Bell's "Principles of Speech," and in the same writer's "Faults of Speech," which are published by the Volta Bureau, Washington, D.C. It is on the lines indicated by this distinguished phonetician that the work in speech-correction at this school is carried on.

In addition to the classes for woodwork that were taught at the school fifteen boys attended the Technical College for instruction in woodwork. Very creditable work was done by them. The boys also received training in gardening and in general farm-work. The girls were taught dressmaking, laundry-work, cooking, and domestic economy. Some particularly good work was done by the pupils in the dressmaking class.

Despite a somewhat unfavourable season, farming and gardening operations were very successfully carried on at the school, and a plentiful supply of milk, fruit, and vegetables was obtained all the year round. The total value of the home supplies thus raised, including sales of surplus produce, was £574 2s. 3d. for the year. These results are made possible by the growing of lucerne, which grows splendidly on the light sandy soil of Sumner, and supplies abundance of green fodder and of excellent hay. The lucerne plots at the school were visited during the year and favourably commented on by visitors from all parts of the Dominion, and an exhibit of lucerne grown at the school attracted much attention at the Christchurch Agricultural and Pastoral Show.

The medical inspection of schools has revealed the presence of very many partially deaf children in the public schools, and a number of such cases have been brought directly under the notice of the Director. In a number of these it has been necessary to point out to the teachers the absolute necessity of placing these children in the centre of the front row of the classes to which they may belong, in order that they may be in the most favourable position for hearing the teacher and the other pupils. The importance of this will be apparent when it is remem-

bered that the intensity of a sound varies in inverse proportion to the square of its distance. The tick of a watch held at 1 in. from the ear will make 1,296 times as much impression on the auditory nerve as it will at the distance of 1 yd. A child may hear quite well when seated in the front row of the class and miss nearly everything when seated farther back. Similarly a child who is deaf in one ear should be made to sit on the appropriate side of the class-room. The importance of thus making provision for partially deaf children should be impressed upon all teachers. In some cases such children have been found occupying seats in the back rows of the class-room, where their disabilities are immeasurably increased.

The extent to which partial deafness interferes with education does not appear to be appreciated as much as it deserves, especially by parents, who cannot without great difficulty be made to see that a child that cannot hear the ordinary tones of the voice at a distance of a few feet is quite incapable of being taught efficiently along with normal children under public-school conditions. It is astonishing, too, how serious deafness may go undetected for years. By picking up a little skill in lip-reading and by watching the faces and the movements of the teacher and the other pupils a clever deaf child may for a time keep up more or less with the others in the class. A duller child is likely to be set down as feeble-minded or punished for wilful disobedience. Continual discouragement, aggravated by the ridicule resulting from incorrect or absurd answers to imperfectly heard questions, together with the constant effort to catch amid the clatter of the class-room the words of the teacher, may set up a serious condition of nerve-strain and an aggravation of the defective hearing. The miseries of the partially deaf child may also be increased by defects in the enunciation of the teacher or in the acoustics of the schoolroom, and even a comparatively slight degree of deafness may thus become a tremendous hindrance to education.

For those deaf children who cannot, even when favourably placed in the class-room, be efficiently educated in the public schools it is proposed to make provision for them by the opening of special classes for the hard-of-hearing in each of the four centres. These classes will be regarded as branches of the School for the Deaf, as it is essential that the teachers in charge of them should have had an adequate training in the teaching of deaf children and experience in the treatment of speech-defects generally. The latter are unfortunately very common in New Zealand, as elsewhere, and should be attended to as soon as they are observed, otherwise the difficulties in the way of eradicating them will be greatly intensified. The establishment of the special classes referred to will tend to the very desirable result of reducing the already unduly large roll number at this school. An even more necessary step that has often been recommended by the Director is the opening of a separate school for young deaf children, who should be kept away from the older pupils until they are able to express themselves by means of speech. The tendency to resort to the use of signs would then be greatly diminished. The establishment of special day classes for the hard-of-hearing and of a separate preparatory school will complete the subdivision of the present school, which for years has been larger in point of numbers than is desirable. The policy of herding the deaf together in large communities is most strongly to be condemned from an educational standpoint.

