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## CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION.

## REPORT

OF THE

## SUPERINTENDENT-GENERAL

## of <br> EDUCATION,

FOR THE YEAR
1899.

 1900

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## CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT-GENERAL OF EDUCATION FOR THE YEAR 1899.
 1900.

Department of Public Education, Cape Town, 22nd August, 1900.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary.

Sir, -I have the honour to submit to you my Report on the work of the Education Department for the year 1899. The general plan of it is essentially the same as that of the preceding year, the alterations, additions and improvements being mainly confined to matters of detail. It consists of the Report proper and three Annexures.

The Report proper deals with the state of Education in the Colony as a whole, carefully avoiding all details regarding particular districts unless there be some exceptional reason for referring to them. The matter is arranged in sections and sub-sections as indicated on the opposite page, so that no reader need have any difficulty in obtaining information regarding any part of the educational system in which he may take an interest. Hitherto the year dealt with has been the twelve months January to December ; it is now for the first time the twelve months October to September. This change of year was made in the Annexure Reports in 1895, in order that it might be possible to have them ready by Christmas. The attempt to continue bringing the statistics of the main Report up to December has caused much pressure and some delay, which have not been compensated for otherwise. There is also a distinct advantage in having the same twelve months referred to by all the reports in the same volume.

The First Annexure contains the Reports of the Circuit-Inspectors arranged according to alphabetical order of the writers' names. There is a blank where Inspector Murray's has hitherto appeared, his successor not having been appointed till late in the year. Each of these Reports, of course,
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concerns a certain limited area, and to them the enquirer must turn who desires information regarding the work accomplished in any particular district during the year, or the present state of education therein. The order of the sections is practically the same as that followed in the main Report, so that no difficulty ought to be experienced in following up any particular subject throughout the whole series. This year, for the first time, there is given in connection with these Reports a map of the Colony, showing the Circuits; the map will be owned on all hands to be a beautiful specimen of cartographical work. This Annexure also contains the Reports of the Department's six Instructors in Special Subjects, viz, one on Music and one n Needlew fir on Needlework for each Province, one on Woodwork for the whole Colony, and one on Drawing for the Cape Division. There has also been attached a Special Report on the Division of Colesberg, drawn up by Inspector Murray. This belongs strictly to the series of "Survey" Reports which were begun in 1893, and which in the three following years were set apart and made to form a separate annexure. It is intended to have in future years two additional Reports, dealing specially with the High Schools of the Eastern and Western Provinces ; and this year a small beginning has been made, Inspector Milne having drawn up a few notes on his first visits to the High Schools of the Eastern Province.

The Second Annexure contains the School Statistics. The main portion of it consists of a tabular list of all schools which have been in operation during the year, with details regarding enrolment, attendance and the results of inspection. Several improvements have been introduced here.

The Third Annexure is mainly Financial, giving the details of State Expenditure on Education, the Good Service List, and the Pension List.

## I.-ADMINISTRATION.

The most important administrative change of the year has been the reclassification of the Public Schools of the First Class, and the setting apart the best of them as High Schools with a fully detailed curriculum leading up to Matriculation. This step had become imperative by reason of the withdrawal of matriculation classes from the more important Colleges, and the consequent devolution of the whole of this work upon the schools. The test imposed on schools claiming to be ranked as High Schools was the appearance of the permanent existence of a two years' course beyond Standard VII. Of the 35 schools which seemed fairly to satisfy this test, some may possibly drop out on further trial, as in several cases the number of pupils beyond Standard VII. was at the time too small, unless accompanied by a distinct prospect of increase, to warrant the requisite change in the curriculum of the other parts of the school. On the other hand, schools at present excluded may by increased prosperity, especially in the ex-Standard classes, work their way into the list. On account of the difference in the two curricula, howway into the list. On account of the difference in the two curricula, how-
ever, every such change will have to be most seriously considered. As ever, every such change will have to be most seriously considered. As
another step towards the organisation of Secondary Education, a special another step towards the organisation of Secondary Education, a special
Inspector, it is hoped, will be set apart to visit all the High Schools of each Province. This has already been rendered possible in the Eastern Province, and good results in the way of uniform introduction of better methods of teaching may fairly be expected to follow.

Another important piece of work continued during the year has been the preparation of Pamphlets of Information regarding the various branches of the Department's work. These will take the place of the single pamphlet
formerly known as the "Education Manual." The fully planned series includes:-

1. Elementary School Course
2. Syllabus of Examinations,
3. School Buildings,
4. Registers, Returns, Inspections,
5. Registers, Returns, In
6. High School Course,
7. Mauual Training for Boys,
8. Mauual Training for
9. Examination Papers,
10. Training School (Cape Town),
11. Good Service Allowances and Pensions,
12. Manual Training for Girls,
13. School of Art (Cape Town),
14. School of Agriculture (Elsenburg),
15. Grants to Schools,
16. Instructions to Inspectors;
and more than half of them were published during the year under review. When changes are necessary in any one pamphlet, a new edition of it will be prepared and issued without waiting for any of the others. In this way it is hoped to make all the information, even the most recent, readily accessible.

A beginning was also made in dealing with the school fees of competing schools. These are mainly Mission Schools, but the inquiry will extend to other schools also.

During the year only one change has taken place in the Inspectorate, Mr. Murray having retired at the end of March to follow a different calling, after seven years of most zealous and productive work. No Inspector, except possibly Inspector Milne, has done so much to establish new schools and to foster an interest in education among the rural population. The vacancy was filled in September by the appointment of Mr. Golightly, Head Master of the Malmesbury Public School.

## II.-SUPPLY OF SCHOOLS

NEW SCHOOLS. -The net increase in the number of schools during the year above referred to -that is to say from 1st October, 1898, to 30 th September, 1899-was 132. This, though not so large as that of the year last reported on, is still very satisfactory, as being much in excess of either of the two preceding years and, indeed, in excess of the increases for both these years put together.

The classification of the 132 additional schools is as follows :-
First Class Public Schools
Second Class Public Schools
Third Class Public Schools
Poor Schools
1
-2
-2
20
31
Farm Schools .. .
Special Schools
Evening Schools
Mission Schools
Aborigines Schools
Native Tr .. .. .. 41
Native Training Schools

These figures are characterised by the same features as those of the preceding years, viz., (1) the large increase in the number of lower grade country schools (Third Class Public, "Poor" and Farm Schools), and (2) the considerable increase in the number of schools for the coloured population. In fact, the increase is practically divided between these two classes, $57 \cdot 4$ per cent. going to the white population and 42.5 to the coloured. In regar o the former it is worthy of note that the proportion of Poor Schools is less han it was in the previous year; a further reduction, however, is eminently desirable in the interests of all.

Adding the 132 additional schools of the year to those of the preceding six years, we find that there were at the close of September last 1,164 mor chools in operation than there were seven years before, the rise being from 1,510 to 2,674
distribution of gain and loss among the divisions.-The Diviion which the greatest pross during the year ane Divisions being 15,12, 10 respectively. It is noteworthy that one of these, he Division of Albert, headed the corresponding list a year ago and has, ndeed, been showing continuous progress since 1892 . On the other hand in the Division of Cradock there had been no marked change for a number of years, so that the place which it occupies this year is all the more gratifying. In the Territories, the Magistracy which has made most progress is Kentani, where the number of schools has increased from 22 to 30 .

Two Divisions stand out prominently among those which have fallen back. These are Willowmore, which has sustained a loss of seven schools, and Aberdeen, which has six fewer. Of these decreases the most regrettable is that of Aberdeen, because it was not preceded by any increase in 1898. The same remark applies to the Divisions of Caledon, Richmond and Wodehouse, where the downward movement has been going on for two years. In the Territories, the Magistracy which has sustained most loss is Maclear, where the number of schools in operation has fallen from 15 to 10 .

Judged by the growth in the number of schools, the Divisions which ave been most slugrish during the last seven years are Namaqualand and Caledon.
distribution of gain and Loss among the circuits. - Inside the Colony proper, the greatest advances in the founding of schools have been made in the Circuits of Inspectors Milne, Pressly and Ely, where the percentages of increase are 20, 12, 7 respectively. In the Transkei there is again most evidence of progress in Inspector Rein's, but Inspector Bennie's is a good second, and Inspector McLaren's is not far behind. Practically the same report had to be made last year regarding these three Circuits; and as a consequence of the continued growth an additional Circuit had to be formed at the close of the year.

Out of the seventeen Circuits there are only three which, as regards the number of schools, seem to show a falling off. These are the Circuits of Inspectors Hagen, Watermeyer and Fraser. In the case of only one, how ever,--Inspector Watermeyer's-does the falling off seem serious, as it had also to be mentioned in the same category in last year's Report.

CLOSING OF SCHOOLS.-The number of schocls which have lapsed during the year is 340 which is 47 more than the corresponding number for 1898 This increase is very disappointing, because during the two preceding years
it was possible to chronicle a decrease. The figures for the four-year period are:-

| Year. |  | No. of Schools closed. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1896 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 390 |
| 1897 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 309 |
| 1898 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 293 |
| 1899 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 340. |

The details for the various classes of schools present no features markedly different from those which have been drawn attention to on previous occasions. The items are :-

| Special Schools | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 0 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| First Class Public Schools | $\ldots$ | 0 |  |
| Second Class Public Schools | $\ldots$ | 0 |  |
| Third Class Public Schools | $\ldots$ | 68 |  |
| Poor Schools ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 41 |
| Farm Schools | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 186 |
| Boarding Schools | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 0 |
| Evening Schools | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 4 |
| Native Training Schools ... | $\ldots$ | 0 |  |
| Mission Schools | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 26 |
| Aborigines Schools | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 15 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | Total | $\ldots$ | 340. |

It will be seen that the "rural" schools-that is to say, the Farm Schools, Poor Schools and Third Class Public Schools-form a large proportion of the whole, the percentage being 87 as against 91 in the preceding year. The percentage for the Mission Schools remains practically the same, but there is a serious change for the worse in the case of the Aborigines Schools, of which only three were reported to have lapsed in 1898.

The Divisions in which the greatest number of schools have lapsed are:-
Somerset East
Jansenville
Willowmore
Oudtshoorn
Albert
...
$\ldots$
$\ldots$
$\ldots$
$\ldots$

|  |  | 17 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\cdots$ | 14 | schools. |
| $\cdots$ | 14 | $"$ |
| $\cdots$ | 11 | $"$ |
| $\cdots$ | 10 | $"$ |
|  | 10 | $"$ |

In the cases of Somerset East and Willowmore, the number mentioned forms about one-third of the number of schools in existence at the close of the preceding year ; in the case of Jansenville it is almost exactly one-half. The Division which never fails to make its appearance in this unpleasing list is lomerset East, where there is a large number of Farm Schools, and where therefore, there is considerable carelessness in securing with promptitude successors to outgoing teachers.

The Circuits in which the greatest number of schools have lapsed are :-

\[

\]

It is important to note, however, that in the second and third cases the loss has been more than compensated for by the founding of new schools; in the first case, sad to say, there has been a net loss. The Circuit which makes by far the best appearance in this connection is Inspector Ely's, where the loss only amounts to three schools-a fact which is all the more striking
when it is borne in mind that it is one of the three Circuits which have over 200 schools in operation. In the Transkeian Circuits, as was pointed out last year, the number of schools which lapse is always small; for some unexplained reason, however, the year under review was rather exceptional, the number being 47 as against 20 of the previous year.

SCHOOLS FOR THE POOR. -The net increase in the number of Poor SCHOOLS FOR THE POOR.- The net increase in
Schools is 31, which brings the total of such schools up to 279 . In DecemSchools is 31 , which brings the total of such schools is now about seven times
ber, 1892, there were only 41 , so that the number is ber, 1892 , there were only 41 , so that the number is now about seven times
more than it was then. The number of additional schools actually started more than it was then. The number of additional schools actually started
during the year was 72 , but 41 did not survive. The percentage of lapsed during the year was 72 , but 41 did not survive. The percentage of lapsed
dan schools is larger than it was a year ago, and is more than sufficirntly large to warrant a suspicion that parents do not value the efforts made by the Government to give them education practically for nothing It is also still the fact that a considerable number of parents who can well afford to send their children to șchools of a higher grade are quite willing to be stigmatised as poor, in order to profit by the merely nominal fees charged at such schools. It may be necessary at an early date to devise means for getting quit of this abuse.

The Divisions in which Poor Schools are most numerous are :-

$$
\begin{array}{llllll}
\text { Divisions in } & \text { wher } & & 18 & \text { schools out of a total of } 42 ; \\
\text { Riversdale } & \ldots & \ldots & 17 & 28 \\
\text { Knyssa } & \ldots & \ldots & 17 & ", & 32 . \\
\text { Piquetherg } & \ldots & \ldots & 17 & " &
\end{array}
$$

The Divisions of Knysna and Piquetberg continue to be the worst, and it is very questionable whether in the case of the latter there are any special circumstances to warrant its prominence in this connection.

The Circuits which are unpleasantly distinguished in this way are:-

| Inspector Hagen's | 53 schools out of a total of | $162 ;$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Inspector Mitchell's $\ldots$ | 50 | $"$ | $161 ;$ |
| Inspector Hofmeyr's | 37 | $"$ | $123 ;$ |
| Inspector Pressly's | 29 | $"$ | $\mathbf{1 8 5}$. |

This corresponds exactly with the state of affairs reported a year ago, when it was pointed out that in the first three cases practically every third school was a Poor School. Although in some Circuits the number of Poor Schools is comparatively small, there is only one Circuit in the Colony in which no Poor School exists; this is the Cirouit of Inspector Noaks, which consists of the Cape Division.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.-The number of Industrial Schools has increased to $9,-6$ for Poys and 2 for Girls - all of them having come into existence since 1と94. Unfortunately, most of them are managed in an amateurish fashion, le94. Unfortunately, most of having in almost every case had no previous the teachers placed in charge having in almost every case had no previous
training for such special work. Notwithstanding the best intentions of the training for such special work. Notwithstanding the best intentions of the
promoters, therefore, the work done in them is not nearly so effective as it promoters, therefore, the work done in them is not nearly so effective as it
might otherwise be. The finances also of most of them are in an unsatismight otherwise be. The finances also of most of them are in an unsatisfactory state, no methodical attempt being made to provide a local contribution
in some definite ratio to the Government grant. Another regrettable fact is in some definite ratin to the Government grant. Another regrettable fact is that in many instances unsuitable children have been admitted-unsuitable either as regards age or as regards the circumstances of their parents. It is earnestly hoped that those who have started these schools will do their best examination of them by a special Inspector. Meanwhile it is quite clear that it would be most imprudent to add a single additional school to the list.

EDUCATIONAL SURVEY.-All obligatory work in connection with the Survey was completed in 1896, when 18 Divisions had been visited, the resulting reports, with illustrative maps, having been published with the annual Education Reports of the years 1893-1896. Of the Divisions included in the original plan only that of Kenhardt was left unattended to when the time came to dispense with special Survey Officers. As reported last year, however, one of the Inspectors, Mr. A. Haldane Murray, voluntarily continued the work within his own Circuit, and as a consequence, a survey report on the Division of Middelburg, with an illustrative map, was published a year ago. Although, unfortunately, Mr. Murray left the service early in the year under review, he had advanced sufficiently far in the survey of another of his Divisions, viz, Colesberg, to be able to prepare a similar another of his Divisions, viz., Colesberg, to be able to prepare a srok map after his connection with the Department had been broken. report and map after his connection with the Department had been broken. These are published as an annexure to the present Report, so that there is
now in existence a full score of such reports availahle for the guidance of now in existence a full score of such reports availahle for the guidance of
those who are interested in the promoting of schools in the country districts. those who are interested in the promoting of schools in the country districts.
Mr. Murray's zeal in the cause of Education deserves the warmest acknowMr . Murra
ledgment.

## III.-ENROLMENT ANI) ATTENDANCE.

ENROLMENT. -The figures in regard to the increase in the number of children on the school rolls practically corresponds with those in regard to the increase in the number of schools. In September of 1898 the total number of pupils enrolled was 137,999 ; in the same month of 1899 it had risen to 147,424 . The gain for the year was thus

## 9,425,

which, though not so large as the gain for 1898, is considerably larger than the gain for 1897 or for 1896 .

In the Colony proper the Circuits which have made most advance in this respect are those of Inspectors Pressly, Ely and Milne-all of them situated in the Eastern Province. In the remaining fourteen Circuits there are only three which show a falling off, viz., those of Inspectors Rein, Theron, Watermeyer ; but the decrease in none of these instances can be considered serious. In Inspector Watermeyer's it only amounts to 12, but unfortunately this is the only Circuit which in last year's report was stated to be retrogressing. As before, the Transkeian Circuits show excellent progress.

The distribution of the increase over the four quarters of the year agrees in the main with what, until last year, had been considered normal. The facts are :-

| 4th Quarter, | 1898 , an | increase | of | $135,805-137,999$, | i.e. |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |$-2,194 ;$

The phenomenon here presented is that which has formerly been characterised as " a double rise-and-fall," the rise being in the first and third quarters of the year and the fall in the second and fourth. Strictly speaking quarters of the year and the fall in the second and fourth. Strictly speaking there is no fall in the second quarter, but the increase is seen to be quite
trifling compared with the increase of the quarter preceding and of the quarter following. Last year the smallness of the increase in the second quarter was not at all so marked, so that the first three quarters of the year could be unreservedly viewed as quarters of steady growth, and only the fourth quarter as a quarter of decline.

Adding the net gain of 9,425 to the corresponding gain of the previous six years, we have the total gain of
for the period 1892-99. As at the earlier date the number on the roll was 83,347 , this implies an increase of

$$
74 \cdot 2 \text { per cent }
$$

for the period in question.
attendance. -The figures in regard to attendance continue to be even more satisfactory than those in regard to enrolment. The returns of average attendance for the four quarters were :-

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
\text { 4th Quarter, } 1898 & \text {. } & 105,051 ; \\
\text { 1st Quarter, } 1899 & \text {. } & 109,527 ; \\
\text { 2nd Quarter, 1899 } & \text {. } & 108,972 ; \\
\text { 3rd Quarter, 1899 } & \text {. } & 114,842 \text {. }
\end{array}
$$

Here, as used to be the case before 1898, there is a fall in the second quarter, the change from last year corresponding with the change referred to in connection with the enrolment.

The net increase-that is to say, the excess of the average attendance for the third quarter of 1899 over that for the third quarter of 1898-is

$$
7,261
$$

a number which is only 2,164 below the net increase in the enrolment.
In the first of the four quarters the attendance formed $77 \cdot 35$ per cent. of the enrolment; and in the remaining quarters 76.9 per cent., 76.5 per cent., 77.89 per cent., respectively. It is thus seen that the attendance continues to be least regular in the second quarter of the calendar year; the difference, however, between the second quarter and the first quarter is not so marked as it was in 1898. The average of these four is $77 \cdot 16$, which so far as it differs from that of the preceding year indicates a change for the better. A study of the corresponding averages for previous years brings us face to face with an exceedingly agreeable fact, viz., that school attendance has now for a period of five years been uninterruptedly improving. The percentages are :-
73.73 for the year 1894 ; 73.86 for the year 1895 $74 \cdot 41$ for the year 1896 74.90 for the year 1897 76.97 for the year 1898 $77 \cdot 16$ for the year 1899 .
So long as this upward tendency continues, there is much ground for hope.
In this matter of attendance there was greater variety in the different Circuits than during the previous year. The only point worthy of note is the painfully prominent position taken by the Cape Division, which has never shown a good attendance, but which in the year under review seems to have surpassed itself; for, while in the third quarter of the year 1899 there were 262 more pupils on the rolls than there were a year before, the average attendance was 469 less.

SEX AND COLOUR.-Taking the enrolment for the third quarter of the calendar year, we find it partitioned as follows :-
White $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Coloured }\end{array} \begin{array}{lll}\text { Boys } & \ldots & 30,396 \\ \text { Girls } & \ldots & 29,429\end{array}\right\} 59,825 ;$

Among the white children the excess of boys over girls is seen to be 967 , i.e. $1 \cdot 6$ per cent., and among the coloured children, 1883 , i.e. $2 \cdot 1$ per cent.

Comparing the total number of white children with the total number of coloured, we find that

$$
40.58 \text { per cent. are white, }
$$

$59 \cdot 42$ are coloured.
The former is lower and the latter higher by • 69 per cent. than at the corresponding date in the preceding year. A similar movement was pointed out in last year's report, and is doubtless due to the rapid increase of schools in the Transkei. In the Cape Division the change is in the opposite direction, the increase in the enrolment of white children being 205, and of coloured children 57.

## IV.-INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS

FORMAL VISITS FOR DETAILED EXAMINATION.-The number of detailed inspections made during the year was

2,628,
the corresponding number for the previous year being 2,473 -that is to say 155 fewer. This increase may be considered fairly satisfactory, as the increase which had to be chronicled a year ago was only 137. Inspection was somewhat disarranged in Inspector Murray's Circuit by reason of delay in the appointment of his successor, and in Inspector Fraser's by reason of illness.

Six Inspectors have examined over 160 schools, viz.: McLaren, 221 ; Bennie, 201; R. Rein, 196; Pressly, 181; Ely, 178; Mitchell, 162. The first three of these Inspectors deal with the Transkeian schools, and the numbers make it mazifest that a diminution of their Circuits was urgently called for.

INFORMAL VISITS.-A quite extraordinary increase has taken place in the number of informal visits, the total of such for the year being 921 , as against 336 in the previous year. In some of the Circuits, however, much has yet to be done in this direction, and especially is this the case where the number of schoois in the Circuit is comparatively small. In the Cape number of schools in the Circuit is comparatively small. In the cape number of schools, and there can be little doubt that much good resulted therefrom.

It is gratifying to be able to say that the number of schools lighted upon in an unsatisfactory condition has not increased in the same ratio as the number of visits. The Mission Schools and the outlying Farm Schools were the most frequent defaulters.

CASUAL EXAMINERS.-The number of schools examined by a local substitute for the ordinary Inspector was 70 , as against 58 in the preceding year. This increase is to be regretted, as no Inspector can really know his year.
Circuit as he ought to if he entrusts the work of inspection to another. In only five of the Inspection-Circuits was a substitute dispensed with, viz., the Circuits of Inspectors Bennie, Mitchell, Noaks, Theron, and Watermeyer.

INSPECTION IN SPECIAL SUBJECTS.-For the first time, accurate statistics have been prepared showing the inspection work done by the six Departmental Instructors in Special Subjects. Part of this work was begun
[G. 5-1900.]
in a tentative fashion in the previous year, but some considerable time was taken up in getting it thoroughly organised. The number of such special reports for the year under review amounted to

788 ,
viz., 516 by the two Music Instructors, 155 by the two Needlework Instructresses, 59 by the Instructress in Drawing, and 58 by the Instructor in Manual Training. The continued improvement in these school subjects is in great part due to the helpful character of the visits here referred to.

## V.-PUPILS' ATTAINMENTS AT INSPECTION.

PUPILS PRESENT AT INSPECTION.-The total number of pupils on the rolls of schools inspected during the year was

$$
138,750
$$

and of these there were present at inspection

$$
121,827
$$

which is 11,915 more than were present in the previous year. Of the number on the roll at inspection, those present formed

$$
87 \cdot 8 \text { per cent., }
$$

the percentage in the preceding year being somewhat less, viz., $87 \cdot 25$. As has hitherto been the case, this percentage is about 10 more than the percentage which the average attendance is of the enrolment.

The Public Schools and the Native Training Schools have somewhat improved their percentages of attendance at inspection, and the other schocls have slightly fallen off ; the order of merit, however, is not affected by these changes.

