### 1922. NEW ZEALAND.

### EDUCATION:

# STATE CARE OF CHILDREN, SPECIAL SCHOOLS, AND INFANT-LIFE PROTECTION.

[In continuation of E.-4, 1921.]

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

# No. 1.—EXTRACT FROM THE FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

STATE CARE OF DEPENDENT AND DELINQUENT CHILDREN AND INFANT-LIFE PROTECTION.

The Special Schools Branch of the Education Department provides (1) for the maintenance, training, and general upbringing of neglected and homeless and orphan children committed by Courts to the care of the State, for the training of delinquent children and juvenile offenders, for the supervision of all young persons (male and female) placed on temporary probation by the Courts; (2) for the supervision of all infants under the age of six years maintained apart from their parents or adopted with premium, for the general supervision of children for whose upkeep pensions are paid, under the widows' pensions scheme, and for the investigation of applications for the adoption of children; and (3) for the education and maintenance of all afflicted children—deaf, blind, feeble-minded, and for children with defective speech.

The total number of children in the care of the State in 1921 was 5,157, classed under the following headings:—

Boarded out, industrial s	schools, re	ceiving-h	omes, &c.		 	3,830
Juvenile probation					 	272
Infant-life protection					 	706
Deaf children					 	148
Feeble-minded children				• • •	 	201
Total						5 157

The number of children committed to the care of the State during the year was 528; classified according to reason for committal as follows: Destitution, 156; vagrancy, 44; associating with disreputable persons, 14; not under proper control, 162; uncontrollable (complaint by parents), 13; transferred from gaol, 17; accused or guilty of punishable offences, 89; and, in addition, 33 were admitted by private arrangement.

Classified according to age at the time of admission the numbers are as follows: Under six months, 45; over six months and under one year, 23; from one to five years, 102; from five to ten years, 120; from ten to fourteen years, 139; and over fourteen years, 99.

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#### Numbers under Control.

At the end of the year there were 3,830 children under control (excluding those mentioned under separate headings below), and of these 136 were in residence at Government receiving-homes, probation homes, training-farms, and training institutions, and 167 in private industrial schools; 2,035 children were boarded out in foster-homes, 754 were in situations, and 477 residing under license with relatives and friends. The remainder were in various homes or institutions. Of the boarded-out children 120 are over the age of fourteen years and are still attending primary schools, 30 are receiving higher education (10 technical and 20 secondary), and a number are apprentices partly maintained by the State.

The children over school age in employment number 643 males and 350 females (included in the total of 3,830). Of the males, 496 are farm workers (18 skilled in dairy-work and cheesemaking and 478 competent to milk and carry out general farm-work), 36 are apprentices, and 111 others are employed in various trades. Of the girls there are 315 domestic workers, 14 apprentices, 21 factory employees, and 14 engaged in various employments such as shop-assistants, nurses, dress-makers, typists, kindergarten trainees, &c.

#### Juvenile Probation System.

The functions of Juvenile Probation Officers are to assist the Courts in ascertaining the full facts regarding parents, conditions of homes, and environment of all children brought under the notice of the police, to supervise and befriend any juveniles placed on probation by the various Magistrates, and to undertake, on the application of the parents, the supervision of any children who are inclined to become uncontrollable. In addition, all male inmates of industrial schools or training-farms placed in situations, or with relatives or friends, are supervised by the Juvenile Probation Officers. There were 1,121 cases dealt with by the Courts in the principal centres of population throughout the year, and of these only 412 were actually admitted to receiving-homes or training institutions, 249 were placed on probation and supervised in their own homes, and the remainder were dealt with generally in a summary manner not calling for supervision by Probation Officers.

#### Infant-life Protection and Adoption of Children.

At the end of the year there were 706 children under the age of six years maintained in 562 foster-homes. Of these 460 homes each had one child, 73 had two children each, and 20 homes had three each. The payments for the maintenance of each child ranged from 7s. 6d. to £2 2s. a week, but the average rate of payment was approximately 14s. a week.

#### Adoptions.

During the year 420 children were adopted, and in 39 of these cases premiums were received by the Department's agents and paid out at the rate of 15s. a week for each child concerned. Of the total number of children adopted, 73 were under the age of six months, 53 under twelve months, and 182 under the age of six years.

#### CARE AND TRAINING OF AFFLICTED CHILDREN.

#### School for the Deaf, Sumner.

The pupils under instruction during the year numbered 148, and of these 36 were day pupils and 112 boarders.

In 1920 special day classes for partially deaf children and for stammerers were established in Auckland, Wellington, and Dunedin, which have been continued with highly successful results, about 100 children being in attendance at the classes. Provision has also been made in these centres for night classes for the instruction of the adult deaf, 70 persons afflicted in this manner attending the classes in 1921.

During the winter vacation lectures on the principles and teachings of speech were delivered by the Director of the school to teachers and students in several of the centres of population.

#### Special Schools for the Feeble-minded.

There are two such special schools—one at Richmond for girls, and one at Otekaike, near Oamaru, for boys. The number of girls in residence at Richmond during the year was 56, and the number of boys at Otekaike 145.

#### Expenditure.

The total net expenditure by the Department for the year 1921-22 on the above services was as follows:—

							£
School for the deal	i						6,034
Education of the la	$_{ m lind}$				• •		101
Schools for the fee							11,190
Industrial schools,	receiving	homes,	probation	system,	-boardi	ng-out	
system, &c.		7.					108,622
Total				• •			£125,947

#### No. -2.—REPORT OF THE OFFICER IN CHARGE, INDUSTRIAL AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS BRANCH (INCLUDING AFFLICTED CHILDREN AND INFANT-LIFE PROTECTION).

Education Department, 22nd July, 1922. SIR, .

I have the honour to submit the following report on the work of the Industrial and Special Schools Branch for last year: --

The Branch carries out the following phases of social-welfare work:

- (1.) Maintenance, supervision, and training of all destitute, dependent, and delinquent children committed to the care of the State.
- (2.) Supervision of children and juvenile offenders placed on probation by the Courts.(3.) Supervision of all infants under six years of age maintained for payment apart from their parents or guardians.
- (4.) Supervision of children in cases where widows' pensions are paid by the State.
- (5.) Education and training of afflicted children over the age of six years. The definition 'afflicted" includes deaf, blind, or improvable feeble-minded children, and children partially deaf or suffering from defective speech, and stammerers.

The following figures show the number of children dealt with under the foregoing headings Nos. (1), (2), (3), and (5):—

Juvenile probation .	 	 	 	272
Infant-life protection	 • •	 	 	706
Afflicted children—				
Deaf	 	 	 	148
Feeble-minded .	 	 	 	201
•				
				5,157

#### BOARDING-OUT SYSTEM.

The majority of the children committed to the care of the State are not detained in institutions, but are boarded out in foster-homes situated mainly in suburban areas and in districts in close proximity to the smaller centres of population. At the end of the year there were 2,035 children boarded out 1,974 from Government receiving-homes and 61 from private industrial schools (Roman Catholic). Arranged according to the ages of the children the numbers at 30th June, 1922, are as follows: Under five years, 426; from five to ten years, 763; from ten to twelve years, 352; from twelve to thirteen years, 194; from thirteen to fourteen years, 194; and over fourteen years, 125. These numbers include nearly 400 epidemic orphans of all ages, who are placed mainly with relatives. It is pleasing to note that the authorities of private industrial schools (especially St. Mary's, Auckland) have adopted the boarding-out system to a limited extent for the purpose of providing for the children belonging to these schools.

The rate paid to the foster-parents for the maintenance of each child is 15s. a week, but for infants under twelve months 17s. 6d. a week is paid. Each child is provided with a very complete initial outfit, the foster-parents being required to maintain the clothing at this standard. Medical attendance, medicines, and dentistry are provided by the Department, as also are school-books and school stationery. Upon Boarding-out Officers and Managers of Receiving-homes rests the responsibility of selecting proper homes and of supervising the inmates in these homes. No hard-and-fast rules can be laid down as to the type of home to be selected, or the number of times a home should be visited, or the methods of supervision. Much depends upon the personality, ability, and intuition of the officer concerned. Frequent visiting is advocated in the interests of the children, and as a

general rule this is carried out; but the Department arranges a further safeguard by obtaining confidential reports every quarter from the headmasters or class-teachers of the schools which the children attend. Wherever possible arrangements are also made for local honorary Lady Visitors to visit the foster-homes monthly, or oftener if necessary, and generally to keep a friendly eye on the children concerned.