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

	£	£
Salaries and war bonus .. .. .	4,202	
Maintenance of pupils and sundry expenses .. .. .	1,795	
Travelling-expenses .. .. .	174	
Maintenance of buildings, furnishings, &c. .. .. .	500	
New buildings and works .. .. .	384	
	—	7,055
<i>Less—</i>		
Parental contributions .. .. .	1,295	
Amounts collected from Hospital and Charitable Aid Boards .. .. .	1,732	
Sundry other recoveries .. .. .	55	
	—	3,082
Net expenditure .. .. .		<u>£3,973</u>

The net expenditure for the year 1917–18 was £3,393.

## 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 form 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.

The amount paid by the Government towards the cost of training twenty-nine pupils was £759, and the amount refunded to the Government in the way of parental contributions and payments by Hospital and Charitable Aid Boards was £933.

## EDUCATION AND CARE OF THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

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, and also for the protection of society generally. In fact, the ordinary community holds no place for the feeble-minded child. The parents as a rule are utterly incapable of providing for such children, who can neither derive benefit from attendance at the public school nor can associate with the normal children of the neighbourhood. In the majority of cases it is essential for the sake of the mother and the other children of the family that feeble-minded children should be removed to an institution where they can be dealt with by officers specially adapted for this purpose. The need for the segregation of girls of this type, more especially of those who have reached the age of puberty, is of very great importance. 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 help to some extent in supporting themselves, and also 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.

The available provision for feeble-minded children of an improvable type is not by any means sufficient to enable the Department to accommodate all the children offering. Steps are now being taken, however, to prepare the property known as the Boys' Training-farm, Nelson, for the reception of feeble-minded boys under fourteen years of age, while the Special School at Otekaike will be retained

as an institution for elder boys who are capable of earning at least part of their living either on the farm or garden or in the workshop. The segregation of the younger boys from the older cases is an important step in the matter of classification, and should facilitate the matter of training so far as the younger boys are concerned.

The Special School at Richmond for the reception of feeble-minded girls has now been fully established, and good work is being done under capable management. The teaching staff has been strengthened by the addition of another teacher (two teachers in all), and through their efforts an improvement is noticeable in the comportment and dexterity of the children.

At the Special School for Boys at Otekaike a scheme providing instruction in carpentry, bootmaking, and mat and basket making has been carried out satisfactorily during the year. The younger boys receive instruction by means of kindergarten and Montessori methods, and many of them become quite skilled at handwork. Basketmaking and matmaking are occupations that feeble-minded boys take to readily, but as the majority of them are of low vitality it is essential that occupations involving physical movement should also be available for them. Many of the elder boys assist either in the garden or orchard or on the farm. Considerable improvement has been made during the past twelve months in the methods of farming the 300-odd acres attached to the institution.

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

*Special School for Boys, Otekaike.*

Numbers as at 31st December, 1918:—

In residence .. .. .	86
Boarded out .. .. .	1
Temporarily absent with friends .. .. .	2
Service .. .. .	2
	<hr/>
	91

Particulars of expenditure for the financial year ended 31st March, 1919:—

	£	£
Salaries and war bonus .. .. .	3,660	
General maintenance .. .. .	3,789	
Travelling-expenses .. .. .	344	
Maintenance of buildings, furnishings, &c. .. .. .	329	
Additional buildings, furniture, &c. .. .. .	172	
	<hr/>	8,294
<i>Less—</i>		
Parental contributions towards maintenance .. .. .	801	
Amount collected from Hospital and Charitable Aid Boards .. .. .	1,516	
Sundry other recoveries .. .. .	654	
	<hr/>	2,971
Net expenditure .. .. .		<u>£5,323</u>

*Special School for Girls, Richmond.*

Numbers as at 31st December, 1918:—

In the school .. .. .	25
On vacation .. .. .	26
At service .. .. .	2
	<hr/>
	53

Particulars of expenditure for the financial year ended 31st March, 1919:—

	£	£
Salaries and war bonus .. .. .	1,262	
General maintenance .. .. .	985	
Travelling-expenses .. .. .	51	
Buildings, furniture, &c. .. .. .	26	
Maintenance of buildings, furnishings, &c. .. .. .	273	
	<hr/>	2,597
<i>Less—</i>		
Parental contributions towards maintenance .. .. .	511	
Amount collected from Hospital and Charitable Aid Boards .. .. .	989	
Sundry other recoveries .. .. .	5	
	<hr/>	1,505
Net expenditure .. .. .		<u>£1,092</u>

# No. 2.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AND JUVENILE PROBATION HOME STATISTICS.

## JUVENILE PROBATION SYSTEM.

TABLE I 1.—CHILDREN DEALT WITH BY THE COURTS IN THE FOUR CHIEF CENTRES, 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1918.

