

1913.
NEW ZEALAND.

E D U C A T I O N : SPECIAL SCHOOLS. AND INFANT-LIFE PROTECTION.

[In continuation of E.-4, 1912.]

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

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No. 1.—EXTRACT FROM THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

AFFLICTED AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

Children under State Guardianship.

DURING the year 1912 the number of children brought under the operation of the Industrial Schools Act was 405, the number discharged from control 238, and the number under control at the close of the year was 2,784—viz., 1,701 boys and 1,083 girls. There were 625 in residence at the eight Government institutions (of whom 142 and 65 were at the reformatories for boys and for girls respectively), and at the four private (Roman Catholic) schools there were 257 in residence.

Of the 951 children boarded out with foster-parents all but one belonged to Government industrial schools. The increase in the cost of living has made it necessary to reconsider the rates of payment to foster-parents, and it has been decided that from the beginning of the current year they are to be as follows: For children under one year old, 10s. a week; between twelve and eighteen months, 9s.; and then on to fourteen years, 8s.

Of the total number belonging 918 were in situations, with friends on probation, boarded without payment, or otherwise not a charge on the public funds; the remaining 1,866 being either boarded out, in residence at industrial schools, or paid for by the Government at other institutions. The parental contributions under orders of Court or agreement amounted to £7,828 15s. 8d., being at the rate of £4 3s. 11d. per head of the children maintained.

The net expenditure on account of industrial schools, exclusive of new buildings and works and purchase of property, increased during the year from £32,635 to £35,306, an increase which is very largely accounted for by the fact that 105 more children were maintained.

Tables I1 and I2 give details of the expenditure on industrial schools during the year.

	1911.	1912.
Payments by Charitable Aid Boards for maintenance of children who came into Government schools owing to indigence (included in the total sum recovered)	£10,681 5s. 4d.	£9,506 9s. 8d.
Number of children at the end of the year belonging to Government schools who were so paid for	713	766
Number maintained at the expense of Charitable Aid Boards at private industrial schools. .	106	117

The amount paid by the Charitable Aid Boards on account of children sent to the private industrial schools as indigent is not stated here, as the Managers of these schools make their claims upon the Boards without reference to the Education Department.

At the end of the year the total amount deposited in the Post Office Savings-bank on account of the earnings of young people who are now or were formerly under the control of industrial schools was £32,254 1s. 4d., the Government schools accounts having £28,539 14s. 6d. to credit, and the private (Roman Catholic) schools £3,714 6s. 10d. The withdrawals from these accounts during the year were £4,206 18s. 1d. and £143 8s. 3d. respectively. The disposal of these moneys is by law at the discretion of the Minister of Education, who may direct that payment be made either to the earner or to the Public Account. In practice payment is made to an applicant who after the control of the school has ceased shows evidence of good reputation, and that the proposed investment of the money is likely to be satisfactory. On the other hand, the Minister may order forfeiture of the money when a former inmate proves that he is unworthy of consideration.

INFANT-LIFE PROTECTION.

The number of foster-homes licensed under the Infants Act to maintain children for payment apart from their parents was 569; the number of children so maintained for the whole or part of the year was 1,228, of whom 487 were under one year old. There were twelve deaths, equal to 0·98 per cent. of the number in the homes.

The expenditure for the year, £1,225 11s. 8d., is accounted for as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of visiting nurses and local representatives	879	18	4
Travelling-expenses of District Agents, visiting nurses, and local representatives	209	10	10
Payments to foster-parents for board of infants	102	5	9
Medical attendance	11	9	0
Office expenses (including rent) and sundries	82	7	8
Less recoveries	59	19	11

The report of the Secretary for Education gives detailed information as regards various phases of the work.

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

Number of pupils who returned to the school in February, 1912, after the summer vacation	93
Receiving instruction at Government experimental farm	1
Number admitted during the school year	10
Absent throughout the year	1
Left during or at the end of the school year	12
Number remaining on the roll after the close of the school year	93

The expenditure on the school for the years 1911 and 1912 respectively was as follows :—

	1911.			1912.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Salaries	3,380	6	7	3,404	12	0
Maintenance of pupils and sundry expenses	1,446	7	1	1,874	16	0
Maintenance of buildings and water-charges	276	19	10	335	10	9
Additional buildings				1,947	11	8
Less—						
Amount collected from parents by way of maintenance contributions	887	13	3	1,098	0	1
Amount collected from Charitable Aid Boards	563	8	7	1,103	15	11
Sundry other recoveries	1	7	0	0	11	2
Net expenditure	3,651	4	8*	5,360	3	3*

* Including for 1911 £235, and for 1912 £225 paid from national-endowment revenue.

The report of the Director gives particulars of the work of the school during the year.

JUBILEE INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.

The amount paid by the Government towards the cost of training thirty-five pupils was £848 16s. 6d., and the amount refunded to the Government during the year by parents and Charitable Aid Boards was £855 1s. 3d., the Boards paying £502 6s. 10d. The sum payable by the Government as subsidy to the Board of Trustees under the provisions of the Hospitals and Charitable Institutions Act was £2,391 15s. 2d.

SPECIAL SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

	1911.			1912.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Salaries	1,985	3	11	2,111	16	2
Maintenance of pupils	1,750	3	2	1,954	17	0
Maintenance of buildings	418	13	3	258	2	4
Farm and stock	226	5	5	367	19	2
Additional buildings, furniture, &c.	2,983	15	6	597	15	0
Less—						
Amount collected from parents by way of maintenance contributions	559	5	1	798	19	4
Amount collected from Charitable Aid Boards	294	17	0	666	16	0
Sundry other recoveries	135	9	1	256	0	7
Net expenditure	6,374	10	1*	3,568	13	9*

* Including for 1911 £235, and for 1912 £225 paid from national-endowment revenue.

The power given to a Magistrate under the Education Amendment Act, 1910, to extend the period of control, if he is satisfied that upon a pupil's attaining his majority his mental state precludes his being able to manage his affairs with ordinary prudence, was exercised in respect of two boys and two girls, the extension being for one year for the boys and four years for the girls. When these periods are about to expire the cases will be reviewed again.

A report from the Principal dealing with the working of the school during the year, and with other matters relating to the education of the feeble-minded, is included in the report (see page 18).

No. 2.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

TABLE II.—EXPENDITURE ON GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS, 1912.

Government Schools.	Number of Inmates belonging at 31st December, 1912.	Cost of School, including Buildings and other Works.	Boarding out. (Included in column (2).)	Salaries. (Included in column (2).)	New Buildings and other Works. (Included in column (2).)	Recoveries from Parents and others, and Sales from Farms, &c.	Net Cost.
	(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Auckland ..	181	3,123 11 0	1,289 1 1	692 12 4	26 14 4	1,348 17 4	1,774 13 8
Boys' Training Farm, Weraoa	365	10,385 18 0	..	2,269 19 10	1,500 19 7	2,538 1 5	7,847 16 7
Receiving Home, Wellington	542	9,175 12 6	6,434 2 10	900 6 6	..	4,863 2 4	4,312 10 2
Boys' Industrial School, Stoke	198	20,407 8 0	..	1,816 19 3	13,373 9 0	1,692 8 2	18,714 19 10
Receiving Home, Christchurch	409	7,025 15 3	4,753 15 8	833 4 8	..	2,897 12 1	4,128 3 2
Te Oranga Home	103	2,631 13 9	..	1,015 17 10	259 18 9	588 9 7	2,043 4 2
Burnham ..	245	9,470 19 10	..	3,027 1 7	363 1 9	850 9 4	8,620 10 6
Caversham ..	344	5,451 7 1	3,070 13 2	951 8 9	..	3,654 5 4	1,797 1 9
Totals ..	2,387	67,672 5 5	15,547 12 9	11,507 10 9	15,524 3 5	18,433 5 7	
Salaries, travelling-allowances, and expenses of certain departmental officers (Inspectors, visiting officers, &c.)							1,399 4 2
Grant to Postal Department in connexion with payments for children boarded out ..							100 0 0
Refund of inmates' earnings ..							91 19 9
Total net cost ..							50,830 3 9†

* Exclusive of cost of administration, inspection, &c.

† Including £1,580 paid from National Endowment revenue.

TABLE 12.—GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PRIVATE (ROMAN CATHOLIC) SCHOOLS, 1912.

Name of School.	Gross Cost.	Recoveries.	Net Cost.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
St. Mary's, Auckland..	1,269 8 3	377 1 4	892 6 11
St. Joseph's, Wellington ..	160 15 3	126 10 10	34 4 5
St. Mary's, Nelson ..	264 4 0	222 4 11	41 19 1
St. Vincent de Paul's, Dunedin ..	82 4 6	19 4 9	62 19 9
Totals ..	1,776 12 0	745 1 10	1,031 10 2

TABLE 13.—SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE ON SPECIAL CASES AT OTHER INSTITUTIONS, 1912.

	Schools.					Total.
	Auckland.	St. Mary's, Auckland.	Wellington Receiving Home.	Te Oranga Home.	Caversham.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Auckland—						
Door of Hope Institution ..	38 9 10	..	..	..	..	38 9 10
St. Mary's Home, Otahuhu ..	17 19 0	7 0 0	..	..	..	24 19 0
Orphan Home, Papatoetoe ..	18 4 0	..	..	..	..	18 4 0
Nelson—						
St. Andrew's Orphanage ..	..	..	12 3 0	..	..	12 3 0
Christchurch—						
Mount Magdala ..	..	3 3 6	..	18 0 8	..	21 4 2
Dunedin—						
Salvation Army Home..	..	..	..	..	2 7 6	2 7 6
Totals ..	74 12 10	10 3 6	12 3 0	18 0 8	2 7 6	117 7 6
Less recoveries ..	..	..	..	..	..	68 18 8
Total net expenditure ..	..	..	..	..	..	48 8 10

TABLE 14.—INMATES, 1911 AND 1912.