For certain types of dependent children there is no question that the boarding-out system is superior to all other systems of dealing with them. The fact that under the boarding-out system children have the opportunity of growing up as ordinary members of the community under decent conditions is in itself sufficient to commend the system apart from any other consideration in its favour.

Associated with boarding out, it is essential that there should be cottage homes where a preliminary training in correct habits and discipline may be carried out. This is provided for in the receiving-homes for children and older girls, and in probation homes for boys. As these homes are of limited capacity, the period for which any one child is kept in residence is necessarily limited, but further provision is made at the Boys' Training-farm, Weraroa, and at the Caversham Industrial School for the accommodation for periods up to twelve months (or longer if necessary) of boys and girls respectively who after a trial at board fail to do well.

#### JUVENILE PROBATION SYSTEM.

The results obtained during the past five years have proved beyond doubt the efficacy of probation under proper supervision as a means of reforming the large number of boys and youths who, on account of the lack of proper home conditions, would, but for the intervention of the Department, drift into a career of crime and general lawlessness. Difficulty has been experienced, however, in obtaining the services of capable Probation Officers. To be successful as a Probation Officer a man must have exceptional qualifications: he must possess initiative, be sympathetic though firm, and must at all times be prepared to devote the whole of his time to his work. For the man who carries out his duty properly there can be no fixed hours—he must be prepared to respond at all times to any call for assistance or advice. Probably the most important part of a Probation Officer's work lies in home-visiting, and in many cases he is called upon to insist on reforms on the part of the parents and in the home conditions as a necessary aid in the reformation of the boy.

The numbers dealt with by the Juvenile Probation Officers in the main centres during last year are shown in the following table:—

Children dealt with by the Courts in the various Districts in the Year 1921.

		Not under Proper Control (Complaint by	Wilful	In Possession of Firearms.	Theft.	Destitute.	Breach of By-laws.	Assault.	Begging.	False Pretences.	Breaking and Entering.	Absconding.	Alleged Inde- cent Assault.	Smoking.	Mischief.	Disreputable	Throwing	Stones. Uncontrollable.
North Auckland Auckland	::	5 44	20	1	15 92	5 44	22	9	3	2	::		::		iż		7   1	
South Auckland	• •	٠;	8		25 16		1	1			•••	2	• •				•   •	
Wanganui Hawke's Bay	• •	1 6	- 6		25	4	• • •	i i	17		••	•••			••	•		.
Palmerston North	• •	1	.,		15	1			1,						::	.		1
Wellington		5	'3		113	32	lii	2	16	4	i	i	i	3		1		$\frac{1}{7}$
Nelson		3	i	ļ	3					. <u>.</u>								
West Coast			6		7	1	1	١							1			.
North Canterbury		43	4	1	65	3	9	1		· <u>·</u>			٠.		2		$2 \mid .$	
South Canterbury	• •			.:	25	18	٠.;	1 .:		1		٠:		••	2			$2 \mid \dots$
Otago	• •	29 3	3		65 19	18 14	2	5 2	• • •	2	••	1	• • •	••	14			2 1
Southland	• •	3	_ _3		19	14:	1	_ Z	• •		· · ·	••	• •				<u> </u>	
Totals	••	140	59	7	485	140	47	21	36	9	1	12	1	3	43	18	3 20	3 11
		Converting to own Use.	Obscene Language.	Letting off Fireworks.	Receiving.	Breach of Arms Act.	Carnal Knowledge.	Breach of Pro- bation.	Forgery.	Cruelty to Animals.	Arson.	Indecency.	False Declara- tion.	Trespass.	Disorderly Conduct.	Mental Case.	Preventive.	Totals.
North Auckland								1		١			.					39
Auckland			٠.	2	i		1	1	2		2		1	13	2	1	1	303
South Auckland		5	• •		1 ¦	• •	• •	• • •	• •	• •	••	1		• •	•••		• •	46
Wanganui	• •	·;	• •	• • •	•••	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •		• •	• •	• •	• • •	•••	• •	23
Hawke's Bay Palmerston North	• •	1 1	• •	••	•••	•••	1	• •	1	• •		• •		• •	•••	٠٠	• •	56 19
Wellington	• •	5					• •		• •		::	• •	::	• •	:			226
Nelson	• • •					::	• • •		• • •	::	::			• •			-::	6
West Coast		1	i						• •	::					::		-::	17
North Canterbury				4	1	3	1								٠	.,		139
South Canterbury			• •		• • •	• •		1		• • •		٠.					•••	51
Otago		1	1		2	• • •	• • •	• •	• •	1	2	• •	• •	•••		••	•••	152
Southland	• •	•••	• •	••	••	••		•••	••	••		••	••	•••	••	• •	•••	44
Totals		14	2	6	4	3	3	3	3	1	4	1	1	13	2	1	1	1,121

E.—4.

The numbers dealt with by the Juvenile Probation Officers in the main centres during the last year totalled 1,121, and were dealt with as shown in the following table:—

District.	 Committed.	Committed and on Probation.	Temporary Probation.	Convicted and discharged.	Admonished and discharged.	Returned to Institu-	Convicted and fined.	Sent to Reformatory.	Dismissed.	Temporary Probation, and to spend a Time in a Probation Home.	Withdrawn.	Sent to a Salvation Army Home.	Convicted and birched.	Convirted and ordered to come up for Sentence.	Adjourned sine die.	Committed to Supreme Court.	Remanded to appear.	Sent to a Mental Hospital.	Total.
North Auckland Auckland South Auckland Wanganui Hawke's Bay Palmerston North Wellington Nelson West Coast North Canterbury South Canterbury Otago Southland	 15 106 8 8 37 3 71 4 3 46 22 49 18	i	15 52 18 5 5 11 34 2 1 61 12 19 14	1  2   3 	9 91 2 3 1  96  10 10 9 48 9	13 4  1 4 6  2  4 1	6 10 1 1 1 4  2 1	5   1 	8  1  3  5 	12  6  2 	1 1 3 	   1  	 5  3  1 1 4	8 4 3 6	··· 2 ··· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··	1 1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1 	39 303 46 23 56 19 226 6 6 17 139 51 152 44
${f Totals}$	 390	1	249	8	288	35	25	8	29	22	11	2	20	22	5	4	1	1	1,121

Assisted Service, Higher Service, and Employment of State Children over School Age.

An important part of the work carried out by Managers of institutions, Boarding-out Officers, and Juvenile Probation Officers is the placing of State children in suitable avenues of employment. On the care and discrimination exercised by these officers in this work depends the future of the children, and also the question whether, when they reach the adult stage, these young charges will become assets or liabilities to the State. The Department is fully alive to the importance of this particular phase of the work, and, as a matter of fact, reviews the action taken in each individual case. As a general rule these young people are encouraged to take up rural occupations, as experience has shown that for the majority of lads who are taken from the crowded city areas life in the country offers the best chance of permanent reformation. There are a considerable number, of course, who are eminently suitable for trades and similar occupations, and for these the Department finds suitable openings. In the case of the latter considerable difficulty is experienced in boarding them in suitable homes; probably this difficulty could be got over to a certain extent by utilizing part of the accommodation at each receiving-home and probation home for the purpose of housing these young people in the early stages of apprenticeship at least.

At the end of 1921 there were twenty-seven children at service receiving assistance (assisted service in most cases refers to apprenticeship). There were 30 children receiving higher education—20 secondary and 10 technical. In addition there were 120 children over the age of fourteen years still attending the public schools and being maintained by the Department.

#### Nature of Employment at 31st December, 1921, of Boys having left School.

At the end of the year there were 496 farm workers—18 skilled in dairy-work and cheesemaking and 478 others competent to carry out general farm-work. There were 36 boys apprenticed as follows: 5 bootmakers, 4 coachbuilders, 3 carpenters, 3 bakers, 3 printers and bookbinders, 3 painters, 2 engineers, 2 cabinetmakers, 2 saddlers, 2 french-polishers, 1 joiner, 1 electrical engineer, 1 basketmaker, 1 boatbuilder, 1 confectioner, 1 barber, and 1 jockey. Boys otherwise employed (not apprenticed) totalled 111, as follows: 24 labourers, 17 factory hands, 10 clerks, 9 shop-assistants, 6 bootmakers, 4 blacksmiths, 4 orchardists, 3 seamen, 3 Post Office employees, 3 motor mechanics, 3 butchers, 3 painters, 2 joiners, 2 cabinetmakers, 2 carpenters, 2 miners, 2 bakers, 2 gardeners, 1 basketmaker, 1 foundry-worker, 1 tinsmith, 1 tile-worker, 1 ironmonger, 1 driver, 1 cycle-worker, 1 fireman, 1 railway employee, and 1 domestic help. Total number of boys employed was therefore 643 (496 form workers, 36 apprentices and 111 others).