	Theft.	Uncontrollable.	Mischief.	Not under proper Control.	Absconding.	Obscene Language.	Indigent.	False Pretences.	Willful Damage.	Breach of By-law.	Possessing Firearms.	Assault.	Crucity to a Horse.	Bodily Harm.	Receiving.	Smoking.	Breach of Probation.	Breach of War Regulations.	Living with a Prostitute.	Totals.
Auckland ..	149	5	36	59	7	1	19	3	6	25	1	3	1	..	1	..	1	7	2	326
Wellington ..	77	1	9	..	..	..	..	1	20	..	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	115
Canterbury ..	46	1	4	14	..	..	8	..	16	9	1	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	3	108
Otago ..	85	..	19	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	113
Totals ..	357	7	68	79	7	1	27	4	42	34	11	6	3	1	1	1	1	7	5	662

  

	Committed to Industrial Schools.	Committed and on Probation.	Temporary Probation.	Admonished and discharged.	Dismissed.	Convicted.	Probation cancelled.	Returned to Schools.	Ordered to come up for Sentence.	Imprisoned and recommended for Transfer to Industrial School.	Sent to Reformatory.	Imprisoned and transferred to Industrial School.	Sent to "Door of Hope."	Charge withdrawn.	Totals.
Auckland ..	95	7	81	88	5	29	2	4	5	1	4	1	1	1	324
Wellington ..	13	7	56	25	3	9	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	123
Canterbury ..	27	3	31	24	4	17	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	108
Otago ..	7	4	60	37	2	..	21	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	134
Totals ..	142	21	228	174	14	55	31	11	5	1	4	1	1	1	689

TABLE I 2.—EXPENDITURE ON GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS, 1918-19.

Government Schools.	Salaries.	General Maintenance (including Provisions, Clothing, Farms, &c.).	Travelling-expenses.	Furnishings, Repairs to Buildings, Small Works.	New Buildings and Works.	Gross Expenditure.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Auckland.. ..	722	1,801	145	239	3,510	6,417
Boys' Training-farm, Weraoa ..	3,579	5,856	343	1,071	4,675	15,524
Receiving-home, Wellington ..	1,417	2,096	462	27	..	4,002
Boys' Training-farm, Nelson ..	4,099	4,151	507	1,472	1,321	11,550
Receiving-home, Christchurch ..	1,063	1,869	127	Cr. 4	3,842	6,897
Te Oranga Home ..	688	Cr. 358	219	Cr. 251	..	298
Burnham ..	1,055	885	107	..	..	2,047
Caversham ..	1,091	2,134	317	133	..	3,675
Probation Homes ..	555	600	658	44	4,660	6,517
Totals ..	14,269	19,034	2,885	2,731	18,008	56,927
Boarding out—Payments to foster-parents ..	..	..	..	..	..	35,560
Salaries, travelling allowances and expenses of Visiting and Probation Officers, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	3,311
Amount paid to Postal Department for payment of boarding-out orders ..	..	..	..	..	..	141
Sundries ..	..	..	..	..	..	71
						96,010
Less recoveries—						
Maintenance payments by parents and others ..	..	..	..	..	£24,879	
Sale of farm-produce, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	5,610	
Inmates' unclaimed earnings paid to Public Account ..	..	..	..	..	1,005	
						31,494
Total net expenditure ..	..	..	..	..	..	£64,516

TABLE I 2A.—GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PRIVATE (ROMAN CATHOLIC) SCHOOLS, 1918-19.

	Gross Expenditure.
	£
St. Mary's, Auckland ..	1,814
St. Joseph's, Upper Hutt ..	244
St. Mary's, Nelson ..	224
St. Vincent de Paul's, Dunedin ..	75
Total ..	2,357
Recoveries ..	2,282
Net cost ..	£75

TABLE I 2B.—GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON THE MAINTENANCE OF INMATES SENT TO OTHER INSTITUTIONS, 1918-19.