PUPILS' STANDARDS AT INSPECTION. -The 121,827 pupils present at inspection were after examination classified as follows :-

| Sub-Standard | 58,876 | i.e. | $48 \cdot 33$ | per cent. |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Standard I. | 17,746 | $"$ | $14 \cdot 5 \dot{5}$ | $"$ |
| Standard II. | 16,178 | $"$ | $13 \cdot 28$ | $"$ |
| Standard III. | 11,555 | $"$ | 9.49 | $"$ |
| Standard IV. | 7,860 | $"$ | 6.45 | $"$ |
| Standard V. | 4,290 | $"$ | 3.52 | $"$ |
| Standard VI. | 2,084 | $"$ | 1.71 | $"$ |
| Standard VII. | 866 | $"$ | $\cdot 71$ | $"$ |
| Ex-Standard | 484 | $"$ | .39 | $"$ |
| Unclassified | 1,888 | $"$ | 1.54 | $"$, |

A comparison of these figures with those of the preceding year shows an increase in the percentage of pupils below Standard I, -a fact which is due partly to the large number of new schouls opened in the Transkei, and partly to the increase of Kindergarten Schools among the white population. As was the case also in 1898, the most pleasing feature is the marked increase in the number of pupils above Standard IV., the number being 9,612 , as against 8,130 in the preceding year; and this increase, be it remembered, is against 8,130 in the preceding year; and this increase, be it remembered, is not due merely to increase in the total number of children in attendance, for
there is a clearly marked increase in the percentage as well. There is no there is a clearly marked increase in the percentage as well. There is no
fact to be chronicled more pleasing than this, as it is proof positive, not only of more regular school attendance, but also of a general rise in the quality of
the education given by the teachers of the Colony. The facts for five consecutive years are :-

| Year. |  |  |  |  | Percentage above <br> Standard IV. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1895 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $5 \cdot 82$. |
| 1896 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $6 \cdot 68$. |
| 1897 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $7 \cdot 04$. |
| 1898 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $7 \cdot 39$. |
| 1899 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $7 \cdot 87$. |

It deserves to be noted, too, that this change has been effected in the face of increased requirements created by the Department, and in the face of difficulties arising from outside.
attainments of coloured children.-For some years it has been impossible to report any rise in the leaving Standard of Mission Schools of the Colony proper and the Aborigines' Schools of the frontier and the Transkei. It has been repeatedly pointed out in regard to them that more than half of their children are below Standard I., and that the number of their children who proceed beyond Standard IV. is exceedingly small of their children who proceed beyond in Schools not 3 in 1,000 . The year under review, -in the Mission Schools not 3 in 1,000 . The year under review, however, gives some ground for hope that improvement has at last begun.
The change is indeed almost microscopic, but as it is manifest in all the Standards above Standard II. it deserves to be chronicled. The facts are that in the Mission Schools of the Colony proper, the percentage of passes above Standard II. has xisen from 8.38 to 8.9 , and in the Aborigines' Schools from 13.66 to $13 \cdot 86$. The only chance for continuing the progress thus begun lies in the improvement of the teachers ; and this can only be done by a determined effort on the part of the Churches which have organised Training Schools set apart for the purpose.

ATTAINMENTS IN POOR SCHOOLS. - The schools which have the next lowest leaving Standard are the Evening Schools and the Poor Schools. The former are few in number and are of a mixed character, some of them being for coloured pupils and some for white; the figures in regard to them are, therefore, of little moment. In the case of the Poor Schools, the upward tendency reported in former years still continues, the percentage below Standard I. having now fallen to $46 \cdot 26$ and the percentage above Standard II. having risen to $18 \cdot 46$. As the corresponding numbers for 1896 were $-48 \cdot 36$ and $13 \cdot 20$, there is ground for a certain amount of satisfaction.
attainments in other white schools.-After these, in ascending order of merit, are the Third Class Schools, the Private Farm Schools, the Second Class Public Schools, and the First Class Public Schools, where the percentages are $6.73,9.95,16.91,33.27$ respectively. In every case these figures indicate progress, the corresponding figures for the previous yearwhen, be it remarked, there was a similar advance - being $6 \cdot 17,8 \cdot 63,16 \cdot 74$, $33 \cdot 01$. The importance of these figures is strikingly enhanced by the fact that the numbers do not now include, as they formerly did, the pupil, teachers of the schools, who of course are all to be classed above Standard V. Had the pupil-teachers been included, the percentages would have been increased by $\cdot 59, \cdot 02,1 \cdot 67,1 \cdot 33$.
attainments in the inspection circuits.-There are only three Circuits which have over 100 pupils in Standard VII. and above: these are the Circuits of Inspectors Le Roux, Noaks and Watermeyer, where the numbers of such pupils are 299, 293, 131 respectively, pupil-teachers being excluded.

The three Transkeian Circuits of Inspectors Bennie, McLaren and Rein are of course at the bottom of the list, with $16,15,10$ respectively.

## VI.-ANNUAL PROGRESS OF PUPILS.

SOHOOLS AND PUPILS EXAMINED two yEARS in SUCGESSION.-Of the 2,628 schools inspected during the year, as many as 406 were visited for the first time. In addition to these there were 81 schools whose examination results could not be compared with those of the previous year, the cause in 29 cases being that the records of previous inspections had been lost or destroyed. There are thus 2,130 schools in which the progress made by the pupils can be satisfactorily estimated.* This is equivalent to 81 per cent of the total number of schools inspected, a rate which is slightly less than that of the previous year.

The number of pupils present at inspection in these 2,130 schools was 108,371, but almost 43 per cent. of these are useless for the purpose of estimating progress, because they were so placed in the school that they could not be presented for any Standard. It is pleasing, however, to remark in not be presented for any Standard. It is pleasing, however, to remark in
passing that the corresponding percentage in the previous year was as high passing that the corresponding percentage in the previous year was as high
as 48 . The number of pupils ultimately available for forming a judgmentas 48. The number of pupils ultimately available for forming a judgment-
that is to say, pupils presented for Standards who had been present at the previous inspection-is

47,612,
being 5,203 more than in the year preceding.
pupils advanced a standard.-Out of these 47,612 , the number of pupils who advanced a Standard was

33,420.
This is equivalent to a percentage of $70 \cdot 19$, as against $70 \cdot 39$ in the previous year. Although the difference is small, it is not pleasing to find a change in the wrong direction; possibly, however, the change may be readily explained by a considerable number of inspections having necessarily taken place before the expiry of a full year from the date of the previous inspection.

## VII.-SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION.

BOYS' HANDIWORK. - The progress made in the teaching of Handiwork to boys has been very slight as compared with the great advance made during the previous year, the number of pupils having risen from 2,260 to 2,292 , and the number of schools giving such instruction being actually three less. The character of the instruction, however, has been much improved.

Of the pupils under instruction at the time of inspection, 819 , i.e., $35 \cdot 7$ per cent., presented themselves for examination in December, the corres ponding number for the previous year being 731, i.e., $32 \cdot 3$ per cent. The rise in the percentage of candidates is gratifying, but the percentage itself is still much too low. The results of the examination may be summed up as follows :-


* Eleven Native Training Schools are also omitted from this comparison, no pupils in this class of
school being examined according to the Standards.

The corresponding numbers for the preceding year were-
138 487
625.

GIRLS' HANDIWORK. - The progress in regard to the teaching of Needlework is much more marked, the number of schools where the subject is taught having risen from 1,511 to 1,628 , and the number of pupils under instruction from 43,320 to 47,912 .

Of the pupils under instruction at the time of inspection, 373 presented themselves for examination in December with very satisfactory results. The statistics of the examination may be summed up as follows :-

| First Needlework |  | Standard | 1st Grade Certificate | 2nd Grade Certificate. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 22 | 205 | 227 |
| Second | , |  | " | 10 | 16 | 26 |
| Third | " | " | 3 | 1 | 4 |
|  |  | Total | 35 | 222 | 257. |

$\begin{array}{cc}\text { The corresponding numbers for the preceding year were- } \\ 19 & 130\end{array}$
The increase is most gratifying, and would have been considerably greater had communication with the eastern and northern frontiers not been interrupted.

DRILL.-The excellent progress previously reported in the matter of Drill and Physical Exercises continues unabated, the figures for the fouryear period 1896-1899 being-

| Year. | No. of <br> Schools. | No. of Pupils <br> Taught. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1896 | 432 | 28,400 |
| 1897 | 525 | 32,441 |
| 1898 | 659 | 43,219 |
| 1899 | 885 | $54,376$. |

It is thus seen that the number of schools where the subject is taught has more than doubled in four years. It has to be remembered, however, that even yet only one-third of the existing schools attend to the subject, and that every school in the Colony should in this respect be beyond reproach.
vocal music.-In the case of Vocal Music the progress made continues to be astonishing. The figures for the three-year period 1897-1899 are :-

|  | No. of | No. of Pupils |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year. | Schools. | Taught. |
| 1897 | 771 | 46,249 |
| 1898 | 936 | 58,689 |
| 1899 | 1,209 | $96,183$. |

The increase is far ahead of that of any previous year ; and now that close upon the half of all existing schools have been reached, the ambition of every one concerned should be to bring the remaining half into line at a still more rapid rate.

The results of the Tonic Sol-Fa College examinations show also a very gratifying advance, the figures for the year under review and for the previous year being as follows :-

| Certificates. |  |  | Year 1898. | Year 1899. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | ---: |
| Junior | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1,695 | 2,044 |
| Elementary | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 945 | 1,092 |
| Intermediate and Higher | $\ldots$ | 276 | 327 |  |
| Totals |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\ldots$ | $\boxed{2,916}$ | $\overline{3,463 .}$ |  |

The increase, unfortunately, is almost entirely confined to the Western Province, which, having got the lead originally, is still far in advance of the Eastern in this matter.

The work of founding prizes to encourage the schnol choirs of the Inspection-Circuits shows no signs of flagging. During the year three additional $£ 50$ Silver Challenge Shields have come into existence; the first presented by the Mayors of King William's Town and East London, for comnetition among the schools of Inspector Ely's Circuit ; the second, due to Inspector Mitchell's efforts, for competition among the schools of his Circuit ; and the third, due to the enthusiam of the late Principal of the Boys' High School, Kimberley, for competition among the schools in Inspector Brice's School, Kimberley, for competition among the schools in Inspector Brice's
Circuit. In the case of the first of these, the first competition actually took Circuit. In the case of the first of these, the first competition actually took
place, the successful choir being that of the East London Boys' High School. place, the succeseful choir being that of the East London Boys' High School.
The compeition at Kimberley was not held by reason of the war, and in Inspector Mitchell's Circuit the necessary preparations could not be made within the year. There are now in all seven Challenge Shields for competi tion throughout the Colony-four in the Western Province, two in the Eastern, and one for the Railway Schools. A few years ago this marked interest in Vocal Music would not have been dreamed of

Full details regarding the subject will be found in the Instructors' Reports given in the First Annexure.

DRAWING.-The progress made during the year is much more satisfactory than what had to be reported in 1898. The figures for the three-year period 1897-1899 are :-

| Year. |  | No. of Schools. |  | No. of Pupils Taught. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1897 | $\ldots$ | 463 | $\ldots$ | 19,221 |
| 1898 | $\ldots$ | 509 | $\ldots$ | 23,305 |
| 1899 | $\ldots$ | 612 | $\ldots$ | $29,115$. |

The Departmental Instructress has had to confine herself to the Cape Division, where a certain amount of progress has been made, details of which will be found in her Report in the First Annexure.

Of the pupils under instruction, 1,176 presented themselves for examination in December, with fairly satisfactory results, the work being better than that of the previous year-the first year of such an examination-but still being susceptible of great improvement. The results of the examination may be summed up as follows :-

|  |  | 1st Grade <br> Certificate. | 2nd Grade <br> Certificate. | Total. |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| First Drawing | Standard | 83 | 332 | 415 |
| Second | $"$ | $"$ | 16 | 97 |
| Third | $"$ | $"$ | 10 | 39 |
|  |  | Total | $-\overline{109}$ | -13 |
|  |  | -168 | 49 |  |

The corresponding numbers for the preceding year were-
$103 \quad 257$
360.

HANDWRITING.-Progress in the teaching of Handwriting with the help of blackboard illustrations continues to be made, and the exaggerated mannerisms which came into existence when the so-called "Civil Service" style was introduced are gradually disappearing.

GEOGRAPHY.-There is very little improvement to be chronicled in regard to the teaching of Geography, which in most Inspection-Circuits continues to be taught in a most dry and uninteresting way.

The new edition of the South African Atlas, prepared under the auspices of the Department, did not appear during the year, the improvements and enlargements requiring more time than had been expected.
other elementary subjects. - In regard to the remaining subjects of the Elementary School Course there is, as usual, nothing noteworthy to report as being applicable to the whole Colony; the reports of the individual Inspectors, however, will be found to contain a certain amount of interesting matter under this heading.
science. - The two sciences which show most advance are Physics and Chemistry, the cause being the increase in the number of well-equipped laboratories for the teaching of these subjects. A year ago it was reported that the number of candidates in Physics at the December examination had gone up with a bound from 12 to 31, and a similar increase has now to be noted, the number for the year under review being 86. In Chemistry the advance is not so marked, but is still considerable, viz., from 147 to 164. The work of the candidates continues, however, to be not very praiseworthy.

In Botany the results differ very little from those of the previous year, but are not at all inadequate. The prizes offered for small herbaria continue to produce highly satisfactory results.

In Physiology and Building Construction there is no noteworthy change to be mentioned; and in Domestic Economy there has been a serious fall in the number of candidates

OTHER HIGHER SUBJECTS.-During the year the details of a High School Curriculum were temporarily settled, and the Pamphlet containing the new course was published. The importance of this step-the first towards the organisation of secondary education in the Colony-cannot of course be estimated at present ; there can be little doubt, however, that it marks an epoch in the history of our educational system. It is interesting, also, to educationists in general as being one of the first attempts in any country to dovetail the curricula of the Elementary and Secondary Schools.

## VIII.-TEACHERS.

QUALIFICATIONS.-The number of certificated teachers continues to mount rapidly upward. Of 4,574 teachers whose schools were inspected during the year, 2,059 , i.e., $45 \cdot 02$ per cent., were certificated, and 2,515 , i.e., 54.98 per cent., were not. The corresponding percentages in the preceding year were 40.31 and $59 \cdot 69$, and the corresponding percentages for 1895 were 33.4 and 66.6 . It is scarcely possible to exaggerate the importance of the facts indicated by these figures, the proportion of certificated teachers having increased in four years from onethird to almost one-half

The following are the figures for 1899 and the preceding two years, arranged according to the different kinds of certificates held :-

Teachers with European Government Certificates
1897. 1898. 1899
eachers with Cape First and Second Class Certificates
Teachers with Cape Third Class Certificates
Teachers with other Certificates (miscellaneous)

165191
$147 \quad 164$
212
$147-164-197$
$1,276 \quad 1,417 \quad 1,591$
$\frac{56}{1,644}-\frac{59}{1,831} \quad 59$

The Circuits which make the best appearance in this respect are:-

| Inspector Noaks' $\ldots . .$. | $\ldots$ | $66 \cdot 34$ | per cent. certificated |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Inspector Le Roux's | $\ldots$ | $59 \cdot 34$ | , | $"$ |
| Inspector Fraser's | .. | $\ldots$ | 56.53 | $"$ |
| Inspector Milne's | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $53 \cdot 04$ | $"$ |

$\begin{array}{ll}59.34 & " \\ 5.53\end{array}$
Inspector Milne's

The Circuit which occupies the worst position in the Colony proper is Inspector Hofmeyr's, where the percentage is only $35 \cdot 76$. The three Transkeian Circuits are naturally at the bottom of the list, the percentages there being $28 \cdot 09,27 \cdot 34$ and $24 \cdot 05$. In these three Circuits the number of teachers examined was 1,060 , mainly coloured, and only 281 of them had certificates. Removing them from the totals, we find remaining 3,514 teachers of whom 1,778 were certificated. It thus appears that in the Colony proper the number of certificated teachers was slightly in the majority.

As promised in last Report, the statistios in regard to teachers' qualifications have recently received much more attention than formerly. As a consequence, it is now possible to give accurate figures in regard to the different classes of schools and several other points. The following results, obtained from the new returns, more than substantiate the figures given in last year's Report by individual Inspectors:-

Percentage of
Class of School.
Second Class Public First Class Public Third Class Public . Poor Farm

## Mission

It is thus seen that in the first three classes of Public Schools, the percentage of certificated teachers is now creditably high, there being 1,077 certificated teachers out of 1,469 . It is the schools for coloured people which make the percentage for the whole Colony look so different. In the Mission Schools properly so-called, not one teacher in three is certificated and in the Aborigines Schools not one in four.
sEx.-In the last quarter of the year there were at work 4,505 teachers, of whom

1,732 were males, i.e., $38 \cdot 4$ per cent, and 2,773 were females, i.e., $61 \cdot 6$ per cent.
Strange to say, these percentages, though slightly different from those of last year, are exactly the same as those for 1897.

In the Transkeian circuits the men exceed the women in number, there being in all 1,013 , of whom

545 are males, i.e., 53.8 per cent.,
and 468 are females, i.e., $46 \cdot 2$ per cent.
If we deduct these from the totals above given, it will be seen that in the Colony proper the number of female teachers is almost exactly double that of the male teachers, the exact proportion being 33 to 17. In four Circuits of the Western Provinee, however (the Circuits of Inspectors Hofmeyr, Noaks, Watermeyer, Theron), and in one of the Eastern Province (Inspector Watermeyer, Theron), and in one of the Eastern.
Milnes's), the ratio approximates more nearly to 3 to 1 .

PUPIL-TEACHERS. -The number of pupil-teachers continues to increase at as great a rate as ever, in spite of the higher attainments required on
entrance. The figures for 1898 and 1899 are, of course, not strictly comparable by reason of the fact that at 13 centres the war made it impossible to hold any examination. Although in this way about 200 candidates were excluded, a total increase has to be recorded. The facts of the two years are these:-

| Year. | First Year's <br> Class. | Second Year's <br> Class. | Third Year's <br> Class. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| 1898 | 880 | 410 | 443 | 1,733 |
| 1899 | 802 | 585 | 381 | 1,768 |
| Increase | -78 | $\overline{175}$ | $-\overline{62}$ | -35. |

The marked increase in the Second Year's Class is doubtless due to the fact that there was a corresponding increase in the First Year's Class a year ago. The decrease in the Third Year's Class is partly due to increased stringency in the regulation regarding admission to that class. The quality of the work, in the regulation regarding admission to that class. as the number of candidates, was injuriously affected by the disturbed state of the Colony.
distribution of pupil-teachers among the circuits.-The number of pupil-teachers under training in the September quarter was at the rate of 1 for every 63 scholars in attendance, and may therefore be reckoned as on the whole satisfactory. The distribution of them, however, among the various districts of the Colony still leaves much to be desired. The two Circuits which are most unsatisfactory in this respect are both in the Transkei, viz., the Circuits of Inspectors R. Rein and McLaren, in the former of which there is an immense deal to be done. In the Colony proper the worst Circuit is that of Inspector Hofmeyr, where the number of pupilteachers is not more than 1 for every 200 pupils. So long as this lasts progress of the rural schools is almost an impossibility.

There were still six Fiscal Divisions of the Colony proper in which not a single pupil-teacher was under training. These were: Hay and Herbert in Inspector Brice's circuit; Tulbagh in Inspector Hofmeyr's ; Murraysburg in Inspector Theron's; Middelburg in the circuit lately supervised by Inspector Murray; and Peddie in Inspector Ely's. As the number of such Divisions was sixteen in the foregoing year, it is clear that matters have been changing for the better; but much has yet to be done in this respect.

EXAMINATION OF PUPIL-TEACHERS.-As has already been indicated, the results of the pupil-teacher examinations did not give evidence of any marked improvement over those of the preceding year. The figures are :-

$$
\begin{array}{lllccc} 
& & & \text { No. Entered. } & \text { No. Passed. } & \text { Percentage. } \\
\text { First Year's Candidates } & \ldots & 802 & 552 & 68 \cdot 8 \\
\text { Second } & , & " & \ldots & 585 & 466 \\
\text { Third } & " & " & \ldots & 381 & 284 \\
& & & & 74 \cdot 6 \\
& & & \\
& \text { Total } & \ldots & 1,768 & & \boxed{1,302}
\end{array}
$$

The corresponding totals for the previous year were-
$76 \cdot 5$.
The coloured candidates did not make so good an appearance as in the previous year, the percentage of failure being as high as 47.4 and the number who obtained First Grade Certificates being only 9 as against 20 in 1898. It would appear that this was due to a temporary weakness at one of the Native Training Schools, Healdtown, where formerly the work had been of a very high quality.
[G. 5-1900.]

CAPE TOWN PUPIL-TEACHER CLASSES - These classes continue to do very good work. The rate of failure remains practically the same, viz., 25 out of 132 , and the number of successful candidates placed in the First Grade remains high, viz., 46.

The classes remained throughout the year in their old quarters, which as has been repeatedly pointed out are anything but satisfactory. The Training Scheol buildings in Queen Victoria Street, authorised by Parliament four years ago, were not quite completed at the close of the year.
the new training schools.-The Training School at Wellington shows practically no falling off in the number of pupils. Among 116 candidates there were 26 failures, and 20 of those who passed were placed in the First Grade ; these results are not so favourable as those of the preceding year.

The Training School at Grahamstown has made excellent progress, the number of pupils having risen from 46 to 60 . Of these 60 only 5 failed to pass the examination, but the number who were placed in the First Grade was not nearly so high as in 1898.

By reason of the war the Training School at Burghersdorp presented no pupils at all, and it is to be feared that some time must elapse before it can recover.

The Training School at Uitenhage had only 21 candidates.
aborigines' training schools.-As already hinted, the Training Schools for coloured teachers did not make so good an appearance in 1899 as in the previous year, the most noteworthy fact in regard to them being a serious diminution in the number of successful candidates in the Third Year's examination. The facts are these :-
No. Entered.

$$
\begin{array}{lclr}
\text { First Year's } & \text { Candidates } & \ldots & 333 \\
\text { Second ", } & , & \ldots & 160 \\
\text { Third } & , " & \ldots & 69
\end{array}
$$

Total ... $\overline{562}$
No. Passed.
g year were573

MIDDLE CLASS TEACHERS' CERTIFICATE. - The results of the examinations for the Middle Class Teachers' Certificate were more satisfactory than those of the previous year, but less so, so far as the number of candidates is concerned, than those of the year 1897. Of the 41 candidates who presented themselves, 25 succeeded in obtaining the certificate as against 22 in 1898 Although the requirements are being gradually increased, the papers were well spoken of by the examiners. The students who did best in the examin ation were those who had already had the Third Class Teachers' Certificate and the Matriculation Certificate before entering the Training College; and every year makes clearer that no other students deserve to be admitted.
training colleges for middle class teachers.-The Cape Town and Wellington College Classes have been fairly well attended, but, as was the case last year, they show no noteworthy advance in any direction.
first class teachers' certificate.-Five acting teachers possessing a University Degree presented themselves as candidates for the highest Teachers' Certificate, and four were successful in one of the two parts of the written examination.
special needlework certificates.-The progress made during the year in the training of teachers of Needlework has not been very satisfactory. The following table shows the number of candidates who qualified themselves to teach the various branches :-

$$
\begin{array}{lc}
\text { Plain Needlework ... } \\
\text { Mending } & \ldots \\
\text { Cutting Out } & \ldots \\
\text { Knitting and } & \text { Netting } \\
\text { Dressmaking } & \ldots
\end{array}
$$

## Total

|  |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| $\ldots$ | 69 |
| $\ldots$ | 45 |
| $\ldots$ | 17 |
| $\ldots$ | 38 |
| $\ldots$ | 29 |
|  | $\ldots$ |

The corresponding total for the preceding year was 290, and for the year 1897, 252. The disturbed state of communication at the time of the examination can be only a partial explanation of the large decrease in the number of candidates; and it is noted that the number from the Eastern Province was distinctly disappointing.

The number of candidates who, as a result of this examination, succeeded in passing in all the five branches of the course was 12. This, together with those reported in the four preceding years, gives a total of 75 highly qualified teachers of Needlework, who have received their full training in the Colony.

SPECTAL WOODWORK CERTIFICATES. -The fresh interest awakened in SPECIAL WOODWORK CERTIFICATES.-The fresh interest awakened in
this subject in 1898 has been maintained with little abatement. The number of candidates was 37 as against 48 in the preceding year, and 25 obtained the full certificate, 9 of the First Grade and 16 of the Second. The decrease is probably due to the fact that the Central Class in Cape Town fell off somewhat in numbers.
special music certificates.-Fair progress has again been made in the training of teachers of Vocal Music, 11 "School Teachers' Certificates" of the Tonic Sol-Fa College having been granted during the year. This makes a total of about 50 well qualified teachers of Singing who hare been trained in the Colony.
vacation courses of training, - Even the Vacation Courses of Training have suffered through the war, it having been found impossible to have the usual Christmas Course in Cape Town because board for the teachers could not be obtained at anything like reasonable prices. Only two have thus to be reported upon, instead of three as was the case a year ago viz., one for white teachers at Grahamstown in June under Inspectors Brice and Hagen, and one for coloured teachers at Healdtown in December under Inspectors Bennie and McLaren. The attendances were as follows :-

| Grahamstown | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 112 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Healdtown | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 148 |
|  |  | Total | $\ldots$ |

This is 190 less than were in attendance during the previous year.
Of the 260 teachers who attended, certificates were awarded to 63 , the details being:-

$$
\begin{array}{lrllllr}
\text { Middle Class Certificates } & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & 2 \\
\text { Third } & , " & , & \text { 1st Grade } & \ldots & \ldots & 16 \\
", & , " & , " & \text { 2nd Grade } & \ldots & \ldots & 45
\end{array}
$$

To the best of the coloured teachers, 23 in number, who did not reach the standard required for a Third Class Certificate, Second-Year PupilTeacher Certificates were given.