#### Nature of Employment at 31st December, 1921, of Girls having left School.

There were 315 domestics; 14 apprentices (9 dressmakers, 3 bookbinders, 1 tailoress, and 1 milliner); 21 factory employees and 14 in other employment as follows: 3 shop-assistants, 2 laundresses, 2 tailoresses, 2 clerks, 2 waitresses, 1 nurse, 1 dressmaker, and 1 telephone exchange employee. This gives a total of 350 girls employed (315 domestics, 14 apprentices, 21 factory employees, and 14 others).

#### Admissions during 1921.

During the year 528 children were committed to the care of the Department (519 to Government schools and 9 to private industrial schools), as compared with 535 for the previous year. The following table shows the new admissions according to age:—

	_	-		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Under six months			 	22	23	45
Over six months and under	one year		 	12	11	23
One year to five years			 	56	46	102
Five years to ten years			 	75	45	<b>12</b> 0
Ten years to fourteen years			 	92	47	139
Over fourteen years			 	<b>6</b> 8	31	99
Totals			 	325	203	528

Table 14 attached to this report shows the new admissions classified according to the causes of admission. Of the total number (528), 156 were destitute, 175 not under proper control, and 89 had been charged with punishable offences. Of the children admitted under these three headings all excepting 58 were placed out in foster-homes before the end of the year.

Table I7 gives particulars of the character or state of the parents at the time of the admission of the children. From this table I have selected the following figures showing (1) the number of

children of drunken parents, and (2) the number of children of feeble-minded parents.

Admission of Children during 1921 on account of the Drinking Habits of one or both Parent	Admission o	f Children du	tring 1921 on	account of the	he Drinking	Habits of	one or both Parents
---	-------------	---------------	---------------	----------------	-------------	-----------	---------------------

Drunken mother						28	
Drunken father		• •				$\dots 52$	5
Both parents drunkards						8	3
							-
						88	3
Admission of Children during 1921	! on accour	it of M	tental Defi	ciency of	one or bot	h Parents.	
Mentally deficient mother						30	)
Mentally deficient father						10	)
Both parents defective mental	llv						

The following figures show the number of committals to industrial schools for the past twelve years: Year 1910, 290; 1911, 389; 1912, 405; 1913, 328; 1914, 405; average for five years before the war, 363. Year 1915, 453; 1916, 436; 1917, 358; 1918, 381; 1919, 864; 1920, 535; 1921, 528; average for seven years after commencement of war, 508 (excluding epidemic orphans the average is 440).

Schools for the Feeble-minded.

Numbers at 31st December, 1921.

				Richmond.	Otekaike.	Total.
In residence		 	 	<b>3</b> 9	125	164
On vacation		 	 	12	14	26
With friends		 	 	. 1		1
At service		 	 	4 .		• 4
In hospital		 	 		3	3
Missing		 	 		1	1
In probation	$_{ m homes}$	 	 		2	2
Tota	ls	 	 	56	145	201

#### Particulars of Expenditure for the Year 1921-22.

				Stoke.	Otekaike.	Richmond.	Total.
Q 1	-			£	£	£	£
Salaries	• •	• •	• •	3,365	4,184	1,420	8,969
Advertising		• •	• •	• •	10	• •	10
Maintenance of building				110	152	213	475
Maintenance of instituti	ons			636	3,640	1,487	5,763
Additional buildings	• •			Cr. 368	460		92
				3,743	8,446	3,120	15,309
11:							
l'ravelling-expenses	• •	• •	• •	, ,	• •	• •	835
Recoveries	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	4,955
Net cost to Departi	nent			• •			£11,189

I have, &c.,

J. Beck,

Officer in Charge, Special Schools Branch.

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The Director of Education, Wellington.

#### No. 3.—SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, SUMNER.

#### REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR (ABRIDGED).

I HAVE the honour to lay before you my report for the year 1921. The number of pupils under instruction during the year is shown in the following tabulated statement:—

Pupils of 1920 who returned t Admitted during 1921	to the so	shool	 • •	Boys. 52 30	$egin{array}{c}  ext{Girls.} \ 44 \ 22 \end{array}$	Total. 96 52
Total under instruct			 	82	66	148
Absent	• •	• •	 • •	1	3	4
Total on roll			 	83	69	152
Left during the year 1921		• •	 	35	15	50
Expected to return in 1922			 	48	54	102

Of the 148 pupils under instruction, 38 attended as day pupils and 110 as boarders at the school. The pupils may be classified as under :—

•				Boys.	Girls.	Totals.
Deaf children			 	 57	55	112
Lip reading pupils	(adults)		 	 <b>2</b>	7	9
Children with defec		ulation	 	 13	4	17
Stammerers			 	 10		10
		<b>Y</b>			*****	
Totals			 	 82	66	148

Special day classes, similar to the special class which was instituted in Wellington in 1920, were opened early in the year at Auckland and at Dunedin, and were staffed by teachers from this school. They are attended by partially deaf children that are unable to profit by the instruction given at the public schools, and also by children who stammer or who have other defects of speech. Most of the latter attend as part-time pupils. The number of pupils admitted to these classes up to the end of the year was as follows: Wellington, 55 pupils; Auckland, 40 pupils; Dunedin, 60 pupils; In connection with each of these special classes there is an evening class for the adult deaf, who are given instruction in lip-reading. The number of such that have attended up to the present is as follows: Wellington, 19; Auckland, 27; Dunedin, 25. As these classes for deafened adults are becoming better known they are increasing in size at a rate which tends to become embarassing, there being a limit to the number that can be taken by a single teacher in each centre. The lip-readers attending these classes are very enthusiastic, and in each of the three towns mentioned have formed themselves into a club, meeting two or three times a week for practice, which is the main thing in lip-reading.

It would be of advantage if a special day class similar to those already established in Auckland, Wellington, and Dunedin were instituted in Christchurch. In the schools in and around the latter city are many children whose speech requires correction, and who could attend a special class if centrally situated, but who cannot spare the time to come to Sumner. (The same applies to the adult deaf of the district). Meanwhile the general education of many of these defective speakers is being seriously retarded for the want of a little skilled treatment. Defective speech is often, of course, a natural accompaniment and result of feeble mentality, but frequently it is not, and in the latter event it is readily correctable by any teacher who understands the mechanism of speech. The necessity of all young teachers receiving as part of their training a thorough knowledge of the mechanism of speech, and also some practical experience in the work of speech-correction, is evident. I am afraid that far too little of this special knowledge is possessed by most teachers, though it is pleasing to find in some quarters a growing appreciation of its importance.

Of the 112 deaf children under instruction, 24 came from the Auckland District, 5 from Taranaki, 7 from Hawke's Bay (inclusive of Gisborne), 17 from Wellington, 5 from Nelson and Marlborough, 26 from Canterbury, 27 from Otago, and 1 from Australia.

As I have repeatedly pointed out, no time should be lost by parents or by teachers in cases of acquired deafness. Lip-reading is much more readily learned before deafness becomes total than afterwards. There is a mistaken notion prevalent that its acquirement is prejudicial to the hearing, but this is entirely erroneous, even though it be held in some cases by medical men who ought to know better. As a matter of fact, through relieving ear-strain, it is more likely to be beneficial than otherwise. In almost all cases of acquired deafness, unless lip-reading is resorted to, a highly morbid and gloomy state of mind is set up, which has a most detrimental effect on future progress, and which can only be prevented by restoring the deaf person to social intercourse by means of lip-reading. Hence the promptly reporting of all cases of deafness, either complete or partial, should be regarded as a matter of urgency by all responsible persons more especially by teachers.

as a matter of urgency by all responsible persons, more especially by teachers.