Door of Hope, Auckland ..	..	..	..	..	..	£
Mount Magdala, Christchurch ..	..	..	..	..	..	13
						95
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	<u>£108</u>

TABLE I 3.—NUMBERS UNDER CONTROL AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1918.

Particulars of Children belonging to the Schools.	Government Schools.												Private Schools.						All Schools.		
	Auckland.		Boys' Training- farm, Weraoa.	Receiving- home, Wellington.		Boys' Proba- tion Home, Wellington.	Boys' Train- ing-farm, Nelson.	Te Oranga Home.	Receiving- home, Christchurch.		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.	B.	G.	B.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	G.	B.	G.	G.			
In the schools ..	3	14	91	7	7	1	86	5	..	8	3	24	70	71	54	9	34	29	270	246	516
Boarded out. . .	136	100	..	257	225	..	105	..	151	108	98	84	1	..	1	3	..	2	751	520	1,271
With friends ..	15	20	85	46	41	..	80	8	13	16	12	18	25	30	10	7	4	8	283	155	438
At service ..	15	59	159	46	47	..	77	22	27	55	28	68	8	14	5	2	1	10	362	281	643
Under guardianship ..	1	..	38	2	1	..	4	..	3	5	21	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	73	6	79
Committed, but on pro- bation	..	1	7	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	1	13
In hospitals, conva- lescent homes, &c.	..	..	..	3	2	..	2	..	2	..	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	9	5	14
In probation homes ..	1	..	3	1	..	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	13
In mental hospitals ..	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	10	12
At School for the Deaf	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
At Special School, Ote- kaike	3	..	4	4	..	..	5	..	9	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	30
At Special School, Richmond	..	7	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	1	2	..	18	18
At Jubilee Institute for the Blind	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
At refuges or cognate institutions	..	7	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	7	4	..	3	1	..	30	30
At orphanages, cottage homes, &c.	1	..	5	1	2	..	..	..	1	4	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	11	10	21
With the Expedition- ary Forces	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
In gaol ..	..	..	5	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8
Absent without leave..	..	1	18	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	4	26
Totals ..	175	213	416	371	333	1	375	40	210	203	171	203	111	127	74	21	43	53	1,851	1,289	3,140

TABLE I 4.—ADMISSIONS IN 1918, 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.		Receiving-home, Christchurch.		Burnham.		Te Oranga Home.		Caversham.		Probation Home, Wellington.		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.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.			
Destitute .. ..	7	8	..	32	24	5	..	7	8	..	..	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	..	..	56	45	101								
Vagrant .. ..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4								
Begging .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
In disreputable associations	3	1	..	4	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	11	4	15								
Not under proper control (complaint by police)	17	17	10	9	10	13	..	11	15	1	2	9	8	..	6	13	..	..	..	..	76	65	141								
Uncontrollable (complaint by parents)	1	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	7								
Accused or guilty of punishable offences	2	2	26	1	1	43	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	2	..	..	78	6	84								
Transferred from gaol	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	1	15								
By private arrangement	..	1	3	1	..	2	..	3	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	3	13								
Totals .. ..	32	29	52	49	36	66	..	23	25	5	5	12	11	1	11	17	3	3	..	1	254	127	381								



TABLE I 5.—ADMISSIONS IN 1918, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO STATUS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1918.

Status at 31st December, 1918.	Destitute.		Pegging.	Vagrant.		Disreputable Associations.		Not under proper Control. (Com- plaint by Police.)		Uncontrolable. (Complaint by Parent.)		Accused or Guilty of Punishable Offence.		Admitted by Pri- vate Arrange- ment.		Transferred from Gaol.		Totals.		
	B.	G.		G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	Both Sexes.	
	In residence .. ..	5	5	1	..	..	2	2	23	17	3	1	32	..	3	1	6	..	74	27
Boarded out .. ..	41	33	..	2	..	9	2	38	27	2	..	6	1	4	2	..	..	102	65	167
At service .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	..	..	4	2	..	..	3	1	14	8	22
With friends .. ..	6	4	..	1	..	..	..	2	8	1	..	13	..	2	..	1	..	26	12	38
On probation .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	7	1	8
Under guardianship ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7
In probation home ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	9
In hospital .. ..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	2	5
In mental hospital ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
In refuges or orphanages	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	5	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	5	8	13
In prison .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
At Special School, Otekaikae	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Missing .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Discharged by warrant ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	3
Died .. ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	2
Totals .. ..	56	45	1	3	1	11	4	76	65	6	1	78	6	10	3	14	1	254	127	381

TABLE I 6.—ADMISSIONS IN 1918, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NUMBER IN RESIDENCE AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1918.