The most noteworthy point connected with the two Courses was the position taken in the final order of merit by teachers who had obtained the Third Class Certificate by examination some years before the standard was raised. In regard to this the report says: "It is disappointing to find that raised. In regard to this the report says: 'It is disappointing to find that
six teachers already in possession of the Third Class Teachers' Certificate six teachers already in possession of the Third Class Teachers' Certificate
showed by their papers that they were no longer worthy of it, and that showed by their papers that they were no longer worthy of it, and that
indeed one of them was not entitled even to the Second-Year Pupil-Teacher Certificate. Other four who had at some date received Provisional or Special Teachers' Certificates were even less proficient: their certificates have consequently been withdrawn." This is corroboration of a fact which the Inspectors have repeatedly called attention to, viz., that the old Third Class Teachers' Certificate, awarded in many cases to pupils who had only a short while before passed Standard $\nabla$., is in two cases out of three not to be relied upon.

## IX.-LIBRARIES

The founding of new School Libraries has made even more progress than in the preceding year. In December there were 205 in existence as against 157 in the corresponding month of the previous year, the increase of 48 being equivalent to about 30.5 per cent.

Of the 78 schools of the First Class, there are still, however, 11 which are in this respect defective *; and of the 98 schools of the Second Class, there still remain 40 which are unsupplied. Among the large number of Third Class Schools 15 additional libraries have been started, - a fact which brings into greater discredit the 11 schools of the First Class just referred to.

[^0]Sea Point, Girls',
East London East, Boys',
East London East, Girls',
Eort Beaufort,
Knysna,

By far the greatest improvement has taken place in the Circuit of Inspector Noaks, in which the number has been almost doubled in a single year, and which now stands first among the Circuits in this respect. The next is that of Inspector le Roux, where 8 additional libraries have been founded. There is not now a Circuit absolutely without a library, there being two even in the distant Transkeian Circuit of Inspector Rein.

## X.-SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND FURNITURE.

pUBLIC LOANS.-As in the previous year, the work of providing new schools has been considerably hampered by the low state of the Loan Fund administered under Act 11 of 1882. Application after application had to be refused, much to the disappointment of enterprising School Committees. A surprisingly large number of new buildings, however, were completed during the year, the most noteworthy being those for the Grahamstown High School, the Aliwal North Public School and the Beaufort West Girls' School.
free building grants.-The free building grants offered by the Department have been taken advantage of to about the same extent as in the preceding year, the number of school buildings provided for, at a cost of £400 preceding year, the number, being 14 as against 15 in 1898 . Three others for which an instalor under, being 14 as against ment of the cost had been paid during the previous year were completed; ment of the cost had been paid during the previous year were completed;
and in three other cases, buildings had been erected, but no payment made, and in three other cases, buildings had been erected, but no payment m
because of the difficulty of obtaining vouchers for actual disbursements.

PLANS FOR VILLAGE SCHOOLS,-The two sets of plans prepared under the gruidance of the Department have been taken advantage of to a certain limited extent for building purposes, and to a very great extent as guides to managers in the preparation of plans suited to their special wants.

## XI.-COLLEGES.

The number of College students and the distribution of them in the September Quarters of 1898 and 1899 may be seen from the following table :-

| Class. |  |  | Students in 1898. | Students in 1899. | Increase of Students. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| M.A. <br> B.A. <br> Intermediate <br> Mining <br> Survey | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | 1 | 0 |
|  | ... | $\ldots$ | 94 | 112 | 18 |
|  | ... | $\ldots$ | 121 | 120 | -1 |
|  | ... | ... | 58 | 26* | -32 |
|  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 24 | 27 | 3 |
| Senior Matriculation Junior Matriculation | Totals | ... | 298 | 286 | -12 |
|  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 177 | 145 | -32 |
|  |  | $\ldots$ | 61 | 23 | -38 |
|  | Totals | ... | 238 | 168 | -70 |
| Grand Totals (College and School) |  | . | 536 | 454 | -82 |

* No return from Kimberley by reason of the war. Twenty-four of the 58 in the previous year belonged

The most pleasing feature of the table is the increase in the number of B.A. students, the change being most noticeable at Cape Town and Steilenbosch The decrease in the number of pupils preparing for Matriculation is equally satisfactory, and is due to the South African College having parted with its Junior Matriculation Class. The only institution under the Higher Education Act which had a Junior Matriculation Class in September, 1899, was the Diocesan College, Rondebosch. The only institution which had no Matriculation pupils at all was the Victoria College, Stellenbosch, but during the year a resolution was taken by the Council of the South African College to place itself on the same level in August of 1900.

In this connection attention may be drawn to the surprising way in which the schools of the Colony have of recent years successfully competed with the Coileges in the preparation of students for the Matriculation examination. Taking the year under review, for example, we find that out of 135 candidates for the Matriculation examination in the Cape Division, the two Colleges sent forward only 64, although at that time no Matriculation class had been removed from them.

The clearing away of the school classes from Stellenbosch has had the direct results which were expected ; but it is pleasing to have to chronicle also an unexpected effect of a gratifying character. As a consequence of the reduction of his teaching hours, the Professor of English Literature found time to give throughout the year a weekly lecture on certain prominent English authors, his class-room for the nonce being practically thrown open to the adult public. The new departure was well appreciated, an average attendance of twenty being maintained.
kimberley school of mines. -The buildings referred to in last year's report-class-rooms, laboratory, boarding rooms and Professor's residence-have been completed. The outbreak of the war, however, prevented them being put to their proper use. Fortunately they suffered no damage during the siege.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.-The work of renovating the farm and buildings at Elsenburg has been pushed vigorously forward. Good classrooms and laboratory accommodation have been provided, and the equipment for teaching purposes greatly improved. A model dairy has been almost completed, and steps have been taken to secure a thoroughly qualified completed, and steps have been taken to secure a thoroughly qualifed
instructor. The number of students has increased to 30 . The farm, it is instructor. The number of students has increased to 30 . The farm, it is
understood, has also received serious attention with the object of making it understood, has also received serious attentio
in every way a useful adjunct to the school.

The Somerset East School, the condition of which was most unsatisfactory, has been closed.

## XII.-FINANCE,

apportionment of education vote. -For the latest financial year that can be dealt with, viz., the year ending 30th June, 1899, the total expenditure was $£ 270,75814 \mathrm{~s}$. 9 d ., this being apportioned as follows :-

| A. Office (Administration) | $\ldots$ | $\stackrel{£}{5,783}$ | s. | d. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| B. Inspection | ... | 13,726 | 7 | 2 |
| C. Higher Education | $\ldots$ | 15,599 | 5 | 1 |
| D. Training of Teachers | .. | 9,938 | 15 | 0 |
| E. Schools | $\ldots$ | 225,710 | 15 | 3 |
| Total | ... | 270,758 | 6 | 9. |

All these items show an increase on the expenditure of the preceding year, the great bulk of the increase, however, falling uuder the last heading where the growth is abnormal by reason of the transference of the Agricultural Schools from the Agricultural Department to the Education Department. There is also an abnormal increase in the expenditure on Higher Education, which accidentally includes a sum of $£ 3,500$ given to the University for the foundation of a scholarship in memory of the late Sir George Grey Expressing the five items as percentages of the total, and taking the corresponding figures for the two preceding financial years for comparison, we bave the following table:-

|  |  | Year 1896-7. | Year 1897-8. | Year 1898-9. |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| E. Schools ... | .. | $81 \cdot 91$ | $83 \cdot 40$ | $83 \cdot 32$ |
| C. Higher Education | $\ldots$ | $5 \cdot 11$ | 4.93 | $5 \cdot 76$ |
| B. Inspection... | $\ldots$ | $6 \cdot 62$ | $5 \cdot 46$ | $5 \cdot 07$ |
| D. Training of Teachers | $3 \cdot 88$ | $3 \cdot 81$ | $3 \cdot 67$ |  |
| A. Administration | $\ldots$ | 2.44 | $2 \cdot 37$ | $2 \cdot 14$. |

It is thus seen that under all headings except the second (C) the percentage has fallen. As in former years, the fall is most noteworthy in the cases of Inspection and Administration. In the five-year period 1894-1899, the expenditure on Inspection has fallen from $7 \cdot 14$ per cent. to $5 \cdot 07$ per cent. of the total, and the expenditure on Administration from $2 \cdot 49$ per cent. to $2 \cdot 14$ per cent., the details being:-

| Year. | Inspection. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | Administration.

It is impossible for this downward tendency to continue much longer without inordinate strain on the officers of the Department, and a corresponding diminution in efficiency.
total cost to government per pupil.-From the foregoing it will be seen that for the year ending 30th June, 1899, the school system of the Colony cost $£ 255,159$; and, as the average number of pupils in attendance was 107,783 , the year's cost per pupil to the Government was $£ 27 \mathrm{~s} .4 \mathrm{~d}$. This is $11 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. higher than in the case of the preceding year.
rate of grant per pupil.-It is also seen that the net sum paid out to schools was $£ 225,71015 \mathrm{~s}$. 3d., so that, taking again the average attendance at 107,783 , we find that the average rate of grant per pupil was $£ 2$ 1s. $10 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$.,
which again is slightly more than in the preceding year, when the rate was £2 0s. $8 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$.

The schools which receive more than this are, roughly speaking, the schools for white children, and those which receive less are the schools for
coloured children. The details on this point for 1899 and, for the sake of comparison, those for 1898 , are :-

Government Grant per Pupil
present at Inspection.
Class of School.

|  |  |  | $£$ | s. | d. |  | $£$ | s. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  | d. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| First Class Public | $\ldots$ | 3 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 10 | $6 \frac{1}{2}$ |  |
| Poor | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 | 8 | $2 \frac{1}{4}$ |  | 2 | 13 |

So far as any steady change is visible in the course of three years, it would seem to show that the education of children in First Class Public Schools is costing more, and the education of coloured children is costing less. The explanation of the first fact is doubtless to be found in the need for the maintenance of laboratories and the appointment of specialised teachers for the higher branches; and probably the other is due to the rapid increase of low-grade schools in the Transkei.

CONCLUSION.
One important point to be noticed in summing up is the impossibility of making any definite deductions in regard to school enrolment and attendance, the reason, as already stated, being the outbreak of war at the beginning of the third quarter of the year. All that can be said is that up till the outbreak, new schools were being opened and school rolls were being increased at a highly satisfactory rate.

The other noteworthy features are the continued rise in the standard of attainments among the children and the continued improvement in the qualifications of the teachers; and, after all, these are the two most important points of any educational system. The steady rise in the attainments of the pupils is made at once manifest by giving the percentages of children above Standard IV. for the last five consecutive years. These are-

$$
5 \cdot 82, \quad 6 \cdot 68, \quad 7 \cdot 04, \quad 7 \cdot 39, \quad 7 \cdot 87
$$

The same gradual upward movement is evidenced by the series of percentages of pupils above Standard V. in the First Class Schools, these percentages for the same five years being

$$
15 \cdot 0, \quad 18 \cdot 04
$$

19•42,
$20 \cdot 32$
20.98.

It might reasonably be expected that with the great growth in the number of school children, many of whom entered schoo! for the first time, the tendency would be to lower the average of attainments. The rise of standard in the face of this increase is all the more noteworthy and gratifying.

These pleasing results are also not a little amazing in view of the continued absence of any legislation in regard to compulsory attendance.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your obedient Servant,
THOS. MUIR,
Superintendent-General of Education.

## POSTSCRIPT ON THE EFFECI OF THE WAR.

As it was clear that the outbreak of war would interrupt the continuity of school statistics, the opportunity was taken to introduce into this annual publication a reform which had been in coiitemplation for a number of years, viz., the synchronizing of the Annexure Reports with the Main Report. The additional work entailed amounted to much more than was expected, and, as a consequence, the issue of the Report has been seriously delayed. But now that delay has taken place, it may be well to utilise it by adding a note on the effect which the war has had on the schools of the country.

The Statistical Schedules from the various schools are sent in to the Education Office four times a year, viz., at the end of March, of June, of September and of December. When war was declared, therefore, the schedules for the third quarter had just come in or were on their way. In due course and almost quite as usual the figures were extracted from the schedules and classified, with the result that the ordinary 40 -page supplement to the Government Gazette was published about the middle of November. This Gazette supplement thus gives exact information as to how the schools stood immediately before the war. The final line of it is to the effect that there were then in operation
aught by
and having on their rolls with an average attendance of

> 2,674 schools,
> 4,505 adult teachers,
> 147,424 children,

114,842.

The first indications of change came from the districts adjacent to the western frontier of the Transvaal, and probably the first school known to the Office to be closed was one on the very border, the teacher of which, having Office to be closed was one on the very border, the teacher of which, having
early information of invasion, locked his school door and went for safety into early information of invasion, locked his school door and went for safety into
the land of the enemy. The railway and telegraph lines were, however, soon the land of the enemy. The railway and telegraph lines were, however, soon
cut further south, and large groups of schools were isolated in a moment. cut further south, and large groups of schools were isolated in a moment.
One Inspector ceased suddenly to send in reports, and it was ascertained some One Inspector ceased suddenly to send in reports, and it was ascertained some
time later that he was shut up in Kimberley. Then the north-eastern frontier became affected in the same way. The December examinations were approaching, and the usual preliminary arrangements with the candidates should have been progressing: but letters and parcels of needlework failed to turn up, and one examination centre after another dropped out of reach. Another Inspector, who had stuck doggedly to his work amid excitement and disturbance, ceased to be a correspondent, and was found to be detained in Burghersdorp. A third might have been in Colesberg, but at the time the Inspectorship there was vacant.
3 When the school-returns for the December quarter came in and began to be tabulated, the loss which had been suffered grew more apparent; and the completed work showed that as many as 215 schools had dropped from the list.

The details for the Inspection-Circuits and Fiscal Divisions affected were :-

| InsPECTOR. |  |  |  | Division. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| Brice | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | Mafeking | $\ldots$ |
| $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | Vryburg | $\ldots$ |
| $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | Barkly West |  |
| $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | Kimberley | $\ldots$ |
| $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | Hay | $\ldots$ |
| $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | Herbert | $\ldots$ |

Schools Closed.

Inspector.

| (Not appointed) | $\ldots$ | Colesberg $\ldots$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| Pressly | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | Albert |
| $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | Aliwal North |
| $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | Barkly East |
| $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | Wodehouse ... |

Total
Wodehou
the
xcept in the case of Albert and Wo ols Closed $\begin{array}{ll} & \\ \text {... } & 14 \\ \text {... } & 37\end{array}$ practically the numbers of all the schools in the Divisions. It has since been discovered that a few-probably half a score-of the 215 were actually at work up till nearly the end of the year, and that some of these few were carried on under very trying circumstances and much to the credit of the teachers concerned-especially the women.

As soon as relief came no time was lost in trying to return to the old order of things. Inspector Pressly was one of the first to leave Burghersdorp after the invaders moved northwards, and in a day or two he was busily at work inspecting and trying to resuscitate his ruined schools. In the Kimberley Circuit things did not return so readily into the old groove, the military authorities there having greater difficulties to contend with or being less complaisant to the Inspector. By the end of the first quarter of the present year (1900), 44 of the closed schools had been re-opened, and by the and of the second quarter (30th June) 50 more: so that at that date there酸 121 to be dealt with. Doubtless a number ever of these are no emained 121 to be dealt Doubtless a numbere of these are no n operation, but the actual facts cannot be known until the end of September Meanwhile 60 additional new schools had been opened elsewhere, so that on 30 th June the list contained only 61 fewer schools than were in existence when the war broke out. Supposing, therefore-what is very probable--
that the present quarter should add 61 schools to the list, we shall find ourthat the present quarter should add 61 schools to the list, we shall find our-
selves on 30 th September exactly where we were, in the matter of open selves on
schools, twelve months before. In other words, one clear year's work in the founding of schools has been lost.

A study of the figures regarding school attendance not only corroborates this, but brings some other painful facts into view. On the 30th September, 1899 , the average attendance was, as has been stated,

114,842;
nine months afterwards, viz., on the 30 th June, 1900 , it was
110,483 :
that is to say, it was 4,359 less. An increase of 4,359 is thus wanted during the present quarter in order to bring us back on 30th September to the position we occupied a year before. This will very probably be attained; but it is absolutely certain that the additional children will not be of those belonging to the districts affected by the war. The facts in regard to the loss of school children in these districts up to 30th June may be presented thus :-

| Insfector. |  |  | Division. |  | Scholars Missing. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Brice | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | Mafeking | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 435 |
| $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | Vryburg | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 161 |
| $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | Gordonia | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 186 |
| $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | Barkly West | $\ldots$ | 458 |  |
| $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | Kimberley | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 969 |
| $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | Hay | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 128 |
| $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | Herbert | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 173 |
| $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | Kenhardt | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 86 |


| Inspector. <br> (Not appointed) |  | Division. | Scholars Missing. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\ldots$ | Colesberg | .. | 315 |
| Pressly | $\ldots$ | Albert | ... | 707 |
| ... ... | $\ldots$ | Aliwal North | ... | 460 |
| ... ... | ... | Barkly East | ... | 292 |
| $\ldots$ | ... | Wodehouse ... | ... | 360 |
|  |  | Total | ... | ,730. |

When the Divisions referred to become quite settled, and the people fully resume their former mode of life, a considerable number of these pupils may be found again in school ; but it is also clear that there are many who will certainly not return at all.

The Railway Schools, it may be noted, even in the undisturbed districts suffered very severely. The two schools at Modder River and the schools at Norval's Pont, Stormberg and Burghersdorp were, of course, actually closed but owing to the presence of military camps at such places as Naauwpoort and De Aar, and owing to the derangement of the train service which made it impossible to put down and take up children at stations at times to suit the school hours, the attendance fell almost in every instauce. By 30th June it had not quite recovered, but the prospects were very hopeful.

As for the teachers, it would seem that the majority of them moved outside the fighting lines; and-curious to say-in two instances a sufficient number of their pupils moved with them to make it worth while to continue school work. As has already been indicated, however, some of them stuck to their posts with pleasing heroism ; and in several instances the public has been indebted to them for very interesting diaries of events. In not a few cases, unfortunately, especially in the north-eastern districts, male teacher were implicated in the rebellion, and have not since been heard of in thei districts.

School buildings suffered to a considerable extent. The Wesleyan Mission School at Mafeking was totally destroyed; the fine class-room of the Kimberley Poor School was seriously damaged by a shell ; and of several small rural schools only the bare walls remained. Often when the buildings escaped the furniture and fittings were destroyed. On the whole, however the loss in this way is not so great as might have been anticipated.

The material damage sustained by the Department during the war can be repaired easily and within a limited time; it remains to be seen how much can be done to bring back prosperity to the schools which have been cleared of their pupils, and to found new schools in sufficient numbers to compensate for the loss of a year's progress. It is earnestly to be hoped that men of all parties will unite towards attaining an end so eminently desirable.

## ANNEXURE I.

INSPECTORS' REPORTS

TO THE

SUPERINTENDENT-GENERAL.

## INDEX TO REPORTS.

## I.-DEPARTMENTAL INSPECTORS

1. Mr. Bennie

## 1.-Inspector Bennie's Report.

[CIRCUIT:-Gien Grey, Elliot, Elliotdale, Engcobo, Maclbar, Mqanduli, St. Mark's, Umtata, Xalanga.]

Sir,-I have the honour to submit my circuit report for the year 1899.
I. Supply of Schools.- It is satisfactory to be able to report a continued increase 1. Supply of Schools.-It is satisfactory to the $y$ per cent. of the number open in of schools in this circuit, amounting in all to 9 per cent. of the number open in
September, 1898 . The number of schools in operation during the Third Quarter of September, 1898. The number of schools in operation the following table, figures for 1898 and 1897 being added for comparison :-

| Division. | A.ir. | A.III. | P.F. | Poor. | $B$. | C. ı. | O. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { T'otal } \\ & 1899 . \end{aligned}$ | Total 1898. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & 1897 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { In- } \\ \text { crease } \\ 1899 . \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Glen Grey | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 31 |  | 2 | 38 | 28 | 27 | 10 |
| Elliot |  | 6 | 2 | 7 | . |  | 2 | 17 | 15 | 17 | 2 |
| Elliotdale |  |  | 2 |  |  |  | 4 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Engcobo |  | 2 | 1 |  | . | 2. | 29 | 34 | 31 | 30 | 3 |
| Maclear |  | 3 | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | . | 4 | 10 | 15 | 11 | -5 |
| Mqanduli |  | . | 3 |  | . | . | 8 | 11 | 9 | 4 | 2 |
| St. Mark's |  |  | 3 |  | $\cdots$ | i | 21 | 24 | 22 | 23 | 2 |
| Umtata | 1 |  |  | 2 |  | 1 | 19 | 23 | 21 | 17 | 2 |
| Xalanga | 1 |  | 2 | 1 |  | . | 22 | 26 | 27 | 24 | -1 |
| Totals | 3 | 12 | 17 | 12 | 31 | 3 | 111 | 189 | 172 | 155 | 17 |

The decrease of one in Xalanga is due to a closed farm school. The mosi marked features of the table are a large increase in Glen Grey and a regrettable decrease of five schools in Maclear. The action of the Glen Grey District Council in making grants towards the salaries of teachers has given a new interest in education to the people, who consider that since they are taxed for schools they are committed to educating their children. In Maclear the decrease is chiefly in Private Farm Schools, a number of which were started in 1897-98 under conditions not favourable to permanence. Maolear and, to a less extent, Elliot give little encouragement to those who try to advance education. Their schools are mostly intermittent springs from which education flows in small streams, the periods of intermission being sadly frequent and long-continued. In these farming communities, since the difficulty of securing and retaining teachers grows greater rather than less, I do not see how matters are that five mended under present conditions. In the above alen Grey, Elliotdale, Engcobo Mqanduli and Umtata.

The following is the number of schools opened and closed during the statistical year :-

|  |  |  | A. III. | P.F. | Poor. | B. | C. | Total. |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Opened <br> Closed | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 4 | 10 | 5 | 7 | 13 | 39 |
|  | Increase | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 | 10 | 5 | $\ldots$ | 5 | 22 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\ldots$ | 7 | 8 |

[^1]Of the schools opened, 22 were new; the rest were old schools, closed for various reasons-generally through the teachers leaving.
II. Enrolment and Attendance.-Of the two following tables the first gives par ticulars of enrolment, as compared with 1898, and the percentage of increase for three years; the second the average attendance of pupils for two years, and the percentage of attendance to enrolment for four years. In each case the classification is by divisions.

