

poultry-keeping, gardening, &c. Military drill, swimming, and life-saving are to be taught. Proper provision is to be made for inmates' recreation, and libraries are to be provided. Thorough classification is to be maintained. Facilities for religious training are to be given. Careful supervision over inmates is enjoined. Each dormitory must be under the supervision of an officer. Lights are to be shown in dormitories. Managers are to visit dormitories at least once nightly. Inmates licensed out are to be regularly visited, and complaints of licensed inmates are to be promptly attended to. An inmate who absconds or damages property may be fined. Inmates who through misconduct frequently return to the schools may be required to contribute from their accumulated earnings towards the cost of their maintenance at the schools. Inmates who for special reasons cannot be licensed out may be remunerated for their services at the schools. Monetary rewards and badges for good conduct may be given. A certain relaxation of the regulations formerly in force relating to corporal punishment has been made, though, as the maximum amount of punishment has been more carefully defined, the effect is not to make any very great difference.

In connection with this form of correction it must be borne in mind that the class of inmates to be dealt with is the class that is most difficult to manage at the public schools, while in the reformatories many of the inmates are so degenerate that kindness and moral suasion are to them indications of weakness on the part of the officers. In the report of the proceedings of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, held in 1900, at Topeka, Kansas, the Superintendent of one of the State industrial schools, in the course of an address, and while advocating the superiority of the system of "rewards for merit," says: "Yet, do not misunderstand me; there are cases that come to all—at least, they come to me—when sterner measures are necessary. To hesitate then is to strengthen in the mind of the offender the idea of your weakness," &c. And again, "In my judgment, when you punish it is best to use plain so-called corporal punishment." The punishments in industrial schools and in reformatories have been differentiated; in the latter they are the more severe. As a rule the punishments to be inflicted will be such as may be lawfully inflicted by schoolmasters. Managers may inflict the punishment or may depute officers to do so in their presence. In general the officer reporting the offence is not to be the one to inflict punishment. A cane or leather strap is to be the instrument for punishing boys, and a strap for girls; twelve strokes to be the maximum. Under careful restrictions, and for grave offences, male inmates may be birched on the bare breech, but the birch must be approved by the medical officer; the maximum of strokes is twelve. Both males and females may be put in cells for a maximum of ten hours in industrial schools and a week in reformatories. Under proper restrictions, dietary discipline may be used. Badges of degradation may be used only with the approval of the Minister. A register of punishments is to be kept, and a copy is to be sent to the Education Department monthly.

The regulations relating to inmates who are licensed to reside away from the schools are founded on the practice of the past nineteen years. For the first time, however, it is recognised that a foster-parent may administer corporal chastisement to boarded-out children. Provision is made for limiting the amount of work which a foster-parent may cause a boarded-out child to do.

Of the 139 inmates who during the year 1901 ceased to be under the control of the schools 80 were discharged by warrant, 35 attained twenty-one years of age, 7 were transferred to the Costley Training Institution, 7 were married, and 10 died. As in the preceding year, the number of deaths (10) was above the average. The certificates of the medical attendants show that of the 5 inmates who were in residence at the time of death 2 died of gastro-enteritis, 1 of inanition, 1 of gastro-intestinal catarrh, and 1 of tubercular meningitis; in hospital there was one death from intestinal perforation; a boy at service was accidentally shot; and 3 boarded-out children died of bronchitis, disease of the brain, and tubercular meningitis respectively.

The number of admissions during the year (197) shows an increase of 5 over the number for 1900. Of these 43 were sent from Dunedin, 40 from Wellington, 34 from Auckland, and 31 from Christchurch. Of the remaining 49 children, no one town or country district sent more than 7 to the schools.