Particulars of Children in Residence on 31st December, 1918.	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.		Total.		St. Mary's, Auckland.		St. Joseph's, Upper Hutt.		St. Mary's, Nelson.		St. Vincent de Paul's.		Total.		Totals of all Schools.		
	B.	G.	B.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	G.	B.	G.	G.	B.	G.	B.	B.	G.	Both Sexes.	
Destitute .. ..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	1	4	5	5	10					
Begging .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1					
Vagrant .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Disreputable associations..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	2	2	4				
Not under control (complaint by police)	2	5	5	3	1	6	..	..	..	1	..	1	17	7	6	10	..	..	..	..	..	6	10	23	17	40					
Uncontrollable (complaint by parent)	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4					
Accused or guilty of punishable offences	..	..	13	1	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	32	..	32					
Admitted by private arrangement	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4					
Transferred from gaol ..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6					
Totals .. ..	2	5	26	9	2	25	1	..	..	1	..	2	63	10	10	13	3	1	..	1	11	17	74	27	101						

TABLE I 7.—ADMISSIONS IN 1918, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PARENTS' CIRCUMSTANCES AND CHARACTER.

Fathers described as	Mothers described as	Precedent Condition of Children admitted in 1918.									
		Destitute.	Begging.	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 .. ..	9	..	..	1	1	..	3	..	3	17
" .. ..	Good .. ..	1	..	..	..	7	1	5	..	1	15
" .. ..	Questionable ..	2	..	..	..	5	..	2	..	..	9
" .. ..	Bad .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Physically unfit	Good .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Mentally unfit	Mentally unfit ..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	6
" .. ..	Bad .. ..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Good .. ..	Dead .. ..	..	..	..	..	13	..	5	..	1	19
" .. ..	Mentally unfit ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
" .. ..	Good .. ..	9	..	1	..	12	3	35	5	6	71
" .. ..	Questionable ..	1	..	..	1	3	1	4	2	..	12
" .. ..	Bad .. ..	..	..	..	2	6	..	2	..	..	10
" .. ..	Deserter .. ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
" .. ..	Unknown .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Questionable ..	Dead .. ..	2	..	..	4	3	1	2	1	..	13
" .. ..	Physically unfit ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
" .. ..	Mentally unfit ..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	7
" .. ..	Good .. ..	13	..	2	..	38	..	9	..	1	63
" .. ..	Questionable ..	16	1	..	..	17	..	5	1	..	40
" .. ..	Bad .. ..	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	7
" .. ..	Unknown .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Bad .. ..	Dead .. ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
" .. ..	Mentally unfit ..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
" .. ..	Good .. ..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	5
" .. ..	Questionable ..	..	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	7
" .. ..	Bad .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Deserter .. ..	Good .. ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	5
" .. ..	Bad .. ..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
" .. ..	Deserter .. ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Unknown .. ..	Dead .. ..	5	..	..	..	2	1	1	2	1	12
" .. ..	Mentally unfit ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
" .. ..	Good .. ..	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	8
" .. ..	Questionable ..	7	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	10
" .. ..	Bad .. ..	2	..	..	3	1	..	..	1	..	7
" .. ..	Deserter .. ..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4
" .. ..	Unknown .. ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4
Totals .. ..	.. ..	101	1	4	15	141	7	84	13	15	381

The numbers of children admitted were—From Auckland, 110; Wellington, 59; Christchurch, 41; Dunedin, 29; Greymouth, 19; Petone, 16; Masterton, 9; Blenheim, 8; Eltham, 8; Hamilton, 6; Wanganui, 5; Napier, 5; Otahuhu, 5; Oamaru, 5. The records show that, of the total number of children admitted, 22 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 1918 show the denominations to be as follows: Anglican, 191; Roman Catholic, 98; Presbyterian, 55; Methodist, 22; Salvation Army, 8; Plymouth Brethren, 3; Protestant, 1; Mormon, 1; Baptist, 1; Church of Christ, 1.