Table of Enrolment.

| Divisios. | White. |  |  | Coloured. |  |  | Total |  |  | Percentage of Increase. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1899. | 1898 | 垵 | 1899. | 1898. |  | 1899. | 1898. | 毞 | 1899. | 1898. | 1897. |
| Glen Grey | 151 | 114 | 37 | 2,120 | 1,642 | 178 | 2,271 | 1,756 | 515 | 29•3 | 4.1 | 11.8 |
| Elliot .. | 331 | 303 | 28 | s9 | 70 | 19 | 420 | 373 | 47 | 12.6 | -0.8 | $-2 \cdot 3$ |
| Elliotdale | 17 | 1 | 16 | 215 | 250 | $-35$ | 232 | 251 | -19 | -7.6 | $348 \cdot 2$ | -33.3 |
| Engcobo.. | 53 | 33 | 20 | 2,372 | 2,228 | 14. | 2,425 | 2,261 | 164 | $7 \cdot 3$ | 17.7 | -3.8 |
| Maclear .. | 103 | 147 | -44 | 157 | 144 | 13 | 260 | 291 | -31 | -10.7 | 35.5 | -17.1 |
| Mqanduli | 24 | 11 | 13 | 605 | 475 | 130 | 629 | 486 | 143 | 29.4 | 97.0 | -4:6 |
| St, Mark's | 49 | 45 | 4 | 1,394 | 1,258 | 136 | 1,443 | 1,303 | 140 | 11.5 | $7 \cdot 8$ | 1.5 |
| Untata .. | 174 | 151 | 23 | 1,325 | 1,162 | 163 | 1,499 | 1,313 | 186 | 14.2 | $36 \cdot 9$ | 4.7 |
| Xalanga.. | 139 | 148 | -9 | 1,663 | 1,524 | 139 | 1,802 | 1,672 | 130 | 77 | $9 \cdot 6$ | $-2 \cdot 2$ |
| Total | 1,041 | 953 | 58 | 9,940 | 8,753 1,1 | 1,187 | 10,981 | 9,706 | 1,275 | $13 \cdot 1$ | $18 \cdot 6$ | -0.2 |
| Table of Attendance. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Division | Average Attendance. |  |  |  |  |  | Percentage of Eurolment. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1899. |  | 1898. | Increase. |  | 1899. | 189 |  | 1897. |  | 896. |
| Glen Grey |  | 1,649 |  | 1,228 | 421 |  | $72 \cdot 6$ | 69 |  | $68 \cdot 3$ |  | $73 \cdot 5$ |
| Elliot . |  | 342 |  | 318 | 24 |  | $81 \cdot 4$ | 85 |  | $83 \cdot 0$ |  | $82 \cdot 6$ |
| Ellictdale |  | 136 |  | 169 | -33 |  | $58 \cdot 6$ | 67 |  | $76 \cdot 8$ |  | $54 \cdot 8$ |
| Engcobo |  | 1,734 |  | 1,603 | 131 |  | $71 \cdot 5$ | 70 |  | $70 \cdot 8$ |  | 72.5 |
| Maclear |  | 206 |  | 234 | -28 |  | 79.2 | 80 |  | $78 \cdot 0$ |  | $75 \cdot 9$ |
| Mqapduli |  | 514 |  | 375 | 139 |  | $81 \cdot 7$ | 77 |  | $69 \cdot 6$ |  | $73 \cdot 8$ |
| St. Mark's |  | 994 |  | 922 | 72 |  | $68 \cdot 8$ | 70 |  | $67 \cdot 6$ |  | $67 \cdot 6$ |
| Umitata |  | 1,186 |  | 977 | 209 |  | $79 \cdot 1$ | 74 |  | $73 \cdot 8$ |  | $75 \cdot 1$ |
| Xalanga |  | 1,297 |  | 1,226 | 71 |  | $72 \cdot 0$ |  |  | $66 \cdot 5$ |  | $66 \cdot 4$ |
| Total |  | 8,058 |  | 7,052 | 1,006 |  | $73 \cdot 4$ | 72 |  | $70 \cdot 1$ |  | $71 \cdot 5$ |

tivery district shows an increase of enrolment and attendance except Elliotdale and Maclear. The decrease in Elliotdale is almost fully accounted for by the fall in a single school, which in the corresponding quarter of 1898 had a large accession of to the diminished number of schools, rendering the district practically where it was in 1894 in respect of numbers. In standard of attainments, however, it is slightly better. The increase of enrolment in Glen Grey, to the extent of nearly 30 per cent., is very satisfactory, for it is likely to be permanent. This division, St. Mark's and Umtata, shows a continuous increase for three years. Increased regularity of attendance io
observable in Glen Grey, Engcobo, Mqanduli and Umtata, as well as in the circuit as a whole, but 73 is an unsatisfactory percentage. Considerable falls appear in Eliiot and Elliotdale, amounting in the latter to nearly 9 per cent.

The same statistios, but classified according to classes of school instead of divisions, are given below. Only the years 1897-99 are considered.

| Class of School. |  | Enrolment. |  |  | Attendance. |  |  | Percentage of Attendance to Enrolment. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1899. | 1898. | Increase. | 1899. | 1898. | In- crease. | 1899. | 1898. | 1897. |
| A. II. | .. . | 231 | 195 | 36 | 196 | 174 | 22 | $84 \cdot 8$ | $89 \cdot 2$ | $82 \cdot 1$ |
| A. III. | .. . | 276 | 208 | 68 | 225 | 168 | 57 | $81 \cdot 5$ | $80 \cdot 8$ | $76 \cdot 7$ |
| P.F. | .. . | 151 | 145 | 6 | 136 | 130 | 6 | $86 \cdot 1$ | $89 \cdot 6$ | $84 \cdot 7$ |
| Poor | .. . | 347 | 327 | 20 | 287 | 271 | 16 | $82 \cdot 7$ | $82 \cdot 9$ | $87 \cdot 3$ |
| B. | .. . | 1,916 | 1,478 | 438 | 1,354 | 1,018 | 336 | $70 \cdot 7$ | $68 \cdot 8$ | $67 \cdot 8$ |
| C. I. | .. . | 85 | 132 | -47 | \% 70 | 110 | -40 | $82 \cdot 4$ | $83 \cdot 3$ |  |
| C. |  | 7,975 | 7,221 | 754 | 5,790 | 5,181 | 609 | $72 \cdot 6$ | $71 \cdot 7$ | $68 \cdot 9$ |
| Total | .. . | 10,981 | 9,706 | 1,275 | 8,058 | 7,052 | 1,006 | $73 \cdot 4$ | $72 \cdot 7$ | $70 \cdot 1$ |

The attendance of $87 \cdot 3$ per cent. in Poor Schools during 1897 was abnormal. In every other class, except Training Schools, for which I have no figures in 1897, there is an improved percentage between 1897 and 1899, though it is not always continuous.
III. Schools Inspected.-During the year 196 schools drawing Government Grants were inspected by me, in addition to five unaided schools, for which grants were wanted, but which failed to qualify before the end of the year ; for 1898 the corresponding figures were 182 and 2 respectively. Except some schools which closed before their inspection was due, and 6 new ones opened after I had left, all the schools in operation during the year have been inspected. Of the 6 new schools referred to, one, a P. F. school, was losed after an ephemeral existence of three months. I had arranged to inspect four of the others in November, but unavoidable delays made it impossible.

In addition to the above 201 inspections, 74 informal visits were paid without warning. These visits are productive of great good, more especially if some time can be spent in the school, watching the work and correcting wrong methods. In a great many cases teachers were found working without any regard to their time tables, nor was any principle discoverabie by which they regulated the work ; it appeared to be a hough in one case a the register. An important end was served by these visits in pulling up managers who had not carried out recommendations, and teachers who failed to keep their school rooms clean and in order
IV. Pupils' Attainments at Inspection.-The following tables show the pupils attainments at the inspections of the year, the figures for 1898 being given for comparison.

All Schools.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 1899 | 193 | 10454 | 9258 | 4990 | 1532 | 1416 | . 838 | 361 | 92 | 16 | 11 | 2 |  | 482 |
| " | 1898 | 179 | 9201 | 8020 | 4319 | 1406 | 1137 | 759 | 301 | 70 |  | 4 |  |  | 399 |
| Perc'tge | 1899 | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  | $9 \cdot 1$ | $3 \cdot 9$ |  |  |  | 0.02 |  | 5•12 |
| ," | 1898 | $\cdots$ | . |  | $53 \cdot 8$ | $17 \cdot 5$ | $14 \cdot 2$ | $9 \cdot 5$ | $3 \cdot 7$ | $0 \cdot 9$ | $0 \cdot 3$ | $0 \cdot 05$ |  | $0 \cdot 02$ | $4 \cdot 97$ |


|  |  | B． | I． | II． | III． | IV． | V． | VI． | VII． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ex. } \\ & \text { VII. } \end{aligned}$ | 蔚》 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total， $\begin{aligned} 1899 \ldots \\ 1898 \ldots\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 37 \\ & 33 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27 \\ & 23 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 34 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 33 \\ & 36 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31 \\ & 29 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & 22 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 13 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 4 \end{array}$ | 2 | 73 68 |
| Percentage， 1899 <br> 1898 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \cdot 1 \\ & 18 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \cdot 7 \\ & 11 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \cdot 2 \\ & 20 \cdot 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \cdot 2 \\ & 16 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | $9 \cdot 8$ $12 \cdot 2$ | $4 \cdot 9$ $7 \cdot 2$ | $4 \cdot 9$ $2 \cdot 2$ | $1 \cdot 0$ | $35 \cdot 8$ $37 \cdot 7$ |
| A．iII．Schools． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{8} \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \text { ou } \\ & \dot{0} \end{aligned}$ | B． | I． | ［II． | III． | IV． | V． | VI． | VII． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ex. } \\ & \text { VII. } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Total， $\begin{array}{r}1899 \\ 1898\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \\ & 13 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 68 \\ & 69 \end{aligned}$ | 38 34 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 52 \\ & 43 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 46 \\ & 26 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31 \\ & 25 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19 \\ & 16 \end{aligned}$ | 4 4 | 1 |  | 55 45 |
| Percentage， 1899 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 26 \cdot 2 \\ & 31 \cdot 8 \end{aligned}$ | $14 \cdot 7$ $15 \cdot 7$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \cdot 1 \\ & 19 \cdot 8 \end{aligned}$ | $17 \cdot 8$ $12 \cdot 0$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \cdot 0 \\ & 11 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \cdot 3 \\ & 7 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.5 \\ & 1.8 \end{aligned}$ | $0 \cdot 4$ | $\ldots$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21 \cdot 2 \\ & 20 \cdot 7 \end{aligned}$ |


|  |  | B． | I． | II． | III． | IV． | V． | VI． | VII． |  | a \＃ 之 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total， 1899 | 119 | 3846 | 1138 | 1019 | 594 | 241 | 46 | 1 |  |  | 288 |
| ， 1898 | 108 | 3308 | 1028 | 835 | 524 | 205 | 27 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 2 | 235 |
| Percentage，1899 | ． | $55 \cdot 7$ | 16.5 | $15 \cdot 0$ | $8 \cdot 6$ | $3 \cdot 5$ | $0 \cdot 7$ | － 02 |  |  | $4 \cdot 22$ |
| 1898 | ． | $55 \cdot 8$ | $17 \cdot 3$ | $14 \cdot 1$ | $8 \cdot 8$ | $3 \cdot 5$ | $0 \cdot 5$ | －016 |  | －033 | $4 \cdot 05$ |

Neither in the circuit as a whole nor in the several classes of schools is any great change apparent，but any change is generally in the direction of progress．All the tables show an increase in Standard IV．and above，except these for Arr．and P．F． schools，and all show a decrease in the proportion below standard，except the tables for the whole circuit，and for B．and P．F．schools．In the case of B．schools，this propor tion is increased by the number of new schools inspected，all of which were very elementary．this effect of new schools in lowering the standard prevents a good idea a table showing the difference of attainment，taking year．I have therefore added inspected both in 1898 and in 1899．I have separated schools for white children and for coloured．

35 White Schools，Twice Inspected．

|  | A． | $B$. | 1. | II． | III． | IV． | V． | VI． | VII． | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ex } \\ \text { VII. } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{r} \text { Total, } 1899 \\ \# \quad 1898 \end{array}$ | 121 132 | 99 89 | 126 119 | 153 | 115 97 | 79 74 | 46 42 | 15 20 | 11 |  | 153 140 |
| $\begin{array}{r} \text { Percentage, } 1899 \\ ", \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $15 \cdot 8$ $19 \cdot 4$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \cdot 9 \\ & 13 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \cdot 4 \\ & 17 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19 \cdot 9 \\ & 15 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | $15 \cdot 0$ $14 \cdot 2$ | $10 \cdot 3$ $10 \cdot 8$ | $6 \cdot 1$ $6 \cdot 2$ | 1.9 2.9 | $1 \cdot 4$ 0.6 | $0 \cdot 3$ | $20 \cdot 0$ $20 \cdot 5$ |
| 132 Coloured Schools，Twice Inspected． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | A． | B． | I． | II． | III． | IV． | V． | VI． | VII． |  | \％ |
| Total， 1899 ＂ 1898 | $\begin{aligned} & 2655 \\ & 2537 \end{aligned}$ | 1610 1476 | 1334 1263 | $\begin{aligned} & 1204 \\ & 1002 \end{aligned}$ | 691 | 273 224 | 46 27 | 1 | ． | 2 | 320 254 |
| Percentage， 1899 1898 | $34 \cdot 0$ $35 \cdot 3$ | $20 \cdot 6$ $20 \cdot 6$ | $17 \cdot 0$ $17 \cdot 6$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \cdot 5 \\ & 14 \cdot 0 \end{aligned}$ | $8 \cdot 8$ $9 \cdot 0$ | $3 \cdot 5$ $3 \cdot 1$ | $0 \cdot 6$ $0 \cdot 4$ | ． 01 .01 |  | －02 | $4 \cdot 11$ $3 \cdot 53$ |

The first of these tables shows that in schools for white children，while there is a small decrease in the proportion of pupils in Standard IV．and above，there is a con－ siderable improvement in and above Standard II．，and a decrease in the Sub－ Standards．Coloured schools show a decrease in the Sub－Standards，as well as increases in Standard II．and above，and Standard IV．and above．The progress indicated is not as large as one would like to see，even if allowance is made for the elder boys and girls who have to go out to work．But when，by a reduction of the circuit，there are fewer schools to be inspected，it will be possible to do more towards working up the standard
［G．5－1900．］
V. Pupils' Progress.--Thislyear for the first time returns of the number of passes in standards have been made at each inspection. The total results are:-

|  |  | Presented. | Passed. | Percentage. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A. II. | . | 167 | 127 | $76 \cdot 0$ |  |
| A. III. | . | 201 | 131 | 65.2 | Percentage for all White |
| P.F. | . | 107 | 64 | $59 \cdot 8$ | $\text { Schools }=64 \cdot 0$ |
| Poor | . | 194 | 106 | $54 \cdot 6$ | $1$ |
| B. | . | 701 | 360 | $51 \cdot 3$ | (Percentage for all Coloured |
| C. | . | 3,440 | 1,873 | $54 \cdot 4$ | ) Schools $=53 \cdot 9$. |

The percentage for white schools rather underrates the work done, owing to the frequent attempts of teachers, especially in P. F. and Poor schools, to advance pupils two Standards in a year. There are cases of pupils, who begin their schooling late, where this is justifiable, at least in the elementary standards. But too often, under pressure from the work in time allowed. Even if he passes, the lack of grounding tells later on.

In four of the 167 schools inspected both in 1898 and 1899 , the records of the former inspection had been lost. For the annual progress of pupils we have consequently figures from 163 schools. They are as follows:-

| Class. | No. of Schools. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A. II. . . | 3 | 127 | 115 | 85 | 29 | 1 | $73 \cdot 9$ |
| A. III. . | 11 | 143 | 126 | 90 | 36 |  | $71 \cdot 4$ |
| P.F. | 13 | 71 | 64 | 40 | 23 | 1 | $62 \cdot 5$ |
| Poor | 8 | 106 | 86 | 51 | 33 | 2 | $59 \cdot 3$ |
| B. | 23 | 785 | 541 | 286 | 279 | 6 | $52 \cdot 9$ |
| C. | 105 | 3,821 | 2,600 | 1,485 | 1,101 | 14 | $57 \cdot 1$ |
| All Schools | 163 | 5,053 | 3,532 | 2,037 | 1,471 | 24 | $57 \cdot 7$ |

The percentages reaching a higher standard for three years, are as follows :-

|  |  |  |  | 1899. | 1898. | 1897. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White Schools | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $68 \cdot 0$ | $77 \cdot 3$ | $61 \cdot 9$ |
| Coloured do. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $56 \cdot 4$ | $60 \cdot 3$ | $55 \cdot 9$ |
| All do. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $57 \cdot 7$ | $62 \cdot 4$ | $56 \cdot 6$ |

The proportion passing higher in 1898 was considerably higher than in the previous and in the following year. As explained in my last report, many of the schools inspected in that year had had rather more than 12 months between inspections. In spite of the fall in 1899, an increase over 1897 is maintained.
VI. Subjects of Instruction.-There is little change to report under this heading. Perhaps the most noteworthy improvement is in certaic of the Mission Schools, whose teachers attended the Vacation Course at Blythswocd in 1898. The improvement

## Inspector Bennit's Report.

appeared mostly in Reading, Recitation and Writing. But the small proportion of schools in whish this improvement was marked shows how hard it is for teachers to leave the groove in which they were taught and were accustomed to teach. I have in previous reports referred to a want of thoroughness in teaching Geography, Grammar and History, and have to note the same fault again. It often arises rrom the teacher's text-books, by which the subject is robbed of most of its educational value. The working of simple problems in Arithmetic, especially in Mental Arithmetic, continues to be unsatisfactory in a great many schools. Good Needlework is still done in the schools of Glen Grey, under the Mount Arthur Mission, and the subject has improved in a few of the schools in Xalanga. In the eastern part of the circuit the subject is poorly taught.
VII. Teachers.-In the schools inspected, 307 teachers were employed-excluding those who taught special subjects only. Their professional qualifications will be seen from the following table :-

| Certificates. | No. of Teachers. |  |  | Percentage of thr Whole No. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | White. | Coloured. | All. | White. | Coloured. | $\begin{gathered} \text { All, } \\ 1899 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { All, } \\ 1898 . \end{gathered}$ |
| T. т. . . | 1 | . | 1 |  |  |  |  |
| T. i1. .. . | 2 | $\cdots$ | 2 | $50 \cdot 8$ | $24 \cdot 6$ | $30 \cdot 0$ | $25 \cdot 5$ |
| T. ili. . . . | 21 | 60 | 81 |  |  |  |  |
| British and other | 8 |  | 8 |  |  |  |  |
| P.T. i. | 1 | 15 | 16 | $1 \cdot 5$ | $10 \cdot 2$ | $8 \cdot 4$ | $5 \cdot 2$ |
| P.T. . |  | 10 | 10 | ) 1.5 | 10 | - 4 | - |
| None . | 30 | 159 | 189 | $47 \cdot 7$ | $65 \cdot 2$ | $61 \cdot 6$ | $69 \cdot 3$ |
| Total | 63 | 244 | 307 | $100 \cdot 0$ | $100 \cdot 0$ | $100 \cdot 0$ | $100 \cdot 0$ |

Of the certificated teaehers, 1 was a graduate and 4 undergraduates; of the uncertificated, 2 were graduates and 1 an undergraduate.

This table is one of the most encouraging in this report, showing, as it does, an nerease of 4.5 per cent. in the number of fully certificated teachers, and a decrease of nearly 8 per cent. in the number of those having no evidence of professional training But it has also to be reported that the difficulty of getting teachers for country school is as great as ever. Several of the schools now closed are only waiting for teachers, and that where schools are most needed, i.e., in the poorer parts of the farming communities. It is often a question of allowing the school to be closed or tolerating a person of meagre abilities as teacher; where the latter alternative was acted upon, while little was expeoted in the way of results, one generally got a great deal less.

The Training Schools in my circuit presented the following numbers for the practical part of the Pupil Teachers' Examinations:-


All the Training Schools show a tendency to aim rather at quality than at numbers in the first year, and I believe the results will justify this course. The new regulation limiting admission to the first year's classes to those who have passed the Fifth Standard may still further reduce the numbers, but probably the number who will pass will not suffer diminution.

In addition to those in the Training Schools, the following were similarly examined for the departmental examinations :-

|  |  |  | P.T. I. | P.T. II. | T. III. | T. II. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

The candidates from unaided schools were all, with one exception, from the Diocesan and Convent Girls' Schools in Cala and Umtata. These schools are doing good work in training girls of the neighbouring districts, who are more likely to remain in schools in the territories than teachers who are brought from the Colony.
VIII. Libraries.-No libraries have been added during the year to the two pre viously reported, i.e., in connection with Cala AII. and Umtata AII. The teachers of
these schools report that the pupils make good use of the books. Indeed some parents arese said to object that their children spend too much time in reading. Probably if pages of dates or of "guides to science" had been set to be learned by rote, such parents would have been better pleased. Yet no stronger argument can be required for the necessity of reading, than the bad English and striking paucity of ideas so often shown in the composition of pupils who may do fairly well in other subjects.
IX. Buildings.-The buildings for Lady Frere Arr., and Mbokotwa and Zweethoek Poor Schools, for which grants were conditionally promised in 1897 have still to be built. The present schoolrooms at the two latter places are most unsatisfactory, and it is to be hoped that the new buildings will soon be put up A good schoolroom has been completed for Maclear Airi., with the help of a Government loan; with similar assistance a master's residence and boarding house are being built for Elliot Airi. At the Clarkebury Training School the class-room accommodation has long been unsatisfactory, but now large new class-rooms and dormitories are

At the Umtata
At the Umtata Boys' Public School, the playground has been enclosed with a good fence, and at Cala and Elliot something has been done towards forming separate Frere and Maclear the enclosure of playgrounds should follow the completion of the buildings.
X. Furniture and Equipment.-Lady Frere Arı, has been partly refurnished with new and good desks to the greater comfort of pupils and teachers. The Maclear Public School is the worst furnished of the village schools in my circuit; with such buildings as the Managers had to use from time to time, the purchase of good furniture was hardly justified, but their new schoolroom removes that difficulty. Much has been done towards improving the supply of furniture in B. and C. schools. But with regard to these there will always be a difficulty in keeping the supply abreast of increasFingoland General Council, are available for purchase of furniture.
XI. General Remarks.-Two facts appear from this report-that mission schools are making a slow, but very steady advance in numbers and attainments, and that schools for white children, on the other hand, do little more than maintain their ground. The latter of these facts is most disappointing. It convinces me of the absolute necessity, first, of an effective form of
compulsion to secure attendance at existing schools, and secondly, of replacing the present management, under which far too much responsibility and power devolves upo progressive men. With these changes we might then tistrict, composed of the most progressive men. With these changes we might then hope to preserve the continuit intrusion of the personal element into schance and by protecting teachers against the standing and making it more attractive

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
W. G. BENNIE

Healdtown, January 5 th, 1900

## 2．－Inspector Brice＇s Report．

［CIRCUIT：Barkly West，Gordonia，Hay，Herbert，Hopetown，Kenhardt， Kimberley，Mafeking，Prieska，and Vryburg．］

Sir，－I have the honour to present my report on the state of education in my circuit for the year ending 30th September， 1899.