	Boarded out.				In Residence.				At Service, &c.				Totals.			
	Dec. 1911.	Increase.	Decrease.	Dec. 1912.	Dec. 1911.	Increase.	Decrease.	Dec. 1912.	Dec. 1911.	Increase.	Decrease.	Dec. 1912.	Dec. 1911.	Increase.	Decrease.	Dec. 1912.
Government Schools—																
Auckland (Mount Albert)	73	2	..	75	37	..	..	37	69	..	..	69	179	2	..	181
Boys' Training Farm, Wera- roa	..	..	..	..	180	21	..	201	168	..	4	164	348	17	..	365
Receiving Home, Welling- ton	345	52	..	397	16	..	3	13	106	26	..	132	467	75	..	542
Boys' Industrial School, Stoke	..	9	..	9	127	..	13	114	63	12	..	75	190	8	..	198
Te Oranga Home, Christ- church	..	..	..	..	68	..	3	65	29	9	..	39	97	6	..	103
Receiving Home, Christ- church	254	25	..	279	10	1	..	11	104	15	..	119	368	41	..	409
Burnham .. ..	..	..	..	..	150	..	8	142	102	1	..	103	252	..	7	245
Caversham	183	7	..	190	34	8	..	42	122	..	10	112	339	5	..	344
Private Schools—																
St. Mary's, Auckland ..	..	..	..	..	106	6	..	112	67	17	..	84	173	23	..	196
St. Joseph's, Upper Hutt ..	..	..	..	..	36	1	..	37	28	..	3	25	64	..	2	62
St. Mary's, Nelson ..	..	..	..	..	51	6	..	57	19	..	4	15	70	2	..	72
St. Vincent de Paul's, Dunedin	1	..	..	1	53	..	2	51	16	..	1	15	70	..	3	67
Totals	856	95	..	951	868	43	29	882	893	80	22	951	2,617	179	12	2,784

TABLE 15.—INMATES, 31ST DECEMBER, 1912.

Inmates.	Government Schools.												Private Schools.						All Schools.										
	Auckland.		Boys' Training Farm, Weraoa.		Receiving Home, Wellington.		Boys' Industrial School, Stoke.		Te Oranga Home.		Receiving Home, Christchurch.		Burnham.		Caversham.		St. Mary's, Auckland.		St. Joseph's, Wellington.		St. Mary's, Nelson.		St. Vincent de Paul's, Dunedin.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Protestant.	Catholic.
	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.							
In the schools ..	1	36	201	6	7	114	65	2	9	142	2	40	67	45	37	29	28	51	..	..	..	..	564	318	882	483	399
Boarded out ..	41	34	..	224	173	9	..	157	122	..	110	80	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	541	410	951	842	109
With friends ..	5	7	25	43	34	21	6	12	12	34	20	16	14	13	4	1	4	3	..	..	..	..	175	99	274	182	92
At service ..	7	26	108	28	16	49	22	27	38	25	23	31	15	33	17	..	10	12	..	..	..	..	282	205	487	333	154
Under guardian- ship	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	12	3	1	12	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	8	39	37	2
Training-ship ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
In hospitals, con- valescent homes, &c.	..	..	2	1	2	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	5	13	8	5
In mental hospi- tals	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	7	7	..
At School for the Deaf	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
At Special School, Otekaika	2	..	2	3	..	..	..	5	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	16	15	1
Under control of refuges or cog- nate institutions	..	13	4	..	6	..	2	4	1	30	30	23	7	7	
Under control of orphanage, cot- tage homes, &c.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	2	..
In gaol..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	12	8	4
Absent without leave	2	..	25	..	..	2	3	2	..	29	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	4	68	52	16
Totals ..	64	117	365	306	236	198	103	222	187	245	170	174	101	95	62	30	42	67	..	..	..	..	1,701	1,083	2,784	1,993	791

TABLE 16.—ADMISSIONS IN 1912, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO CAUSE OF ADMISSION.

Admitted as	Government Schools.												Private Schools.						All Schools.						
	Auckland.		Boys' Training Farm, Wairarapa.	Receiving Home, Wellington.		Boys' Industrial School, Stoke.		Te Oranga Home.		Receiving Home, Christchurch.		Burnham.	Caversham.		St. Mary's, Auckland.		St. Joseph's, Wellington.		St. Mary's, Nelson.		St. Vincent de Paul's, Dunedin.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
	B.	G.	B.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.			
Destitute	5	2	5	27	36	3	1	12	8	..	6	7	8	9	..	2	1	3	68	67	135				
Vagrant .. ..	..	..	2	2	2	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	10			
In disreputable associations	..	..	4	6	10	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	3	1	17	23	40			
Not under proper control (complaint by police)	1	2	9	4	7	3	2	25	16	..	2	1	2	3	..	2	3	..	48	34	82				
Uncontrollable (complaint by parent)	1	2	11	1	2	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	19	6	25			
Accused or guilty of punishable offences	2	3	42	..	1	12	4	..	..	24	1	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	89	9	98			
Transferred from gaol	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	6	15			
Totals	9	10	73	40	58	25	13	39	27	34	9	8	21	14	7	7	7	4	257	148	405				

TABLE 17.—ADMISSIONS IN 1912, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PARENTS' CIRCUMSTANCES AND CHARACTER.

Fathers described as	Mothers described as	Precedent Condition of Children admitted in 1912.							Total.
		Destitute.	Vagrant.	Associating with Disreputable Persons.	Not under Proper Control.	Uncontrollable.	Accused or Guilty of Punishable Offences.	Transferred from Prison.	
Dead ..	Dead ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	3
" ..	Good ..	1	..	..	2	1	3	..	7
" ..	Questionable ..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4
" ..	Bad ..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	5
Physically unfit	Dead ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
" ..	Good ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
" ..	Questionable ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
Mentally unfit ..	Mentally unfit ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
" ..	Questionable ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Good ..	Dead ..	3	..	..	5	3	8	..	19
" ..	Physically unfit ..	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	5
" ..	Mentally unfit ..	18	..	..	6	3	..	..	27
" ..	Good ..	9	2	..	7	6	45	9	78
" ..	Questionable ..	3	3	6	12	..	6	..	30
" ..	Bad ..	2	..	6	2	..	..	..	10
" ..	Deserter ..	1	..	..	4	3	2	..	10
" ..	Unknown ..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	4
Questionable ..	Dead ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
" ..	Mentally unfit ..	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	6
" ..	Good ..	3	1	..	4	1	6	..	15
" ..	Questionable ..	8	..	5	10	4	5	..	33
" ..	Bad ..	2	..	6	1	..	..	..	9
" ..	Deserter ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
" ..	Unknown ..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
Bad ..	Dead ..	11	..	..	..	..	1	1	13
" ..	Good ..	6	1	3	3	..	6	..	19
" ..	Questionable ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
" ..	Bad ..	1	..	1	..	..	3	..	5
Deserter ..	Mentally unfit ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
" ..	Good ..	9	..	..	..	1	1	..	11
" ..	Questionable ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
" ..	Bad ..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
Unknown ..	Dead ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
" ..	Mentally unfit ..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
" ..	Good ..	16	..	..	3	..	1	2	22
" ..	Questionable ..	11	1	..	5	1	2	..	20
" ..	Bad ..	2	..	3	2	..	..	..	7
" ..	Deserter ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
" ..	Unknown ..	3	..	..	1	..	2	..	6
Totals ..		135	10	40	82	25	98	15	405

The admissions for the year (405) show an increase of 16 on the number for the previous year. From the four chief centres of population 224 of these children were admitted, and 25 from Napier, 23 from Dannevirke, 13 from Wanganui, 11 from Hamilton. In no case were more than 9 children sent from any of the other smaller towns. The records show that, of the total number received, 23·3 per cent. were known to be illegitimate.

When children are before the Courts the Magistrates, after hearing evidence, direct in what religious denomination they are to be brought up. The orders made in 1912 show the denominations to be as follows: Church of England, 219; Roman Catholic, 97; Presbyterian, 53; Methodist, 24; Salvation Army, 6; Seventh Day Adventist, 3; Congregational, 1; Jewish, 1; Church of Christ, 1.

The number of inmates over whom the control of the schools terminated during the year was 238. Of this number, 166 were then of good character, 11 fair, 1 bad, 1 was married, 29 were discharged under the age of fifteen years (8 of whom were legally adopted). In 21 cases information as to character cannot be given, the whereabouts of the inmates who were absent without leave being unknown at the time of termination of the period of control.

There were 9 deaths, particulars of which appear in the following table:—

TABLE 18.—DEATHS, 1913.

Age at Death.		Status at Death.	Certified Cause of Death.	School to which belonging.
Years.	Months.			
..	3	In hospital	Congenital mitral stenosis; heart failure	Christchurch Receiving Home.
..	7	At board	Acute gastro-enteritis	Wellington Receiving Home.
14	9	Absent without leave	Committed suicide by hanging at Napier Gaol	Boys' Training Farm, Wera-roa.
..	11	At board	Measles; broncho-pneumonia	Christchurch Receiving Home.
14	11	In hospital	Peritonitis and heart-failure	Burnham Industrial School.
20	7	In mental hospital	Epilepsy	St. Mary's, Auckland.
4	10	At board	Acute gastro-enteritis; septomeningitis	Christchurch Receiving Home.
..	7	"	Pneumonia	Wellington Receiving Home.
12	10	"	Drowned while bathing in Hutt River	"

TABLE 19.—DISCHARGES, 1912.