TABLE I 8.—DEATHS, 1918.

Age at Death.		Status at Death.	Certified Cause of Death.	School to which belonging.
Yrs.	mos.			
0	2	Alexandra Home ..	Whooping-cough and broncho-pneumonia ..	Wellington Receiving Home.
0	3	Board .. ..	Whooping-cough .. ..	" ..
0	11	" .. ..	Pneumonia .. ..	Auckland. "
2	0	Hospital .. ..	Gastro-enteritis and pneumonia .. ..	" ..
3	9	" .. ..	Broncho-pneumonia .. ..	St. Mary's, Auckland.
5	4	" .. ..	Acute meningitis .. ..	Wellington Receiving Home.
7	11	" .. ..	Pneumonia .. ..	Christchurch Receiving Home.
12	1	" .. ..	Cellulitis of orbit .. ..	Weraoia.
12	2	Friends .. ..	Influenza during epidemic .. ..	Auckland.
14	1	Under guardianship	Drowned in swimming-baths .. ..	Christchurch Receiving Home.
14	4	Hospital .. ..	Deep-seated abscess .. ..	Weraoia.
15	9	Mental hospital ..	Chronic brain degeneration .. ..	Auckland.
16	7	Friends .. ..	Meningitis .. ..	Weraoia.
17	3	" .. ..	Accidentally killed .. ..	" ..

TABLE I 9.—INMATES DISCHARGED DURING 1918.

Particulars of Discharges, &c., during 1918.	Total of Both Sexes.	Boys.										
		Total Boys.	Auckland.	St. Mary's, Auckland.	Boys' Training-farm, Wairarua.	Receiving-home, Wellington.	Receiving-home, Nelson.	Boys' Training-farm, Nelson.	St. Mary's, Nelson.	Receiving-home, Christchurch.	Burnham.	Caversham.
Discharge by warrant ..	431	323	6	11	131	19	1	42	1	10	92	10
Death .. ..	14	8	1	..	4	2	..	..	..	1	..	..
Reached 21 years of age ..	46	9	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	5	..
Married .. ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cancellation of committal order	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Totals .. ..	498	341	8	11	135	24	1	43	1	11	97	10

Particulars of Discharges, &c., during 1917.	Girls.										
	Total Girls.	Auckland.	St. Mary's, Auckland.	St. Joseph's, Upper Hut.	Receiving-home, Wellington.	St. Mary's, Nelson.	Receiving-home, Christchurch.	T. Oranga Home.	Caversham.	St. Vincent de Paul's.	
Discharge by warrant .. ..	108	8	..	3	5	5	5	61	20	1	
Death .. ..	6	3	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	
Reached 21 years of age ..	37	7	9	..	2	..	5	6	6	2	
Married .. ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	
Cancellation of committal order	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Totals .. ..	157	20	10	3	8	5	11	71	26	3	

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 eight years since this Act came into operation there have been 76 orders issued extending the period of control, 53 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.

TABLE I 10.—INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC DURING 1918.

*Return showing number of Orphan Children taken charge of by the Department.*

District.	Under 5 Years of Age.	Between 5 Years and 10 Years.	Between 10 Years and 16 Years.	Total.
Auckland ..	41	63	48	152
Wellington ..	11	14	8	33
Hawke's Bay ..	1	4	4	9
Taranaki ..	1	2	2	5
Nelson and West Coast ..	1	3	4	8
Canterbury ..	3	1	5	9
Otago ..	10	10	9	29
All districts ..	68	97	80	245

No. 3.—COSTLEY TRAINING INSTITUTION.

BALANCE-SHEET FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1918.

<i>Assets.</i>				<i>Liabilities.</i>			
		£	s. d.			£	s. d.
Mortgages as per list	..	18,620	0 0	Costley bequest	..	12,150	0 0
Accrued interest	..	179	2 1	Hodge bequest	..	742	3 9
War-loan stock	..	1,000	0 0	Revenue Account as below	..	7,512	17 11
Cash in bank	..	1	0 7				
Cash at Jackson, Russell, Tunks, and Ostler	..	604	19 0				
		£20,405	1 8			£20,405	1 8

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

<i>Cr.</i>				<i>Dr.</i>			
		£	s. d.			£	s. d.
By Balance, 1st January, 1918	..	6,473	10 0	To Maintenance Account	..	33	10 0
Interest received ..	..	1,118	9 11	Expenses	..	45	12 0
		£7,591	19 11	Balance carried forward	..	7,512	17 11
		£7,591	19 11			£7,591	19 11

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

PARTICULARS OF CHILDREN ADMITTED TO AND REMOVED FROM LICENSED FOSTER-HOMES DURING 1918.

