

SESSION II.
1923.
NEW ZEALAND.

E D U C A T I O N : STATE CARE OF CHILDREN, SPECIAL SCHOOLS, AND INFANT-LIFE PROTECTION.

[In continuation of E. 4, 1922.]

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

No. 1.—EXTRACT FROM THE FORTY-SIXTH 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 1922 was 5,182, classed under the following headings:—

Boarded out, industrial schools, receiving-homes, &c.	..	..	..	3,798
Juvenile probation	..	..	..	277
Infant-life protection	..	..	..	742
Deaf children	..	..	..	135
Feeble-minded children	..	..	..	230
Total	..	..	..	5,182

The number of children committed to the care of the State during the year was 410; classified according to reason for committal as follows: Destitution, 163; vagrancy, 8; associating with disreputable persons, 16; not under proper control, 136; uncontrollable (complaint by parents), 9; transferred from gaol, 15; accused or guilty of punishable offences, 54; and, in addition, 9 were admitted by private arrangement.

Classified according to age at the time of admission the numbers are as follows: Under six months, 49; over six months and under one year, 23; from one to five years, 83; from five to ten years, 100; from ten to fourteen years, 94; and over fourteen years, 61.

Numbers under Control.

At the end of the year there were 3,798 children under control (excluding those mentioned under separate headings below), and of these 153 were in residence at Government receiving-homes, probation homes, training-farms, and training institutions, and 153 in private industrial schools; 1,969 children were boarded out in foster-homes, 780 were in situations, and 464 residing under license with relatives and friends. The remainder were in various homes or institutions. Of the boarded-out children 48 are over the age of fourteen years and are still attending primary schools, 30 are receiving higher education (5 technical and 25 secondary), and a number are apprentices partly maintained by the State.

The children over school age in employment number 610 males and 378 females (included in the total of 3,798). Of the males 468 are farm workers (124 skilled in dairy-work and cheesemaking and 344 competent to milk and carry out general farm-work), 49 are apprentices, and 93 others are employed in various trades. Of the girls there are 333 domestic workers, 9 apprentices, 23 factory employees, and 13 engaged in various employments such as shop-assistants, nurses, dressmakers, typists, &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 1,080 cases dealt with by the Courts in the principal centres of population throughout the year, and of these only 338 were actually admitted to receiving-homes or training institutions, 265 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 742 children being maintained in 601 licensed foster-homes. Of these, 497 homes each had one child, 72 had two children each, and 27 homes had three each. The payments made by parents or guardians for the maintenance of each child ranged from 5s. to £3 a week, but the average rate of payment was approximately 14s. 6d. a week.

Adoptions.

During the year 349 children were adopted, and in 44 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, 76 were under the age of six months, 34 between the age of six and twelve months, and 144 between the age of one and six years.

CARE AND TRAINING OF AFFLICTED CHILDREN.

School for the Deaf, Sumner.

The pupils under instruction during the year numbered 135, and of these 38 were day pupils and 97 boarders.

In 1920 special day classes for partially deaf children and for stammerers were established in Auckland, Wellington, and Dunedin, and have been continued with highly successful results. About 240 children attended the classes last year. Provision has also been made in these centres and in Christchurch for night classes for the instruction of the adult deaf, 97 persons afflicted in this manner attending the classes in 1922.

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 at the end of the year was 65, and the number of boys at Otekaike 165.

EXPENDITURE.

The total net expenditure by the Department for the year 1922–23 on the above services was as follows :—

	£
School for the deaf	6,423
Education for the blind	90
Schools for the feeble-minded	8,263
Industrial schools, receiving-homes, probation system, boarding-out-system, &c.	94,502
Total	<u>£109,278</u>

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

SIR,—

Education Department, 21st June, 1923.

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) :—

Industrial schools, receiving-homes, and probation homes	3,798
Juvenile probation	277
Infant-life protection	742
Afflicted children—	
Deaf	135
Feeble-minded	230
	<u>5,182</u>

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 1,969 children boarded out—1,914 from Government receiving-homes and 55 from private industrial schools (Roman Catholic). Arranged according to the ages of the children the numbers at 31st March, 1923, are as follows : Under five years, 360 ; from five to ten years, 721 ; from ten to twelve years, 342 ; from twelve to thirteen years, 185 ; from thirteen to fourteen years, 180 ; and over fourteen years, 71. 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 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 six 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. 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 totalled 1,080, 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 Institution.	Convicted and fined.	Sent to a Reformatory.	Dismissed.	Temporary Probation and placed in a Probation Home.	Withdrawn.	Sent to a Salvation Army Home.	Convicted and birched.	Adjourned <i>sine die</i> .	Convicted and ordered to come up for Sentence.	Committed to Supreme Court.	Sent to a Mental Hospital.	Total.
North Auckland	..	12	..	3	..	8	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	31
Auckland	..	51	..	50	..	72	6	3	2	2	4	..	..	5	..	4	..	..	199
South Auckland	..	22	..	16	4	24	1	4	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	76
Wanganui	..	7	..	7	..	12	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	29
Hawke's Bay	..	46	..	17	5	4	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	5	85
Palmerston North	..	19	..	8	..	4	4	3	3	4	..	..	..	6	1	..	3	..	55
Wellington	..	50	..	24	5	47	7	5	1	7	6	..	..	3	..	6	..	..	161
Nelson	..	5	..	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	11
West Coast	..	4	1	8	..	24	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	51
North Canterbury	..	44	..	44	3	23	1	10	..	4	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	133
South Canterbury	..	25	..	9	1	8	..	1	3	3	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	51
Otago	..	32	..	50	1	29	7	7	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	133
Southland	..	20	..	27	..	12	2	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	65
Totals	..	337	1	264	19	269	34	50	9	23	13	5	1	21	1	21	5	7	1,080

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 is 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 1922 there were 36 inmates at service receiving assistance (assisted service in most cases refers to apprenticeship). There were 30 children receiving higher education—25 secondary and 5 technical. In addition, there were 48 children over the age of fourteen years still attending the public schools and being maintained by the Department.

Nature of Employment at 31st December, 1922, of Boys having left School, placed at Service, or residing with their Friends on Probation.