There are certain facts about deafness that should be known to all teachers and parents. One of these is that if a child becomes deaf at an early age it will become quite dumb in a few months time, unless it be properly taught. This applies to children up to the age of eight years. After that age, where hearing is completely lost, the speech does not, as a rule, entirely disappear, but has a tendency to become weak and inaudible, and the child exhibits a growing disinclination to speak at all, which in course of time renders it almost dumb. If such children are given the benefit of special instruction without any loss of time their speech will remain natural always. Another fact that should be more generally known is that by the Education Act of 1914, parents, teachers, and others are bound under a penalty to send notification of cases of deafness among children to the Minister of Education. Parents should get the advice of a specialist at the very first symptom of auditory trouble in their children. No time should be lost in the matter, as prevention is better than cure. There are forms of deafness which, if taken in time, can be remedied by skilled treat-

ment, but it is most dangerous for the ear to be interfered with by any person other than a properly qualified aural surgeon. If such a man can do nothing for a deaf child it is mere waste of time and money going elsewhere for advice, more especially to impostors who claim to be able to cure permanently the worst cases of deafness.

the worst cases of deafness.

The general health of the children was good during the year. School was interrupted for a time

by an outbreak of measles and chicken-pox, but there were no serious cases of illness.

Farming and gardening operations were again carried on successfully, the total value of the produce raised during the year being over £530.

The Director of Education, Wellington.

1 have, &c.,

J. E. Stevens,

Director, School of the Deaf.

EXPENDITURE	ON THE	SCHOOL	FOR TH	IE DEAF,	1921–22. £
Salaries					5,294
Advertising, &c					18
Maintenance of pupils and s	undry ex	penses			2,407
מי יווי מי					288
Maintenance of buildings, fu					369
New buildings					39
					8,415
Less Parental contributions	and amo	ount recei	ved from	Hospital	and
Charitable Aid Box					2,288
Income from investmen	nts				53
Sale of farm products					40
produces	• •	• •	, ,		2,381
Net expenditure					£6,034
	1000 01	00.00			

The net expenditure for the year 1920-21 was £6,050.

# No. 4.—STATISTICS: INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AND PROBATION SYSTEM, AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

TABLE II — EXPENDITURE ON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS AND PROBATION SYSTEM, 1921-22.

Institution.		General Maintenan	эе.	Repairs to 1 Furnishin	Buildings, gs, &c.	New Bu	ildings.	Tot	als.	
Receiving-home—		£ s.	d.	£	s. d.	£	s d.	£	S.	d.
Auckland		676 14	5	84	18 6					
Hamilton		1,511 3	4	38	16 10	1	6 - 3			
Wanganui		418 6	8	0	<b>13</b> 6	4	19 - 6			
Napier		1,304 11	8	26	1 10	7	19 0	1		
Boys, Training farm, Weraroa		5,137 0	9	686	17 8			İ		
Receiving-home, Wellington		2,468 19	2	20	17 9					
Children's Home, Miramar		292 9	0	3	1 7	435	17 9	1		
Receiving-home, Nelson		840 3	4	83	7 2					
Receiving-home, Christchurch		2,689 0	4.	47	9 4	207	12 7			
Ге Oranga Home		7 1	8	106	8 11	0	15 0			
Burnham Industrial School		Cr. 336 11	1							
Caversham Industrial School	.,	2,843 7	3	233	9 4	319	12 8			
Boarding-out officers		47 12	3	100	3 5	1	5 0			
Probation Homes-										
Auckland		817 4	4	174	13 8	26	16 8			
Wellington		372 2	6		17 11	93	1 5			
Christchurch		1,461 9	ö		12 10		13 10			
Dunedin		345 15		21		-8	2 4			
Inmates not resident at an institutio		6,591 18	6							
Totals		27,498 8	7	1,671	0 5	1,134	2 0			_
				·				30,303		
Salaries	• •	•••				•	•	31,012	U	10
Boarding out—										
Payments to foster-parents	• •	•••				71,670	1 5	1		
Payments to Postal Department f	or pay-	••				884	6 6	<b>=</b> 2 = 2 4	_	
ment of orders				[				72,554		11
Refund of maintenance payments	• •				• •		• •	152		5
Refund of inmates' earnings		• •			• •		• •		18	
Repairs to Central Offices			• •	• •	•••		• •	11		
Travelling-expenses, rents, &c	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	9,517	14	2
Less recoveries—								143,610	6	ç
From parents and ot	hers					26,485	14 2			
Ö-len of femore		• • •	• • •		.,	4,278		1		
,, Sales of farm-I	nos for a	lothing. &c					10 10			
" Deficient outfit	s. &c		• • •			776				
Miscellaneous	.,	•••		• • •	• • •	161				
miscellancous	• •	••	• •	• •	••			37,494	14	2
M-4-1					•			£106,115	10	
Total net	cost			• •		• •		$-\infty$ r00, r19	14	

Table I1a.—Government Expenditure on Private (Roman Catholic) Schools, 1921-22.

			1	Gross Expenditure. £
St. Mary's, Auckland	 		 	1,034
St. Joseph's, Upper Hutt	 		 	754
St. Mary's, Nelson	 		 	465
St. Vincent de Paul's, Dunedin	 	• •	 	249
Total	 		 	£2,502

Table Ilb.—Government Expenditure on the Maintenance of Inmates sent to Other Institutions, 1921-22.

							£
Door of Hope, Auckland							6
St. Mary's, Otahuhu		• •					9
Total							£15
10001	••	••	• •	• •	• •	• •	210

Table I2.—Salaries and Cost of Maintenance of Government Industrial Schools (including Receiving-homes, Probation-homes, etc., and Special Schools for 1920–21, and 1921–22.

					Sala	ries.	Maintenanc and Ag	
					1920-21.	1921-22.	1920-21.	192 -22.
g (g) (121					£	£	£	£
Care of State children	• •			• •	28,416	31,012	28,713.	29,169
School for the Deaf				}	6,396	5,294	2,283	3,082
Schools for the Feeble-n	ninded	• •	٠,		11,548	8,969	8,148	7,083
Totals			• •	[	46,360	45,275	39,144	39,334

#### Table I 2a.—Gross Recoveries from Parents and Others.

					19 <b>2</b> 0−21. £	1921–22. £
Industrial schools					 19,548	22,620
Special schools					 3,848	3,298
Charitable Aid Boar	ds (indu	strial and	d special s	schools)	 21,256	6,076
					$\pounds 44,652$	£31,994

#### TABLE I 2B.—CASH SALES OF FARM-PRODUCE, 1921-22.

	Item.	٠	Boys' Training-far Weraroa.	m, Specia	d School, ekaike.	Special : Nels		Tota	ıls.
	-	 1	£ s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d
Cheese		 	795 6 3					795	6 8
Butter and	butter-fat	 	59 10 3	217	4 4	4 1	0 6	281	5 1
Ailk		 	918 11 6	31	8 3	42	2 1	992	1.10
ream .		 	10 8 4	0	19 3	107	9 2	118	16 8
Eggs		 	$249 \ 11 \ 5$			0	6 0	249	17 a
Poultry		 	20 12 0					20	12 (
egetables		 	26 19 4	7	19 9	2	9 5	37	8 6
rchard		 	9 6 4			338	6 7	347	$12 \ 11$
heep		 		121	0 0	127	1 6	248	1 (
Vool		 !		16	14 11	47	1 3		$1\overline{6}$
attle	• •	 	1.819 16 8	73	2 ()	22	ōŏ	1.914	
lides			13 17 5	8	6 11		8 7		$\overline{12}$ $\overline{11}$
Pigs			303 5 8	98	14 8	76 1			17 10
lour		 		6	8 2			. 6	8 2
ereals		 	• •					· .	_
Mats and be				131			2 - 0	134	0 4
undries	••	 •• ]	36 12 3	9	5 6	_	5 11	82	3 8
7	'otals	 	4,263 17 5	723	2 1	814	0 6	5,801	0 (

Table I 3.—Numbers under Control at 31st December, 1921.