	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	201	77	79	55	33	25	14	1	485
Withdrawn from homes—									
Removed by parents or guardians	26	50	84	75	36	24	18	11	324
Deaths .. .. .	1	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	6
Adoptions without premiums	4	5	14	6	5	3	2	1	40
In homes to which exemption was granted	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	4
Brought under the operation of the Industrial Schools Act	3	3	8	4	4	1	..	3	26
Written off the books for various causes	1	3	6	4	8	4	4	59	89
Totals .. .. .	36	65	112	89	55	33	25	74	489
On the books at 31st December, 1918	94	98	179	141	118	95	67	68	860

FOSTER-HOMES.

The 860 infants in foster-homes at the end of the year were distributed as follows :—

In 510 homes each having one	..	..	..	..	510
In 94	..	two	..	..	188
In 34	..	three	..	..	102
In 7	..	four	..	..	28
In 2	..	five	..	..	10
In 1	..	six	..	..	6
In 2	..	eight	..	..	16
					650
					860

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

The total number of licensed homes was 1,060, so that at the end of the year there were 410 licensed homes in which for the time being no infants were boarded.

# RATES OF PAYMENT 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.	131 at the rate of 12s. 6d. per week.
9	5s.    "	6        "       14s.       "
1	6s.       "	1       "       14s. 6d.   "
3	7s.       "	71      "       15s.       "
26	7s. 6d.   "	1       "       17s.       "
17	8s.       "	7       "       20s.       "
1	8s. 6d.   "	1       "       21s.       "
5	9s.       "	1       "       30s.       "
502	10s.       "	1       "       35s.       "
11	10s. 6d.   "	1       "       42s.       "
6	11s.       "	22 adopted, with premium (10s. per week).
56	12s.       "	

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

	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Under 7s. per week	24	29	22	31	19	11
7s. and under 10s. per week	161	163	153	128	75	52
10s. per week	482	596	566	539	532	502
Over 10s. per week	91	120	137	143	215	294

## 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, 1918.			Deaths.			On the Books at 31st December, 1918.		
	Under 6 Months of Age.	Between 6 and 12 Months of Age.	Total—All Ages (including Col. (1) and (2)).	Under 6 Months of Age.	Between 6 and 12 Months of Age.	Total—All Ages (including Col. (4) and (5)).	Under 6 Months of Age.	Between 6 and 12 Months of Age.	Total—All Ages (including Col. (7) and (8)).
	(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)
Salvation Army Boys' Home, Russell	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	8
St. Mary's Industrial School (Girls' Branch), Auckland	..	2	14	..	..	1	..	..	25
St. Joseph's Orphanage, Takapuna, Auckland	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	13
Mission House of the Order of the Good Shepherd, Auckland	3	11	30	..	..	..	..	..	23
Orphan Home, Papatotetoe, Auckland	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	5
Children's Home, Ponsonby, Auckland	..	..	21	..	..	1	..	..	21
Methodist Orphanage, Mount Albert, Auckland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Leslie Orphanage, Remuera, Auckland	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	11
Manurewa Children's Home, Auckland	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	9
St. Mary's Home, Otahuhu, Auckland	11	11	22	2	2	4	14	6	24
Salvation Army Orphanage, "The Grange," Herne Bay, Auckland	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
Salvation Army Maternity Home, Auckland	53	..	53	4	..	4	21	..	21
Cook County Women's Guild Crèche, Gisborne	..	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	19
Salvation Army Samaritan Home, Gisborne..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	5
Children's Home, Palmerston North	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	7
Salvation Army Bethany Home, Napier	5	3	8	..	..	..	2	..	5
Wanganui Orphanage, Gonville, Wanganui	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
Salvation Army Boys' Home, Eltham, Taranaki	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Presbyterian Orphanage, Berhampore, Wellington	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	21
Levin Memorial Home, Wellington..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
St. Joseph's Orphanage, Upper Hutt, Wellington	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	45
Home of Compassion, Island Bay, Wellington	5	2	29	..	..	1	1	3	56
Salvation Army Girls' Home, Owen Street, Wellington	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Salvation Army Boys' Home, Island Bay, Wellington	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	4
St. Mary's Orphanage, Nelson	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	12
Nazareth House, Christchurch	..	..	15	..	..	1	..	..	34
Sacred Heart Orphanage, Mount Magdala, Christchurch	6	3	14	1	..	1	5	..	20
St. Saviour's Home, Shirley, Christchurch	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	21
Methodist Orphanage, Papanui, Christchurch	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Salvation Army Maternity Home, Christchurch	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Presbyterian Orphanage, Papanui, Christchurch	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	35
Children's Convalescent Cottage, New Brighton, Christchurch	..	..	77	..	..	..	..	..	11
St. Saviour's Orphanage for Boys, Otupua Road, Timaru	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	13
Salvation Army Boys' Home, Temuka, Canterbury	..	7	7	..	..	..	..	10	10
St. Mary's Orphanage, Mornington, Dunedin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphanage, South Dunedin	1	2	16	..	..	..	..	1	26
Glendining Home, Anderson's Bay, Dunedin	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	14
Salvation Army Home, 15 Dunblane Street, Roslyn, Dunedin	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	7
Salvation Army Home, Middlemarch, Otago	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	8
Presbyterian Orphanage, Gordon Street, Invercargill	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	10
Victoria Memorial Home, Invercargill	10	..	15	1	..	1	4	..	4
Totals	95	46	534	8	3	15	47	20	573