At the end of the year there were 468 farm workers—124 skilled in farm-work, dairy-work, and cheesemaking, and 344 others competent to carry out general farm-work. There were 49 boys apprenticed as follows: 8 cabinetmakers, 6 bootmakers, 3 electrical engineers, 3 coachbuilders, 3 printers and bookbinders, 2 plasterers, 2 ironmoulders, 2 butchers, 2 woollen-mill employees, 2 boiler-makers, 2 carpenters, 1 jockey, 1 baker, 1 basketmaker, 1 hairdresser, 1 painter, 1 cycle-worker, 1 draper, 1 french-polisher, 1 motor mechanic, 1 tinsmith, 1 plumber, 1 brickworks employee, 1 boatbuilder, and 1 seaman. Boys otherwise employed (not apprenticed) totalled 93, as follows: 19 labourers, 19 factory hands, 12 shop-assistants, 7 clerks, 4 seamen, 4 painters, 3 drivers, 3 telegraph messengers, 2 dairy-factory employees, 2 gardeners, 2 bakers, 2 plumbers, 2 bricklayers, 2 miners, 1 bushman, 1 printer and bookbinder, 1 cabinetmaker, 1 surveyor's assistant, 1 electrical engineer, 1 assayer at school of mines, 1 coppersmith, 1 railway employee, 1 chemist's assistant, and 1 butcher. Total number of boys employed was therefore 610 (468 farm-workers, 49 apprentices, and 93 others).

Nature of Employment at 31st December, 1922, of Girls having left School, placed at Service, or residing with their Friends on Probation.

There were 333 domestics, 9 apprentices (5 dressmakers, 2 tailoresses, 1 milliner, and 1 bookbinder), 23 factory employees, and 13 in other employment as follows: 3 dressmakers, 2 dentists' assistants, 2 shop-assistants, 2 clerks, 1 waitress, 1 nurse, 1 typist, and 1 tailoress. This gives a total of 378 girls employed (333 domestics, 9 apprentices, 23 factory employees, and 13 others).

ADMISSIONS DURING 1922.

During the year 410 children were committed to the care of the Department (400 to Government schools and 10 to private industrial schools), as compared with 528 for the previous year. The following table shows the new admissions classified according to age:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Under six months	27	22	49
Over six months and under one year	10	13	23
One year to five years	52	31	83
Five years to ten years	66	34	100
Ten years to fourteen years	65	29	94
Over fourteen years	45	16	61
Totals	265	145	410

Table I 4 attached to this report shows the new admissions classified according to the causes of admission. Of the total number (410), 163 were destitute, 136 not under proper control, and 54 had been charged with punishable offences. Of the children admitted under these headings, all except 46 were placed out in foster-homes before the end of the year.

Table I 7 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 1922 on account of the Drinking Habits of one or both Parents.

Drunken mother	7
Drunken father	47
Both parents drunkards	11
	65

Admission of Children during 1922 on account of Mental Deficiency of one or both Parents.

Mentally deficient mother	35
Mentally deficient father	3
Both parents defective mentally .. .. .	..
	38

The following figures show the number of committals to industrial schools for the past twelve years: 1911, 389; 1912, 405; 1913, 328; 1914, 405: average for four years before the war, 382. 1915, 453; 1916, 436; 1917, 358; 1918, 381; 1919, 864; 1920, 535; 1921, 528; 1922, 410: average for eight years after the commencement of the war, 496 (excluding epidemic orphans, the average is 458).

SCHOOLS FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

Numbers at 31st December, 1922.

	Richmond. (Girls.)	Otekaike. (Boys.)	Total.
In residence	52	144	196
On vacation	11	14	25
At service	2	4	6
In hospital .. .. .	..	1	1
In probation homes .. .. .	..	2	2
Totals	65	165	230

Particulars of Expenditure for the Year 1922-23.

	Stoke.	Otekaike.	Richmond.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Salaries	3	4,397	1,728	6,128
Advertising .. .. .	..	10	7	17
Maintenance of buildings .. .. .	..	Cr. 55	778	723
Maintenance of institutions	1	3,294	786	4,081
Additional buildings	Cr. 167	70	39	Cr. 58
	Cr. 163	7,716	3,338	10,891
Travelling-expenses .. .. .	..	..	..	359
				11,250
Less recoveries .. .. .	..	..	..	2,988
Net cost to Department .. .. .	..	..	..	£8,262

The net expenditure for the year 1921-22 was £11,189.

I have, &c.,

J. BECK,

The Director of Education, Wellington.

Officer in Charge, Special Schools Branch.

No. 3.—SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, SUMNER.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR (ABRIDGED).

SIR,—

I have the honour to lay before you my report for the year 1922.

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

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Pupils of 1921 who returned to the school	47	52	99
Admitted during 1922	21	15	36
	—	—	—
Under instruction during the year	68	67	135
	—	—	—
Left during the year	21	19	40
	—	—	—
Expected to return in 1923.. .. .	47	48	95

Of the 135 pupils under instruction, 38 attended as day pupils and 97 as boarders at the school. The pupils may be classified as under :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Deaf children (including one adult)	53	54	107
Lip-reading pupils (adults—part-time pupils)	4	9	13
Children with defective articulation	6	1	7
Stammerers (part-time pupils)	5	2	7
Feeble-minded (on trial)	0	1	1
	—	—	—
Totals	68	67	135

Of the 40 pupils who left during the year, 10 were adult deaf persons who had been receiving training in lip-reading ; 8 were children with defective articulation who were returned to various public schools speaking normally, their defective speech having been corrected ; 1 was discharged as being feeble-minded and with normal hearing, though sent to the school as deaf ; 6 were stammerers ; and the remaining 15 were deaf children, of whom 12 had completed their education and 4 were transferred to special day classes in other centres. These classes are carried on at Auckland, Wellington, and Dunedin, and are staffed by teachers from Sumner. They are attended by partially deaf children who are unable to profit by the instruction given at public schools, and whom it would otherwise be necessary to send to Sumner ; by children who have lost their hearing after having learned to speak, and whose education must be completed by means of lip-reading ; and also by children who stammer or have other defects of speech. Most of the latter attend as part-time pupils. As yet no special class for the correction of speech-defects has been instituted in Christchurch, but it is to be hoped that one will be inaugurated in the near future, as there are many children in and around Christchurch having speech-defects that cannot be readily corrected at a public school. A comparatively small number of these has been treated at Sumner, but the greater number of them cannot spare the time to go to Sumner, though they could attend a class centrally situated.

In connection with each of these special classes there is an evening class for the adult deaf, who are given free instruction in lip-reading. A similar class, conducted voluntarily by two teachers of this school, was started in Christchurch last October, and has been attended by fifty deaf persons in

need of training in lip-reading. The great majority of these have been women, but there is no doubt that there is at least an equal number of men who would benefit by the instruction given. From the attendance at the Christchurch class I should estimate that in each of the four centres there are a hundred deafened persons who ought to acquire a knowledge of the art of lip-reading. Some of the lip-readers attending these classes are very enthusiastic, and in those cities where the classes have been long established have formed themselves into clubs, meeting regularly for practice. Regular practice is the main factor in learning lip-reading.