	Ощеег, Greymouth.	, <b>છ</b>		: 1	ee -	ଷ	4	:				•		:		:		:	:		:	•	:	:	;	:	:	:	:	:	•	61
	Boarding-out	B.		:	91	:	ŭ	:	:	:	: :		:	:	:	:	:	:	.:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	21
		. <del>.</del>	,	N	37	9	ေ	:	:	:	: :		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	_	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	49
	Receiving-home, Nelson,	 ei		N 5	ှင့်	<del>4</del> 5	io	:	:	-			:	:	:		_	:	:	က	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	67	:	:	:	123
	Boys, Wellington.	e.		:	:	:	ಣ	:	:	-:			:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	;	· :	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	က
		<del>ن</del>	•	וֹ מּי	7.7.	45	82	:	:			I	: •	۹ -	٦	:	_	:	-	:	c)	:	:	с1	:	:	:	:	-	:	:	265
	Receiving-home, Wellingfon.	- <u></u>		77 2	230	Ç,	4	Ø	:	9			4	: "	(	N (	<b>5</b> 7	:	:	13	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	4	:	4	:	348
	Boys, Training-farm, Weraroa.	В.	2	70	o i	4.	- 22	67	сı	_	ന		: -		:	(	6	n	:	Ιž	:	:	:	:	:	67	:	:	:	:	:	208
	Juvenile Probation Officer, Palmerston Morth.	 B		:	ر م	တို့ ဇ	9	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		:	:	:		:	:	:	•	:	:	īO	:	:	:	79
ols.		G.			4 2 2 3	ומכ	_	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	22
Government Schools.	Boarding-out Officer, Palmerston North.	 ei		:	⊋ 33.	:	<b>3</b>	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		:		:	:	:	101
tovernm				N 6	တ္က ၊	1		:	:	1	:		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		:	53
9	Receiving-home, Wanganui,	Э.	-	(	7 5	7.7	55	:	;	:	:		:	:	:	: '	•••	:	:	ς <sub>1</sub>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	ಞ	:	:	:	100
	Изріст.	G.	t	- 0	32	41 9	2	<del></del>	:	,4	:		:	:	:	: '		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	26
	Весејуји <b>д-</b> ћоте,	B.	 	4 8	S 6	នុះ	9	:	:	_	:		:	:	: -	-	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	65
	Receiving-home, Hamilton,		 	: 9	₽;	= '	ص ا	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	56
	Auckland.	.B		::		13	_	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	67
	Boys' Probation Home,	<u>e</u>		-	7.5	91	# ::	:	: 	:	-		. 10	:	: -	: '	 	-	-	ი	ः —	_	_	:	_	: 	: ~~	: -	: _	·	: _	74
	Pecciving-home, Auckland,	ජ 		۱ <u>۱</u>		24 	 	· -	-		•			•				· -	•	· L~	_		· -	· -		•	_	· -	· 			927(
	Officer, Whangard.	——————————————————————————————————————		:	86T T	4.	30 24	:	_	:	·		:	· :	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	· ·	:	· :	· 	:	 :	· :	· :	- :	24 266
	Juvenilé Probation Officer, Whangarei,	G. B.	-	• •	ဥ္ပ	· ·	<b>x</b>	:	:	:	- :			:	:	;	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	12
	Воагдіпд-оиt Офет, Whangarei.	B. (		::		: ;	7.	:	:	:	:		:	:	: -		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	75
		-		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	: . :
	Particulars of Children belonging to the School.			In the schools	Boarded out	At service	With friends	Under guardianship	Committed, but on probation	In hospitals, convalescent homes, &c	In mental hospitals	Adonted	In refuges or compate institutions	religion of confidence movements	In orphanages, cottage nomes, &c.	In probation nomes	Absent without leave	In gaol	t School for the Deaf	At Special School, Otekaike	At Special School, Richmond	At St. Stephen's College	At Te Aute College	Temporarily at Caversham	Temporarily at Hamilton Receiving-home	Temporarily at Wanganui Receiving-home	Temporarily at St. Mary's, Auckland	Temporarily at Weraroa	Temporarily at Nelson Receiving-home	Temporarily at St. Joseph's, Upper Hutt	Queen Victoria School for Maori girls	Totals

Both Sexes.

3,830

Totals of all Schools. All Schools. 1,631 5 2,199ä St. Vincent de Paul's, South Dunedin. 35 ය 26Ġ St. Mary's, Nelson, Private Schools. St. Joseph's, Upper Hutt. 69 ಚ Ŀ St. Mary's, Auckland. Table I 3.—Numbers under Control at 31st December, 1921—continued. 191 щi Juvenile Probation Officer, Inverentiali, ë # ಆ Boarding-out Officer, Inverentgiil. 29B. Boya' Probation Home, Dunedin.  $^{16}$ ä ಆ Caversham Industrial School. Government Schools. 144 ë Juvenile Probation Officer, Timaru. ф 35 Ġ. Boarding-out Officer, Timaru. 28 B, Boys' Probation Home, Christchurch. Ä. 241 Ġ Receiving-home Christehurch. Particulars of Children belonging to the Schools. Temporarily at Hamilton Receiving-home Temporarily at Wanganui Receiving-home Temporarily at St. Mary's, Auckland Temporarily at Nelson Receiving-home ... Temporarily at St. Joseph's, Upper Hutt Queen Victoria School for Maori Girls Adopted ...
In refuges or cognate institutions
In orphanages, cottage homes, &c.
In probation homes ...
Absent without leave ... Committed, but on probation .. In hospitals, convalescent homes, In gool
At School for the Deaf
At Special School, Otekaike
At Special School, Richmond
At St. Stephen's College
At Te Aute College
Temporarily at Caversham With friends
Under guardianship
Committed, but on probation In mental hospitals ... Temporarily at Weraroa At service ... Boarded out

Table I4.—Admissions in 1921, classified according to Causes of Admission.

								G	lover	nmen	t Sch	ools.									riva choo			A11 S	chools.
Admitted as	Receiving-home,	Auckianu.	Roys' Probation Home, Auckland.	Receiv ng-home,	Hamilton.	Receiving-home,	Toldbir.	Receiving-home.	Wanganui.	Boys' Training- farm, Weraroa.	Receiving-home, Wellington.	Boys' Probation Home, Wellington	Receiving-home,	Nelson.	Receiving-home.	Christehurch.	Boys' Probation Home, Christ- church	Caversham Industrial School.	Boys' Probation Home, Dunedin.	5	Su. mary s, Auck-	St. Vincent de Paul's, Dunedin.	7	Total Scl	s of all
	в.	э.	В.	В.	G.	В.	G.	В.	G.	В.	B. G	В.	В.	G.	в.	G.	В.	B. G	В.	В.	G.	G.	В.	G.	Both Sexes
Begging	23		4	   	1	1 8	2 ::	3	2		25 16 12 11			1	11	13		19 1				1	88	22	44
n disreputable associations Not under proper control (com-	122	2 29	12	7	3	7	5	6	2	3	2 4		3	1	21	13		121	0 4		9	3	5 89		14 162
plaint by police) Incontrollable (com- plaint by parents)		3				1		3	4	••	2							.					6	7	13
ccused or guilty of punishable offences	1	4	16	2		12	••	4	••	18	5 1	1	1	••	13	1	••		1 7	1			82	7	89
ransferred from gaol y private arrange- ment		2	4					i	5	14	5 3	i	••		::	2	i		3 4				14 19		1 <b>7</b> 33
Totals	38	58	36	9	4	29	18	17	13	38	55 36	2	4	2	46	33	1	323	1 17	1	-1 -4	4	325	203	528

Table I 5.—Admissions in 1921, classified according to Status at 31st December, 1921.

Status at 31st December, 1921.	Dostitute	Description.	Begging.	Vaorant		Disreputable	Associations.	Not under Proper		Un controllable.	Parent.)	Accused or con-	able Offence.	Admitted by Private Arrange-	ment.	Transferred from	Gaol.		Total	s.
	В.	G.	_	в.	G.	В.	G.	В.	G.	В,	G.	В.	G.	В.	G.	В.	G.	В.	G.	Both Sexes.
In residence	2	4		3	2		1	13	18	3		20	1	1	4	8	1	50	31	81
Boarded out	77	53		11	15	5	6	59	42	3	5	22	2		4			177	127	304
At service	5	1		2 4	1		1	5	1		1	29	3	1	١	2	2	44	10	54
With friends	1	7	١	4	2			4	3			9	1	3	١	١	١	21	13	34
In hospitals, convalescent	3	3			1			1	1						J.	١		4	6	10
homes, &c.	Į																	i		
In mental hospital	٠.	٠.							1										1	1
In refuges or orphanages	١	٠.			1		1	2	4		1					1	١	3	7	10
At special school, Rich-		٠٠.							1									٠.	1	1
$\mathbf{mond}$								1					1		ļ	ĺ			1	
At special school, Otekaike	• • •	• •	• • •	••		• •		3				2		1				6		6
Missing				••	••	• •		1				••	••			2		3	٠.	3
Adopted	• • •			• •	• •									1				1		1
Discharged by warrant or					• •			1	2					12	5	1		14	7	21
written off the books																				
Died	• •	• •	••	2	• •	••	• •	•••	• •	• •	••	••	••	• •	••			2		2
Totals	88	68		22	22	5	9	89	73	6	7	82	7	19	14	14	3	325	203	528

Table I 6. — Admissions in 1921, classified according to Number in Residence at 31st December, 1921.