Cause of Termination of Control.	Government Schools.														Private Schools.						All Schools.		
	Auckland.		Boys' Training Farm, Wera-roa.	Receiving Home, Wellington.		Boys' Industrial School, Stoke.	Te Oranga Home.		Receiving Home, Christchurch.		Burnham.	Caversham.		St. Mary's, Auckland.		St. Joseph's, Upper Hutt.	St. Mary's, Nelson.		St. Vincent de Paul's, Dunedin.	Boys.	Girls.	Total	
	B.	G.	B.	B.		B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	B.	G.	B.	G.	G.	B.	G.	G.					
Warrant of discharge	5	7	39	5	6	17	2	2	4	38	3	10	4	3	2	2	5	5	115	44	159		
Death ..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	8	1	9
Reached age of 21 years	..	2	5	..	1	..	15	1	5	20	1	7	..	1	7	..	3	1	27	42	69		
Marriage ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Totals	5	10	45	8	7	17	17	6	9	59	4	17	4	5	9	2	8	6	150	88	238		
	15		15			15			21		9		10										

TABLE 110.—INMATES: NUMBERS OF 1911 AND 1912 COMPARED.

Inmates.	At End of Year		Increase or Decrease.
	1911.	1912.	
In the schools ..	868	882	+ 14
Boarded out ..	856	951	+ 95
With friends ..	250	274	+ 24
At service ..	480	487	+ 7
Under guardianship other than that of Manager ..	36	39	+ 3
Training-ship ..	1	1	..
In hospitals, convalescent homes, &c. ..	7	13	+ 6
In mental hospitals ..	7	7	..
At School for the Deaf ..	1	1	..
At Special School for the Feeble-minded, Otekaike ..	9	16	+ 7
Under control of refuges or cognate institutions ..	24	30	+ 6
Under control of orphanage, cottage home, &c. ..	6	3	- 3
In gaol ..	11	12	+ 1
Absent without leave, or whereabouts unknown ..	61	68	+ 7
Totals ..	2,617	2,784	+ 167

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 three years since this Act came into operation there have been nine orders issued extending the period of control, eight of the inmates concerned being girls. The Act provides for extension for four years, and gives power to the Court on similar procedure to renew the order from time to time for a period of four years. It is expected that the number of those over whom authority beyond twenty-one years will be needed will always be small in proportion to the whole number of inmates; but the value of such an enactment in respect of the remainder who have to be detained is obvious, both in their own interest and in that of the community at large.

REPORTS OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

AUCKLAND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

SIR,—

Auckland, 12th March, 1913.

I have to report that the health of the children in the Mount Albert Industrial School has been excellent during the past twelve months. The Hon. J. Allen visited the school and found everything quite satisfactory.

I have, &c.,

The Secretary for Education, Wellington.

A. CHALLINOR PURCHAS, M.B., C.M., M.R.C.S.

ST. MARY'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, AUCKLAND (GIRLS' BRANCH).

SIR,—

Auckland, 22nd February, 1913.

During the year the Orphanage was moved over the water from Ponsonby to the northern side of the Waitemata. The old buildings were pulled down and rebuilt upon the new site. The institution is almost identical in appearance and arrangement with what it was in its former situation. It has undergone a thorough renovation; proper attention has been paid to sanitation and drainage, and the Home is much more suitable for its purpose than it was before. It is built in spacious grounds where the children can get exercise and recreation in the fresh air, and where in the summer they can have outdoor classes. Its surroundings are ideal. Speaking generally, the health of the children has been excellent. They all look exceedingly well and robust. The most serious cases during the year in the Home have been a septic finger and a septic knee. All other cases of sickness have been trivial. One girl is suffering from an old-standing progressive deafness, and the outlook as regards her hearing is bad.

The food has been good, and the children are all suitably clothed. The Sisters have been painstaking, and are devoted to their charges. Sister Mary Frances, the Sister in charge, left during the year for another sphere of labour and usefulness. The children were most devoted to her, and on her day of departure all were moved to tears. They felt that they had lost their mother.

Sister Mary Liguori has taken Sister Mary Frances's place, and is already picking up the reins in a capable manner.

I have, &c.,

E. H. B. MILSOM, M.D., B.S., Lond.

The Secretary for Education, Wellington.

ST. MARY'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, AUCKLAND (BOYS' BRANCH).

SIR,—

Devonport, 8th March, 1913.

With reference to the St. Joseph's Home, I have the honour to report that, on the whole, the health of the boys has been good during the year ending the 28th February. There have been no epidemics of any kind, and the boys are well cared for and appear to be perfectly happy.

I have started to vaccinate the boys, none of whom have been hitherto vaccinated, and have already successfully performed this operation in forty-eight cases.

On the 28th February there were 114 regular residents in the Home, besides four casual old boys.

I have, &c.,

The Secretary for Education, Wellington.

C. H. WHEELER, M.D., D.P.H.

BOYS' TRAINING-FARM, WERAROA.

SIR,—

Levin, 10th May, 1913.

I have the honour to present the annual medical report on the Boys' Training-farm, Weraroa. The average number of boys in the school has been 211. The amount of sickness has been a good deal less than last year. The epidemic of mumps mentioned in my last report as just starting became general, and nearly every boy in the institution had it. There were often complications, but not of a serious character. I attribute the healthy state of the boys—in spite of the material not being of a high order—to the fact that their habits are regular, food good, and plenty of ventilation; also that their teeth have been attended to by the dentist, and I do not think that in any school in the Dominion will a number of boys be found with such healthy mouths. A number of minor operations necessary to the health and morals of the boys have been performed. The annual camp at the beach is a nice break in the usual routine, and they all came back looking very happy and well.

Everything seems to work smoothly under the kindly but firm hand of the Manager, who seems to know the individual temperaments of every boy under his charge.

I have, &c.,

The Secretary for Education, Wellington.

HENRY A. DAVIES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, UPPER HUTT.

SIR,—

Upper Hutt, 26th April, 1913.

I have the honour to report on the health of the inmates of St. Joseph's Industrial School during the year 1912.

During the year there were several cases of minor illness in the school, which were satisfactorily attended to by the Sister in charge. In December, and also during January of this year, there was a mild epidemic of scarlet fever amongst the children in the school. All children suffering from this disease were at once sent to the Hospital, and the prompt measures carried out by the Health authorities effectually checked the spread of the disease. At the present time all the inmates of the school are in excellent health.

I have, &c.,

The Secretary for Education, Wellington.

FREDERICK W. KEMP, M.D.

WELLINGTON RECEIVING HOME.

SIR,—

Wellington, 22nd February, 1913.

I have the honour to report that I have visited the Receiving Home regularly during the past year, and attended the children at their foster-homes and the Receiving Home as occasion has required.

The health of the children has been very good. There has been no mortality and no serious epidemic during the year.

I understand that additions to the Home are contemplated. These are much needed, and will greatly facilitate the work of the Home.

I have, &c.,

The Secretary for Education, Wellington.

DONALD MCGAVIN, M.D., Lond., F.R.C.S.

ST. MARY'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, NELSON.

SIR,—

Nelson, 31st March, 1913.

During the year ending the 31st March, 1913, the health of the children in St. Mary's Industrial School, Nelson, has on the whole been very good. In November there was a limited epidemic of lobar pneumonia, but all those infected made a good recovery. There were no deaths during the year.

Two of the older inmates should, I think, be removed from the institution. They are both feeble-minded, and the first is also epileptic, and I think it undesirable for the other children to be with them.

The condition of the place continues to be satisfactory, and the care bestowed upon the sick children by the Sisters is admirable.

I have, &c.,

The Secretary for Education, Wellington.

F. C. BETT, M.B., M.R.C.S.

BOYS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, STOKE.

SIR,—

Stoke, 23rd January, 1913.

During the year I have paid twelve monthly visits of inspection, and have had occasion to visit the institution at odd times.

The general health has been excellent, and there have been very few accidents, and none of a serious nature. One case of mumps was reported early in the year, but prompt isolation prevented an outbreak. Three boys were circumcized in May, as a remedy for bed-wetting: this has been quite effectual. Ten boys had tonsils and adenoids done, and have greatly benefited.

There was a little trouble with one or two boys of bad moral character, but the management took prompt measures and have, as far as can be ascertained, remedied the evil.

Any serious cases of sickness have still to be sent to the Nelson Hospital. I hope that when the new houses are in use we will be able to treat the great majority on the place.

The food has been excellent and sufficient in quantity. The sanitary arrangements have worked well, and the additions, now nearly completed, will be a great boon. The dormitories are clean and well ventilated, but the beds are still too close together. This is unavoidable until increased sleeping-accommodation is provided.

I have taken the weights and chest measurements of all the boys under the age of sixteen years, and hope that the following figures are of some interest, being the average for each year:—

Age.	Weight.	Inspiration.	Expiration.
	lb.	In.	In.
10	67½	24½	27
11	68	24½	26½
12	68	25	27
13	78	26	28½
14	86	27	29½
15	93	28	30½

The keen interest taken by the boys in sports during the last year or two has done much to provide a healthier condition of mind and body, and reflects great credit on their instructors. The fact of a school of this class being able to compete with other schools, even in the athletic line, is calculated to give the boys more *esprit de corps*, and, above all, the knowledge that when they enter the world they will do so on equal terms with their competitors.