As this will be the last opportunity I shall have of making an annual report on the working of the school, it will not be out of place, I think, for me to stress certain points that should not be overlooked in connection with the work. First, the school should not be allowed to grow any bigger than it now is. It is, in point of fact, too large now. The main object of the education of the deaf—an object that should never be lost sight of—is to make them as much like normal hearing people as possible. This cannot be done in large residential institutions, no matter how well staffed they may be. In my opinion, as I have frequently pointed out, sixty pupils, or seventy at the outside, are the most that any one residential institution should contain. It is in small institutions that the best results are to be found. The number of pupils at Sumner has been reduced to some extent by the establishment of the special day classes in the other centres, and by the policy of encouraging all pupils who can do so to attend as day pupils; but a further reduction in size is still necessary, and this can be best achieved by the establishment of a small separate school for young deaf children. This should be planned to accommodate a maximum of thirty children, aged from four, or even younger, upwards. It should, if possible, be situated within a moderate distance of the main school, so that the Director might be able to visit it as often as desirable. These young children, however, should at all times be entirely separated from those attending the main school. By the establishment of such a school, the tendency always existing on the part of the older children to use signs to those with little knowledge of speech would be greatly minimized. Later on it will be necessary, as population grows, to establish separate schools for the deaf in other parts of the Dominion. The basic principle of keeping these schools reasonably small should never be lost sight of. The day-school principle should be extended wherever possible, and every improvement in means of communication that will enable pupils to reside in their own houses should be taken advantage of to the fullest possible extent. If the deaf are to grow up like the normal they must associate to the fullest possible extent with the normal. They must not be crowded together in institutions, where the tendency is for them to develop the idiosyncrasies of the deaf, and thereby to be less fitted to take their places in the hearing and speaking world.

During the year the Director was consulted by quite a number of parents with regard to their children being treated by faith-healers, self-styled specialists, or chiropractors, with a view to the restoration of the hearing of the children. The advice given in all cases was that if a properly qualified aural surgeon could do nothing to improve the hearing of the child it would be a waste of time and money to go elsewhere for treatment. The advice of Dr. Kerr Love, the eminent Glasgow aurist, a man who has probably had more experience than any one else in the world in the examination and medical treatment of deaf children, is well worth quoting again in this connection. He says, "If your child has been born deaf, or if illness has caused loss of hearing and speech, the hearing will never return. The exceptions to this statement are so few as to be not worth considering in thinking of the future of your child. The only thing to be done is to educate him."

In this, my last year of office, I wish to thank the members of the teaching staff of the school and of the domestic staff for the loyal and efficient services they have rendered, not only during this last year but previously. It is only those who work among the afflicted who know the calls that the work makes upon those engaged in it and the amount of self-sacrificing devotion that it entails. The only adequate reward for it is in the work itself, and this those engaged in the work reap fully. In leaving the school I am glad to think that the standard we have set ourselves is a high one, and I believe I am leaving the future carrying-on of the work in the hands of whole-hearted men and women who will maintain that standard. I can say no more.

I have, &c.,

J. E. STEVENS,

Director, School for the Deaf.

The Director of Education, Wellington.

EXPENDITURE ON THE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, 1922-23.

	£
Salaries	5,355
Advertising, &c. .. .	84
Maintenance of pupils and sundry expenses .. .	2,181
Travelling-expenses .. .	211
Maintenance of buildings, furnishing, &c. .. .	513
	8,344
Less parental contributions and amount received from Hospital and Charitable Aid Boards .. .	1,846
Income from investments .. .	55
Sales of farm-produce .. .	20
	1,921
Net expenditure .. .	<u>£6,423</u>

The net expenditure for the year 1921-22 was £6,034.

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

TABLE 11.—EXPENDITURE ON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS AND PROBATION SYSTEM, 1922-23.

Institution.	Foodstuffs.		Clothing and Boots.		Fuel Light, and Water.		Farm and Garden.		Medicine, Medical Attendance, and Dentistry.		Sundries.		Household Requisites.		Total.		Add Stocks, 31/3/1922.		Total.		Deduct				Net Expenditure.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.		
Receiving-homes—																										
Auckland	240	2 2	203	13 0	63	10 2	29	15 0	15	12 2	23	13 2	43	12 7	619	18 3	1,190	11 8	619	18 3	17	0 6	78	8 3	524	9 6
Hamilton	177	17 9	739	18 9	41	17 9	1	15 9	1	17 6	19	11 5	15	19 6	998	18 5	1,190	11 8	2,189	10 1	146	5 10	567	15 4	267	6 8
Napier	170	5 4	1,226	11 0	40	6 4	1	2 3	16	6 9	28	18 11	52	13 6	1,536	4 1	897	1 7	2,433	5 8	317	11 3	346	4 2	1,435	12 6
Wanganui	152	12 4	68	14 2	59	2 5	1	14 9	1	17 6	4	14 5	15	19 9	304	15 4	164	14 0	469	9 4	93	9 10	34	3 11	109	18 10
Wellington	365	1 5	1,006	9 8	99	2 1	..	..	52	4 11	41	16 4	59	6 4	1,684	1 2	1,085	13 0	2,769	14 2	540	18 11	159	1 5	1,422	7 3
Nelson	85	16 4	588	9 4	46	7 9	..	..	22	19 7	24	8 3	16	9 5	784	10 8	929	15 2	1,714	5 10	204	15 2	372	2 4	994	15 11
Christchurch	400	9 2	1,320	15 10	161	7 2	1	8 6	23	17 2	42	9 5	63	4 6	1,728	18 9	1,728	18 9	3,742	10 6	744	13 8	282	10 8	1,853	13 6
Probation Homes—																										
Auckland	207	11 6	32	11 4	91	15 4	31	13 8	17	19 2	45	13 4	55	9 1	482	13 5	..	..	482	13 5	..	..	..	..	482	13 5
Wellington	233	6 9	63	2 5	55	16 9	..	..	21	3 9	21	4 7	29	16 6	444	10 9	..	..	444	10 9	..	..	..	..	444	10 9
Christchurch	173	17 2	76	3 10	80	11 11	7	6 5	4	11 3	41	7 6	13	13 4	397	11 5	1,135	14 9	1,533	6 2	120	8 1	199	15 1	671	1 7
Dunedin	84	6 5	0	13 5	35	9 4	10	1 1	7	6 10	2	18 9	21	6 2	162	2 0	..	..	162	2 0	..	..	..	..	162	2 0
Boys' Training-farm, Weraoa	523	0 3	669	1 0	274	4 5	610	2 10	100	4 8	66	15 6	92	12 5	2,336	1 1	2,472	0 4	4,808	1 5	19	7 2	789	9 5	1,801	16 4
Children's Home, Miramar	..	..	..	..	23	3 6	Cr. 8	16 6	..	..	5	19 3	Cr. 10	18 5	9	7 10	..	..	9	7 10	..	..	..	..	9	7 10
Industrial School, Caversham	323	2 10	857	10 11	235	12 0	67	0 10	8	3 5	25	11 10	Cr. 0	2 8	1,526	19 2	3,482	14 10	5,009	14 0	349	14 2	1,254	6 10	622	11 3
Te Oranga Home	Cr. 11	11 3	..	..	Cr. 45	17 0	7	9 0	..	..	0	1 0	..	..	Cr. 49	18 3	..	..	Cr. 49	18 3	..	..	..	..	Cr. 49	18 3
Totals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,251	7 1	13,087	4 1	26,338	11 2	2,554	4 7	4,083	17 5	12,280	9 11
Repairs to buildings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salaries of staff of homes, Managers, Probation Officers, visiting nurses, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boarding-out of children—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Payments to foster-parents	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Payments to Postal Department as commission	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Issues of clothing, &c., from institutions, £2,554 4s. 7d.; from central stores, £997 ls. 5d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine, medical attendance, dentistry, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inmates at service—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Issue of clothing, &c., from institutions, £4,083 17s. 5d.; from central stores, £1,456 10s. 6d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous payments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Refund of maintenance payments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Refund of inmates' earnings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rents	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travelling-expenses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wages of inmates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law-costs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libraries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Special instruction and contingencies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Less recoveries—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
From parents and others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sales of farm-produce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inmates' earnings for clothing, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deficient outfits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Net cost	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Net Expenditure.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