I．Supply of Schools．－The following Table gives the number and classification of shools in operation in each district in my circuit during the third quarter of 1899 with the corresponding figures for the same quarter of 1898.

| Division． | i | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{4} \\ & \dot{4} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{B} \\ & \dot{4} \end{aligned}$ | 宝 |  | \＆ | $\sim 1$ |  | 気边边 | ¢0． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Barkly West | ．． | 1 | 3 | ． | 4 | 2 | 8 | 18 | 21 | －3 |
| Gordonia | ．． | 1 | 1 |  |  | ．． | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Hay |  | ．． | 4 | ．． | 1 | 2 | ． | 7 | 7 |  |
| Herbert | ． | ．． | 3 | $\cdots$ | 4 | ． | 1 | 8 | 7 | 1 |
| Hopetown．． | ．． | 1 | 3 | ． | 6 | ． | 1 | 11 | 12 | －1 |
| Kenhardt | ．． |  | 2 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 1 | ． | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Kimberley | 2 | 3 | 6 |  | 6 | 5 | 12 | 34 | 32 | 2 |
| Mafeking | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | ． |  | 2 | 8 | 11 | 5 | 6 |
| Prieska | ． | 1 | 4 | ． | 4 | 3 | 1 | 13 | 11 | 2 |
| Vryburg | 1 | $\cdots$ | 3 | ． | 2 | $\cdots$ | 3 | 9 | 11 | －2 |
| Totals | 3 | 8 | 29 | ． | 28 | 15 | 36 | 119 | 112 | 7 |

Ihis Table shows an increase of 6 schools（about $6 \cdot 2$ per cent．）over the previous year．In the corresponding quarter for 1897 the number of schools from cent，and over were received was 104；hence the increase in 1899 over 1898 is $6 \cdot 2$ per of these district previous year 14.5 per cent．，－a very satisfat the ter the an increase．The most marked improvement is shown in the district of Mafeking，and here the increase is chiefly due to the energy and enthusiasm of the Wesleyan Missionary，the Rev．F．J．Briscoe．If I had two or three men like him in such districts as Vryburg，Hay，Herbert，and Kenhardt，the lack of state－aided Mission Schools would soon be obviated．

II．Enrolment and Attendance．－The first of the following＇I＇ables gives the number of pupils enrolled in each district in the third quarter of 1899，as compared with the
［G，5－1900．］
enrolment for the same quarter of 1898 ; and the second Table the average number in attendance, also compared with last year :-

Table of Enrolment.

| Division. | White. |  |  | Coloured. |  |  | Total. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1899. | 1-98. | Increase. | 1899. | 1898. | Increase. | 1899 | 1898. | Increase |  |
| Barkly West | 341 | 319 | 22 | 480 | 642 | -162 | 842 | 961 | -140 | $-14 \cdot 6$ |
| Gordonia | 87 | 75 | 12 | 175 | 158 | 17 | 262 | 233 | 29 | $12 \cdot 4$ |
| Hay | 149 | 146 | 3 |  |  |  | 149 | 146 | 3 | $2 \cdot 1$ |
| Herbert. . | 169 | 199 | -30 | 47 | 32 | 15 | 216 | 231 | -15 | $-6 \cdot 5$ |
| Hopetown | 241 | 209 | 32 | 34 | 71 | -37 | 275 | 280 | -5 | $-1 \cdot 8$ |
| Kenhardt | 98 | 55 | 43 |  |  |  | 98 | 55 | 43 | $43 \cdot 9$ |
| Kimberley | 2023 | 1914 | 109 | 1671 | 1612 | 59 | 3694 | 3526 | 168 | $4 \cdot 6$ |
| Mafeking | 105 | 126 | -21 | 526 | 215 | 311 | 631 | 341 | 290 | $85 \cdot 1$ |
| Prieska.. | 237 189 | 224 | 13 -23 | 59 159 | 63 148 | -4 | 296 348 | 287 360 | -12 | $3 \cdot 1$ $-3 \cdot 3$ |
| Vryburg | 189 | 212 | -23 | 159 | 148 | 11 | 348 | 360 | -12 | $-3 \cdot 3$ |
| Totals | 3639 | 3479 | 160 | 3151 | 2941 | 210 | 6790 | 6420 | 370 | $5 \cdot 6$ |

Thus, in order of merit:-


Table of Attendance.

| Division. |  |  | Average. Attendance. |  |  | Percentage of Enrolment. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1899. | 1898. | Increase. | 1899. | 1898. |
| Barkly West |  |  | 618 | 715 | -97 | 75.4 | $74 \cdot 5$ |
| Gordonia |  |  | 186 | 172 | 14 | $70 \cdot 9$ | $72 \cdot 9$ |
| Hay . |  |  | 128 | 126 | 2 | $86 \cdot 0$ | $86 \cdot 3$ |
| Herbert . |  |  | 181 | 189 | -8 | $83 \cdot 8$ | $81 \cdot 8$ |
| Hopetown |  |  | 253 | 226 | 27 | $92 \cdot 0$ | $80 \cdot 7$ |
| Kenkardt. . |  |  | 86 | 53 | 33 | $87 \cdot 7$ | $96 \cdot 4$ |
| Kimberley |  |  | 3,028 | 2,758 | 270 | $81 \cdot 9$ | $78 \cdot 2$ |
| Mafeking . . |  |  | 460 | 248 | 212 | 72.9 | $72 \cdot 7$ |
| Prieska . |  |  | 252 | 254 | -2 | $85 \cdot 3$ | 88.5 |
| Vryburg |  |  | 305 | 300 | 5 | $87 \cdot 6$ | $83 \cdot 3$ |
| Totals | . | . | 5,497 | 5,041 | 456 | $80 \cdot 9$ | $75 \cdot 4$ |

Hence Mafeking

| " | Kenhardt |
| :---: | :---: |
| " | Hopetown |
| " | Kimberley |
| " | Gordonia |
| " | ( Hay |
| ", | Vryburg |
| ", | Prieska |
| " | Herbert |
|  | Barkly West |

shows an increase in average attendance of 85.5 per cent
" ", ", $\quad, \quad 11$

It is especially pleasing to note from year to year the improvement in the Kimberley district; this is mainly due to the excellent work of the Board of the Kimkerley Public Schools, of the untiring energy of nearly work of the Board of the wish to record here my appreciation. For many years several of these gentlemen in given up much of their valuable time-to say nothing of their monetary contributions -and 1 feel sure that if any compulsory scheme came into force to-morrow, no town would be better able to cope with it.

The serious falling off in the Barkly West district is very much to be regretted it is owing to the closing of the Mission Schools at Mayeakgoro, Rooidam and Berg Puts, but I trust that at no distant date at least two of these schools will be in peration again. While on this subject I am anxious again to direct attention of persons interested in Missionary work to the fact that in the districts of Hay and Kenhardt nothing as far as I am aware is now being done for the education of the and Vryburg. In all these districts there is a large coloured pown, Gordonia, Prieska years ago there was great promise-Griquatown, for instane population, and some
III. Schools Inspected.-During the year-until October 12th-I inspected all the sehools in the Districts of Gordonia, Kenhardt, Prieska and Hopetown ; nearly all in Kimberley and Mafeking, and a few in Herbert, Vryburg and Barkly West. The remaining schools I hoped to reach as in former years in the course of the fourth quarter, but the invasion of the Colony seeming inevitable I left Vryburg in the armoured train on October 13th and travelled to Windsorton. Finding that there were large commandoes threatening a descent on Barkly West, and also at the advice of the Assistant Resident Magistrate at Klipdam, I went-as I advised you in a telegram to Kimberley the following day, arriving there a few hours before the telegraph and railway were cut off on the south. During the siege I have been in Kimberley, and impossible for me to carry on my work, as the whole of Griqual would have been impossible for me to carry on my work, as the whole of Griqualand West and and the country was entirely in the hands of thansvaal,
IV. Pupils' Attainments at Inspection.- The following Table shows the classification
the pupils in the four districts mentioned above where of the pupils in the four districts mentioned above where the inspection was completed:-

[G. 5-1900.]

From this Table we find that the percentages in these four ;districts below the requirements of any Standard are as follows:-

$$
\begin{array}{rllll}
\text { In } 1899 & \ldots & . . & . & 55 \cdot 3 \\
\# 1898 & \text {.. } & . . & . . & 50 \cdot 0
\end{array}
$$

These figures strikingly illustrate the inefficiency of these schools, and I trust that managers and teachers will use their best endeavours to raise the standard of the work to something like normal conditions.

The children who passed in the Fourth or a higher Standard were as follows :-

$$
\begin{array}{cllll}
\text { In } 1899 & . . & . . & . . & 8 \cdot \tau \text { per cent, } \\
, 1898 & \ldots & \ldots & . . & 9 \cdot 1
\end{array}
$$

This percentage is very low, and no one should be satisfied until it is raised to 25 or 30 .

In the inspection of the other districts about the average standard obtained, but marked improvement was shown in the Kimberley and Vryburg Public Schools.
VII. Teachers.-The following table, compiled from the quarterly statistical return, shows the number of teachers in the various districts in this circuit at the end of September last:-

|  | Certificated. | Uncertificated. | P.-T. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Barkly West | 12 | 16 | 7 |
| Gordonia . . | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| Hay . | 2 | 4 | . |
| Herbert . . | 6 | 4 | $\cdots$ |
| Hopetown.. . | 7 | 6 | 4 |
| Kenhardt . . | $\cdots$ | 4 | 2 |
| Kimberley | 62 | 26 | 47 |
| Mafeking . . | 5 | 10 | 2 |
| Prieska . | 5 | 10 | 1 |
| Vryburg .. | 6 | 8 | 3 |
| Totals | 107 | 92 | 69 |
| In 1898 the totals were | 107 | 90 | 41 |

The most pleasing feature in this comparison is the increase in the number of Pupil-Teachers ( $68 \cdot 3$ per cent.), but I must again express my regret that very few of hese are boys.
VIII. Libraries.-The number of school libraries is 8, no increase having taken place during the year.
IX. Buildings.-On this subject I have but little to say. Improvements in the Mafeking A. ir. School were completed just before the commencement of the siege in Kimberley a new school was erected at the West End and various improvements made to the A. r. Schools, but I regret to say that serious damage was caused to the Poor A new school was in course of erection at Douglas when the Herbert district was "annexed" to the Fie State
X. Miscellaneous.-It is interesting to notice the effect of the war on the educational machinery of the circuit, as evidenced by a comparison of the reporte number of schools and the enrolment in the third and fourth quarters respectivel of 1899 :-


A considerable number of additional schools were, however, in operation during the fourth quarter, although no returns could be received from them.

In concluding this somewhat brief and necessarily imperfect report, I should In Kimberley through the siege, I watched with解 much interest the efforts of managers and teachers because it was practicall and when eventually they were closed in the case of the Poor School mentioned useless, apart frem to keep them open any longer, and the step meth entir解 approval. I wish also to place on recorey teachers (men and women) did their duty sacrificing manner in which the though that trying time. Without entering into detail, I know for a fact that many of the teachers-while the schools were still open-did their day's work and then returned to the forts for their duties there.

I have the honour to be

## Sir,

Your obedient Servant,
A. E. BRICE

Cape Town, 8th March, 1900.

## 3.-Inspector Ely's Report.

[CIRCUIT: King William's Town, East London and Peddie.]

Sir, -I have the honour to submit to you my report for the year ended 30th September, 1899
I. Supply of Schools.-During the year there has been a gain of ten schools in my circuit. How the schools are distributed, how many have been closed and how many opened will be shown in the following tables:-

Supply of Schools according to Class.

| Division. | A.ı. | A.ir. | A.III. | P.F. | Sp. | Poor | E. | B. | C.i. | C. | Total. |  | ¢ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1899. | 1898. |  |
| King Wm.'sTown | 2 | 2 | 16 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 90 | 1 | 15 | 134 | 131 | 3 |
| East London . | 3 | 1 | 12 | 4 | $\ldots$ | 1 | . | 9 | . | 2 | 32 | 29 | 3 |
| Peddie. . |  | 1 | 4 | 7 |  |  |  | 21 |  | 2 | 35 | 31 | 4 |
| Total | 5 | 4 | 32 | 15 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 120 | 1 | 19 | 201 | 191 | 10 |

Schools Opened and Closed

|  | A. III. | P.F. | Poor. | B. | C. | E. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Opened | 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 2 | . | 20 |
| Closed. . | 1 | 5 | . | 1 | *2 | 1 | 10 |
| Increase | . | 3 | 1 | 7 | . | -1 | 10 |

The first of these two tables shows that in the Division of King William's Town every class of school is represented. The "Special" school for deaf and dumb children is conducted by Nuns belonging to the Convent of the Sacred Heart; the "Poor" schools are attended by children whose parents are too poor to pay the school fees charged at other schools, and one of them "The Orphan Home" is intended for children who are to all intents and purposes destitute; the "Evening" school is for the use of such native young men as are employed during the day and are anxious to btain a little education.

The second table shows that twenty schools were opened and ten closed during the ear-thus giving a net gain of ten schools as stated above

* This is only an apporent closing. The three schools at Peelton, Boys', Girls' and Infants, have been
amalgamated, and are now returned as one school. [G. 5-1900.]
II. Enrolment and Attendance- - On the 30th September, 1899, there were 13,469 pupils on the roll with an average attendance of 10,127 or $75 \cdot 2$ per cent. On the 30th September, 1898, there were 12,614 pupils on the roll with an average attendance of 9,541 or 756 per cent. The number on the roll, therefore, has increased by 855, of whom 305 are European, as compared with 219 Europeans last year, but in the last year. whom about 70 are the children of refugees from the Transvaal and Orance Free State.


 Peddie

Total It will be observed that in the Division of King William's Town the number of European children on the roll has decreased by 34, and that of native children by 28 in the Division of Peddie.
III. Schools Inspected.-Between the 30th September, 1898, and the 30th September, 1899, 180 schools were inspected. Of these I personally inspected 162 ; in the inspection of three I had the assistance of Inspector Milne; five were inspected by Mr. Cuthbert, Railway Education Officer, nine by Mr. Jackson of the Public School East London, W., and one by Mr. Müller of Dale College.

The number appears to be less than that inspected during the previous year ; but he change in the date of the inspection of the High Schools will account for this. These schools have been inspected twice during the year and this necessitated the postponement of the inspection of certain other schools, which usually takes place g the third quarter of the year

During the previous year only four schools were informally visited; during the year under consideration 34 informal visits were paid. 23 of these were paid during purpose, and the remaining 11 in the ordinary course of my inspection work.
IV. Pupils' Attainments at Inspection.-The pupils inspected were classified under the Elementary Standards as follows:-

| \% |  | Standards. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{0}$ |  | Sub. | I. | II. | III. | IV. | V. | VI. | VII. | Ex. |  |  |  |


| Total, 1899 | 12107 | 10362 | 5000 | 1597 | 1473 | 953 | 647 | 358 | 150 | 31 | 20 | 20 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1839 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | 1898 | 11475 | 9306 | 4724 | 1521 | 1349 | 844 | 431 | 173 | 84 | 25 | 20 | 135 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 809 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Percentages,

1899 $10048 \cdot 2515 \cdot 4114 \cdot 219 \cdot 196 \cdot 243 \cdot 451 \cdot 44 \cdot 2 y \cdot 19 \cdot 1912 \cdot 89$ 1898 | 100 | $50 \cdot 7$ | $16 \cdot 3$ | $14 \cdot 6$ | $9 \cdot 1$ | $4 \cdot 6$ | $1 \cdot 8$ | $\cdot 9$ | $\cdot 3$ | $\cdot 2$ | $1 \cdot 5$ | $9 \cdot 75$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

To these must be added 69 pupil-teachers, viz, 44 of the first year, 19 of the
ond, and 6 of the third. Also, 44 pupils in the High Sohool Standards, viz., 30 in $\mathrm{A}, 7$ in B, and 7 in C. These have been reckoned in making up the last column.

The inspection of Dale College and the First Class Public. Schools on the East Bank at East London twice in the same year renders a comparison between the two years difficult and hardly fair; but it is satisfactory to note the improvement in the Sub-standards and the increased number in and above Standard IV.

Pupils' Attainments tabulated according to thè several Clisses of Schools :-
A. I.

|  | 릉 |  |  |  |  | Stan | dards |  |  |  |  |  | 80 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \\ & 5 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ |  | Sub. | I. | 11. | III. | IV. | V. | VI. | VII. | Ex. | 号 |  |
| 1899 | 1764 | 1?01 | 306 | 201 | 219 | 235 | 276 | 210 | 139 | 31 | 20 | 13 | 740 |
| 1898 | 912 | 828 | 152 | 92 | 111 | 138 | 113 | 86 | 73 | 23 | 20 | 20 | 335 |
| Percentages, 1899 | . | 100 | 19•2 | $11 \cdot 8$ | $12 \cdot 9$ | $13 \cdot 8$ |  | $12 \cdot 4$ | $8 \cdot 2$ | 1.8 | 1-2 | -8 | $41 \cdot 9$ |
| 1898 |  | 100 | $18 \cdot 3$ | $11 \cdot 1$ | $13 \cdot 4$ | $16 \cdot 7$ | $13 \cdot 6$ | $10 \cdot 4$ | $8 \cdot 8$ | $2 \cdot 8$ | $2 \cdot 4$ | $2 \cdot 4$ | $40 \cdot 5$ |

As before, 44 High School pupils and 7 pupil-teachers have been reckoned in making up the last column.
A. II.

|  |  |  | Standaris. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | I. | II. | III. | IV. | V. | VI. | VII. | Ex. |  |  |
| 1899 | 319 | 289 | 73 | 39 | 63 | 48 | 49 | 17 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  | 66 |
| 1898 | 325 | 306 | 81 | 50 | 61 | 69 | 33 | 6 | . |  |  |  | 39 |
| Percentages 1899 | .. | 100 | $25 \cdot 3$ | $13 \cdot 5$ | $21 \cdot 9$ | $16 \cdot 5$ | $16 \cdot 9$ | $5 \cdot 9$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | $22 \cdot 8$ |
| 1898 | . | 100 | $27 \cdot 0$ |  | $20 \cdot 3$ | $23 \cdot 0$ | $11 \cdot 0$ | $2 \cdot 0$ | . | . | . |  | $13 \cdot 0$ |

A. III.

P. F.

|  |  |  | Standards. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | I. | II. | III. | IV. | V. | VI. | VII | Ex |  |  |
| 1899 | 103 | 101 | 25 | 16 | 24 | 424 |  | 3 |  |  |  |  | 12 |
| 1898 | 97 | 93 | 27 | 22 | 28 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 1 | . | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 5 |
| Percentages 1899 | . | 1002 | $24 \cdot 8$ | $15 \cdot 8$ | $23 \cdot 8$ | 23.8 | 8.8 | $2 \cdot 8$ | $1 \cdot 0$ | . | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 11•4 |
| " 1898 | . . |  | $29 \cdot 0$ | $23 \cdot 7$ | $30^{\circ} 1$ | $11 \cdot 9$ | $2 \cdot 1$ | $2 \cdot 1$ | $1 \cdot 0$ | . . |  | $\ldots$ | $5 \cdot 2$ |

B.

|  |  |  |  | Standards. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Sub. | I. | II. | III. | IV. | V. | VI. | VII. | Ex. |  |  |
| Percentages | 1899 | 6965 | 5651 | 3463 | 924 | 784 | 373 | 107 | . | . | $\ldots$ |  |  | 107 |
|  | 1898 | 7153 | 5514 | 3425 | 926 | 740 | 328 | 95 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | . | . |  | 95 |
|  | 1899 | .. | 100 | $61 \cdot 3$ | $16 \cdot 3$ | $13 \cdot 9$ | $6 \cdot 5$ | $1 \cdot 9$ | . | . | $\cdots$ | . |  | $1 \cdot 9$ |
|  | 1898 | . . | 100 | $62 \cdot 1$ | $15 \cdot 8$ | $13 \cdot 4$ | $5 \cdot 9$ | $1 \cdot 7$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $1 \cdot 7$ |

。.

|  | \#ī |  | Standards. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | I. | II. | III. | IV. | V. | VI. | VII. |  |  |  |
|  | 1303 | 1170 | 613 | 157 | 137 | 97 | 84 | 69 | 1 | .. |  | 12 | 154 |
|  | 1152 |  | 523 | 146 | 115 | 95 | 93 | 36 |  | . |  |  | 129 |
| Percentages 1899 |  | 100 | $52 \cdot 4$ | $13 \cdot 4$ | $11 \cdot 7$ | $8 \cdot 3$ | $7 \cdot 2$ | $5 \cdot 9$ | -08 |  |  | $1 \cdot 02$ | $14 \cdot 8$ |
| ,, 1898 | ] | 100 | $51 \cdot 8$ | $14 \cdot 4$ | $11 \cdot 4$ | $9 \cdot 4$ | 9•2 | $3 \cdot 7$ |  |  |  |  |  |

Evering.

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\bar{\circ}} \\ & \text { Aิ } \\ & 0 \\ & \pm \\ & \text { II } \end{aligned}$ |  | Standards. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | I. | II. | III. | IV. | V. | VI. | VII. | Ex. |  |  |
| 1899 | 17 | 16 | 8 | 4 | 2 |  |  | . | . | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| Percentages 1899 | 47 | ${ }^{23}$ | 20 | 3 |  |  | $\cdots$ | . | . | . . | . | $\ldots$ | . |
| Percentages 1899 | $\cdots$ | 100 | 50 87 | 25 | $12 \cdot 5$ | $12 \cdot 5$ | . | $\cdots$ | . | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
|  |  | 100 | 87 | 13 |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |



Apparently the first class schools have not done such good work as in the previous Apparently the first class schools have not done such good work as in the previou
year ; but it has to be borne in mind that three of their number- the High Schoolsyear; but it has to be borne in mind that three of their number-the High achools were inspected much earlier than usual, and were therefore placed at a disadvantage
The results of the inspection of these three schools were, however, satisfactory on the whole, and, I think, encouraging for the future.

In A. II. and A. III. schools there was a decrease in the number on the roll and in the attendance, but an increase in the number in and above Standard IV. of 9.8 and 3.8 per cent. respectively

The Private Farm Schools show a falling off in Standards I. and II., but an improvement in the higher standards-the increase in and above Standard IV. being 6.2 fer cent.

Under C., 12 Pupil Teachers have been classified. These were examined by Mr uthbert at Peelton.

The Evening School for whites has ceased to exist
In the "Poor" and "Special" Schools there has been a falling off in numbers; the work has improved all round.

In Mission Schools, B., there has been a falling off in the numbers on the roll ; but the attendance is better, and there has been a slight improvement in all the standards excepting the first.
In the following table the schools are classified according to the highest standard reached by them.

No. of Schools in which the Highest Class was classifed in :-

| Year | Elementary Standards. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | High School Standards. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sub. | I. | II. | III. | IV. | V. | VI. | VII. | Ex. | A. | B. | C. |
| 1899 | 2 | 5 | 24 | 67 | 44 | 23 | 6 | 4 | 2 | .. | 1 | 2 |
| 1898 | 2 | 9 | 30 | 63 | 49 | 19 | 5 | 3 | 4 |  |  |  |

This table shows that while in 1898, 80 out of 184 schools reached the fourth or higher standard, the number rises to 82 out of 180 in 1899 . The percentages for the two years are $43 \cdot 5$ for 1898 and $45 \cdot 5$ for 1899 .
V. Pupils' Progress.-During the year, 5,760 pupils were present at inspeotion who were also present at last inspection, and of these 4,219 were presented in the who were also present at last inspection, and of these 4,219 were presented in the
standards. 2,814 , or $66 \cdot 7$ per cent., have advanced a standard; 1,400 , or $33 \%$ per cent., have remained in the same standard ; and 5 , or $\cdot 1$ per cent., have gone down.

The corresponding figures for the previous year are:-
$\begin{array}{ccc}\text { No. present who were also present at last Inspection } & 4,860 \\ \text { "presented in Standards also present at last Inspection } & 3,642 \\ \text { "placed in a higher Standard } & \ldots & . .\end{array}$
4,860
$\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { ", placed in a higher Standard } & . . & . . & . . & . . & 2.209-60 \cdot 6 \\ \text { ". } & \text { p.e }\end{array}$

Progress Tabulated.

VI. Subjects of Instruction. Reading.-I am glad to say that there is a very distinct improvement in pronunciation, to defects of which in European schools I drew attention last year; but there is plenty of room for further improvement. It also affords me great pleasure to report that Native teachers are doing more with translation rot that o such marked improvement been visible as in arithmetic. Even in some of the Native such marked improvement been visible as in arithmetic. Even in some of the Native
schools very good work has been produced. Sewing and Singing. -The visits of Miss schools very good work has been produced. Sewing and Singing.-The visits of Miss
Eaton and Mr. Farrington have borne good fruit, and if these Departmental Instructors could be brought more into contact with Native teachers, these subjects would be more thoroughly taught in Native schoois. Latin and Modern Languages.-The institution of a High School Curriculum is having a very beneficial effect upon the method of teaching these languages. The grounding in grammar will of necessity have to be much sounder than it has been in the past. At the first inspection of the High Schools at King William's Town and East London, I was particularly pleased with the Latin grammar of Standard A. With reference to the other subjects I have nothing to add to my remarks in last year's report.
VII. Teachers.-In September, 1899, there were 350 teachers in my circuit, of whom 164 or 46.9 per cent. were certificated. In 1898 there were 331 teachers, of whom 158 or $47 \cdot 7$ per cent. were certificated. There has therefore been a very slight ecrease ( 8 per cent.) in the number of certificated teachers; but this would be accounted or by the opening of new mission schools, to which, at first, uncertificated teachers would be appointed.