							(	love	rnme	nt S	chool	s.		•						vate ools.	A	ll Scl	nools.
Particulars of Children in Residence at the 31st December, 1921.	Auckland	Receiving-home.	Auckland Probation Home.	Wanganui	Receiving-home.	Napier	Receiving-home.	Weraroa.	Wellington	Receiving-home.	Christchurch	Keceiving-home.	Christchurch Probation-home.	Caversham	Industrial School.	Dunedin Probation Home.	B - 4 - 1	Totals.	St. Mary's,	Auckland.		Tota	ıls.
·	В.	G.	в.	в.	G.	В.	g.	В.	в.	G.	в.	g.	В.	В.	G.	в.	В.	G.	В.	G.	В.	G.	Both Sexes.
Destitute	1	1					Ī		1	2		1		Ī.,	Ī.,	Ī	2	4	Ī.,		2	4	6
Begging		١		١	٠.		١	١	١	١.,	١.,		١	١	١.,		١.,	١.,				٠. ا	
Vagrant		١		١		2	2		1	١.,	١		١	١.,			3	2	١		3	2	5
Disreputable associations	٠.	1		٠.					٠.	٠.		٠.		١			١	1		١	١	1	1
Not under control (com-		8	2			2	1	1	1	1	7	3		١.,	2		13	15	١	3	13	18	31
plaint by police)				1	}			1														1	1
Uncontrollable (com-	• •			1	• • •	• •		1	1	٠.	٠.	٠.					3			١	3	٠.	3
plaint by parent)		i	_	١.		}		İ									1			ļ	İ		
Accused or guilty of			2	2	• • •			12		1	2	٠.		٠.	٠.	2	20	1		٠.	20	1	21
punishable offences	1		İ				ĺ		İ		l	_	_		_			١.					
Admitted by private		• •	• •		2	• • •	٠٠.	• •	• •			l	1		1	• •	1	į <b>4</b>		j ••	1	4	5
arrangements											ļ							١.	1			١.	
Transferred from gaol	••	• •		• •	• • •		L	8		١	••	• •	• •	٠٠.	• • •	• •	8	1		1	8	1	9
Totals	1	10	4	3	2	4	4	22	4	4	9	5	1		3	2	50	28		3	50	31	81
Totals	· 1	10	1 4:	- 0	. 4	1 12	· +±		: <del>'L</del>	+	9	U U	1 1	١	1 3	' Z	190	'48	٠	1 3	100	101	81

Table I 7.—Admissions in 1921, classified according to Parents' Circumstances and Character

The second secon						Ī	easons	for Com	ımittal	of Child	ren.		
Fathers (	described	l as	Mothers described as	Destitute.	Begging.	Vagrant.	Associating with Dis- reputable 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	4				3		1	2		10
,,	• •		Good	12		8		3		9	3	4	39
,,	• •	• •	Questionable	3			.:	5		1		1	10
,,	••	••	Bad Addicted to drink	1	٠.	••	1	1	• •	• ;			3
**		• •	Mentally weak	i			1	3	••	1	•••	• • •	5
Good.	• •	• • •	Dead	3		2		io		6	7		28
,,			Good	16		2		15	4	37	12	4	90
,,		• •	Questionable	6		3		5	1	3		ī	19
,,	• •	• •	Bad			• •	1 .:	1		1			2
,,	••	• •	Addicted to drink Mentally weak			• •	5	4		.;	• • •		9
,,	• •	• •	Deserter		.:	· · i	::	$\frac{7}{2}$		1	••	•••	10
"	• • •	• • •	Unknown	::			::	ĩ			::	::	1
Questionab	le		Dead	2				3		2	l ::	i	8
,,	• •	• •	Good	5		2		18		3		2	30
,,	• •	• •	Questionable	16		6	٠;	23	1	3	2	1	52
,,	• •	• • •	Addicted to drink	$\begin{vmatrix} 2\\1 \end{vmatrix}$		••	1	•••		••	٠٠.	•••	3
,,	• •	• • •	Mentally weak		::			3				• •	$\frac{1}{3}$
,,	••		Deserter	i	::	i	::	3	1 ::		::	1 ::	4
,,			Unknown				٠.			1		::	ī
Bad $\dots$			Dead	2		1		1		1		1	5
,,	• •	• •	Good	2	••	$\frac{2}{3}$	·:	4		1			9
,,	• •		Questionable Bad	6 5	•••		1 1	i	• •	$egin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \end{array}$			11 9
,, ··	• • •	• • •	Addicted to drink	1		• • •						•••	1
,,			Deserter	ı î			1	1		::	::		î
Addicted to	o drink		Dead	7				5		2	1		15
,,			Good	2		3		5		5	1	1	17
,,		• •	Questionable Addicted to drink	2	٠.	• •	٠.	• ;	·:	4	•••	1	7
"		• •	Mentally weak	• • •	1	• • •	2	$\frac{1}{4}$	5			•••	8 4
"		• • •	Physically unfit	• • •	, .			1	::				1
Mentally w	veak		Good					3			i		4
,,			Questionable					5					5
December		• •	Addicted to drink			• •	• •	1					1
Deserter	• •	• •	Dead Good	9	• •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • •	2			•••	• • •	2
"	••	• •	Questionable		::			3.			••		13
,,	• • •	• • •	Mentally weak	2	::	::			::	::			2
Physically	unfit		Good					1		1	1		ī
Unknown	• •		Dead	3		· <u>·</u>		2	! ·:	· <u>·</u>			5
,,	. • •	• •	Good	12	• •	7	• • •	2	1	1	1		24
,,	• •	• • •	Questionable	15		1	2	3	1	2	. 2	i	24
,,	• •	• • •	Addicted to drink	••		• • •		3	• •				3 3
,,	• •		Mentally weak	7	::	::	::	3	::		::		10
,,			Physically unfit			1		· · ·					1
**	• •	• •	Unknown	3			• • •	2		1		1	7
T	otals	. ••		156		44	14	162	13	89	33	17	528

The numbers of children admitted were—From Auckland, 100; Wellington, 89; Christchurch, 53; Dunedin, 45; Napier, 22; Invercargill, 15; Wanganui, 13; Timaru, 11; Pukekohe, 11; Gisborne, 10; Temuka, 9; New Plymouth, 8; Gore, 7; Palmerston North, 7; Taihape, 7; Balclutha, 6; Carterton, 6; Greymouth, 6; Hawera, 6; Maungaturoto, 6; Otahuhu, 6; Wairoa, 6; Blenheim, 5; Hamilton, 5; Helensville, 5; Rotorua, 5; Whangarei, 5; Ashburton, 4; Hastings, 4; Oamaru, 4; Bluff, 3; Cambridge, 3; Thames, 3; Foxton, 2; Kaiapoi, 2; Nelson, 2; Otorohanga, 2; Westport, 2; Whakatane, 2; Clinton, 1; Coromandel, 1; Dargaville, 1; Dannevirke, 1; Feilding, 1; Huntly, 1; Kawakawa, 1; Mercer, 1; Opotiki, 1; Paeroa, 1; Pahiatua, 1; Port Awanui, 1; Russell, 1; Te Karaka, 1; Tokomaru Bay, 1; Waihi, 1; Waipiro Bay, 1; Waipu, 1; Waimamaku, 1; Winton, 1; Woolston, 1. The records show that, of the total number of children admitted, 28-22 per cent. were known to be illegitimate.

TABLE I 7A.—Admissions classified according to Religious Belief.

(Magistrates, after hearing the evidence, direct in what religious denomination children committed are to be brought up.)

	Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catho- lic.	Methodist.	Salvation Army.	Baptist.	Wesleyan.	Church of Christ.	Seventh Day Adventist.	Unknown.	Totals.
Number	279	108	92	21	9	6	2	1	1	9	528
Percentage	53·0	20·5	17·3	4·0	1·8	1·1	0·3	0·1	0·1	1·8	100·0

Table I 8.—Deaths, 1921.