In connection with the foregoing table it should be borne in mind that there are really only two residential institutions in our industrial-schools system—the Boys' Training-farm, Weraroa, for boys, and a section of the Caversham Industrial School for girls.

The receiving-homes and probation homes are regarded as clearing-houses, where children are admitted for short periods for observation and treatment, if necessary, prior to being placed in ordinary homes in the community or in situations. These homes are also utilized—

- (1.) For housing children who for various reasons are changing from one home or situation to another, or who are sent in from country districts for medical or dental treatment, &c.;
- (2.) For children and young persons passing through from other centres or districts; and
- (3.) For girls and young women in situations who spend their weekly half-holiday and occasional week-end days with the Matron of the home.

The average number of children in residence at these homes is comparatively small, but an approximation of the work of the homes is given in the following return :—

Name of School.	Average Number in Residence.	Number of Children actually passing through.	Meals supplied to Casual Cases.
Auckland Receiving-home	17.66	195	550
Auckland Probation Home	14.55	163	208
Hamilton Receiving-home	7.09	110	226
Wanganui Receiving-home	6.12	67	121
Napier Receiving-home	7.57	84	167
Wellington Receiving-home	14.77	285	1,021
Wellington Probation Home	9.39	141	264
Nelson Receiving-home	4.81	112	726
Christchurch Receiving-home	15.37	272	2,062
Christchurch Probation Home	12.05	133	15
Dunedin Probation Home	3.09	61	18
		1,623	5,378

TABLE 11A.—GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PRIVATE (ROMAN CATHOLIC) SCHOOLS, 1922-23.

	Gross Expenditure.
	£
St. Mary's, Auckland	812
St. Joseph's, Upper Hutt	640
St. Mary's, Nelson	362
St. Vincent de Paul's, Dunedin	278
Total	£2,092

TABLE 11B.—GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON THE MAINTENANCE OF INMATES SENT TO OTHER INSTITUTIONS, 1922-23.

	£	s.	d.
Door of Hope, Auckland	16	0	0
Salvation Army Home, Grey Lynn	10	14	3
Total	£26	14	3

TABLE 12.—GROSS RECOVERIES FROM PARENTS AND OTHERS.

	1921-22.	1922-23.
	£	£ s. d.
Industrial schools	22,620	24,226 3 2
Special schools	3,298	2,852 19 11
Charitable Aid Boards (industrial and special schools)	6,076	1,779 10 0
	£31,994	£28,858 13 1

TABLE 12A.—CASH SALES OF FARM-PRODUCE, 1922-23.

Item.	Boys' Training-farm, Weraroa.	Special School, Otekaike.	Totals.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cheese	1,248 12 10	.. ..	1,248 12 10
Butter and butterfat	259 17 11	146 19 9	406 17 8
Milk	59 11 3	25 18 5	85 9 8
Cream .. ..	.. ..	0 18 9	0 18 9
Eggs	251 2 6	14 13 7	265 16 1
Poultry	31 5 8	3 2 6	34 8 2
Vegetables	46 15 1	9 10 10	56 5 11
Orchard	15 19 8	.. ..	15 19 8
Sheep	228 7 2	212 7 0	440 14 2
Wool	72 10 4	47 3 8	119 14 0
Cattle	37 10 6	32 18 9	70 9 3
Horses	45 0 0	.. ..	45 0 0
Hides	22 5 9	91 0 3	113 6 0
Pigs	149 6 11	90 12 11	239 19 10
Cereals, hay, straw, &c.	48 15 0	.. ..	48 15 0
Mats and baskets .. ..	.. ..	147 3 3	147 3 3
Chaffcutting and threshing	194 11 4	.. ..	194 11 4
Sundries	28 9 2	62 19 7	91 8 9
Totals	2,740 1 1	885 9 3	3,625 10 4

TABLE I 3.—NUMBERS UNDER CONTROL AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1922.

Particulars of Children belonging to the Schools.	Government Schools.																		
	Boarding-out Officer, Whangarei.	Juvenile Probation Officer, Whangarei.	Receiving-home, Auckland.	Boys' Probation Home, Auckland.	Receiving-home, Hamilton.	Juvenile Probation Officer, Hamilton.	Receiving-home, Wanganui.	Juvenile Probation Officer, Wanganui.	Boarding-out Officer, Palmerston North.	Juvenile Probation Officer, Palmerston North.	Receiving-home, Palmerston North.	Receiving-home, Napier.	Juvenile Probation Officer, Napier.	Boys' Training Farm, Wairarapa.	Receiving-home, Wellington.	Boys' Probation Home, Wellington.	Receiving-home, Nelson.	Juvenile Probation Officer, Nelson.	
In the schools	
Boarded out	49	54	2	12	5	3	5	2	93	47	47	47	1	57	3	13	1	3	
At service	5	195	142	3	48	45	38	..	11	83	42	42	..	199	128	64	37	
With friends ..	10	6	27	40	27	8	..	11	..	6	3	11	4	13	..	48	12	44	
Under guardianship	41	41	14	11	1	10	13	1	1	19	13	1	23	25	4	..	
Committed but on probation	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
In hospitals, convalescent homes, &c.	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In mental hospitals	1	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adopted	1	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In refuges or cognate institutions	
In orphanages, cottage homes, &c.	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	..
In probation homes	8	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	8	2	..	..
Absent without leave	1	..	1	..	1	..	5	..	1	1	12	10	3	1	1	
In gaol	
At School for the Deaf	
At Special School, Otekaite	12	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	23	7	8	5	..	
At Special School, Richmond	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Queen Victoria Maori Girls' School	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Temporarily at Wellington Receiving-home	
Temporarily at Napier Receiving-home	1	..	..	..	..	..
Temporarily at Caversham	
Totals ..	59	65	246	254	57	71	67	65	107	68	94	60	71	45	108	248	74	56	45

TABLE 13.—NUMBERS UNDER CONTROL AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1922—continued.