In September, 1899, 107 pupil teachers were employed in the schools, 58 of the first year, 32 of the second and 17 of the third. In 1898, 92 were employed, 49 of the first year, 18 of the second and 25 of the third. There has therefore been an increase of 11 of the first, 14 of the second, and a decrease of 8 of the third year

The only Training Institution for Pupil Teachers in my circuit is St. Matthew's, Keiskama Hoek, King William's Town. The results of two inspections are here tabulated:-

Practical Work.

|  | On the <br> Roll. | Present. | st <br> Year. | 2ud <br> Year. | 3rd <br> Year. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1899 | 50 | 50 | 25 | 19 | 6 |
| 1898 | 53 | 53 | 35 | 8 | 10 |

But in addition to these there were inspected in their practical work during the year 71 Pupil Teachers-12 of them by Mr. Cuthbert at Peelton-and 72 in 1898.

|  | 1st <br> Year. | 2nd <br> Year. | 3rd <br> Year. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1899 | 33 | 13 | 25 | 71 |
| 1898 | 19 | 24 | 29 | 72 |

There were present at the previous inspection 288 teachers- 119 Euro eans and 68 Natives-and of these 190-87 Europeans and 103 Natives-were also present at the last inspection, so that 26.9 per cent. of the Europeans and 38.7 per cent. of the Natives changed their situations during the year.
VIII. Libraries.-Last year there were seven schools with libraries attached to them, viz.: East London West, A. I., Dale College, The Girls' Collegiate School, Dale College German Branch, St. Peter's (English Church), and St. Joseph's Girls' School (R.C.) at King William's Town, and the Ayliff Institution for Natives (Wes.) at Fort

Peddie. To these have been added one in connection with the A. iII. School at Wesley Peddie, and another in connection with the Roman Catholic Girls' School, A. III., East London East. The nucleus of one has been formed in the Dale College English Branch School, but it has not yet been opened for use. The largest of these school libraries is that at Dale College, which has 500 volumes and 100 readers.

> IX. Buildings.-The only new building that has been erected during the year is that for the Orphan Home, King William's Town, which is good and well furnished. Necessary repairs to the Dale College English Branch School have been effected. Better accommodation for the teaching of Science and Woodwork is needed at Dale College. At East London the First Class Public School buildings are inconvenient and overcrowàed, and work is carried on under great difficulties. Unfortunately though the ground for the new schools has been secured it has not been found possible to commence work upon them. The only playground worthy of the name is that attached to Dale College. Most of the schools in towns and villages have playgrounds; but none of them are of any size. In the country veldt and playground
are synonymous terms.
X. Furniture and Equipment.-In the A. I. Sohool at East London Wes乞 16 new dual desks have been added to the furniture, and wall spaces painted black can be used
for blackboard work. On the East Bank (Boys') has been provided with dual desks. For the use of the Pupil the sixth standard room sheets have been procurea and supplied to the Girls' School. This has object lesson in the case of the Dale College English Branch School at King William's Town. The Girls' School at the Convent, King William's Town, and the European School at the Convent Farm, Izeli, have been supplied with new desks and forms. In 14 Native Mission Schools additions have been made to the furniture, varying from 12 new desks at Wolf River (F.C)., 6 new desks at Njikelana's (F.C)., and 9 new forms at Rura (Wes.) to a single desk or map.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
F. HOWE ELY.

## 4.-Inspector Fraser's Report.

[CIRCUIT : Albany, Alexandria, Bathurst, Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage.]

Sir,-I have the honour to submit to you my report on the condition and progress of education in my circuit during the year ending September, 1899.
I. Supply of Schools.-There has been a decrease of three in the number of schools. The following table gives the number and classification of schools in each Division, for the quarter ending September, 1899, with the corresponding figures for 1898 .

| Number of Schools. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Divisios. | Sp. | A.r. | A.II | A.in. | D. | E. | P.F. | Poor. | B. | C. |  |  |  |  |
| Albany | 4 | 2 | 1 | 11 | . . | . . | 10 | $\ldots$ | 8 | 1 | 37 | 40 | .. | 3 |
| Alexandria . | . | .. | 1 | 4 | .. | .. | 3 | 2 | . | . | 10 | 12 |  | 2 |
| Bathurst | . | .. | 3 | 6 | . | .. | 4 | . | 5 | . | 18 | 15 | 3 |  |
| Port Elizabeth | 1 | 1 | 3 | 10 | . . | 1 | 2 |  | 16 | . | 34 | 32 | 2 |  |
| Uitenhage . | 2 | 2 |  | 7 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 4 | 14 |  | 46 | 49 |  | 3 |
| Totals | 7 | 5 | 8 | 38 | 1 | 2 | 34 | 6 | 43 | 1 | 145 | 148 | 5 | 8 |

Here we have a net decrease of three. Some changes have taken place in the grading of schools. Salem, formerly A. ir., St. Bartholomew's, B., (Eng. Ch.), Grahamstown, the North End B., (Wes.,, Port Elizabeth, and Vaal Krantz, P.F., Alexandria, are all now A. III. schools. South End B., (Wes.), Port Elizabeth, has changed its management and is now classed as B., (Ind.)
An examination of the following tabular lists shows the class of schools principally affected by changes during the year.

Schools Opened.

| Division. |  | Class of School. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | A. iII. | P.F. | E. | Poor. | B | Total. |
|  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Alexandria | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 |
| Bathurst . . | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 3 |
| Port Elizabeth | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | 2 | 3 |
| Uitenhage | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 6 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| Totals | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 17 |

[^2]| Division. |  | Class of School. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | A. III. | P.F. | E. | Poor. | B. | Total. |
| Albany .. | . | 1 | 5 | . |  | . | 6 |
| Alexandria |  | 1 | 2 | . | 1 |  | 4 |
| Bathurst . . |  | . | . . |  | . | $\cdots$ | . |
| Port Elizabeth |  | . |  | . |  | 1 | 1 |
| Uitenhage | $\cdots$ | 1 | 6 | . | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| Totals | . | 3 | 13 | . | 2 | 2 | 20 |

A glance at these lists shows that the Farm Schools are responsible for over 60 per cent. of the changes. These schools are frequently opened and closed in an apparently capricious manner. Often a person, of energetic temperament and in want The continuance of the school depends largely on the whim of the teacher, who is quite ready to try his hand at something else if op the whim of the teacher, who is quite ready to try his hand at something else if opportunity offers. In some instances, a school is opened that employment may be found for a member of the family. In
many cases these schools do good and useful work. Schools are often closed many cases these schools do good and useful work. Schools are often closed
because the elder children have grown up and have gone to schools in town. because the elder children have grown up and have gone to schools in town.
The pupils left are too few to continue the school. The number and situation of the schools in a circuit change with great rapidity. Not long ago in taking a week's tour in the neighbourhood of Grahamstown, I inspected five schools and passed close hy eleven, now closed, but which had been in operation within the last five years

There are seven Special Schools in my circuit,-two Training Sohools, two Art Schools, one Industrial School, one Technical School, and one School for Imbeciles. It is much to be desired that Pupil Teachers and Teachers generally should avail themselves of the facilities for instruction in Art, afforded by the Art Schools. The attendance at the Art classes of those engaged in teaching in Port Elizabeth and Grahamstown, is not what it should be. Some good work is done by those who are regular in attendance. The Industrial School at Uitenhage has made good progress under its new Superintendent. The pupils are well in hand, and the books are very carefully kept. The School for Imbeciles at Fort England is of a kind unique in my experience. The treatment here, to be suited to the pupils, requires to
be physical and moral as well as mental. Children have to be taught habits of cleanlibe physioal and moral as well as mental. Children have to be taught habits of cleanliness and decency. Their kindergarten exercises take the form of tying a bootlace,
and learning to dress themselves and one another. Classification, as it is commonly understood, is here impossible; pupils require to be dealt with individually. This Institution is doing a good and necessary work.
II. Enrolment and Attendance.-The long-continued drought and the prevalence of children's diseases have caused some schools to be closed and many children to be withdrawn from school. A comparative statement of the enrolment and attendance for the quarters ending September, 1898 and 1899 respectively, is given below.

| Division. |  |  |  | Year. | On Roll. | Average <br> Attendance. |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | Percentage.

There is an increase of 136 in the enrolment, and of 62 in the attendance. The average attendance has decreased from 76.3 to 75.8 . It was 75.5 in 1897. Port ttend has made the greatest advance in enrolment, and Bathur attendance. Alexandra
III. Schools Inspected.-All the schools in my circuit have been inspected. Severe illness prevented me from doing more than seven inspections during the first quarter of 1899. Seven Railway Schools were taken by the Railway Education Offieer, who also inspected for me other 13 schools. Inspector Milne assisted me by taking the inspection of 13 schools. He also co-operated with me in the inspection of three High Schools. There were 113 schools inspected by myself. In all, 146 sehools were inspected in this circuit. In addition to the work of regular inspection, 70 informal visits have been made. These visits have brought to light several irregularities. In particular, that a full day's work is not done, in many schools, on the opening and closing days of a Quarter.

Last year 149 schools were inspected, and no informal visits made, as against 146 inspections and 70 informal visits for 1899.
IV. Pupils' Attainments at Inspection.-The particulars required under this head appear in convenient form in the subjoined Table :-

| Division. |  |  |  |  |  |  | Standards. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 药 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | I. | II. | III. | Iv. | v. | vi. | viI. |  |
| Albany .. |  | 36 | 2,461 | 2,135 | 124 | 930 | 326 | 276 | 215 | 162 | 63 | 23 | 6 | 10 |
| Alexandria |  | 11 | 229 | 225 | .. | 61 | 45 | 43 | 37 | 21 | 9 | 8 | 1 |  |
| Bathurst |  | 16 | 515 | 457 | 3 | 218 | 65 | 63 | 51 | 27 | 19 | 9 | 2 |  |
| Port Elizabeth .. |  | 32 | 3,640 | 3,134 | 81 | 1,598 | 441 | 375 | 249 | 214 | 114 | 32 | 7 | 23 |
| Uitenhage |  | 44 | 2,018 | 1,772 | 49 | 799 | 254 | 201 | 188 | . 121 | 92 | 42 | 1 | 25 |
|  |  | 139 | 8,863 | 7,723 | 257 | 3,606 | 1,131 | 958 | 740 | 545 | 297 | 114 | 17 | 58 |

There were thus 8,863 pupils on the books, and 7,723 , or $87 \cdot 1$ per cent., present at inspection. Last year the numbers were 8,176 on the books of the schools inspected, 7,164 , or $87 \cdot 6$ per cent., present at Inspection. The increase in numbers is more apparent than real, as three schools in Grahamstown were inspected twice, at the beginning and at the end of the year. In these schools there were at the second inspection 489 on the roll and 398 present.

The Division of Alexandria deserves special mention, as of 229 pupils on the books 225 were present, or an average of $98 \cdot 2$ per cent. The same Division heads the list of percentages of average attendance, and I have great pleasure in directing attention to it.

A comparison with last year's results is given below.


These results are far from satisfactory. They show considerably more than two fifths of the pupils below Standard, and about three-fourths of them below Standar III. For this, the low standard of instruction in Native Mission Schools is mainly responsible, as may be seen from the following Table :-

Percentage of Pufils at Final Classification.


> Here we note that the Native Mission Schools have nearly two-thirds of their pupils below Standard, more than four-fifths below Standard 1 I , and only one per thousand above Standard IV. These are, practically, the same results as last year.

It is not easy to obtain reliable information regarding the age and standard of pupils leaving school. 'The following statistics refer to Public Schools :-

| Sohools. | Standards. | Percentage of those leaving school. |  | Average age at leaving school. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1898 | 1899 | 1898 | 1899 |
| A. I . | Standard I... | 2 | . |  |  |
|  | Standard II. | 3 | , | $11{ }^{2}$ | $\ldots$ |
|  | Standard III. | 13 | 13 | $13 \frac{1}{2}$ | 13 |
|  | Standard IV. | 8 | 13 | 14 | $14{ }^{\frac{s}{4}}$ |
|  | Standard V. | 16 | 18 | $15 \frac{3}{4}$ | $14 \frac{1}{3}$ |
|  | Standard VI. | 27 | 15 | $15 \frac{1}{2}$ | $15 \frac{1}{2}$ |
|  | Standard VII. | 13 | 14 | $16 \frac{1}{8}$ | $16 \frac{1}{2}$ |
|  | classified . . | 18 | 27 | $17 \frac{1}{3}$ | 16 |
| A. 11. |  |  | 2 |  |  |
|  | Standard II. . . | 5 | 9 | 11 | $13 \frac{1}{4}$ |
|  | Standard III. . . | 21 | 10 | $11 \frac{1}{1}$ | $14 \frac{1}{4}$ |
|  | Standard IV. $\quad$. | 22 | 18 | $13 \frac{3}{4}$ | 14 |
|  | Standard V. $\quad$. | 26 | 32 | $14 \frac{1}{2}$ | $14 \frac{3}{4}$ |
|  | Standard VI. | 16 | 23 | 16 | $15{ }^{4}$ |
|  | Standard VII. | 4 | 6 | $16 \frac{1}{2}$ | $14_{4}^{3}$ |
| A. HI. | Sub-Standard |  |  |  |  |
|  | Standard I... | ¢ | 9 | 10 | $12{ }^{3}$ |
|  | Standard II. | 18 | 15 | $11 \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}}$ | $11 \frac{1}{4}$ |
|  | Standard III. | 32 | 17 | $12^{3}$ | $13{ }^{\frac{4}{4}}$ |
|  | Standard IV. | 20 | 23 | 1:3 $1_{1}^{4}$ | $13 \frac{5}{4}$ |
|  | Standard V. | 16 | 23 | $14 \frac{1}{2}$ | $14 \frac{1}{3}$ |
|  | Standard VI. | $3$ | $7$ | $15$ | $15 \frac{1}{4}$ |
|  | Standard VII. |  |  |  | $15 \frac{1}{2}$ |

In the course of the year I inspected 191 candidates for the Pupil Teachers' and Third Class Teachers' Certificates. Of these, 174 were Pupil Teachers my circuit; 2 were from other circuits; 10 were pupils in private schools, and teachers in schools. Of this number, 23 were males, of whom 21 were Natives There were also examined two candidates for the Second Class Teachers' Certificate both of whom were females. The Reading and Recitation of the females are better than the corresponding work of the males. Drill and Handwriting are improving. There still a great tendency to lecture when giving an Object Lesson, to crowd too muc natter into the notes for one lesson, and to be bookish and unpractical in detail. Several essons given by Pupil Teachers in Grahamstown Training School, and by the Pupi eachers of the Grahamstown Public High Shool, wer -having regard to the age of candidates-deserving of very high commendation
V. Pupils' Progress.-The following Table shows for each class of school the progress made by the pupils between two Inspections :-

| Class of School. |  | No. present at two successive Inspections. | Percentage passed a higher Standard. | Percentage passed the same Standard. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Percentage } \\ & \text { passed a lower } \\ & \text { Standard. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A. I. |  | 421 | $82 \cdot 2$ | $17 \cdot 8$ |  |
| A. II. | . | 386 | $77 \cdot 2$ | $22 \cdot 8$ |  |
| A. III. | . | 341 | $80 \cdot 1$ | $19 \cdot 4$ | $\cdot 5$ |
| Poor | . | 7 | $42 \cdot 8$ | $57 \cdot 2$ |  |
| P. F. | . | 180 | $70 \cdot 5$ | $29 \cdot 5$ |  |
| B. (European) |  | 38 | $76 \cdot 3$ | $23 \cdot 7$ |  |
| B. (Native) | $\cdots$ | 925 | $64 \cdot 7$ | $34 \cdot 4$ | $\because 9$ |

It is instructive to compare the percentages of those passing a higher Standard with the percentages of last year


The First Class Schools have fallen below last year's percentage, and even below that of 1897, which was 87.8 . The Second Class Schools have also a diminishe Farm Schond have lost half of the advance made last year. Ans Chass Schools, Native Mission Schools, I note with pleasure, have made an advance of over 2 per whit

We may also compare the progress made by pupils in the several Divisios of the circuit.

| Division. | Percentage passed higher Standard. | Percentage passed the same Standard. | Percentage passed lower Standard. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Albany | $77 \cdot 3$ | $22 \cdot 0$ | $\cdot 7$ |
| Alexandria | $67 \cdot 4$ | $32 \cdot 6$ |  |
| Bathurst | $74 \cdot 7$ | $25 \cdot 3$ |  |
| Port Elizabeth | $73 \cdot 8$ | $25 \cdot 7$ | $\cdot{ }_{5}$ |
| Uitenhage | $68 \cdot 2$ | $30 \cdot 9$ | $\cdot 9$ |

[G. 5-1900.
VI. Subjects of Instruction.-Reading.-Very little attention, except in the best schools, is given to the teaching of this subject. Faults of enunciation, errors of pronunciation, and incorrect emphasis are left unchecked, and careless and slovenly methods of expression are unheeded. A little patience on the part of the teachers would improve matters considerably. On several occasions, in the course of Inspection, it has been made clear that children could read in better tone, with more correct expression, and with greater intelligence than had been usually accepted from them. Recitation is often mere repetition, sometimes an unintelligent gabble. In towns, it is much better than in the country, and girls do much better than boys. Many of the senior girls in town schools, indeed, do their recitation quite as well as one expects to find it, with suitable expression, correct emphasis, and ample knowledge of the meaning of words, phrases, and allusions in the piece selected. Dictation is generally good. It is often surprisingly good in schools where the general character of the work is very the Reading Book, the pupils spell from memery of whece for dictation is selected from exercises, in which pupils make choice of their of what they have seen. In written bad. Handwriting continues to improve. The introduction of the new style has made a marked change for the better. There is, however, a tendency to spread the writing out so that words occupy very much more space than ordinarily. Arithmetic is improving. Much intelligent work is done, and sometimes in unexpected places. The principal defects are the use of mechanical aids as fingering and making ptrokes. The slate. In some schools pupils seem helpless unless they have a rule to follow. Mental Arithmetic is steadily improving, both in quality, and in the number of schools in which it is creditably taught. Geography is a disappointing subject. In many outlying schools, when the subject is called for, the teacher presents a book and informs the Inspector that so many pages have been learnt. Grammar is another subject in which too much use is made of the book, and too little effort is put forth to reach and cultivate the intelligence of the pupil. Composition, except in the best schools, is very exercises in the subject is not enough. These exercises should be carefully practice of difficulty, and as carefully corrected by the teacher. All errors should be graded in and difficulties explained to the pupil. Singing is becoming more cenerall pointed out, of instruction. Good work is done by many of the schools in Grahamstown, Yort Elizabeth, and Uitenhage. During my visit of inspection to Grahamstown Mr Farrington gave an Exhibition Concert. The work done was exceedingly the ear-tests, where pupils of the Public School wrote in Sol-Fa and in Staff Notation phrases played before them, excited great interest and warm commendation. Sewing is taught in all but a few schools. Great improvement has been made within the last three or four years. In Port Elizabeth, Miss Eaton's classes for teachers were productive of highly encouraging results. Drill is now a common subject of instruction. Good drill is a valuable aid to discipline and a promoter of health. Slovenly drill is worse than useless, and is really prejudicial in its effects. Four of the schools in my circuit have Cadet Corps. In these, the discipline is stricter, and the work is smarter than in other boys' schools. Many of the girls' schools practice musical drill, and in these many graceful and intricate movements are executed with great precision. The last three subjects, Singing, Sewing, and Drill, have been largely benefited by the work of the Vacation Courses instituted six years ago, and regularly held at intervals of six months. Woodivork is not extending its sphere of operations. The Kafir Institution, Grahamstown, does good work. There, and at the Industrial School, a few of the Second Class Schools. The subin is taught in the First Class, and in pupil's school life. The new scheme of High School Standards, which necessitates the study of this subject from Standard V. upwards in High Schools, will do much to extend and improve the study of the language. At present, the chief weakness is in Grammar and re-translation.
VII. Teachers.-The number of teachers in this circuit at the end of September, 1899, was 283. Of these 180 , or 63.8 per cent., were holders of certificates. sohools inspected during the year, there were 270 teachers present. Of these 170 , or 63 per cent., were certificated, and 100 were uncertificated. The following table shows the number and character of the certificates in each division of the circuit:-

| Division. | Certificates. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 4 | $\dot{\sim}$ | $\stackrel{\Delta}{\infty}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\mathrm{a}} \\ & \dot{\mathrm{i}} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\vec{~}} \\ & \dot{\mathrm{E}} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & \text { ~i } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\Phi} \\ & \stackrel{\Phi}{0} \end{aligned}$ |  | E - |
| Albany | 2 | . | . | $\cdots$ | 2 | 1 | 37 | 3 | 9 | 4 | 20 | 78 |
| Alexandria | . | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | 1 | 7 | 12 |
| Bathurst |  | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | 3 | 6 |  | 1 | 7 | 17 |
| Port Elizabeth | 4 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | I | 2 | . | 47 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 31 | 96 |
| Uitenhage | 2 | 1 | 1 | , |  | 2 | 25 | 1 | 4 | . | 35 | 75 |
| Totals | 8 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 113 | 15 | 19 | 7 | 100 | 278 |

Eight teachers have a double qualification, so that the number 278 represents certificates held by 270 teachers. Of those having more than one qualification, three have both M.A. and P.C.; one has the Intermediate and P.C. Certificates; one holds the Intermediate and T. III. ; two have Matriculation and T. II. Certificates ; and one Matriculation and T. II

An examination of the table shows that Albany has the largest percentage of certificated teachers, and Alexandria the least, or 74.4 and 41.6 respectively. Over the circuit, the number of certificated teachers has increased since last year, when the percentage was $59 \cdot 6$, as compared witi 63.8 at present.

There are two Training Schools, at Grahamstown and Uitenhage respectively. The number of pupil teachers in each of these is given below.

| Schools. | Pupil Teachers. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1898. |  |  |  | 1899. |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { 1st } \\ \text { year. } \end{gathered}$ | 2nd <br> year. | 3rd year. | Total. | $\begin{gathered} 1 \text { st } \\ \text { year. } \end{gathered}$ | 2nd <br> year. | 3rd <br> year. | Total. |
| Graham's Town Training | 21 | 19 | 7 | 47 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 61 |
| Uitenhage Training . . | 16 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 5 | 16 | 0 | 21 |

The Training School in Grahamstown is well officered, and a good tone and spirit prevail. The results of my examination were, as a whole, very satisfactory. A good style is cultivated in Reading and Recitation, but the general effect is, at times, marred by self-consciousness on the part of the pupil. In the giving of Object Lessons, the
Notes of Lessons are usually excellent, though occasionally containing too for one lessun. In the power of arresting and maintaining the interest of the children in the subject, of carrying the lesson forward on the lines laid down in the Notes, and of leaving on the minds of the pupils a clear and definite impression, there is great diversity

The Uitenhage Training School, owing probably to the drought and the general depression among the tarming population, has not enrolled a large number of pupils, but a fair start has been made.
VIII. Libraries.-There is not much to report in the way of increase in the number of school libraries. The First Class Schools have good collections of books, in which many valuable reference works are available for the use of advanced sooks, in Among Second Class Schools, the North and South End branches of the Grey Institute, Port Elizabeth, have good collections of useful and readable books. Port Alfred is slow to move; it has had money in hand for t.welve months, but has not yet got the books. Of other schools, usually only those under the management of religious bodies have libraries. Want of funds is always pleaded as the great difficulty.
IX. Buildings.-The new Public High School, Grahamstown, is the largest and finest of the schools erected this year. It is a commodious building, quite up to date in its structure and arrangements. A new school building is being erected at Port Alfred, and additions are in progress at the Grey Institute Branch Schools, Port Elizabeth. The South End School B., (Wes.), Port Elizabeth, has changed its management, and has removed into larger and much more suitable premises. Many of the Mission Schools, especially in the country, are very unsatisfactory, being cold in winter and uncomfortably warm and close in summer. In towns the schools are generally of a superior type. St. Peter's Mission School, Port Elizabeth, and Chapel Street School, Grahamstown, are below the average of town schools, and are not even weather proof.