## DEATHS IN FOSTER-HOMES.

Of the 1,341 infants that were at one time or another on the books as being in foster-homes during 1918, six died; of these, three died in the foster-homes and three in hospitals to which they had been removed for treatment, so that the deaths in foster-homes represented 0·22 per cent. of the total number dealt with. Four of the six were under the age of twelve months, and three 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 „
1917	..	..	..	12	„ 1,361 „ = 0·88 „
1918	..	..	..	6	„ 1,349 „ = 0·44 „

## 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 eight 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 „
1917	..	..	15	„ 1,136 „ = 1·32 „
1918	..	..	15	„ 955 „ = 1·57 „

## ADOPTIONS DURING THE YEAR 1918.

During 1918 one order was made cancelling a previous order of adoption.

During the year 280 orders of adoption were made; 22 of the adoption orders provided for premiums, and 258 were without monetary consideration.

The following shows the ages of the adopted children:—

Age.				With Premium.	Without Premium.	Total.
Under 6 months	..	..	..	9	65	74
Between 6 months and 12 months	..	..	..	3	27	30
„ 1 and 2 years	..	..	..	5	32	37
„ 2 „ 3	..	..	..	1	31	32
„ 3 „ 4	..	..	..	1	25	26
„ 4 „ 5	..	..	..	..	16	16
„ 5 „ 6	..	..	..	1	7	8
„ 6 „ 7	..	..	..	..	10	10
„ 7 „ 8	..	..	..	1	11	12
„ 8 „ 9	..	..	..	..	7	7
„ 9 „ 10	..	..	..	1	6	7
„ 10 „ 11	..	..	..	..	3	3
„ 11 „ 12	..	..	..	..	7	7
„ 12 „ 13	..	..	..	..	2	2
„ 13 „ 14	..	..	..	..	3	3
„ 14 „ 15	..	..	..	..	6	6
				22	258	280
The adopting persons were—						
Husband and wife jointly	..	..	..	..	..	267
Widow	..	..	..	..	..	4
Widower	..	..	..	..	..	5
Spinster	..	..	..	..	..	4
						280

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

## ILLEGITIMACY.

Provincial Districts.							Illegitimate Births registered during 1918.	Number of Illegitimate Children aged Twelve Months or less brought under the Act during 1918.	
Auckland ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	361	}	33
Taranaki ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37		
Hawke's Bay	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	}	60
Wellington	..	..	..	..	..	..	334		
Marlborough	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	}	2
Nelson ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32		
Westland ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	}	54
Canterbury	..	..	..	..	..	..	169		
Otago ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	}	32
Southland..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45		
Totals for 1918 .. .. .							1,179		181
Totals for 1917 .. .. .							1,158		207

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