Finally I wish to thank the Manager and his staff for their never-failing courtesy extended to me during my visits, and to compliment them on the highly satisfactory manner in which the school is managed. I fail to find one complaint in the medical register, and the kindness extended to any sick lads could not be exceeded in their own homes. The bright, happy boys to be met with in and about this school bear testimony to the wise methods employed by those in authority.

I have, &c.,

PHIL. ANDREW, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond.

The Secretary for Education, Wellington.

TE ORANGA HOME.

SIR,—

Christchurch, 1st March, 1913.

I beg to submit my report on the Te Oranga Home, Christchurch.

The health of the inmates generally has been good. Owing to the steady increase in the number of second-class inmates, an increase in the number of sanitary conveniences for them is to be recommended.

Since the girls have become accustomed to the authority of the new Matron, a better and more settled mental tone has been perceptible amongst them.

I have, &c.,

JESSIE C. MADDISON, M.B.

The Secretary for Education, Wellington.

CHRISTCHURCH RECEIVING HOME.

SIR,—

Christchurch, 1st March, 1913.

I beg to submit my report on the Christchurch Receiving Home.

The health of the children has been good, and none of the epidemic diseases prevalent in Christchurch have affected any considerable number of them. One delicate little child, however, died from a severe attack of measles. Some boys past their early childhood have had to be sent to the public hospital for minor operations, owing to the insufficient accommodation for them at the Receiving Home.

I have, &c.,

JESSIE C. MADDISON, M.B.

The Secretary for Education, Wellington.

BURNHAM INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

SIR,—

Christchurch, 23rd May, 1913.

The year 1912 has presented a large amount of sickness, and one death, that of R. L—, in whom a chronic abscess of the hip ended in peritonitis. The boy had been thrown from a horse at Wellington two years previously, injuring the hip-joint. An extensive outbreak of influenza occurred in the last quarter of the year, affecting about seventy boys. It was followed by measles, which attacked thirty-eight boys, in one case leading to a very severe attack of pneumonia in A— Y—, who finally had to be sent to the hospital. Four cases of epilepsy were under treatment during the year. Three responded to treatment, but M— has steadily gone from bad to worse. He has recently become dangerous, and been sent to the Asylum. His mother and sister are also in mental hospitals. There have been three cases of bone-disease, due to hereditary influences, the worst being D—, who has been five times in hospital since his admission to Burnham in 1909, till at last the hospital refused to receive him on account of his behaviour. Since then he has required the special attendance of a trained nurse for twenty-six weeks during the past year, and this expense seems likely to continue. His habits are such that neither the hospital nor the State school, which he formerly attended, would allow him to remain. His family history explains everything, and as His Honour Judge Cooper said in Court, "The boy cannot help himself." If he survives, it is distinctly a case that should be dealt with under the new Mental Defectives Act. Yet he is quite sane and intelligent.

There have been a large number of minor complaints and a few cases of incipient phthisis, which have been treated very successfully in the excellent tent camps attached to the school. This camp is on a sunny, dry site, very well sheltered by trees, in which respect it is much superior to the Sanatorium at Cashmere. It is remarkable how quickly most cases of illness recover in these tents, and I strongly recommend the addition of more tents, as they are infinitely better than the dormitories for all cases.

Drainage: This is still defective, as the septic tank overflows into a hole in the shingle. Another concrete tank is required, connected by a siphon with the present tank.

Dormitories: These are somewhat overcrowded, but the ventilation is fairly good, as the windows are kept open. The only serious defect is that the beds are too close together, in many cases only 2 ft. apart, whereas 4 ft. is desirable.

The water-supply is good.

The Secretary for Education, Wellington.

I have, &c.,

W. H. SYMES, M.D., B.Sc.

CAVERSHAM INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

SIR,—

Dunedin, 4th March, 1913.

For the greater part of this year the above school has been attended by my locum tenens, Dr. Child, and in looking through her monthly reports I see that the general health of the girls has been excellent, only minor ailments having occurred. There is one case of enlarged thyroid gland, which may require further attention later on.

At present there are six mentally deficient girls in the school, two of whom are of a distinctly low type. Some of these girls are occasionally very troublesome. The general attention to the girls, in the way of food, clothing, and daily exercise, is most satisfactory, and reflects creditably on the Matron and staff of the school.

I have, &c.,

EMILY H. SEIDEBERG, M.B., L.R.C.P.I.

The Secretary for Education, Wellington.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL'S, SOUTH DUNEDIN.

SIR,—

Dunedin, 17th April, 1913.

I beg to submit my annual report on the St. Vincent de Paul's Industrial School, South Dunedin.

The health of the children continued at a very high standard, and, apart, from a few slight cases of measles, none of the inmates suffered from any form of infectious disease.

The food, clothing, and personal hygiene of the little folk still receive earnest study on approved lines of the Reverend Mother and Sisters in charge, and the general sanitary condition of the institution remains satisfactory.

I have, &c.,

EUGENE J. O'NEILL, M.B., F.R.C.S., Eng.

The Secretary for Education, Wellington.

No. 3.—COSTLEY TRAINING INSTITUTION.

BALANCE-SHEET FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1912.

<i>Liabilities.</i>			<i>Assets.</i>		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Costley bequest	12,150	0 0	Mortgages	14,300	0 0
Rebecca Hodge bequest	742	3 9	Accrued interest	230	8 6
Boys' savings	12	0 6	Jackson and Russell	623	6 7
Revenue Account	2,272	0 7	Bank of New Zealand	22	9 9
	<u>£15,176</u>	<u>4 10</u>		<u>£15,176</u>	<u>4 10</u>

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Expenses (office rent, &c., £25)	37	9 6	By Balance as per last account	1,608	12 11
„ Maintenance	84	14 6	„ Interest received	785	11 8
„ Balance as per above	2,272	0 7			
	<u>£2,394</u>	<u>4 7</u>		<u>£2,394</u>	<u>4 7</u>

C. HUDSON, F.P.A.N.Z.,

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

Examined and found correct.—R. J. COLLINS, Controller and Auditor-General.

No. 4.—INFANT-LIFE PROTECTION.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY FOR EDUCATION.

Education Department, Wellington, 31st May, 1913.

The Hon. the Minister of Education.

I submit the following report on the work of the Department in respect of infant-life protection for the year 1912.

It will be seen that the bulk of the infants were in foster-homes—that is, with women who have the motherly capacity, and the time and accommodation necessary to satisfy the Department's requirements for the license prescribed by the Act. The remainder were in various benevolent institutions, of which particulars are given below.

NUMBERS.

The number of infants in licensed foster-homes on the 31st December was 774, which is 67 more than there were at the beginning of the year. The individuals changed to a much greater extent than those figures indicate, however; the total number of individuals dealt with in connexion with foster-homes during the year, by admissions, withdrawals, transfers, &c., being 1,228. The number placed in foster-homes was 18 more than in the previous year, and the number removed from the homes was 22 less.

In the institutions there were 430 at the end of the year, making in all a total of 1,204 infants being dealt with under the Act on the 31st December, 1912—an increase of 70 over the number on the books a year previously.

The following table exhibits the transactions of the year in respect of infants in licensed foster-homes :—

PARTICULARS OF ADMISSIONS TO AND REMOVALS FROM LICENSED FOSTER-HOMES DURING 1912.

	Under 6 Months.	Between 6 Months and 1 Year.	Between 1 and 2 Years.	Between 2 and 3 Years.	Between 3 and 4 Years.	Between 4 and 5 Years.	Between 5 and 6 Years.	Over 6 Years, and still in Foster-homes.	Total.
<i>Entered on the Books.</i>									
On the books at the beginning of the year	73	87	151	110	108	79	59	40	707
Placed in licensed homes during the year	261	50	80	46	25	19	22	..	503
Adopted with premium (exclusive of those already on the books)	14	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	18
Total	348	139	232	156	133	98	82	40	1,228

<i>Withdrawn from and remaining on the Books.</i>									
Removed from foster-homes by parents or guardians	60	48	76	51	32	28	21	9	325
Deaths	7	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	12
Adoptions from licensed homes without premiums	3	1	5	2	1	4	1	..	17
In homes to which exemption was granted	2	3	2	4	..	..	..	..	11
Brought under operation of the Industrial Schools Act	1	6	6	4	1	..	..	1	19
Written off the books for various causes	2	6	12	6	3	3	2	36	70
On the books at 31st December, 1912	80	95	161	131	95	87	75	50	774
Total	155	162	263	199	132	122	99	96	1,228

FOSTER-HOMES.

The 774 infants in foster-homes at the end of the year were distributed as follows :—

In 428 homes each having one	428
In 102 „ two	204
In 22 „ three	66
In 11 „ four	44
In 4 „ five	20
In 2 „ six	12
569	774

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

The total number of licensed homes was 780, so that at the end of the year there were 211 licensed homes in which for the time no infants were boarded.

RATES OF PAYMENTS TO FOSTER-PARENTS BY PARENTS OR GUARDIANS.