Age at	t Death.	Status at Death.	Certified Cause of Death.	School to which belonging.
Yrs. 0 0 2 3 4 6 8 10	mos. 1 8 2 11 11 9 3 3	At board In hospital At board In hospital At board In hospital At board	Marasmus; exhaustion Broncho-pneumonia; heart failure Congenital valvular heart-disease; enteritis Pneumonia Scarlet fever; cardiac failure Phthisis Diphtheria; myocarditis Influenza	Wellington Receiving-home.  "" Auckland Receiving-home. Wellington Receiving-home. Auckland Receiving-home. Christchurch Receiving-home. Auckland Receiving-home.
13 16	6 9	In hospital With friends	Tubercular broncho-pneumonia; enteritis Shock following burns through accidental scalding	St. Vincent de Paul's. Boys' Training-farm, Weraroa.
17 17	8 10	In hospital	Nephritis of pregnancy; puerperal eclampsia Broncho-pneumonia; heart-failure	Auckland Receiving-home. Under guardianship, Juvenile Probation Officer, Palmers- ton North.
18 20	4 10	In mental hospital	Pulmonary tuberculosis Phthisis; broncho-pneumonia	Wellington Receiving-home. Auckland Receiving-home.

Table I 9.--Inmates discharged from Industrial Schools during 1921.

Particulars of Discharge.	Boarding-out Officer, Whangarei.		Receiving-home, Auckland.		Boys' Probation Home, Auckland.		St. Mary's, Auckland.		Receiving-home, Hamilton.		Receiving-home, Wanganui.		Receiving-home,		Boarding-out Officer,		Juvenile Probation Officer, Palmerston North.	Boys' Training-farm, Wereroa.	St. Joseph's, Upper Hutt.
	G.	В.		<del>.</del>	В.	в.	G.	В.	G	.   :		G.	в.	G.	в.	G.	в.	В.	G.
By warrant By death Attained the age of twenty-one years Married Adopted			3	11 2 6 1 4	12	9	4 1	11		l	••	2	3	1 		3 1	5 1 	170 1 	9
Written off Totals	$-\frac{1}{1}$		1	2 26	13	10	6	11			1 15	7	3	2	1	5	6	io 181	10
Particulars of Discharge.	Wellington Receiving-	home.	Boys' Probation Home, Wellington.	Receiving-home	Nelson.	St. Mary's Nelson		Receiving-home,	Christchurch.	Boys' Probation Home, Christchurch.	Caversham Industrial	School.	Boys' Probation Home, Dunedin.	St. Vincent de Paul's,	Boarding-out Officer, Invercargill.	Junior Probation Officer, Invercareill.		Total.	Total.
	В.	G.	В	В.	G.	В.	G.	В.	G.	В.	В.	G.	В.	G.	G.	В.	В.	G.	Both Sexes.
By warrant By death Attained the age of twenty-one years	43 2 	13 3 4		16 	1	1	1	26  1	4 1 9	1	22	23  14	::	10		2	339 7 2	83 7 38	422 14 40
Married Adopted Written off	3 4	5 3	··· 2	i	::	::	 i	i i	1 :i	•••	3	1 1 2	2		2 	•••	11 22	16 14	4 27 36
Totals	52	28	2	17	1	1	4	28	16	1	26	41	2	11	2	2	381	162	543

15 E.—4.

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 nine years since this Act came into operation there have been eighty-eight orders issued extending the period of control, sixty-three 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 interests and in that of the community at large.

#### No. 5.—INFANT-LIFE-PROTECTION STATISTICS.

Particulars of Children admitted to and removed from Licensed Foster-homes during 1921.

· —	Under 6 Months of Age.	Between 6 Months and 1 Year of Age.	Between I 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.
On the books at 31st December,	75	105	109	136	116	93	69	94	797
Placed in licensed homes during the year	160	75	108	60	49	39	21	9	521
Totals	235	180	217	196	165	132	90	103	1,318
Withdrawn from homes— Removed by parents or guardians	27	45	78	50	49	46	19	29	343
Deaths	<b>2</b>	1	1	1	1				6
Adoptions without premiums	5	8	11	12	6	1	3	2	48
In homes to which exemption was granted	••	1	3	1		1	1	••	7
Brought under the operation of the Industrial Schools Act	1	6	9	8	5	5	. 1	4	39
Written off the books for various causes	6	13	34	24	13	16	11	52	169
Total withdrawals	41	74	136	96	74	69	35	87	612
On the books at 31st December, 1921	65	67	168	95	98	94	50	69	706

#### RATES OF PAYMENTS BY PARENTS OR GUARDIANS.

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

1 a	t the rate o	f 5s. per w	eek.	26	at the ra	ate of 17s.	6d. per weel	ζ.
1	,,		,,	96	,,	20s.	- ,,	
5	,,	7s. 6d.	,,	3	,,	21s.	,,	
<b>5</b>	,,	8s.	,,	1	,,	22s.	6d. ,,	
1	,,	9s.	,,	11	,,	25s.	,,	
133	,,	10s.	,,	10	,,	30s.	,,	
1	,,	10s. 6d.	,,	1	,,	42s.	,,	
1	>>	10s. 10d.	; )	6	adopted	with pren	nium (10s. pe	r week).
1	,,	11s.	,,	1		,,	(12s. 6d)	. ,,
26	,,	12s.	,,	29		**	(15s.	,,
126	,,	12s. 6d.	,,	1		,,	(23s.	,,
<b>2</b>	,,	13s.	,,	1		**	(40s.	,,
3	,,	14s.	**	1		,,	(60s.	,,
196	,,		,,	13	adopted	l without	premium, l	out who
1	,,	15s. 6d.	,,		$\mathbf{are} \ \mathbf{st}$	ill under s	upervision.	
<b>2</b>	,,	16s.	,,					
1	,,	17s.	,,					

The following is a comparison of the rates paid during the last five years:—

	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
Under 7s. per week	19	11	7	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
7s. and under 10s. per week	75	52	53	22	11
10s. per week	532	502	368	240	133
Over 10s. per week	215	294	376	531	508

#### FOSTER-HOMES.

The 706 infanta in	f 4 1	. 4. 41	C + 1	71 / 17 / 1	0 13
The 706 infants in	foster-homes a	at the end	of the year we	re distributed	as follows :

In 4	460 hor	nes each ha	ving one	 	 	460
In		,,	two	 	 • • •	146
	20	,,	${ m three}$	 	 	60
In	8	,,	four	 	 	32
In	1	,,	$\operatorname{eight}$	 	 	8
-						
į	562					706

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

The total number of licensed homes was 815, so that at the end of the year there were 253 licensed homes in which for the time being no infants were boarded.