Particulars of Children belonging to the Schools.	Government Schools.										Private Schools.						All Schools.													
	Boarding-out Officer, Grey-mouth.		Juvenile Probation Officer, Grey-mouth.		Receiving-home, Christchurch.		Boys' Probation Home, Christchurch.		Boarding-out Officer, Timaru.		Caversham.		Boys' Probation Home, Dunedin.		Boarding-out Officer, Invercargill.		Juvenile Probation Officer, Invercargill.		St. Mary's, Auckland.		St. Joseph's, Upper Hut.		St. Mary's, Nelson.		St. Vincent de Paul's, South Dunedin.		Totals of all Schools.			
	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.	Both Sexes.	
In the schools	1	13	4	22	..	..	..	83	2	..	..	39	32	40	8	16	18	131	175	306	..	..	..	..	..
Boarded out ..	21	13	..	..	203	134	..	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	28	..	1	..	2	1,140	829	1,969	..	..	..	..	..
At service	65	47	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	23	16	2	..	1	1,467	313	780	..	..	..	..	..
With friends ..	1	6	2	7	13	18	19	10	4	..	1	..	8	..	..	20	29	6	2	..	4	260	204	464	..	..	..	..	..
Under guardianship	2	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	14	4	18	..	..	..	..	..
Committed but on probation	1	..	1	..	13	10	23	..	..	..	..	..
In hospitals, convalescent homes, &c.	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	6	7	13	..	..	..	..	..
In mental hospitals	3	..	..	..	..	..
Adopted	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	1	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..
In refuges or cognate institutions	1	17	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
In orphanages, cottage homes, &c.	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	10	9	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
In probation homes	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
Absent without leave	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	4	36	..	..	..	..	..	..
In gaol	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
At School for the Deaf	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	..	..	..	..	..	..
At Special School, Otekaikē	2	5	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	20	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
At Special School, Richmond	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Queen Victoria Maori Girls' School	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Temporarily at Wellington Receiving-home	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Temporarily at Napier Receiving-home	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Temporarily at Caversham	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	22	21	4	36	231	243	78	152	31	36	21	102	57	38	45	19	99	116	66	13	18	25	2,197	1,601	3,798	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE I 4.—ADMISSIONS IN 1922, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO CAUSES OF ADMISSION.

Admitted as	Government Schools.																		Private Schools.			All Schools.											
	Receiving-home, Auckland.		Boys' Probation Home, Auckland.		Receiving-home, Hamilton.		Receiving-home, Napier.		Receiving-home, Wanganui.		Boys' Training-farm, Weraoa.		Receiving-home, Wellington.		Boys' Probation Home, Wellington.		Receiving-home, Nelson.		Receiving-home, Christchurch.		Boys' Probation Home, Christchurch.		Caversham Industrial School.		Boys' Probation Home, Dunedin.		St. Mary's, Auckland.		St. Vincent de Paul's, Dunedin.		Totals of all Schools.		
	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.	B.	G.	Both Sexes.		
Destitute ..	11	6	3	..	..	4	3	12	4	..	31	17	..	1	1	19	13	..	18	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	64	163
Vagrant ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	8
In disreputable associations	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	5	16
Not under proper control (complaint by police)	14	14	10	7	4	8	7	6	5	4	2	1	1	1	2	14	18	..	5	4	..	5	2	2	77	59	136	..	..	..	..	..
Uncontrollable (complaint by parents)	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	9
Accused or guilty of punishable offences	..	..	6	4	1	8	..	4	..	17	1	..	3	..	..	2	..	3	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	1	54
Transferred from gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	2	15
By private arrangement	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	9
Totals ..	25	22	19	11	5	26	17	29	11	34	33	21	6	2	3	35	34	5	26	28	3	6	2	2	265	145	410	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE I 5.—ADMISSIONS IN 1922, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO STATUS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1922.

Status at 31st December, 1922.	Destitute.		Vagrant.		Disreputable Associations.		Not under Proper Control. (Complaint by Police.)		Uncontrollable. (Complaint by Parents.)		Accused or convicted of Punishable Offence.		Admitted by Private Arrangement.		Transferred from Gaol.		Totals.		
	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	Both Sexes.
In residence	3	2	..	..	2	3	15	8	2	..	18	..	..	..	2	1	42	14	56
Boarded out	81	54	3	5	5	..	46	37	3	2	11	..	..	1	..	..	149	99	248
At service .. ..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	4	..	1	11	..	..	..	7	1	21	7	28
With friends	7	5	..	..	3	..	5	3	..	1	6	1	..	..	..	..	21	12	33
In hospitals, convalescent homes, &c. ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
In orphanages and cottage homes, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Missing .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	5	1	6
In refuges or cognate institutions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
In mental hospital	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
At Special School, Otekaiko	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	15
Died	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Written off the books	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	4	4	8
Adopted .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Totals	99	64	3	5	11	5	77	59	5	4	53	1	4	5	13	2	265	145	410

TABLE I 6.—ADMISSIONS IN 1922, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NUMBER IN RESIDENCE AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1922.

Particulars of Children in Residence at the 31st December, 1922.	Government Schools.																					Private Schools.			All Schools.								
	Receiving-home, Auckland.		Boys' Probation Home, Auckland.		Receiving-home, Hamilton.		Receiving-home, Wanganui.		Receiving-home, Napier.		Boys' Training-farm, Weraoa.		Receiving-home, Wellington.		Boys' Probation Home, Wellington.		Receiving-home, Nelson.		Receiving-home, Christchurch.		Boys' Probation Home, Christchurch.		Industrial School, Caversham.		Boys' Probation Home, Dunedin.		St. Mary's, Auckland.		St. Vincent de Paul's, Dunedin.		Totals.		
	B.	G.	B.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	B.	G.	B.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	B.	G.	B.	B.	G.	B.	B.	G.	G.	B.	G.	Both Sexes.			
Destitute	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5		
Disreputable associations	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	3	5			
Not under control (complaint by police)	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	1	..	3	3	2	15	8	23	..	..	..
Uncontrollable (complaint by parents)	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..
Accused or guilty of punishable offences	13	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	18	..	18	..	..
Transferred from gaol..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	..
Totals	3	2	..	5	1	18	..	1	2	1	4	6	..	2	2	3	4	2	42	14	56	

TABLE I 7.—ADMISSIONS IN 1922, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PARENTS' CIRCUMSTANCES AND CHARACTER.