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

4 at the rate of 2s. 6d. per week.	485	at the rate of 10s. per week.
13 „ 5s. „	5	11s. „
6 „ 6s. „	25	12s. „
45 „ 7s. „	28	12s. 6d. „
77 „ 7s. 6d. „	1	14s. „
52 „ 8s. „	10	15s. „
11 „ 8s. 6d. „	1	20s. „
10 at the rate of 9s. „	1	21s. „

Generally the relations of the infants provide clothing in addition.

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

	1910.	1911.	1912.
Under 7s.	36	34	23
7s. and under 10s.	224	232	195
10s.	448	504	485
Over 10s.	97	83	71

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

Name of Institution.	(1912) Admissions.			Deaths.			On the Books at 31st December, 1912.		
	Total Number.	Under 6 Months.	Between 6 and 12 Months.	Total Number.	Under 6 Months.	Between 6 and 12 Months.	Total Number.	Under 6 Months.	Between 6 and 12 Months.
The Orphan Home, Papatoetoe, Auckland	4	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..
St. Mary's Maternity Home, Otahuhu, Auckland	20	1	14	1	..	1	27	..	3
The Door of Hope, Auckland	33	24	4	..	..	..	11	7	4
Salvation Army Maternity Home, Auckland	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
St. Mary's Orphanage, Ponsonby, Auckland	7	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..
St. Joseph's Orphanage, Takapuna, Auckland	5	..	2	..	..	..	17	..	1
Children's Home, Remuera, Auckland	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
Children's Home, Ponsonby, Auckland	11	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..
St. Vincent de Paul's Foundling Home, Epsom, Auckland	28	13	9	6	4	2	44	1	5
Mission House of the Order of the Good Shepherd, Auckland	28	6	2	..	..	..	5	1	1
Leslie Presbyterian Orphanage, Remuera, Auckland	6	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..
Cook County Women's Guild Crèche, Gisborne	21	2	2	..	..	..	37	2	2
Wanganui Orphanage, Wanganui	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
Children's Home, Palmerston North	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
St. Joseph's Orphanage, Upper Hutt, Wellington	16	..	1	..	..	..	14	..	..
Salvation Army Children's Home, Wellington	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
The Levin Memorial Home, Wellington	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Home of Compassion, Wellington	62	26	5	19	11	5	79	2	5
Presbyterian Orphanage, Wellington	5	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..
St. Mary's Orphanage, Nelson	6	2	2	..	..	..	9	1	..
Sacred Heart Orphanage, Mount Magdala, Christchurch	2	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..
Children's Convalescent Cottage, New Brighton	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salvation Army Maternity Home, Christchurch	8	4	3	..	..	..	6	1	..
Nazareth House, Sydenham, Christchurch	25	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	..
St. Saviour's Home, Shirley, Christchurch	7	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..
Presbyterian Home, Bligh's Road, Papanui	9	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..
St. Mary's Orphanage, Dunedin	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphanage, South Dunedin	11	3	1	1	..	..	26	1	2
Karitane Home, Dunedin	70	60	9	6	5	1	10	8	2
Presbyterian Orphanage, Dunedin	8	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
Salvation Army Maternity Home, Dunedin	31	30	1	2	2	..	10	6	..
Salvation Army Children's Home, Middlemarch	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
Victoria Memorial Home, Invercargill	17	10	7	1	..	1	6	3	3
Totals for 1912	484	182	62	36	22	10	430	33	29
Totals for 1911	474	185	66	47	29	7	427	48	48

DEATHS IN FOSTER-HOMES.

Out of the 1,228 infants under six years of age that were at one time or another on the books of the foster-homes during 1912, 12 died—that is, 0·98 per cent. Of these, 10 died in the foster-homes, and 2 in hospitals or nursing-homes to which they had been removed for treatment. Ten of the 12 were under the age of twelve months, and ten were of illegitimate birth.

The following is a statement of the number of deaths in foster-homes during the time that the infant-life-protection system has been in the Department's charge :—

1908	26	deaths out of 1,017 infants = 2·56 per cent.
1909	25	1,181 " = 2·11 "
1910	26	1,183 " = 2·19 "
1911	13	1,183 " = 1·09 "
1912	12	1,228 " = 0·98 "

The percentages are given merely for illustration, for in dealing with such small numbers a percentage may, of course, have a very misleading appearance. On the average these rates are no higher than the

normal death-rate of the Dominion for children of the same age, and the result therefore reflects great credit on the District Agents, their assistants, the Local Visitors, and the foster-parents.

Particulars of the 12 deaths are given in the appendix.

DEATHS IN EXEMPTED INSTITUTIONS.

These, with other particulars, are shown in the foregoing table relating to exempted institutions. The following is a statement of the deaths during the four years in which a record of the deaths has been kept :—

1909	..	..	..	66 deaths out of 749 infants = 8.81 per cent.
1910	..	..	..	63 " 915 " = 6.08 "
1911	..	..	..	47 " 899 " = 5.23 "
1912	..	..	..	36 " 911 " = 3.95 "

Particulars of the deaths in these institutions during 1912 are given in the appendix.

ADOPTIONS.

During the year 232 orders of adoption were made, and two orders cancelling adoption orders. Thirty-seven of the adoption orders provided for premiums, and 195 were without monetary consideration. The following shows the ages of the adopted children :—

						With Premium.	Without Premium.
Under 6 months	..	..	..	..	..	19	57
Between 6 and 12 months.	..	..	..	..	..	9	14
" 1 " 2 years	..	..	..	..	..	5	34
" 2 " 3 "	..	..	..	..	..	2	15
" 3 " 4 "	..	..	..	..	..	1	20
" 4 " 5 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
" 5 " 6 "	..	..	..	..	..	1	5
" 6 " 7 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
" 7 " 8 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
" 8 " 9 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
" 9 " 10 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
" 10 " 11 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
" 11 " 12 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
" 12 " 13 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
" 13 " 14 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
" 14 " 15 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
						37	195

The adopting persons were,—

Husband and wife jointly	..	..	..	..	..	..	220
Husband alone	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Wife alone	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Widow	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Bachelor	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

The amount of the premiums ranged from £5 to £100.

ILLEGITIMACY.

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

Provincial Districts.						Illegitimate Births registered during 1912.	Number of Illegiti- mate Children aged 12 Months or less brought under the Act during 1912.
Auckland	..	..	..	..	..	360	41
Taranaki	..	..	..	..	..	31	76
Hawke's Bay	..	..	..	..	..	52	7
Wellington	..	..	..	..	..	330	74
Marlborough	..	..	..	..	..	49	..
Nelson	..	..	..	..	..	28	8
Westland	..	..	..	..	..	15	1
Canterbury	..	..	..	..	..	186	60
Otago	..	..	..	..	..	166	52
Totals	..	..	..	..	..	1,177	249
Totals for 1911	..	..	..	..	..	1,078	223

During the year 137 registrations were effected under the Legitimation Act.

E. O. GIBBES,
Secretary for Education

No. 5.—SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, SUMNER.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR.

SIR,—

School for the Deaf, Sumner, 1st March, 1913.

I have the honour to lay before you my report for the year 1912.

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

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Pupils of 1911 who returned to school	52	41	93
Admitted at or near the beginning of the year	5	4	9
Admitted in September	1	..	1
Absent during the year but retained on roll .. ..	..	1	1
Total number on roll	58	46	104
Left in April .. ..	..	1	1
Left at the end of the year	5	6	11
Pupils expected to return to Sumner in 1913.. ..	53	39	92
Pupil being trained at Ruakura Experimental Farm	1	..	1

Inclusive of the lad at Ruakura, the total number on the roll was 105. Of these thirty-one came from the Auckland District, one from Taranaki, seven from Hawke's Bay and Gisborne, twenty-three from Wellington, one from Marlborough, two from Nelson, three from Westland, twenty-two from Canterbury, and fifteen from Otago.

Two boys were boarded out during the year, and eight boys, four girls, and one adult attended as day pupils during the whole or part of the year. The advantages secured by the daily journey to and from school and from the more frequent intercourse with the outside world were again very apparent in the case of these pupils. Similar good results were noted in the case of those children whose parents, while not living sufficiently near to the school for them to attend as day pupils, were able to have them home occasionally for the week-end.

As will be seen from the above table, there were five boys and four girls admitted early in the year. One of the former was taken on trial only, it being apparent that he was mentally subnormal, and at the end of the year he was removed to the Special School at Otekaieke. The other new-comers made good progress, all completing in a satisfactory manner the course of instruction prescribed for beginners. Two made much more rapid progress than the others. These were a boy of ten and a girl of seven. The former should have been admitted four years ago. Both had partial hearing, quite insufficient, however, for them to take their places in a public school or, without special instruction, to acquire speech. Their vocabulary at the time of admission was similar to that of a hearing infant of from twelve to fifteen months, and the articulation of the few words they could utter was extremely defective. On account of the auditory powers possessed by them, their instruction in articulation was a much less arduous matter for their teacher than in the case of the congenital deaf-mutes admitted at the same time. In the case of the latter the training in speech demands a great amount of pains-taking care and sympathetic attention on the part of the teacher. At the end of the year the eight children referred to possessed a vocabulary of several hundred words and were able to make use of easy short sentences.

The following extracts from letters received from the parents of some of these children may be of interest :—

A father writes : " With regard to Harry, I must admit that at first I was a little disappointed. He would not say a word, but after he was home a few days he made up for it. I could hardly believe he was the same boy that went away. What a change ! You, my dear sir, have simply worked wonders, and words fail me to express my thanks to you. How do I now regret not having sent him before ! It was indeed a great surprise and pleasure to hear him talk and to know what he was talking about. I have indeed to thank you and your staff for the manner he has progressed."