#### 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 the removal of the infants only with due formality.

	A	dmissio 1921.	ons,	[	Deaths	 I.	On t	he Boo	ks at er, 1921
Name of Institution.	Under 6 Months	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 Ago.	Between 6 and 12 Months of Age.	Total—All Ages (including Cols. (7) and (8) ).
	(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)
Salvation Army Boys' Home, Russell		1	2	l	١		l	١	
St. Mary's Industrial School (Girls' Branch), Auckland			15			1	I ::		15
St. Joseph's Orphanage, Takapuna, Auckland	.	1	15	l		1	1		15
Mission House of the Order of the Good Shepherd, Auckland		ŀ		Day	ourse	ry on	ly.		
Orphan Home, Papatoetoe, Auckland	.		4			Ĭ.,	٠		10
Children's Home, Ponsonby, Auckland	.		12	٠.					14
Methodist Orphanage, Mount Albert, Auckland	.		2						4
Leslie Orphanage, Remuera, Auckland	.	• • •	7		• •				9
Manurewa Children's Home, Auckland	1 20	1:	::	.:	.:	1 .:	• • •		8
St. Mary's Home, Otahuhu, Auckland			50	2	3	5	• • •	• • •	59
Salvation Army Orphanage, "The Grange," Herne Bay, Auck land	•   ••		1	J ··		••		•••	3
Calvation Army Materialy Home Analysis	1	3	4	1	!	1	!		
Cook County Woman's Guild Crache Cichanne			2	٠٠.	•••	1	٠٠.	4	$\begin{vmatrix} 4\\2 \end{vmatrix}$
Salvation Army Samaritan Home, Gisborne.	4	1 2	14	٠٠.	• •	• •	$\frac{\cdot \cdot}{2}$	• • •	8
Children's Home, Palmerston North		1		::	.:	.:	اً. ا		1 1
Manawatu Willard Children's Home, Palmerston North		1	1	i ::	i ::		1 ::		6
Salvation Army Bethany Home, Napier	5	6	12	Ϊ	١ ::	2	4	4	8
St. Hilda's Home, Otane, Hawke's Bay			4	l		ļ	lً		9
Wanganui Orphanage, Gonville, Wanganui			2	;;			::		4
Salvation Army Boys' Home, Eltham, Taranaki	1	1							l
Presbyterian Orphanage, Berhampore, Wellington		٠.	7	<b>l</b>	١				17
Levin Memorial Home, Wellington	١		3						5
St. Joseph's Orphanage, Upper Hutt, Wellington			39					٠	63
Home of Compassion, Island Bay, Wellington	21	5	62	4		5	15	15	71
Salvation Army Girls' Home, Owen Street, Wellington			1						2
Salvation Army Boys' Home, Island Bay, Wellington			4				٠.		4
St. Mary's Orphanage, Nelson	•		1 ::		• • •				7
Nazareth House, Christohurch	·   · ·	•••	20		• • •	••			28
Sacred Heart Orphanage, Mount Magdala, Christchurch	• • •	••	10				· · ·	••	31
St. Saviour's Home, Shirley, Christchurch	• • • •	• • •	19		••		• • •	• • •	24
Methodist Orphanage, Papanui, Christohurch Salvation Army Maternity Home, Christohurch	'   ';	2	3	• • •	• • •		l ::	• • •	.:
Darahatanian Cantanana Darahatan Carta	.   1	_	9	• • •	٠٠.		1		2
Children's Convalescent Cottage, New Brighton, Christchurch		1	382				• • •	• • •	18
St. Saviour's Orphanage for Boys, Otipua Road, Timaru	• • •		6	٠٠.	•••	••	• • •	٠٠.	10 6
Salvation Army Boys' Home, Temuka, Canterbury		::	9	l ::		1	l ···	••	9
St. Mary's Orphanage, Mornington, Dunedin			8	::	::		l		13
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphanage, South Dunedin			7	::		i	i	::	7
Glendining Home, Anderson's Bay, Dunedin			l .:	l ::				::	.:
Salvation Army Maternity Home, 15 Dunblane Street, Roslyn	12		13	i	::	i	2	i	9
Dunedin	`   - <del>-</del>	1		_	''	1 -	1 ~	*	"
Salvation Army Home, Anderson's Bay, Dunedin	1	١	6	]		<b> </b>	J		5
Presbyterian Orphanage, Gordon Street, Invercargill			3	.,					10
Victoria Memorial Home, Invercargill	3	4	10				1	1	3
m		-		<u> </u>		- <del></del>			<del></del>
Totals	71	43	768	8	3	17	26	25	523
		1	1		1	<u> </u>	l		

Of the above 523 children, 21 have no parents living, 66 have a mother only, and 112 have a father only. The remainder (324) have both parents living.

#### DEATHS IN FOSTER-HOMES.

Of the 1,318 infants that were at one time or another on the books as being in foster-homes during 1921, six died; all of these died in hospitals to which they had been removed for treatment. Three of the six were under twelve months, and five 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.
1913	 	 	13	,,	1,330	,,	= 0.98	,,
1918	 	 	6	,,	1,341	,,	= 0.44	,,
1919	 	 	10	,,	1,403	,,	= 0.71	,,
1920	 	 	14	,,	1,306	,,	= 1.07	,,
1921	 	 	6		1.318		= 0.47	

#### 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 since 1911, when a record of the deaths was first kept:—

1911	 	47 de:	aths out of	899 infa	nts dealt w	${ m ith}=5{\cdot}23~{ m pe}$	r cent.
1916	 	9	,,	939	,,	= 0.96	,,
1918	 	15	,,	955	,,	= 1.57	,,
1920	 	19	,,	1,002	,,	= 1.89	,,
1921	 	17	,,	1,210	,,	= 1.40	,,

#### Adoptions during the Year 1921.

During the year 420 orders of adoption were made; 34 of the adoption orders provided for premiums, and 386 were without monetary consideration.

The following shows the ages of the adopted children:-

					Age	·.				With	Premium.	Without P	remium.	Total
Under	6 mc	 ntl	 18								9	64	į –	 73
3etwee	n 6	moi	nths	and	12 m	on ths					11	42	2	53
,,	1	and	2	years	3					İ	6	j 51	1	57
,,	<b>2</b>	,,	3	٠,,		•				i	<b>2</b>	4(		42
,,	3	,,	4	,,						ļ		31		31
,,	4	,,	5	,,						1	3	2		24
,,	5	,,	6	,,						1	<b>2</b>	26	3	28
,,	6	,,	7	,,						:		24		24
,,	7	,,	8	,,		•				i		18		18
,,	8	,,	9	,,				• •		Ì	1	12	3	13
,,	9	,,	10	,,		•					• •		)	9
,,	10	,,	11	,,		•	i i	• •			• •	7		7
,,	11	,,	12	,,		• •		• •		ļ	• •	8		8
,,	12	,,	13	,,		• •		• •			• •	3		3
,,	13	,,	14	,,				• •			• •	14		14
,,	14	,,	15	,,	• •	• •		• •	• •	i	••	16	; ;	16
m	,										34	386	3	420
Th	e ado	itqo H	ng j usba	paren	ts we .nd w	re— ife join	tlv							385
		W	ido	w							• •			19
				ter			• •							3
				elor		•••			• •		••			$\ddot{3}$
				only										6
				and o	nly				• •	• •				4
										•				420

The amount of the premiums ranged from £20 to £450.

## ILLEGITIMACY.

Pr	ovincial Dis	triots.			Illegitimate Births registered during 1921.	Number of Illegiti- mate Children aged Twelve Months or less brought under the Infants Act during 1921.	Illegitimate Childrer under 6 Years of Age in Licensed Foster-homes at 31st December, 1921.
Whangarei	••				29	1	4
Auckland					238	30	79
Hamilton			• •		87	2	10
Hawke's Bay					73	$\frac{2}{2}$	8
Gisborne			• •	• •	14		<b>2</b>
Wanganui			• •		. 77	4	18
Palmerston North			• •		60	12	26
Wellington	• •				244	43	63
Nelson					21	1	4
Greymouth					26	1	<b>2</b>
North Canterbury					187	49	142
South Canterbury					39	4	19
Otago	• •				111	20	66
Southland		• •	• •		47	5	5
	Totals for	1921	• •	••	1,253	174	448
	Totals for	1920			1,424	172	449

#### Deaths amongst Illegitimate Children during 1921.

			•		·				
District.	Under 6 Months.	Over 6 Months and under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year and under 2 Years.	Over 2 Years and under 3 Years.	Over 3 Years and under 4 Years.	Over 4 Years and under 5 Years.	Over 5 Years and under 6 Years.	Totals	
Auckland	28	4	3	2			2	39	
Taranaki									
Hawke's Bay	7		1	1	1			10	
Wellington	<b>3</b> 8	4		1	1	1		45	
Marlborough				1			٠	1	
Nelson						1		1	
Westland	3						·	3	
Canterbury	18	1	1	1				21	
Otago	10	3			1			14	
Southland	3	••	••	••	••	••	••	3	
Totals	107	12	5	6	3	2	2	137	

# No. 6.—COSTLEY TRAINING INSTITUTION.

#### BALANCE-SHEET FOR YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1921.

Assets.  Mortgages  Accrued interest  War-loan stock  Cash in bank of New Zealand  Jackson, Russell, Tunks, and Ostler	 21,715 158	0 18 0 16 15	d. 0 6 0 7	Liabiliti Costley bequest Hodge bequest Revenue Account as below .	 £ 12,150 742 10,710 £23,602	s. 0 3 6	d. 0 9 4
Dr.  To Maintenance Account  Expenses  Balance carried forward	 	s. 9 8 6	_	E ACCOUNT.  Cr.  By Balance, 1st January, 1921  Interest received	 £ 9,700 1,416 £11,117	11	d. 10 7

Approximate Cost of Paper.—Preparation, not given; printing (775 copie)s, £28 0s.