Fathers described as	Mothers described as	Reasons for Committal of Children.								Total.
		Destitute.	Vagrant.	In Disreputable Associations.	Not under Control. (Complaint by Police.)	Uncontrollable. (Complaint by Parent.)	Accused or Guilty of Punishable Offences.	Admitted by Private Arrangement.	Transferred from Gaol.	
Dead	Dead	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	8
"	Good	2	..	..	2	..	3	..	1	8
"	Questionable .. .. .	..	..	..	9	..	1	..	..	10
"	Bad .. .. .	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	3
"	Addicted to drink .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
"	Mentally unfit .. .. .	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	6
"	Unknown .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Good	Dead	1	..	..	12	2	3	1	..	19
"	Good	21	2	..	25	2	22	2	10	84
"	Questionable .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
"	Bad	2	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	8
"	Addicted to drink .. .. .	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
"	Mentally unfit .. .. .	..	..	5	8	..	..	..	..	13
"	Deserter	7	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	9
"	Unknown .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Questionable	Dead .. .. .	..	..	..	9	..	1	..	..	10
"	Good	6	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	14
"	Questionable	15	..	..	5	..	4	..	..	24
"	Bad	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
"	Addicted to drink .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
"	Mentally unfit	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5
"	Deserter	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
"	Physically unfit	3	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	7
"	Unknown	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Bad	Dead	9	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	10
"	Good	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	6
"	Questionable	9	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	10
"	Bad .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
"	Mentally unfit	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
"	Deserter	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Addicted to drink	Dead	1	..	..	5	..	3	..	..	9
"	Good	11	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	17
"	Questionable .. .. .	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	6
"	Bad	1	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	5
"	Addicted to drink	5	..	1	3	..	1	..	1	11
"	Mentally unfit .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
"	Deserter	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
"	Physically unfit .. .. .	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	6
Mentally unfit	Questionable	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Deserter	Dead	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
"	Good	5	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	11
"	Questionable	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Unknown	Dead	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	4
"	Good	10	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	13
"	Questionable	15	1	..	5	..	1	1	..	23
"	Bad	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	6
"	Addicted to drink	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3
"	Mentally unfit	5	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	8
"	Deserter	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
"	Physically unfit	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
"	Unknown	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Totals .. .. .	.. .. .	163	8	16	136	9	54	9	15	410

The numbers of children admitted were—From Wellington, 58; Auckland, 51; Christchurch, 51; Dunedin, 33; Invercargill, 20; Gisborne, 17; Napier, 14; Wanganui, 12; Timaru, 11; Hamilton, 9; Thames, 9; Eltham, 8; Tauranga, 7; Woodville, 7; Oamaru, 6; Palmerston North, 6; Wairoa (H.B.), 6; Ashburton, 5; Bull's, 5; Otaki, 5; Whangarei, 5; Greymouth, 4; Helensville, 4; Paparoa, 4; Hastings, 3; Marton, 3; Masterton, 3; Nelson, 3; Rotorua, 3; Waipawa, 3; Addington, 2; Eketahuna, 2; Hawera, 2; Mangonui, 2; New Plymouth, 2; Ormondville, 2; Otahuhu, 2; Picton, 2; Westport, 2; Blenheim, 1; Dannevirke, 1; Dargaville, 1; Fairlie, 1; Granity, 1; Maungaturoto, 1; Ōnehunga, 1; Opotiki, 1; Pahiatua, 1; Petone, 1; Port Awanui, 1; Reefton, 1; Ruatorea, 1; Taumarunui, 1; Temuka, 1; Waimate, 1; Whakatane, 1.

The records show that of the total number of children admitted 25·85 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 Catholic.	Methodist.	Wesleyan.	Baptist.	Salvation Army.	Plymouth Brethren.	Lutheran.	Seventh-day Adventist.	Protestants.	Ringatu.	Unknown.	Totals.
Number	214	75	69	19	9	7	6	4	2	2	1	1	1	410
Percentage	52·2	18·3	16·8	4·6	2·4	1·7	1·4	1·0	0·5	0·5	0·2	0·2	0·2	100·0

TABLE 18.—DEATHS, 1922.

Age.		Status at Death.	Certified Cause of Death.					School to which belonging.
Yrs.	mos.							
0	2	Salvation Army Home	Marasmus	..	..	..	..	Wellington Receiving-home.
0	2			..	..	..	..
0	3	At board	Accidental suffocation	..	..	..	..	Under guardianship B.O.O., Timaru.
1	5	In hospital	Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	Under guardianship B.O.O., Invercargill.
1	11	At board	Accidental drowning	..	..	..	..	Christchurch Receiving-home.
2	11	.. ..	Cerebral hæmorrhage, syncope, cardiac failure	..	..	..	..	Nelson Receiving-home.
5	1	In hospital	Tubercular cervical adenitis, shock	..	..	..	..	Caversham Industrial School.
6	10	At board	Typhoid fever, kidney trouble	..	..	..	..	Auckland Receiving-home.
7	11	.. ..	Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	Under guardianship B.O.O., Whangarei.
9	9	.. ..	Run over by motor-car	..	..	..	..	Wellington Receiving-home.
12	10	With friends	Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	Boys' Training-farm, Weraoia.
13	10	In hospital	Meningitis	..	..	..	..	Wellington Receiving-home.
17	6	.. ..	Pneumonia, cardiac failure	..	..	..	..
18	3	In sanatorium	Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	St. Vincent de Paul's.

TABLE 19.—INMATES DISCHARGED FROM INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS DURING 1922.