Another writes : " On behalf of my son, I have much pleasure in congratulating you on the rapid strides he has made since he joined the school only nine months ago."

A third parent writes regarding his daughter, the partially deaf girl referred to in a previous paragraph : " There is a wonderful improvement in her hearing since coming home, consequently she speaks much better [than when seen a few months before]. . . . Pleased to say she is well : she arrived home in the best of health and a credit to your institution. Many thanks for all that has been done."

It is somewhat curious that in almost all cases of partial hearing that have had some months' instruction parents believe that an actual improvement in the children's hearing has taken place. What really occurs, however, is that as the child acquires the ability to articulate correctly, and as its vocabulary increases, its still defective ear gets gradually to recognize words and phrases that before instruction were unintelligible and apparently inaudible to it. A somewhat similar aural phenomenon has often been noticed by persons visiting a foreign country or for the first time hearing spoken a tongue unknown to them. They find it impossible almost to repeat a single word of what has been said in their presence, and the effect is as if they had not heard it. When a knowledge of the language has been acquired, however, their understanding ears can follow it readily. It is possible, of course, that aural training and instruction in articulation may exercise some stimulus on the auditory nerves,

and that improvement in the hearing may result in some cases, but this is likely to be more apparent than actual. When children possessing some auditory powers are admitted to the school it is usual for their parents to ask whether their hearing will improve, and the answer generally given by me is "No; but when they have been taught for some time you will think that it has improved."

One of the girls admitted early in the year was nine years of age and had been deaf for about four months. Her speech had deteriorated very rapidly, and when she was admitted it was almost unintelligible. She now speaks quite distinctly, and is fast recovering her vocabulary. In September a somewhat similar case was admitted, a boy of twelve, who had been deaf about fifteen months. As he was so much older, his speech had not deteriorated to the same extent as the little girl's, but owing to his inability to carry on conversation with others he was fast lapsing into silence. By the end of the year he had obtained some little proficiency in lip-reading and was beginning to evince some desire to enter into conversation with others. It is a matter of great regret, however, that he was not sent to the school immediately on losing his hearing. Had this course been taken, his education need not have been interrupted, his mental powers and his character might have been developed naturally, and certainly his spirits would not have been deadened by the melancholy resulting from his being practically cut off from human intercourse for so long a time. There can be little doubt that, were the correct designation of this school more widely known to and used by the general public, the friends of the boy would have more promptly realized that the School for the Deaf was the proper place for him. When he became deaf he was not dumb, and therefore his parents did not consider him a suitable case for a school for deaf-mutes or for a deaf-and-dumb institution. It is much to be regretted that otherwise well-informed newspapers persist in making use of one or other of the above misleading terms when referring to this school, instead of calling it the School for the Deaf.

An outbreak of scarlatina occurred at Easter, seven pupils taking it. These were quickly isolated and removed to Bottle Lake Hospital. Fortunately all the cases were of a very mild nature, but the work of the school was seriously disorganized by the epidemic. The children that had contracted the illness were necessarily absent from the school for periods of from eight to ten weeks, and even in the case of the other pupils much time was unavoidably lost owing to the regular routine of the classes being injuriously affected. The buildings, of course, had to be thoroughly disinfected, and while this was being done, and for a considerable time afterwards, classes were held out-of-doors whenever weather-conditions permitted. During the remainder of the year the health of the pupils, though not of the staff, was extremely satisfactory. There were two exceptions, however, both day boys, one of whom was absent on several occasions for short periods owing to sore throat or to bronchitis. The other, owing to heart-trouble, had to remain at home under medical treatment from May onwards, and it is very doubtful when he will be able to return to the school.

In August one of the lady teachers, owing to an acute attack of bronchitis, was obliged to obtain leave of absence for one month, and shortly after her return the health of the first assistant broke down and the school lost his services for the remainder of the year. Fortunately both have made good recoveries. The school-work, however, suffered seriously owing to the enforced absence of these two experienced teachers, and much additional work was thrown on the other members of the staff, to whom thanks are due accordingly. Three other teachers suffered from minor ailments towards the close of the year, but were not incapacitated for more than a few days.

It is my sad duty to record the death of the Matron of the School, the late Miss C. Craig, who passed away on Christmas Day after a painful illness. Her health had not been satisfactory for some time, and shortly after the school broke up for the summer vacation she was taken seriously ill and died. Miss Craig, at the time of her death, had been Matron for a little over seven years, and during that time had carried out her duties with zeal and energy. She was very conscientious in their discharge, and had the interests of the school and of the children at heart. Her place was taken by Miss M. Leary, formerly Assistant Matron.

Apart from the interruptions I have referred to, the work of the school went on steadily during the year, and the progress made by the majority of the pupils was on the whole distinctly good. Even in the case of those pupils whose powers were somewhat below the average satisfactory results were noted. In April a girl who had been admitted a year before on account of her hearing being too defective for her to be efficiently educated elsewhere, was found to have made sufficient progress in lip-reading to enable her to return to a public school. A report obtained from the headmaster some time later showed that she was making good progress.

At the close of the year eleven pupils left. One was the feeble-minded boy referred to in the preceding paragraph. Another was an adult who had had two years' training in and had become proficient in lip-reading. When the latter commenced taking lessons she was dependent on the use of an ear-trumpet which she has now discarded. Her health and spirits have improved to a remarkable extent, and her whole outlook on life is completely changed. One boy left owing to the state of his health and before his education had reached the usual standard. The others were considered fit for the battle of life. The following extracts from letters recently received from two of them may perhaps convey some idea of their educational attainments.

(1.) "DEAR SIR.—I received your letter on Saturday, and am answering it now, as it is important. The little deaf girl's name is —, and her parents live very near my home. She is between six and seven years of age, and I thought it time for her to attend your school. She attends the public school here. She is always accompanied by her sister to school. I myself have seen her signing in the streets. It is horrible to see her signing in the streets. She is stone deaf and cannot talk a word. I hope you will see her before you go away. She is about the same height as Annie — was when I left school.

(2.) "DEAR MR. STEVENS,—I am afraid you will think that I did not thank you properly for your great kindness to me while I was at school. I can hardly express my gratitude to you and your staff of teachers for educating me, and I shall never forget my school. My brothers and sisters are all

extremely pleased with the progress I have made, and so are all my friends, and they think that lip-reading is a wonderful thing. . . . We are having very hot weather in Gisborne and, as we have had no rain for a very long time, our tanks are dry, and the scarcity of water is getting rather serious. . . . I was deeply grieved on reading the sad news of the death of Captain Scott and his party: it is indeed very sad. Their death came as a sudden surprise to me. When I read it in the paper I felt the deepest sympathy for Mrs. Scott and the relatives of the brave men who perished with their leader. . . . My Sumner school flowers have grown splendidly and rapidly. I have done lots of crocheting here and I take a keen interest in it. I like living in the country, which seems to thoroughly agree with me. I have lots of books here, and I am very fond of reading. I am reading "Nancy Stair" now, which is a pretty story. It was written by Elinor Macartney Lane. . . . With kindest remembrances to yourself and Mrs. Stevens, and also to your staff and pupils, I remain, yours sincerely, I—D—."

One girl was kept away during the whole of the year, her parents having placed her under medical treatment with the view to her deafness being cured. After some months it was found, however, that no improvement in the child's hearing could be brought about, and her return to the school was arranged for. A boy, also, who should have been admitted in 1910, was kept at home for the same reason. No benefit resulting in his case either, it was arranged to have him admitted to the school in 1913. Similar cases frequently occur, and it seems a pity that the education of such children should be delayed to no purpose, particularly as the treatment might just as readily have been given at Sumner as at their homes, Christchurch aurists being as fully qualified as those in other parts of the Dominion.

The school was visited during the year by a number of ex-pupils who appear to be getting on well. Letters were received from many others or from their parents. One of the latter writes: "Nellie is still getting on famously at dressmaking. She is well on in her second year now, and is thought very highly of by her employers, as she is, I am told by them, a quick and neat sewer, and has artistic taste for the fancy designs put on the dresses. She talks well too, and is understood all right by the many friends she has made about here." She enjoys good health, and seems to be happy and contented with her lot in life."

There were some changes in the personnel of the teaching staff. Mr. L. F. Regnault was appointed on probation as assistant teacher in April. At the end of August Miss J. Waterston left to be married, and Miss H. McEwen was appointed in October in her place, also on probation. At the end of the year Mrs. Comerford handed in her resignation. The latter had been five years and Miss Waterston had been two years on the staff, and both gave promise of becoming in time excellent teachers, and their removal was a loss to the school. One of the greatest difficulties in the way of our work is that, owing to frequent changes in the teaching staff, classes have to be entrusted to insufficiently experienced teachers.

Good progress was made by the contractor, Mr. Calvert, in the erection of the new wing, which should be ready for occupation early in 1913. The present congestion in the schoolrooms will then be relieved, and should an epidemic of sickness occur we shall be better able to cope with it than we have been in the past. The additions to the kitchen block also being made will provide suitable accommodation for the domestic staff.

I have, &c.,

The Inspector-General of Schools, Wellington.

J. E. STEVENS.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER.

SIR,—

Christchurch, 22nd May, 1913.

I have the honour to report that the health of the staff and pupils of the School for the Deaf has not been very good during the year 1912.