Enclosed playgrounds are by no means common, and the use and value of the playground in the moral education of childiren are not generally reoognized. In many cases the enclosed playground is too small to be of any practical value. The grounds large and much used by the pupils. Here it is pleasant to seademy, Uitenhage, are enjoying a game of cricket together. One notes with regret that this spirit pupils fellowship is not so general as it should be; in some places, the boys enjoy the game and the teachers sit under the shade of the bushes smoking a pipe till the bell rings. Such teachers as these miss an opportunity of bringing a good and wholesome influence to bear on the character and conduct of their pupils.
X. Furniture and Equipment.-In respect of furniture and equipment, the Public High School, Grahamstown, takes the first place. The general arrangements are very satisfactory, and the supply of blackboard accommodation, distributed along the walls, is not only a conspicuous feature in itself, but far surpasses anything of the kind elsewhere in my circuit. Farm schools, and schools in the country generally, are badly provided with furniture. The seats are often unstable and unsteady on the earthen floor. In many of them there are no desks, but the children write on flat tables of awkward construction. The proper use of a blackboard does not appear to be under
XI. Miscellaneous.-On the day of inspection, the school is seen under unusual conditions, and it is difficult to decide what is the state of discipline in ordinary circum stances. The general bearing and conduct of the children when assembling and when movements are executed ised, the order and quienness with which ordinary schoo the best evidences of the state of discipline. In many schools good order is maintained in class, but little heed is paid to rough jostling in passages, and to the general conduct of the pupils in the playground. There is a good general average of honesty in the the work done before the Inspector, but flagrant instances of copying, though infre quent, are not unknown.
While, especially in the case of senior pupils, home lessons cannot be dispensed with, there seems little doubt that, in practice, they are felt to be a grievous burden Sometimes young teachers err through ignorance and excess of zeal. To give an example of this, a school was informally visited one morning just after opening. The teacher, a young lady, was busy correcting home lessons given out the previous after noon. The subject was Arithmetic, and the punishment for inaccuracy was to stand on the floor till the correct answer was obtained. There were so many failures that I became anxious to see the nature of the tests. On examination, it was found that childrin in ind ultiplier 9. It is to be hoped that home lessons of this The weakness of the set.
The weakness of the bond between the teacher, his committee and his pupils is very remarkable. No doubt, there are many schools in which the teacher has secured their connection would be ree and the affection of his pupils, and where a severance of Changes of school staff are segarded as a misfortune. But these cases are not the rule, responsibility for them, the sequent that it is difficult to decide who bear the greater immediate effect, and the first results. It is with pain that $I$ find these results so generally attributed to the tact poor the teacher, knowing he was leaving, lost interest in his work. This explanation is not to be too readily accepted. There may be cases in which the statement is correct, but experience proves that teachers, as a class, are not mere eye-servants or time-servers. Bad results are more frequently due to inexperience and to want of training than to carelessness and unwillinguess to work. Differences of manner and of method and
reatment will account for most of the defects and deficiencies found at the first inspec tion after a change of teacher. This was seen lately where five schools, in which such hanges had occurred, were inspected within a period of about three weeks. All these whe the to more mark upon the children.

In bringing this Report to a conclusion, I have to acknowledge the kind offices of many friends of education with whom I come in contact. Never before have I been in greater need of kindly consideration than during the past y

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
D. D. FRASER.

Uitenhage,
17th January, 1900

## 5.-Inspector Hagen's Report.

[CIRCUIT : Aberdeen, Humansdorp, Jansenville, Knysna, Uniondale, Willowmore.]

SIR,-I have the honour to submit the following report on educational progress in my circuit during 1899.

I am sorry to state that the year has been by no means a successful one. In spite forts, the number of no been appreciably raised
The Karoo portion of my circuit, in which stock-farming is extensively carried on, is suffering from the effects of a drought more serious than has
years. The losses in stock amount to hundreds of thousands. If these losses ormer ones revived.
I. Supply of Schools.-In order to illustrate more clearly all the changes brought I. Supply of Schools.- In order to inds about schools closed and opened during the period :-

|  |  | A. III. | P.F. | Poor. | B. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Aberdeen <br> Humansdorp <br> Jansenville <br> Knysna <br> Uniondale <br> Willowmore | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 2 \\ & 4 \\ & 4 \\ & 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 4 \\ 8 \\ 2 \\ \hline 4 \end{array}$ | 4 1 1 1 1 7 | $\because$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 10 \\ 11 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 17 \end{array}$ |
|  | The Circuit . . | 14 | 25 | 15 | 2 | 56 |
|  | Aberdeen <br> Humansdorp <br> Jansenville <br> Knysna <br> Uniondale <br> Willowmore | 1 <br> 3 <br> . <br>  <br> 4 <br> 3 | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 6 \\ & 5 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 3 \\ & 2 \\ & 4 \\ & 4 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\ddot{2}$ $\stackrel{1}{1}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 14 \\ 7 \\ 6 \\ 9 \\ 10 \end{array}$ |
|  | The Circuit . . | 11 | 18 | 16 | 3 | 48 |

Four of the above shaols were not actually closed or opened during the year, but ared in class. Three others were opened during the year, but ceased to exist before the year was out

Five schools which were in abeyance during part of the year only, are not included
Fefor the year was out. Five schools which were in abeyance during part of the for the third quarter of both 1898 and 1899.

The number of schools closed and opened is much too high in proportion to the
The number of schoots existence, and is a distinct sign of the unsettled state of education in my circuit.

It will be seen that the number of A. III. and P.F. schools has diminished, while It will be seen that the number Mission schools, so that this year the proportion there is a slight increase in Poor and more unfavourable than last year.

The following table shows the number of sohools in existence at the end of the third quarter, and where increases and decreases have occurred:-

|  | A. I. | A. | A. | P.F. | Poor. | B. | Total. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { in } \\ 1898 . \end{gathered}$ | Increase |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aberdeen | $\ldots$ | 1 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 16 | -6 |
| Humansdorp | . | 1 | 11 | 9 | 9 | 11 | 41 | 37 | +4 |
| Jansenville . | . | 1 | 6 | 11 | 7 | 1 | 26 | 30 | -4 |
| Knysna | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 17 | 4 | 28 | 27 | +1 |
| Uniondale | . | 1 | 11 | 3 | 12 | 2 | 29 | 25 | +4 |
| Willowmore | . | 2 | 10 | 6 | ~ | 3 | 28 | 35 | -7 |
| The Circuit | 1 | 7 | 44 | 35 | 53 | 22 | 162 | 170 | -8 |
| Do. in 1898 | 1 | 7 | 47 | 42 | 52 | 21 | 170 |  |  |
| Increase | 0 | 0 | -3 | -7 | +1 | +1 | -8 | . | . |

The proportionally greatest loss in schools occurs in Aberdeen, viz., $37 \cdot 5$ p.c. of the schools in existence last year. The pupils of two of these schools now attend the village public school. One or two of the other schools are only temporarily closed. Aberdeen is a comparatively wealthy district, and although it is but sparsely peopled,
smaller schools are possible on many farms. There are several small the better class a possible on many farms. There are several small private schools of the number of farm schools in this division

Humansdorp has made good the loss of last year, but several additional schools are required in this division. The Kromrivier and Kouga areas are not provided with schools.

Jansenville has been subject to more losses from drought than any other of my divisions, and sohools have suffered in consequence. I am afraid that schools are considered luxuries by a number of our farmers, and therefore done away with when affairs are running low. Jansenville is not a very attractive part, and the conditions are not very favourable for teachers from elsewhere; even teachers born and bred in the district find a sojourn at some of the farms unbearable. In a district like this it is necessary to offer high salaries to teaohers to induce them to stay,

In Knysna, which is notorious for its number of Poor schools, an increase in this same class of schools takes place, but then Knysna, although amongst the most Uniondale has been making stady pross , divist two Colony.
Uniondale has been making steady progress for the last two years. Most of the more populous centres are now provided with schools, but, I am sorry to state, people in the neighbournood of some of these schools make little use of them, - they will rather engage an incompetent person for 15 s . or $£ 1$ a month to teach their children what may

Wirl for the "Aanneming."
Willowmore has not kept up the reputation of former years, its loss in schools mounting to seven. The Baviaanskloof area alone has lost five out of eight schools, it is to be hoped, for a time only.
II.-Enrolment and Attendance.-The necessary particulars are also here given in tabular form.


Thus, in spite of the decrease in the number of schools, enrolment and attendance bave increased more than in former years; and Uniondale and Humansdorp are chiefly responsible for such increases. Willowmore and Jansenville, on the other hand, show considerable losses

The total increase in the enrolment amounts to 5.7 per cent., the corresponding increase in 1898 being only 2.9 per cent.

The white pupils have increased by 87 , or $2 \cdot 7$ per cent., the coloured by 167 , or 13.2 per cent. The latter are thus gradually gaining ground.

I still have to draw attention to improvement in the attendance. The average attendance rises from $79 \cdot 2$ to $81 \cdot 9$ per cent. of the enrolment. Five of the six districts under my charge now have an average attendance of above 80 per cent. Knysna remains the most backward in this respect, but has considerably improved since last year, rising from 66.7 to 75.7 per cent.
III. Schools Inspected.-The details are contained in the following table :-

|  | A. I. | A. 11. | A. III. | P.F. | Poor. | B. | Total. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { in } \\ 1898 . \end{gathered}$ | Inorease. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aberdeen | . | 1 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 16 | -6 |
| Humansdorp. | . | 1 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 39 | 42 | -3 |
| Jausenville | $\cdots$ | 1 | 5 | 10 | 8 | 1 | 25 | 31 | -6 |
| Knysna | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 14 | 5 | 26 | 26 | 0 |
| Uniondale | . . | 1 | 10 | 4 | 10 | 2 | 27 | 21 | +6 |
| Willowmore | . | 2 | 11 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 30 | 38 | -8 |
| The Circuit | 1 | 7 | 40 | 37 | 50 | 22 | 157 | 174 | -17 |
| Do. in 1898 | 1 | 7 | 44 | 48 | 54 | 20 | 174 |  | . . |
| Increase | 0 | 0 | -4 | -11 | -4 | +2 | $-17$ | . . | . |

156 of the 157 schools were inspected by myself, one by the Railway Education Officer.

The number of schools inspected is slightly below the number of schools on the list because several schools, notably in Humansdorp and Uniondale, were established after the inspections in the vicinity were over

Besides the 156 schools in my circuit I inspected 4 of Inspector Fraser's in the Steytlerville area.

In 1898, 17 schools were informally visited by me. This year the number of such informal visits rose to 33 . They were distributed as follows. -
No. of schools informally visited in Aberdeen, 0 ; Humansdorp, 1 ; Jansenville, 2 ; Knysna, 9 ; Uniondale, 14 ; Willowmore, 6 ; Uitenhage (Inspector Fraser's), 1.

Aberdeen and Jansenville are too far distant for me to pay many informal visits, and yet it is just in these districts that such visits are much needed.
IV. Pupils' Attainments at Inspection.-The first table under this heading quotes the number of pupils successful in the standards for which they were presented.

|  | A. I. | A. II. | A. iII. | P.F. | Poor. | B. | Total.Total <br> in <br> 1898. |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. of pupils presented . . | 52 | 533 | 459 | 209 | 644 | 372 | 2,269 | 2,463 |
| No. of pupils who succeeded | 41 | 446 | 313 | 160 | 405 | 236 | 1,601 | 1,876 |
| No. who succeeded p.c. . | $78 \cdot 8$ | $83 \cdot 7$ | $68 \cdot 2$ | $76 \cdot 6$ | $62 \cdot 9$ | $63 \cdot 4$ | $70 \cdot 6$ | $77 \cdot 0$ |

[^3] factory than in the past year.

The following table states the classification of pupils after inspection, the first part arranged according to divisions, and the second according to classes of schools:-


Thus, except the increase of pupils in the Seventh Standard, there is no noteworthy feature of improvement.

The following table shows more clearly the number and percentage of pupils classified in the Fourth or a higher Standard :-

|  | A. I. | A. II. | A. iII. | P.F. | Poor. | B. | Total. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { in } \\ 1898 . \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. of Pupils present . . | 68 | 692 | 690 | 271 | 1087 | 1071 | 3879 | 3759 |
| No, classified in Standard IV. or higher | 22 | 254 | 117 | 53 | 121 | 22 | 589 | 578 |
| Percentage | $32 \cdot 4$ | $36 \cdot 7$ | $16 \cdot 9$ | $19 \cdot 6$ | $11 \cdot 1$ | $2 \cdot 1$ | $15 \cdot 2$ | $15 \cdot 4$ |

Accordingly, no progress has been made.
The number of schools in which the highest class was classified in the Fourth or a higher Standard is obtainable from the next table.

No. of Schools in which the highest Class was classified in

| Year. | Sub- <br> Standards. | Standard |  |  |  |  |  |  | Ex- <br> Standard. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | I. | II. | III. | IV. | V. | VI. | VII. |  |
| 1899 | 0 | 13 | 26 | 31 | 37 | 32 | 10 | 6 | 2 |
| 1898 | 1 | 12 | 23 | 37 | 42 | 35 | 18 | 4 | 2 |

In the course of the year I inspected 191 candidates for the Pupil Teachers' and Third Class Teachers' Certificates. Of these, 174 were Pupil Teachers in my circuit; 2 were from other circuits; 10 were pupils in private schools, and 5 There were also examined two number, 23 were males, of whom 21 were Native both of whom were females. The Reading and Recitation of the females are better than the corresponding work of the males. Drill and Handwriting are improving. There is still a great tendency to lecture when giving an Object Lesson, to crowd too much matter into the notes for one lesson, and to be bookish and unpractical in detail. Several lessons given by Pupil Teachers in Grahamstown Training School, and by the Pupil Teachers of the Grahamstown Public High School, were-having regard to the age of the candidates-deserving of very high commendation.
V. Pupils' Progress.-The following Table shows for each class of school the progress made by the pupils between two Inspections :-

| Class of School. | No. present at two successive Inspections. | Percentage passedahigher Standard. | Percentage passed the same Standard. | Percentage passed a lower Standard. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A. I. | 421 | $82 \cdot 2$ | $17 \cdot 8$ |  |
| A. ir. | 386 | $77 \cdot 2$ | $22 \cdot 8$ |  |
| A. III. | 341 | $80 \cdot 1$ | $19 \cdot 4$ | 5 |
| Poor | 7 | $42 \cdot 8$ | $57 \cdot 2$ |  |
| P. F. | 180 | $70 \cdot 5$ | $29 \cdot 5$ |  |
| B. (European) | 38 | $76 \cdot 3$ | $23 \cdot 7$ |  |
| B. (Native) | 925 | $64 \cdot 7$ | $34 \cdot 4$ | $\because 9$ |

It is instructive to compare the percentages of those passing a higher Standard with the percentages of last year.


The First Class Schools have fallen below last year's percentage, and even below that of 1897, which was 87.8 . The Second Class Schools have also a diminished percentage, and have lost half of the advance made last year. Third Class Schools, Farm Schools, and European Schools maintain practically their former level, while Native Mission Schools, I note with pleasure, have made an advance of over 2 per cent.

We may also compare the progress made by pupils in the several Divisions of the circuit.

| Division. | Percentage passed higher Standard. | Percentage passed the same Standard. | Percentage passed lower Standard. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Albany | $77 \cdot 3$ | $22 \cdot 0$ | $\cdot 7$ |
| Alexandria | $67 \cdot 4$ | $32 \cdot 6$ |  |
| Bathurst | $74 \cdot 7$ | $25 \cdot 3$ |  |
| Port Elizabeth | $73 \cdot 8$ | $25 \cdot 7$ | $\cdot 5$ |
| Uitenhage | $68 \cdot 2$ | $30 \cdot 9$ | $\cdot 9$ |

[^4]VI. Subjects of Instruction.-Reading.-Very little attention, except in the best schools, is given to the teaching of this subject. Faults of enanciation, errors of pronunciation, and incorrect emphasis are left unchecked, and careless and slovenly methods of expression are unheeded. A little patience on the part of the teachers would improve matters considerably. On several occasions, in the course of Inspection, it has been made clear that children could read in better tone, with more correct expression, and with greater intelligence than had been usually accepted from them. Recitation is often mere repetition, sometimes an unintelligent gabble. In towns, it is senior girls in town schools, indeed, do their recitation quite as well as one expects to nd it, with suitable expression, correct emphasis, and ample knowledge of the meaning of words, phrases, and allusions in the piece selected. Dictation is generally good. It is often surprisingly good in schools where the general character of the work is very the Reading Book, the pupils the fact that, as the piece for dictation is selected from exercises, in which pupils make bad. Handworiting continues to choice of their own words, the spelling is often very a marked change for the better. There is, however, out so that words occupy very much more improving. Much intelligent work is done and space than ordinarily. Arithmetic is principal defects are the use of mechanical aids as fingering and making places. The slate. In some schools pupils seem helpless unless they have a making strokes on the Arithmetic is steadily improving, both in quality, and in a rule to follow. Mental which it is creditably taught. Geography is a disappointing subject. ying schools, when the subject is called for, the teacher presents a book and informs the inspector that so many pages have been learnt. Grammar is another subject in which too much use is made of the book, and too little effort is put forth to reach and alle the pupil. Composition, except in the best schools, is very weak. This results from the absence of systematic teaching. The mere practice of difficulty, and as carefully not enough. These exercises should be carefully graded in and difficulties explained corrected by the teacher. All errors should be pointed out, of instruction. Good work is pupil. Singing is becoming more generally a subject Elizabeth, and Uitenhage is done by many of the schools in Grahamstown, Yort Farrington gave an Exhibition Cong my visit of inspection to Grahamstown, Mr the ear-tests, where pupils of the Public School wrork done was exceedingly good, and phrases played before them, excited great interest and in Sol-Fa and in Staff Notation taught in all but a few schools. Great improvement warm commendation. Sevoing is three or four years. In Port Elizabeth, Miss Eaton's cosses the last ductive of highly encouraging results. Drill is now a common subject of instruction. Good drill is a valuable aid to discipline and a promoter of health. Slovenly drill is worse than useless, and is really prejudicial in its effects. Four of the schools in my circuit have Cadet Corps. In these, the discipline is stricter, and the work is smarter than in other boys' schools. Many of the girls' schools practice musical drill, and in these many graceful and intricate movements are executed with great precision. The last three subjects, Singing, Sewing, and Drill, have been largely benefited by the work of the Vacation Courses instituted six years ago, and regularly held at intervals of six months. Woodwork is not extending its sphere of operations. The Kafir Institution, Grahamstown, does good work. There, and at the Industrial School, a few of the Decond Class Schols. Latede. Latin is taught in the First Class, and in pupil's school life. The new scheme of Hi subject is generally begun too late in the study of this subject from Standard V upwards in Standards, which necessitates the extend and improve the study of the Vopwards in High Schools, will do much to Grammar and re-translation.
VII. Teachers.-The number of teachers in this circuit at the end of September, 1899, was 283. Of these 180 , or 63.8 per cent., were holders of certificates. In the schools inspected during the year, there were 270 teachers present. $O f$ cest In the 63 per cent., were certificated, and 100 were uncertificated. The following table shows the number and character of the certificates in each division of the collowing table shows

From the above table it appears that there is a rise in the percentage of certificated teachers for Public and Private Farm Schools, and a fall for Poor and Mission Schools.

In the divisions of Humansdorp and Willowmore not a single teacher in a Private Farm School is certificated.

The number of teachers present at two consecutive inspections was 107 , or $67 \cdot 2$ p. c. of the number entering into calculation; this is $5 \cdot 6 \mathrm{p}$. c. better than in the preceding year.

A satisfactory increase has taken place in the number of Pupil Teachers as will be seen from the following statement:-

|  | No. of Pupil Teachers <br> examined for the | In <br> 1899. | In <br> 1898. | Increase. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |

*One pupil teacher was examined for the first and for the second year at two different times.
The following village schools were not represented :-Humansdorp A. і., Hankey * A. III., Steytlerville A. II. and Willowmore A. II

Not all these pupil teachers are properly indentured, but it seems that in a few years my circuit will be able to supply a fair number of certificated teachers.
VIII. Libraries.-No increase has taken place in the number of these institutions. The statistics here given were collected at the time of inspection.

| Division. |  | School. | No. of Volumes. | No. of Readers. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aberdeen <br> Humansdorp. <br> Jansenville |  | Hankey, A. III. |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\cdots 76$ | $\cdots{ }_{13}$ |
|  |  | Jansenville, A. I. .. . | 217 | 19 |
|  |  | Wittedrift, A. II. .. . | 128 | 40 |
| Knysna |  | Knysna, Eng. Ch., A. 111. . . Gouna, R.C., B. | $\begin{aligned} & 45 \\ & 12 \end{aligned}$ | 73 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Uniondale <br> Willowmore |  | Steytlerville, A. II. . . . <br> Willowmore, A. II. . . . . | $\begin{array}{r} 41 \\ 290 \end{array}$ | 770 |
|  | , |  |  |  |
| Total, 7 libraries with .. Total in 1898, 7 libraries with |  |  | 809 | 119 |
|  |  |  | 735 | 121 |

Humansdorp. A. ir has been supplied since the last inspection, and a beginning has been made at Uniondale A. II.
IX. Buildings.-I have this time made an attempt to classify school-buildings or ool-rooms according to their quality, and have arranged them in four classes.
The first class (good) contains those satisfactory in every respect, the second class
third (not satisfactory) such as could and should be improved upon, and the fourth class buildings or rooms altogether unsatisfactory.

The classification made is as follows :-

|  | A. I. | A. 11. | A. III. | P.F. | Poor. | B. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. of schools : | 1 | 52 | 8 | 10 | 11 | 9 | 44 |
| ,, " satisfactory |  |  | 19 | 14 | 15 | 9 | 59 |
| " ", not satisfactory | . | . . | 11 | 9 | 16 | 2 | 48 |
| " " quite unfit |  |  | 2 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 16 |
| Total | 1 | 7 | 40 | 37 | 50 | 22 | 157 |

Thus, of 157 buildings or rooms, 103 , or $65 \cdot 6 \mathrm{p}$. c., answer the requirements, whereas 16 are pronounced as quite unfit.

The latter are of the following schools:-
In Aberdeen-Bassonshoek, P. F.
Humansdorp-Witelsbosch Poor, Welbedacht, P. F., Milton Ind. B., and Quagga Ind., B.

Jansenville-Fairview, P. F., Warm Karos P. F., Brakfontein Poor, Blauwkrans Poor, De Lijn Poor, and Jansenville Poor
", Knysna-Blauwkrans Poor.
", Willowmore-Nietvoorbij A. iiI., Noorspoort A. inI, and Puts Poor
Several of these, however, have already been improved since the inspection. I general, 16 buildings were improved from 1898 to 1899.

The 44 good buildings are distributed among the six divisions as follows:-


The Public Schools at Jansenville and Humansdorp were for the first time inspected in their new premises. The foundation has been laid of the Public School Building at Steytlerville, and tenders have been received for the Uniondale School New country school buildings have been erected at Cambria and Lottering in constructed for several other country schools.

Most country schools have sufficient space for playground. Of town schools Humansdorp and Jansenville Public Schools can boast of the most extensive play grounds.
X. Furniture and Equipment.-A similar table appears here:-

|  | A. I. | A. II. | A. III. | P.F. | Poor. | B. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. of schools: good | 1 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 24 |
|  | . . | 2 | 21 | 23 | 25 | 11 | 82 |
|  | . . | . . | 11 | 10 | 14 | 2 | 37 |
|  | . |  | 3 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 14 |
| Total | 1 | 7 | 40 | 37 | 50 | 22 | 157 |

Thus, 106 , or 67.5 p . c. of the 157 schools are satisfactorily equipped.

## Insprctor Hagen's Report.

The fourteen sohools most unsatisfactory in this respect at last inspection were :-
In Aberdeen-Bassonshoek P. F
, Humansdorp-Witelsbosch Poor, Milton Ind. B., and Quagga Ind. B
Jansenville-Pretoriuskop, A. nif., Fairview P. F., Brakfontein Poor, Blauwkrantz Poor, and De Lijn Poor.
, Knysna-Blauwkrans Poor, Westford Poor and Plattebosch Eng. Ch., B ", Willowmore-Nietvoorlij A. III. and Noorspoort A. III.
In ten schools considerable improvement was made in furniture and equipment between the last two inspections.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

## 6.-Inspector Hofmeyr's Report

[CIRCUIT: Calvinia, Clanwilliam, Namaqualand, Piquetberg, Tulbagh, Van Rhynsdorp, Walfish Bay.]

Sir,-I have the honour to submit to you my report on the progress of education n my oircuit during the year 1899 .
I. Supply of Schools.--There has been an increase of 8 in the number of schools, 27 schools being in operation during the quarter ending September, 1899, and 119 during the corresponding quarter of 1898 . The improvement reported last year is thereby proved to have been not of a merely temporary nature

Twenty-one new schnols have been opened during the year, while 13 existing chools were closed. Of these 13 schools, 7 were Private Farm Schools, with a small number of pupils in each case, most of whom have been sent as pupils to other schools. Of the 4 A . III. schools which have been closed, one has been in abeyance for a time and is to be shortly re-opened, and nearly all the pupils in attendance at the other three are at present attending other schools.