Particulars of Discharge.	Boarding-out Officer, Whangarei.		Juvenile Probation Officer, Whangarei.		Auckland Receiving- home.		Auckland Probation Home.		St. Mary's, Auckland.		Receiving-home, Hamilton.		Juvenile Probation Officer, Hamilton.		Wanganui Receiving- home.		Juvenile Probation Officer, Wanganui.		Boarding-out Officer, Palmerston North.		Juvenile Probation Officer, Palmerston North.		Napier Receiving- home.		Boys' Training-farm, Weraoa.		Wellington Receiving- home.		Wellington Probation Home.	
	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.	B.	G.
By warrant ..	5	3	3	3	7	16	5	6	11	4	8	11	1	10	3	2	28	2	2	43	16	16	11							
By death ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Attained the age of twenty-one years	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Married ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adopted ..	2	..	..	1	5	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	9	..	..
Written off ..	1	1	2	..	4	4	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	..
Extended control expired	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	9	4	5	4	22	20	6	10	13	10	8	13	5	12	3	5	29	3	7	49	26	30	14							

Particulars of Discharge.	St. Joseph's, Upper Hutt.		Nelson Receiving- home.		Juvenile Probation Officer, Nelson.		St. Mary's, Nelson.		Boarding-out Officer, Greymouth.		Christchurch Receiving- home.		Christchurch Probation Home.		Boarding-out Officer, Timaru.		Juvenile Probation Officer, Timaru.		Caversham Industrial School.		Dunedin Probation Home.		Boarding-out Officer, Invercargill.		Juvenile Probation Officer, Invercargill.		St. Vincent de Paul's, Dunedin.		Total.		Total.	
	G.	B.	B.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	B.	B.	B.	B.	G.	B.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	Both Sexes.		
By warrant ..	4	..	12	1	5	4	3	4	9	8	..	5	1	18	5	..	4	6	7	221	91	..	4	6	7	221	91	312				
By death ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	11	3	..	..	1	11	3	14
Attained the age of twenty-one years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	7	29	36
Married ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8
Adopted ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	26	41
Written off ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	22	43
Extended control expired	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2
Totals ..	5	1	12	1	5	4	3	8	26	9	1	5	6	33	7	1	5	6	11	275	181	..	5	6	11	275	181	456				

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 thirteen years since this Act came into operation there have been ninety-one orders issued extending the period of control, sixty-six 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 1922.

	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.
On the books at 31st December, 1921	65	67	168	95	98	94	50	69	706
Placed in licensed homes during the year 1922	165	69	97	77	37	55	27	10	537
Totals	230	136	265	172	135	149	77	79	1,243
Withdrawn from homes during 1922—									
Removed by parents or guardians	28	51	101	67	48	32	23	8	358
Deaths	4	2	1	2	..	..	..	1	10
Adoptions without pre- miums	6	4	11	6	3	3	2	2	37
In homes to which exemp- tion was granted	2	..	1	1	2	2	1	..	9
Brought under the opera- tion of the Industrial Schools Act	3	5	7	3	..	2	..	..	20
Written off the books for various causes	3	4	9	5	8	3	4	31	67
Total withdrawals	46	66	130	84	61	42	30	42	501
On the books at 31st December, 1922	77	79	141	127	82	89	73	74	742

RATES OF PAYMENTS BY PARENTS OR GUARDIANS.

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

3 at the rate of 5s. per week.	93 at the rate of 20s. per week.
1 .. 6s. "	1 .. 21s. "
4 .. 7s. 6d. "	1 .. 22s. "
1 .. 9s. "	1 .. 22s. 6d. "
105 .. 10s. "	12 .. 25s. "
2 .. 10s. 6d. "	3 .. 30s. "
1 .. 10s. 10d. "	1 .. 40s. "
1 .. 11s. "	1 .. 42s. "
15 .. 12s. "	1 .. 60s. "
125 .. 12s. 6d. "	1 adopted with premium disbursed at the rate of 5s. per week.
2 .. 13s. "	3 adopted with premium disbursed at the rate of 10s. per week.
3 .. 13s. 4d. "	33 adopted with premium disbursed at the rate of 15s. per week.
2 .. 14s. "	12 for whom no payment is being made, but who are under supervision.
279 .. 15s. "	
1 .. 15s. 6d. "	
1 .. 16s. "	
3 .. 17s. "	
30 .. 17s. 6d. "	

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

	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
Under 7s. per week ..	19	11	7	2	2	4
7s. and under 10s. per week ..	75	52	53	22	11	5
10s. per week ..	532	502	368	240	133	105
Over 10s. per week ..	215	294	376	531	508	579

FOSTER-HOMES.

The 742 infants in foster-homes at the end of the year were distributed as follows :—

In 497 homes, each having one child ..	..	..	..	..	497
.. 72 .. two children ..	..	..	..	..	144
.. 27 .. three ..	..	..	..	..	81
.. 5 .. four ..	..	..	..	..	20

601

742

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

The total number of licensed homes was 841, so that at the end of the year there were 240 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.

Name of Institution.	Admissions, 1922.			Deaths, 1922			On the Books at 31st December, 1922.		
	Under 6 Months of Age.	Between 6 and 12 Months of Age.	Total—All Ages (including Cols. (1) and (2)).	Under 6 Months of Age.	Between 6 and 12 Months of Age.	Total—All Ages (including Cols. (4) and (5)).	Under 6 Months of Age.	Between 6 and 12 Months of Age.	Total—All Ages (including Cols. (7) and (8)).
	(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)
Salvation Army Boys' Home, Russell	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Mary's Industrial School (Girls' Branch), Auckland	15	..	..	..	..	..	15
St. Joseph's Orphanage, Takapuna, Auckland	9	..	..	..	..	..	15
Orphan Home, Papatoetoe, Auckland	3	..	..	..	..	..	2
Children's Home, Ponsonby, Auckland	12	..	..	..	..	..	19
Methodist Orphanage, Mount Albert, Auckland	2	..	..	..	..	..	12
Leslie Orphanage, Remuera, Auckland	3	..	..	..	..	..	6
Manurewa Children's Home, Auckland	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	13
St. Mary's Home, Otahuhu, Auckland	43	6	51	7	1	10	30	3	46
Salvation Army Orphanage, Herne Bay, Auckland	2
Salvation Army Maternity Home, Auckland	1	..	..	..	..	..	5
Cook County Women's Guild Crèche, Gisborne	17	..	..	..	..	..	13
Salvation Army Samaritan Home, Gisborne	1	7	..	..	..	..	2	10
Children's Home, Palmerston North	7	..	..	..	..	..	3
Manawatu Willard Children's Home, Palmerston North	1	5	..	..	..	..	1	6
Salvation Army Bethany Home, Napier	1	2	8	1	..	1	2	2	9
St. Hilda's Home, Otane, Hawke's Bay	5
Wanganui Orphanage, Gonville, Wanganui	3
Salvation Army Boys' Home, Eltham, Taranaki	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Presbyterian Orphanage, Berhampore, Wellington	9	..	..	..	..	..	15
Levin Memorial Home, Wellington	2	..	..	..	..	..	7
St. Joseph's Orphanage, Upper Hutt, Wellington	30	..	..	..	..	..	31
Home of Compassion, Island Bay, Wellington	14	3	50	..	..	3	18	6	63
Salvation Army Girls' Home, Owen Street, Wellington	9	..	..	..	..	..	6
Salvation Army Boys' Home, Island Bay, Wellington	1	..	..	..	..	..	5
St. Mary's Orphanage, Nelson	6
Nazareth House, Christchurch	5	..	..	..	..	..	14
Sacred Heart Orphanage, Mount Magdala, Christchurch	10	..	..	1	..	..	20
St. Saviour's Home, Shirley, Christchurch	24	..	..	..	..	..	29
Salvation Army Maternity Home, Christchurch	4	6	12	..	..	..	4	6	12
Presbyterian Orphanage, Papanui, Christchurch	2	..	..	..	..	..	10
Children's Convalescent Cottage, New Brighton, Christchurch	10	..	..	..	..	..	8
St. Saviour's Orphanage for Boys, Otipua Road, Timaru	3	..	..	..	..	..	9
Salvation Army Boys' Home, Temuka, Canterbury	1
St. Mary's Orphanage, Mornington, Dunedin	3	..	..	..	..	..	8
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphanage, South Dunedin	1	..	12	..	..	..	1	..	16
Salvation Army Maternity Home, Roslyn, Dunedin ..	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	6
Salvation Army Home, Anderson's Bay, Dunedin	10	..	..	..	..	..	18
Presbyterian Orphanage, Gordon Street, Invercargill	11	..	..	..	..	..	4
Victoria Memorial Home, Invercargill	1	2	7	1	..	1	1	4	5
Totals	71	22	364	9	1	16	55	25	478