The Matron died on the 26th December. She had suffered from pleurisy for several years, and latterly further complications ensued. Some other members of the staff were absent for several weeks through illness. One boy, A—C—, a chronic patient from hereditary disease, has been ten years in the school under great difficulties for the staff, but had at last to be sent home in August as quite unfit for the school. An epidemic of scarlatina occurred in April and June. Two boys and five girls were sent away to the infection hospital at Bottle Lake, and returned in good health. I attended the first case within a few hours of its commencement, but had no means of isolating it. Various forms of tubercular disease have occurred, as is usual in this class of children, of whom six have required special treatment. A slight epidemic of influenza occurred in October, affecting twelve pupils. Several mild forms of skin-disease have occurred.

Classes have been conducted occasionally in the open air, and I recommend that this practice should be further extended if possible.

The new wing is almost finished, and I notice that there is no lavatory accommodation for the sick ward. I would also recommend a double instead of a single door at the entrance. The septic-tank effluent has always been very offensive. I still recommend that it should be disposed of by irrigation from a high tank, in the same way as has been so uniformly successful at the old building.

The Secretary for Education.

W. H. SYMES, M.D., B.Sc.

No. 6.—SPECIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, OTEKAIKE, OAMARU.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

Sir,—

Otekaike, 12th May, 1913.

1912.

I beg to submit to you my report on the school for the nine months ending 31st December.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES.

	Boys.	Girls.
Number of children in the school on 1st April, 1912	67	1
Number of children admitted during period	5	..
Number of boys nominally admitted during period	1	..
Number of girls nominally admitted during period .. ..	..	3
Number of boys discharged	1	..
Number of boys and girls in the school on 31st December, 1912 ..	72	4
Ages of boys actually admitted during the period—		
Between seven and sixteen years	4	..
Between sixteen and twenty-one years	1	..
Age of boy (seven years) nominally admitted during period ..	1	..
Ages of girls nominally admitted during period—		
Between seven and sixteen years .. ..	..	2
Between sixteen and twenty-one years .. ..	..	1
Ages of children on the school roll on 31st December, 1912—		
From five to ten years	11	..
From eleven to sixteen years	38	2
From seventeen to twenty-one years	14	..
Over twenty-one years	9	2
Totals	72	4

Admissions.—During the past nine months only five children have been admitted into residence, as against twenty-five during the previous twelve months. The small number of admissions, however, is accounted for by the fact that our accommodation is overtaxed. It is impossible to find room for another bed. There are, however, many cases awaiting admission, and further accommodation should be provided at once.

Discharges.—Only one case has been discharged during the year. In this instance it was found necessary to transfer this male adult to a mental hospital, as he was found to be very violent and uncontrollable when excited. He had been admitted temporarily for observation, and was about forty years of age.

DEATHS.

We have had no deaths. During the past five years only one child has died. As I pointed out to you last year, the death-rate among the children has been remarkably low.

EXTENSION OF THE PERIOD OF CONTROL.

The Education Amendment Act of 1910 provides for the further detention of feeble-minded or epileptic children after arriving at the age of twenty-one years when through mental or physical defect or otherwise such children are not, in their own or the public interest, considered fit and proper persons to be free from guidance and control. During the past year three boys have been further detained. Since the passing of this Act eight children (seven boys and one girl) have been detained for a further period. In each case, in accordance with the provisions of the Act above mentioned, at the completion of the respective periods of further detention a further and complete inquiry will be made into the mental condition of these children, so that at any time should they be found capable of taking charge of their own lives outside the kindly supervision of an institution they will be set free.

In connection with the question of lifelong segregation of feeble-minded children, the greatest danger to the race lies in the liberating of the higher-grade cases after an expensive training in a school such as our own. According to available statistics the hereditary proportion of feeble-minded cases lies somewhere within the limits of 50 to 75 per cent. of the total number. Inherited feeble-mindedness, then, being so general and persistent, may be looked upon as due to a constitutional anomaly. The same remark applies to the remaining 25 per cent. of the cases, which may be termed "acquired feeble-mindedness," seeing that any pathological condition acquired during the life of an individual and which becomes sufficiently general may easily become a constitutional anomaly, and if permitted will form the starting-point of a line of feeble-minded persons. Whether, then, the high-grade cases, who more nearly approximate to the normal, are diagnosed as belonging to what may be termed the "congenital" or "acquired" sections, the danger of perpetuation of the mentally unfit is much the same. In this age of sentiment we require persons whose business it is to decide the question of further detention of our cases to look at the question not only from the standpoint of the parents—who probably for years have been hoping against hope that at seven, fourteen, or twenty-one years some miraculous change will take place in their boy or girl, and that he or she will suddenly be able to assume all the duties and responsibilities of citizenship which normal persons are supposed to possess—but from the point of view of what is best for the future well-being of the race.

Feeble-mindedness in New Zealand in relation to our immigration.

With the view to obtaining some definite information with regard to the prevalent opinion that a fairly large percentage of our mental defectives have come to us from other countries, particularly the British Isles, I have endeavoured to obtain from the parents of our children the place of birth of each mentally feeble child as well as the birthplace of the parents themselves. The list is incomplete, inasmuch as I have a considerable number of children who have come to me from other institutions in New Zealand where no record of parentage and place of birth had been kept, or where it has been impossible to trace the family history. The number of cases in which I have been able to obtain reliable information is roughly between sixty and seventy, and, as I have approximately about 250 cases of feeble-minded boys and girls of all ages under consideration, the figures I herewith append relate to about 25 per cent. of the total number of cases at present under review. I hope to continue these investigations in all the known cases, so that in my next annual report I may be in a position to inform you fully as to how far, if any, our immigration system has been responsible for the presence of mental defectives in the Dominion.

Total number of boys and girls under control	..	..	..	..	76
Born in New Zealand	..	..	..	..	61
Born in England	..	..	..	..	6
Born in Australia	..	..	..	..	1
Place of birth unknown	..	..	..	..	8

It will be seen from the above figures that approximately 8 per cent. of the feeble-minded children under the control of this school were born in England.

It is interesting to compare the above with an investigation on a much larger scale which was carried out recently in America. Sixteen American institutions reported a total number of feeble-minded inmates of 11,292. Of these the birthplace was known in all the cases except 263. Of the 11,000 inmates whose birthplaces were known, the total number who were born outside America was 508, or about 4½ per cent. It is to be hoped that when our investigations on the whole of our cases are completed the percentage of our imported feeble-minded children will be reduced even below that which is found in America.

In connexion with the question of our feeble-minded population in New Zealand and our immigrants, it may be well to record here the results of an investigation which was carried out in America towards the end of 1912. The problems dealt with in America a few months back were—(1.) What percentage of immigrants are feeble-minded? (2.) Can anything be done to prevent the landing of such immigrants?

In May, 1912, the officer in charge of the Research Department of the New Jersey Training School for the Feeble-minded, in company with two assistants from the same institution, visited Ellis Island, the landing-place of the immigrants. An opportunity was given these officials to test the immigrants passing through. In the course of the day twelve immigrants were selected either as cases mentally defective or as control cases. In every case the selectors proved by testing that their judgment was correct.

In September, 1912, a further and more extensive test was undertaken at Ellis Island by the same officials of the New Jersey Training School, in conjunction with the regular medical inspectors of the Immigration Department. Forty-four immigrants were tested. Thirty-three of these were selected by the regular medical inspectors of the Immigration Department. Of these thirty-three cases fifteen proved to be defective, while eighteen were normal. Eleven cases were selected by the New Jersey Training School experts, and of the eleven only two were not defective, and one of the two had been selected for comparison with a feeble-minded sister, rather than on the ground that the girl was defective. The September, 1912, experiment lasted for one week, and on the last day of the experiment the New Jersey experts stood in line and simply tallied each defective that passed without calling them out of line. The regular immigration doctors called out such as they thought defective. The results were as follows: Out of about 1,260 immigrants who passed in line the officials from New Jersey School recorded eighty-three cases as defective; the immigration doctors selected eighteen. If the above ratio of correct selection holds, then there were about seventy-two defectives in that line of whom the immigration doctors recognized about eight or nine—approximately, about 10 per cent. I mention this to show that experts on feeble-mindedness—those who are always dealing and working with them—should be able to recognize quite easily those unfortunate people who through no fault of their own are allowed to come in unnoticed and so swell the numbers of our defective population. The officers of the Immigration Department do not pretend to be experts on feeble-mindedness, but it is a question which needs serious consideration if we are to check the importation of persons who are mentally defective, and as such are a menace to the well-being of our people.

GENERAL HEALTH.

I am glad to be able to again report that the health of the children has been excellent. Only one child has been seriously ill during the year. The children's diet is liberal and varied. In every case of sickness, even with the small minor ailments, the child is immediately put on to a special diet suitable to his case. A day or two in bed with suitable food generally puts our children well again.

The staff generally are very kind, attentive, and sympathetic towards the children, and promptly inform me or the Matron of any ailment in the children. The whole of the children are seen and carefully scrutinized at least three times daily by myself or the Matron.