Of the above 478 children, 25 have no parents living, 61 have a mother only, and 94 have a father only. The remainder (298) have both parents living.

DEATHS IN FOSTER-HOMES AND EXEMPTED INSTITUTIONS.

Of the 1,243 infants who were at one time or another on the books as being in foster-homes during 1922, 10 died; of these, 2 died in foster-homes and 8 died in hospitals to which they had been removed for treatment. Six of the 10 were under twelve months of age, and 9 were of illegitimate birth.

As shown in the table above relating to exempted institutions, there were 16 deaths in 1922.

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 :—

Year.	Foster-homes.			Exempted Institutions.		
	Number of Deaths.	Number of Infants.	Percentage of Deaths	Number of Deaths.	Number of Infants.	Percentage of Deaths.
1908	26	1,017	2.56	..	No records.	..
1909	25	1,181	2.11	..	..	..
1910	26	1,183	2.19	..	..	..
1911	13	1,183	1.09	47	899	5.23
1912	12	1,228	0.98	36	911	3.95
1913	13	1,330	0.98	18	984	1.82
1914	20	1,423	1.40	37	944	3.91
1915	14	1,440	0.98	11	1,026	1.08
1916	17	1,250	1.36	9	939	0.96
1917	12	1,361	0.88	15	1,136	1.32
1918	6	1,341	0.44	15	955	1.57
1919	10	1,403	0.71	13	1,050	1.24
1920	14	1,306	1.07	19	1,002	1.89
1921	6	1,318	0.47	17	1,118	1.52
1922	10	1,243	0.80	16	887	1.08

ADOPTIONS DURING THE YEAR 1922.

During the year 349 orders of adoption were made; 44 of the adoption orders provided for premiums, and 305 were without monetary consideration.

The following shows the ages of the adopted children :—

Age.	With Premium.	Without Premium.	Total.
Under 6 months	20	56	76
Between 6 months and 12 months	7	27	34
" 1 and 2 years	6	35	41
" 2 " 3 " .. ..	..	31	31
" 3 " 4 "	2	25	27
" 4 " 5 "	1	21	22
" 5 " 6 " .. ..	..	23	23
" 6 " 7 "	2	16	18
" 7 " 8 "	1	15	16
" 8 " 9 "	2	3	5
" 9 " 10 "	1	10	11
" 10 " 11 "	1	8	9
" 11 " 12 " .. ..	..	15	15
" 12 " 13 " .. ..	..	6	6
" 13 " 14 "	1	6	7
" 14 " 15 " .. ..	..	8	8
	44	305	349
The adopting parents were—			
Husband and wife jointly .. ..	..	..	314
Widow .. ..	..	..	15
Widower .. ..	..	..	2
Spinster .. ..	..	..	7
Bachelor .. ..	..	..	3
Wife only .. ..	..	..	5
Husband only .. ..	..	..	3
			349

The amount of the premiums ranged from £10 to £150.

ILLEGITIMACY.

Districts.				Illegitimate Births registered during 1922.	Number of Illegitimate Children aged Twelve Months or less brought under the Infants Act during 1922.	Illegitimate Children under 6 Years of Age in Licensed Foster-homes at 31st December, 1922.
North Auckland	..	..	..	24	..	4
Auckland	..	..	..	218	31	70
South Auckland	..	..	..	72	6	6
Hawke's Bay	..	..	..	65	3	10
Gisborne	..	..	..	40	2	5
Wanganui and Taranaki	..	..	..	90	9	20
Palmerston North	..	..	..	63	5	28
Wellington	..	..	..	217	33	59
Nelson	..	..	..	31	..	6
West Coast	..	..	..	13	..	2
North Canterbury	..	..	..	186	56	111
South Canterbury	..	..	..	45	14	23
Otago	..	..	..	98	24	70
Southland	..	..	..	62	5	11
Totals for 1922				1,224	188	425
Totals for 1921				1,253	174	448

Deaths amongst Illegitimate Children during 1922.

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.	Total.
N. Auckland	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Auckland	14	1	2	1	..	..	1	19
S. Auckland	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Wanganui	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	5
Gisborne	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hawke's Bay	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Palmerston N.	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Wellington	27	..	1	..	..	..	..	28
Nelson	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	5
West Coast	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
N. Canterbury	8	1	1	..	1	..	..	11
S. Canterbury	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Otago	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	6
Southland	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	6
Totals	85	6	5	2	1	1	1	101

No. 6.—COSTLEY TRAINING INSTITUTION.

BALANCE-SHEET FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1922.

Liabilities.			Assets.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Costley bequest	12,150	0 0	Mortgages	22,465	0 0
Hodge bequest	742	3 9	Accrued interest	117	15 9
Revenue Account as below	11,629	1 3	War-loan stock	1,500	0 0
			Cash in Bank of New Zealand	32	3 10
			Jackson and Russell	406	5 5
	£24,521	5 0		£24,521	5 0

REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1922.

Dr.			Cr.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Maintenance Account	508	0 8	By Balance, 1st January, 1922	10,710	6 4
Expenses	71	0 0	Interest	1,497	15 7
Balance carried forward	11,629	1 3			
	£12,208	1 11		£12,208	1 11

Approximate Cost of Paper.—Preparation, not given; printing (825 copies), £25.