We have four epileptic boys in residence. One of these epileptic boys was admitted nearly three years ago. For some months the fits occurred regularly almost every week, generally during Sunday. By careful dieting, and a very small quantity of meat daily, plenty of outdoor exercise, mostly garden-

work, the cultivation of regular habits, and the judicious use of simple aperients, I am glad to be able to report that the epileptic attacks gradually became less frequent. It is now considerably over twelve months since the lad had his last seizure. Another interesting case is that of a lad about fifteen years of age who was admitted nearly twelve months ago. This lad had been boarded out, but owing to his epileptic seizures no foster-mother could be found who would undertake the responsibility of looking after him. He was therefore admitted to this school. Soon after admission I discovered that he had slight epileptic seizures at night but never during the day. His diet was carefully watched, and an occasional dose of bromide given in the evening. As he was not physically strong enough to work the whole day outside, he was placed in the school for morning lessons and allowed out for garden-work during each afternoon. His health has improved considerably, and it is now nearly six months since he had his last epileptic seizure. I have great hopes of his improving still further. Both these lads are taking an interest in the treatment, and it is worthy of note that on those days in the week when the children's second course is a boiled raisin or fruit pudding both boys refrain from eating this pudding, as they find it does not suit them. The two other cases are not so hopeful. The elder of these two cases is a hemiplegic epileptic mute, and over twenty-one years of age. By carefully graded exercises this lad is now able to use his paralysed arm, and can use a wheelbarrow and work fairly well at French knitting.

SCHOLASTIC WORK.

During the year our teaching staff has been considerably strengthened by the appointment of two additional lady teachers. A teacher who has had experience in dealing with mentally deficient children in England is expected to arrive in New Zealand early in 1913. The strengthening of our teaching staff will enable us to adopt a much more effective system of classification with regard to our school-work.

I have ordered a complete set of Madame Montessori's apparatus to use in the education of our low-grade cases. Much already has been claimed for this system of auto-education. This didactic material has been provided for the early education of normal children. The evolution of what may be termed this revolution in the methods to be adopted in the early training of young children was undoubtedly the result of Madame Montessori's experiments with deficient children. In one of her opening chapters the Dottorressa remarks, "The voice of Séguin seemed to be like the voice of the forerunner crying in the wilderness, and my thoughts were filled with the immensity and importance of a work which should be able to reform the school and education"; and later, "Signor Talamo's invitation gave me a wonderful opportunity for applying the methods used with deficient to normal children." That the Montessori apparatus, with modifications, will be of great service to us in our efforts with the lower-grade cases is apparent to all of us who have tested the mentality of our children and discovered their amount of retardation and their exact "mental" age.

I hope in my next annual report to give you a full account of my experiments with the Montessori system. If I can achieve such marvellous results as the Dottorressa did in Rome I shall be more than compensated for the difficult task. We find her stating in her book, "I succeeded in teaching a number of the idiots from the asylums both to read and write so well that I was able to present them at a public school for an examination with normal children, and they passed the examination successfully. These results seemed almost miraculous to those who saw them. To me, however, the boys from the asylums had been able to compete with the normal children only because they had been taught in a different way."

FARM AND GARDEN.

Outdoor occupation in the form of farm and garden work has proved of great advantage to our children. Many of these children take a very intelligent interest in the work, and some of them under guidance can accomplish work which would, if valued, practically pay for their maintenance. This is very satisfactory, but it is necessary to point out here that such children if allowed out into the world could not earn their own living, and would probably lapse again into the same idle habits they had acquired before coming into residence. They live very happy, useful lives, but outside the shelter of the institution they would be imposed upon, as most of them have no knowledge of number or money, and are quite incapable of continuous effort except under kindly supervision and direction.

I have, &c.,

The Inspector-General of Schools, Wellington.

GEORGE BENSTEAD, Principal.

APPENDIX.

PARTICULARS OF DEATHS IN FOSTER-HOMES DURING 1912.

Locality.	Date.	Sex.	Age at Death.	Birth.	Time in Foster-home.		Cause of Death.	Remarks.
					Last Foster-home.	Total time Under Control.		
Wellington ..	2/1/12	M.	Y. M. D. 0 3 ½	Legitimate	Y. M. D. 0 2 12	Y. M. D. 0 2 12	Bronchitis and convulsions	No inquest.
" ..	12/1/12	F.	2 7	"	0 2 15	0 2 15	Tuberculosis, meningitis	"
Christchurch..	19/2/12	M.	0 8	Illegitimate	0 5 0	0 5 0	Exhaustion following marasmus	Inquest.
Auckland ..	27/2/12	M.	0 2 ½	"	0 0 9	0 0 9	Gastro-enteritis ..	No inquest.
Wellington ..	11/5/12	M.	0 3 ½	"	0 0 15	0 0 15	Suffocation in the bed-clothes	Inquest.
Auckland ..	23/6/12	M.	1 11	"	1 6 16	1 10 19	Acute suppurative meningitis	"
Christchurch..	26/6/12	F.	0 6	Legitimate	0 0 4	0 0 4	Cardiac weakness following gastritis	"
" ..	31/7/12	M.	0 1 ½	Illegitimate	0 1 3	0 1 3	Marasmus ..	No inquest.
Dunedin ..	8/9/12	M.	0 4	"	0 2 28	0 2 28	Pneumonia ..	
Auckland ..	16/9/12	M.	0 1 ½	"	0 0 25	0 0 25	Weakness, convulsions	
Wellington ..	11/11/12	M.	0 4	"	0 0 19	0 2 27	Marasmus ..	
Invercargill ..	6/12/12	M.	0 6	"	0 1 24	0 5 13	Broncho-pneumonia ..	"

PARTICULARS OF DEATHS IN EXEMPTED INSTITUTIONS DURING 1912.

Date of Death.	Sex.	Age at Death.	Birth.	Time in Institution.	Cause of Death.	Inquest or not.
<i>St. Mary's Maternity Home, Otahuhu, Auckland.</i>						
1912.		Y. M. D.		Y. M. D.		
May 30 ..	M.	0 9 0	Illegitimate	0 2 17	Pneumonia; pleurisy; heart-failure	No inquest.
<i>St. Vincent's Foundling Home, Epsom, Auckland.</i>						
Feb. 14 ..	F.	0 7 0	Illegitimate	0 4 0	Diarrhoea and vomiting; chicken-pox	No inquest.
" 18 ..	M.	0 4 0	"	0 3 0	Gastro-enteritis; syncope	"
June 14 ..	M.	0 1 7	"	0 0 2	Gastro-enteritis ..	"
" 17 ..	F.	0 2 0	"	0 1 0	" ..	"
July 13 ..	M.	0 4 0	"	0 2 0	Meningitis ..	"
Oct. 23 ..	M.	2 9 0	"	2 8 0	Chronic nephritis ..	"
<i>Home of Compassion, Island Bay, Wellington.</i>						
Jan. 14 ..	M.	0 4 0	Legitimate	0 2 14	Congenital debility; exhaustion	No inquest.
" 19 ..	F.	0 7 0	Illegitimate	0 6 0	Marasmus; exhaustion	"
" 21 ..	M.	0 4 0	"	0 3 0	Acute gastro-enteritis	"
" 26 ..	F.	0 7 0	"	0 1 0	Meningitis; exhaustion	"
Feb. 5 ..	F.	0 6 0	Legitimate	0 3 14	Cerebro-spinal meningitis	"
April 2 ..	F.	0 2 0	Illegitimate	0 0 13	Tubercular meningitis	"
" 29 ..	F.	1 0 0	"	0 0 27	Meningitis ..	"
May 12 ..	M.	0 2 0	"	0 0 25	Tuberculosis; diarrhoea	"
June 11 ..	M.	0 2 0	"	0 1 0	Marasmus from birth	"
July 2 ..	F.	2 0 0	"	2 0 0	Congenital heart disease; dilation of stomach	"
" 15 ..	F.	0 2 0	"	0 1 0	Gastro-enteritis ..	"
" 30 ..	M.	1 0 0	Legitimate	0 5 0	Sarcoma of base of brain	"
Aug. 21 ..	F.	0 1 14	Illegitimate	0 0 9	Premature birth marasmus	"
Oct. 26 ..	F.	0 10 0	"	0 5 0	Pneumonia ..	"
" 27 ..	M.	0 1 14	"	0 0 15	Gastro-enteritis ..	"
Nov. 2 ..	M.	0 5 0	"	0 2 0	" ..	"
" 12 ..	F.	0 3 0	"	0 1 0	Marasmus from birth	"
" 27 ..	F.	0 9 0	Legitimate	0 3 0	Marasmus ..	"
Dec. 23 ..	F.	0 4 0	Illegitimate	0 1 0	Gastro-enteritis ..	"
<i>Salvation Army Maternity Home, Dunedin.</i>						
June 26 ..	M.	0 0 1	Illegitimate	0 0 1	Prematurity and congenital disease of heart	No inquest.
July 22 ..	M.	0 1 0	"	0 1 0	Overlaid ..	Inquest.
<i>St. Vincent de Paul's Orphanage, South Dunedin.</i>						
Aug. 27 ..	F.	1 8 0	Illegitimate	1 7 0	Pneumonia; heart-failure	No inquest.
<i>Karilane Home, Dunedin.</i>						
Jan. 18 ..	F.	0 1 13	Illegitimate	0 1 6	Prematurity; malnutrition	No inquest.
" 19 ..	M.	0 0 19	Legitimate	0 0 8	Malassimilation from birth	"
" 30 ..	F.	0 10 0	"	0 0 20	Marasmus; asthenia	"
June 4 ..	M.	0 1 14	Illegitimate	0 0 1	Inanition; heart-failure	"
Oct. 21 ..	M.	0 7 0	Legitimate	0 0 1	Broncho-pneumonia; wasting	"
Nov. 29 ..	M.	0 0 3	"	2 hours	Prematurity ..	"
<i>Victoria Memorial Home, Invercargill.</i>						
June 10 ..	M.	0 10 0	Legitimate	0 2 9	Bronchitis ..	No inquest.

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