Piquetberg, it is pleasing to report, has not gone back on the splendid results shown in last year's report. There are still, however, some excellent openings for new shools in this Division. Two additional schools are already in progress, having been started since the quarter ending last September. In the Division
new schools have recently been started, in long neglected localities.
new schools have recently been started, in long neglected localities. remain neglected. At others, where schools are in existence, considerable difficulty is experienced to maintain them, notwithstanding the fact that the neighbourhoods are well supplied with children.

Calvinia this year shows the greatest advance, five new schools having been opened, one of them in such a remote part of the Division as Loeriesfontein, where a school was sorely needed. Moreover, since last September three additional schools have already been started.

Van Rhynsdorp continues in a poor way, and, apparently, no effort is being made to improve matters.

Namaqualand has peculiar difficulties to face, as far as its European population is oncerned. There are very few suitable localities for new sohools, and it would be an andy difficult matter to provide teachers for such schools, should it be proposed to start them. In the case of the A. III. school at Garies, it has been found well-nigh impossible to keep the school supplied with a qualified teacher.

Tulbagh is well provided for educationally. The attendance at the existing schools is well maintained, and there are no openings for more sohools.
chools is well maintained, and there are no openings for more sohools.
Table A gives the number and class of schools in operation in each division, during the third quarter of 1899, with the corresponding totals for 1898 :-

Table A.

| Divisions. | Schools. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\dot{4}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{=} \\ & \dot{4} \end{aligned}$ | $\dot{4}$ | : |  | $\sim$ | a | 凩 |  |  | - |
| Calvinia |  | 1 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 20 | 15 |  |
| Ceres 1. | i | 1 | 2 | 2 | + | 3 | . | . | 15 | 13 | 2 |
| Clanwilliam .. | , | 1 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 4 | $\cdots$ | . | 22 | 20 | 2 |
| Namaqualand .. | $\because$ | . | 3 | 1 | . | 9 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 15 | 17 | -2 |
| Piquetberg .. | . | 2 | 7 | 17 | 2 | 5 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 33 | 32 | 1 |
| Tulbagh | $\cdots$ | 1 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 4 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 15 | 14 6 | ${ }_{-1}^{1}$ |
| Van Rhynsdorp Walfish Bay .. | $\cdots$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | $\because$ | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 5 2 | 6 <br> 2 | -1 |
| Totals | 1 | 8 | 31 | 37 | 17 | 30 | 2 | 1 | 127 | 119 | 8 |

II．Enrolment and Attendance．－The number of pupils enrolled and the average attendance have increased during the past year．The figures for the quarter ending September 30th are ：－

| On Roll | $\ldots$ | .. | $\ldots$ | 5,263 | 4,929 | 334 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Average Attendance | $\ldots$ | .. | 4,190 | 4,071 | 119 |  |

There is an increase in the number enrolled of 6.15 per cent．，and in the average attendance of 2.88 per cent．

In 1898 the average attendance was 82.5 per cent．of the enrolment，compared with $79 \cdot 6$ per cent．for 1899.

Table B gives the numbers for each division making up these totals ：－
Table B．

| Divisions． | Pupils． |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | On Roll． |  |  | Average Attendance． | Total on Roll in 1898. | Average Attend－ ance in 1898. |
|  | White． | Coloured． | Total． |  |  |  |
| Calvinia ． | 404 | 88 | 492 | 439 or $89 \cdot 2$ p．c． | 458 | 397 |
| Ceres | 35 ！ | 257 | 608 | 540 or $88 \cdot 8$ ， | 571 | 513 |
| Clanwilliam | 402 | 363 | 765 | 640 or $83 \cdot 7$ ， | 747 | 615 |
| Namaqualand | 219 | 919 | 1，138 | 655 or $57 \cdot 7$ ， | 1，030 | 780 |
| Piquetberg | 811 | 370 | 1，181 | 1,032 or $87 \cdot 3$＂ | 1，173 | 1，019 |
| Tulbagh | 269 | 529 | 798 | 651 or $84 \cdot 0$ ， | 769 | 591 |
| Van Rhynedorp | 115 | 105 | 220 | 189 or $85 \cdot 9$ ， | 181 | 156 |
| Walish Bay | ．． | 61 | 61 | 44 or $72 \cdot 1$＂ |  | ． |
| Totals | 2，571 | 2，692 | 5，263 | 4,190 or 79.6 p．c． | 4，929 | 4，071 |

It will be seen from this table that there has been a slight increase in every Division，even in Van Rhynsdorp and Namaqualand，where there has been a slight decrease in the number of schools．In the average attendance there has been a slight decrease on the whole．A glance at the above list，however，will show that the decrease is owing solely to the fact that in Namaqualand the average attendance has been exceptionally low，namely， $57 \cdot 7$ per cent．of the eurolment．The reason for this was ance the Miseion Schools is invariably found to decrease．If the figures for Na analand in the above list are deducted it will be seen that in the rest of the ircuit the average attendance has ben no less than 85.7 per cent of the enrolment． This must be considered very gratifying．

III．Schools Inspected．－In all， 123 schools have been visited for the purposes of inspection，being 7 more than in 1898 ．Of these， 14 were inspected for the first time and three were schools that had been re－opened after being in abeyance in 1898

Informal visits have been paid to 24 schools，being 11 more than in 1898 ．
Two schools in the Division of Calvinia were inspected by Mr．J．C．Ott B．A．，Principal of the Public School，Calvinia，as they were closed on account of sick－ ．A．，Pre the of my visit．The only sebols that hare not been inpected are the ess at the wo Mission Schools at Waish Bay． The number of
5,164 number of pupils on the rolls on the date of the inspection of their schools was 5,164 ，and of these 4,519 ，or 87.5 per cent．，were actually present at inspection present at inspection．

IV．Pupils＇Attainmonts at Inspection．－The total number of pupils enrolled，the
number present at inspection，and the totals for the different Standards passed，are as
follows ：－ ollows ：－

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5164 | 4519 | 2096 | 604 | 687 | 511 | 272 | 179 | 76 | 24 | 6 |

To the numbers specified above under Standards must be added 41 pupil teachers， ho were inspected，and 23 pupils of the A．School at Ceres，who were classified ander the High School Standards，as follows：－A．11，B 5 C $3, D$

Tables C．and D．show the classification in Standards after inspection in the different divisions．

Table C ．

| Divisionk． |  |  |  |  | － 荡 馬 ت2 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { in } \\ & \text { 荡 } \\ & \text { 哥 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Calvinia | 17 | 401 | 370 | 114 | 58 | 79 | 60 | 25 | 21 | 6 | 2 | 2 |
| Ceres ．it | 14 | 354 | 341 | 61 | 30 | 54 | 60 | 52 | 46 | 12 |  |  |
| Clanwilliam | 18 | 383 | 363 | 94 | 61 | 76 | 50 | 35 | 33 | 6 | 2 | 1 |
| Namaqualand | ${ }^{6}$ | 238 | 205 | 64 | 39 | 47 | 26 | 11. | 8 | 6 | 1 |  |
| Piquetberg | 27 | 736 | 668 | 199 | 103 | 115 | 101 | 62 | 36 | 26 | 10 | 1 |
| Tulbagh ．． | 9 | 292 | 288 | 56 | 29 | 46 | 49 | 47 | 26 | 17 | 9 | 1 |
| Van Rhynsdorp | 3 | 112 | 99 | 30 | 7 | 11 | 16 | 18 |  | 3 |  | 1 |
| Totals | 84 | 2513 | 2334 | 618 | 327 | 428 | 362 | 250 | 179 | 76 | 24 | 6 |

Table D．
Coloured．

| Divisions． |  | \％ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Calvinia | 3 | 135 | 97 | 74 | 11 | 12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ceres | 3 | 278 | 228 | 132 | 42 | 42 | 12 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clanwilliam | 4 | 365 | 287 | 168 | 31 | 42 | 38 | 8 | $\cdots$ | ． |  |  |
| Namaqualand | 8 | 845 | 652 | 476 | 78 | 57 | 32 | 9 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |  |
| Piquetberg | 5 | 385 | 360 | 197 | 54 | 57 | 49 | 3 |  |  |  |  |
| Tulbagh ．． | 4 | 539 | 469 | 360 | 55 | 40 | 12 | 2 |  |  |  |  |
| Van Rhynsdorp | 2 | 104 | 92 | 71 | 6 | 9 | 6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totals | 29 | 2，651 | 2，185 | 1，478 | 277 | 259 | 149 | 22 | ．． | ．． |  |  |

[^5]Of the total number of pupils enrolled in both classes of schools 87.5 per cent were present on the day of inspection, compared with $87 \cdot 6$ per cent. last year.

Of the pupils inspected 13.8 per cent. are in Standard IV. and above, compared rith 128 per cont. IV., inspection 26.1 per cent. are in or above Standard IV, compared with 29.9 per cent. 189
In Table E the results of inspection are expressed as percentages, for the various ulasses of schools:-

Table E.

| Class <br> of School. | Percentage of Pupils present in Standards. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { B } \\ & \text { B } \\ & \text { ت} \\ & \text { ت} \\ & \text { ت } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 或 |
| A. $1 .$. | $11 \cdot 2$ | $6 \cdot 0$ | $16 \cdot 2$ | $13 \cdot 4$ | $17 \cdot 0$ | $36 \cdot 2$ | 100 |
| A. 11 | 20.4 | $9 \cdot 2$ | $17 \cdot 3$ | $14 \cdot 6$ | $13 \cdot 8$ | $24 \cdot 7$ | 100 |
| A. III | $27 \cdot 2$ | $11 \cdot 7$ | $6 \cdot 0$ | $18 \cdot 1$ | $12 \cdot 2$ | $13 \cdot 2$ | 100 |
| P. F. | $28 \cdot 6$ | $15 \cdot 3$ | $18 \cdot 6$ | $18 \cdot 3$ | $16 \cdot 6$ | $8 \cdot 6$ | 100 |
| Poor | $33 \cdot 3$ | $20 \cdot 8$ | $21 \cdot 5$ | $12 \cdot 9$ | $6 \cdot 6$ | $4 \cdot 9$ | 100 |
| D. | $28 \cdot 2$ | $22 \cdot 1$ | 26.4 | $15 \cdot 2$ | $3 \cdot 4$ | $1 \cdot 7$ | 100 |
| B. | $63 \cdot 1$ | $15 \cdot 0$ | $13 \cdot 0$ | $7 \cdot 8$ | $1 \cdot 1$ |  | 100 |
| General Average | $30 \cdot 4$ | $14 \cdot 5$ | $18 \cdot 7$ | $14 \cdot 6$ | $8 \cdot 9$ | $12 \cdot 9$ | 100 |
| Corresponding Average $1898$ | $32 \cdot 2$ | $14 \cdot 1$ | $19 \cdot 4$ | $12 \cdot 9$ | $8 \cdot 3$ | $13 \cdot 1$ | 100 |

V. Pupils' Progress.-Table F shows the percentage of pupils, in each class of school, who have been present at least at two successive inspections and have this year reached a higher rank than last year

The total number of pupils, whose progress can be thus estimated, is 1,821 . Of these 1,247 have been placed in a higher Standard, 570 in the same Standard, and only 4 in a lower Standard.

Table F.


There has been an increase in the number of pupils presented in Standards at two successive inspections, from 1,742 in the previous year to 1,821 this year. Last year 66.7 per cent. of the pupils presented were placed in a higher Standard, this year 68.4
per cent. This is an improvement, but it cannot by any means yet be considered satisfactory as a test of greater efficiency in the teaching
VI. Subjects of Instruction.-I have very little to add, under this heading, to what was stated in last year's report

Composition is still the weakest subject. The schools in which clear and correct pronunciation is insisted on, in Reading and Recitation, are still far too few. In most pronunciation is insisted on, in Reading and Recitation, are still far
schools the teaching of Mental Arithmetic leaves much to be desired.

Of the town-schools, the A. II. schools of Tulbagh and Piquetberg have made the most satisfactory progress during the year.
VII. Teachers.-The total number of teachers acting during the quarter ending September 30th, 1899, was 170 . Of these, 70 , or $41 \cdot 2$ per cent., were certificated. For the corresponding quarter of 1898 there were 166 teachers, of whom 71, or 427 , in which the proportion of certif eated teachers is very small, are excluded, I find that 114 teachers have been engaged, of whom 61, or 53.5 per cent., were certificated. Under this heading there has been of whom 61, or 53.5 per cent., were certificated. Under this heading there has been
no improvement during the year. This is largely accounted for by the exceptional difficulties in which the schools in this circuit are placed. An early improvement, however, may be looked for. The number of Pupil 'T'eachers has been steadily rising -during the year 43 have been inspected-and the majority of them may be expected before long, to be engaged in the cause of education in schools within the circuit.
VIII. Libraries.-There has been no increase in the number of Libraries, these being still limited to 5. Piquetberg and Van Rhynsdorp Public Schools should long being still limited to 5 . Piquetberg and Van Rhynsdorp Public Schools should long the country Libraries could easily and with advantage be established.
IX.-Buildings.-Special mention is to be made of an excellent building, affording ample accommodation, erected for the Poor School at Veldrift, Piquetberg. In the case of several Farm Schools the rooms used for school purposes have been improved the Public School has been oreatly hampered for want of proper accommodation, and at Nieuwoultville and Loeriesfontein in the Division of Calvin At Piquetbero a new building is in course of erection for the A. II, sehool. This has become necessary on account of the increased attendance at the school, as well as to provide accommodation for the boarding department, which has been steadily growing, owing to the zealous efforts of the present Principal. Accommodation for boarders is needed in connection with the Ceres and Tulbagh Public Schools.

In connection with the A. I. school at Ceres and the A. II. school at Piquetberg tennis courts have been provided for the pupils. The A. ir. school at Tulbagh is badly in want of a playground. In the case of some of the larger schools, such as at Calvinia, Porterville, and Van Rhynsdorp, steps might well be taken to such as at Calvinia, Porterville, and Van Rhynsdorp, steps might well be taken to provide for and to encourage athletic sports in connection with the schools. If these over the pupils, who now, to a great extent, aimlessly idle away their hours after school.
X. Firniture and Equipment.-There is steady improvement to be reported in this respect. All the larger schools use the dual desks. Better desks are gradually replacrespect. All the larger schools use the dual desks. Better desks are gradually replac-
ing the unwieldy and shaky desks which have largely been in vogue in Farm Schools. ing the unwieldy and shaky desks which have largely been in vogue in Farm Schools
ckboard accommodation has improved. Ceres A. I. school stands first in this respect
Too little is still being done to adorn class-rooms with suitable pictures, Soere A. I., Tuloggh A. II., and the Dutch Reformed Mission Sehool at Clanwilliam deserve special mention in this matter.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
J. H. HOFMEYR.

Stellenboseh, 17th January, 1900.

## 7.--Inspector McLaren's Report.

[CIRCUIT : Komgha, Stutterheim, Butterworth, Idutywa, Kentani,
Nqamakwe, Tsomo, Willowvale.]

Sir,-I have the honour to submit the following report on the progress of education in my circuit during 1899.

The circuit has remained the same in extent as last year, and includes two divisions in the Colony proper and six divisions in the Transkei

The sear has been marked, as last year was, by a very large increase in the number of pupils under instruction, particularly in the Transkei, and by a slow but sure improvement in the quality of the work done in almost all classes of schools.
I. Supply of Schools.-The number of schools in operation during the third quarter of 1898 was 210 , and during the corresponding quarter of 1899, 221-an increase of 11 or 5.2 per cent. The following table shows the distribution of the increase of 11 or per cent. dive shosion and in the whole circuit, and the increase or decrease in the number of schools in each division :-

| Division. | $\ddot{4}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{4} \\ & \dot{4} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\theta} \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{8}{4}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { ث̀ } \\ \text { م } \end{array}$ | $\oplus$ | $\dot{~ ن}$ | $0^{\circ}$ |  | $\infty$ $\infty$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ \# ¢ - | ¢ <br> \# <br> ¢ <br> H <br> H. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Komgha | 1 | . . | 3 | 5 | 2 | 3 | $\cdots$ | . | 14 | 16 | -2 |
| Stutterbeim | . | 2 | 2 | 10 | . | 11 | 1 | 2 | 28 | 30 | -2 |
| Butterworth | . | 1 | $\cdot$ | 1 | . | . | . | 22 | 24 | 24 | . |
| Idutywa | . | 1 | . . | .. | . | . | . | 18 | 19 | 20 | -1 |
| Kentani | $\cdots$ | . | .. | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | 28 | 30 | 22 | 8 |
| Nqamakwe | . . | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | . | $\ldots$ | . | 1 | 44 | 45 | 45 |  |
| Tsomo | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 4 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 27 | 31 | 28 | 3 |
| Willowvale |  |  |  | 1 |  | . |  | 29 | 30 | 25 | 5 |
| Total | 1 | 4 | 5 | 23 | 2 | 14 | 2 | 170 | 221 | 210 | 11 |

Details in regard to the schools opened and closed during the year are given in the following table:-

|  |  |  |  | A. iII. | P.F. | Poor. | B. | C. | Total. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Schools opened | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | 8 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 20 | 30 |
| Schools closed | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 3 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 19 |
|  | Increase | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | -2 | -1 | -2 | $\ldots$ | 16 | 11 |

The serious fact revealed by these tables is that the decrease in the supply of schools is found almost entirely in the Colony proper, and entirely among schools for Whites, while the increase is found entirely among schools for Natives. The closing of many of the schools is, fortunately, only of a temporary nature; probably one half will soon be re-opened
II. Eniolment and Attendance. -The number of pupils enrolled in the sehools in operation during the third quarter of 1898, including pupil-teachers in Training Institutions, was 13,640 . The corresponding number in the third quarter of 1899 was 15,315 ; showing an increase of 1,675 or $12 \cdot 3$ per cent

The number of pupils in average attendance rose in the same period from 10,353 to 12,037 , an increase of 1,684 or $16 \cdot 3$ per cent

The percentage of attendance to enrolment rose in the year from 75.9 per cent. to 786 per cent.

The number of schools with a very low attendance has greatly decreased, and a large number even of schools for Natives now show an average attendance of over 80 per cent. The improvement in the attendance is naturally accompanied by a marked improvement in the quality of the work done.

The following table shows the details of enrolment and attendance in each division for the two years :-

| Division. | Enrolment. |  |  |  | Attendance. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1898. | 1899. | ¢ |  | 1898. | 1899. |  |  |
| Komgha. . | 402 | 365 | -37 | $-9 \cdot 2$ | 331 | 297 | -34 | $-10 \cdot 3$ |
| Stutterheim | 1,116 | 1,273 | 157 | $14 \cdot 1$ | 888 | 1,035 | 147 | 16.6 |
| Butterworth | 2,071 | 2,132 | 61 | $2 \cdot 9$ | 1,634 | 1,688 | 54 | $3 \cdot 3$ |
| Idutywa. . | 1,135 | 1,290 | 155 | $13 \cdot 6$ | 863 | 998 | 135 | $15 \cdot 6$ |
| Kentani . | 1,168 | 1,554 | 386 | 33.0 | 844 | 1,200 | 356 | 42.2 |
| Nqamakwe | 3,789 | 4,109 | 320 | $\times 5$ | 2,81:3 | 3,172 | 359 | $12 \cdot 4$ |
| Tsomo | 1,948 | 2,249 | 301 | $15 \cdot 9$ | 1,513 | 1,842 | 329 | 21.7 |
| Willowvale | 2,011 | 2,343 | 332 | 16.5 | 1,467 | 1,805 | 338 | 23.0 |
| Total | 13,640 | 15,315 | 1,675 | $12 \cdot 3$ | 10,353 | 12,037 | 1.684 | 16.3 |

The following table shows the corresponding facts for the different classes of chools:-

| Class. | Enrolment |  |  |  | Attendance. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1898. | 1899. | Increase. | Increase per cent. | $1 \times 98$. | 1899. | Increase. | Increase per cent. |
| A. I | 83 | 72 | -11 | $-13 \cdot 2$ | 72 | 63 | -9 | $-12 \cdot 5$ |
| A. 11 | 223 | 237 | 14 | $6 \cdot 3$ | 198 | 202 | 4 | $2 \cdot 0$ |
| A. III | 132 | 171 | 39 | $29 \cdot 5$ | 110 | 130 | 20 | $18 \cdot 2$ |
| P. F. | 173 | 175 | 2 | $1 \cdot 2$ | 154 | 165 | 12 | $7 \cdot 8$ |
| Poor | 96 | 38 | -58 | $-60 \cdot 4$ | 85 | 36 | -49 | $-57 \cdot 6$ |
| B. | 714 | 849 | 135 | $18 \cdot 9$ | 543 | 662 | 119 | $21 \cdot 9$ |
| C. r. | 101 | 105 | 4 | $4 \cdot 0$ | 86 | 94 | 8 | $9 \cdot 3$ |
| C. | 12,118 | 13,668 | 1,550 | $12 \cdot 8$ | 9,105 | 10,684 | 1,574 | $17 \cdot 3$ |
| Total | 13,640 | 15,315 | 1,675 | $12 \cdot 3$ | 10,353 | 12,037 | 1,684 | $16 \cdot 3$ |

This table shows a decrease in the number of children attending schools for Whites This table shows a decrease in the number of children attending schools for Whites former case is chiefly due to the closing of two Poor schools in the Komgha Division.
III. Schools Inspected.-During the year 229 schools were inspected within the circuit, 1 by the Railway Education Officer, Mr. Cuthbert, 7 by casual Inspectors, and 221 by myself. In addition 50 informal visits were paid, 4 by a casual Inspector and 6 by myself. All schools in operation during the year have been inspected, with th exception of three schools which were closed before I reached them, and two which were opened subsequently to my vifit to the district in which they were situated, and which time did not allow me to return to. The inspecting and visiting of so many sohools was not accomplished without much difficulty and much exhausting effort

The informal visits of inspection were mostly paid during the first school week in January and the corresponding week in July. In about half the schools visited every thing was practically as it ought to be. In the remaining schools the following among other faults were brought to light:-Teachers were absent from their post in 7 case Some of these were able to give satisfactory reasons for their absence, the others were not. Unpunctuality on the part of teachers, or pupils, or both, was noted in 7 cases, and a very low attendance in 6 . In 6 cases registers had either not been written up, or had been incorrectly marked.

The number of pupils, including pupil-teachers in Training Institutions, whose names were on the roll at the date of the regular inspection of their schools, was 13,974 , and of these 12,035 or 86.1 per cent. were actually present at inspection. In the preceding year the number on the roll was 11,205 , of whom 9,498 , or $84 \cdot 7$ per cent were present. The following table shows for each of the divisions comprising my circuit the number of schools inspected, the number of pupils present at inspection in 1898 and in 1899, and the increase in numbers and percentage :-

| Division. | Schools Inspected. |  |  | Pupils present at Inspection. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1898. | 1899. | Increase. | 1898. | 1899. | Increase. | Increase per cent. |
| Komgha . . | 16 | 14 | -2 | 305 | 331 | 26 | $8 \cdot 5$ |
| Stutterheim | 29 | 29 |  | 965 | 1,087 | 122 | $12 \cdot 6$ |
| Butterworth | 24 | 25 | 1 | 1,406 | 1,575 | 169 | $12 \cdot 0$ |
| Idutywa | 18 | 19 | 1 | 806 | 1,037 | 231 | $28 \cdot 7$ |
| Kentani | 16 | 32 | 16 | 530 | 1,144 | 614 | $115 \cdot 8$ |
| Nqamakwe | 43 | 49 | 6 | 2,604 | 3,309 | 705 | $27 \cdot 1$ |
| Tsomo | 28 | 32 | 4 | 1,566 | 2,006 | 440 | $38 \cdot 1$ |
| Willowvale | 23 | 29 | 6 | 1,316 | 1,546 | 230 | $17 \cdot 5$ |
| Total | 197 | 229 | 32 | 9,498 | 12,035 | 2,537 | 26.7 |

The progress here indicated compares very favourably with that of last year, which showed an increase of pupils inspected of 1,660 or 21.2 per cent. over 1897. The comparatively little progress shewn in the Komgha Division is due to the closing of the two Poor schools above referred to. The remarkable progress in the Kentani Division, which has doubled its number of schools, and more than doubled its nume of scholars, is owing to the awakening of the Gaika Kafirs to the advantast year's report.
IV. Pupils' Attainments at Inspection.-The following table shows for all the shools inspected the classification of the pupils in Standards after inspection for this
year and last, the increase in each Standard, and the percentage of the whole in each Standard for the two years :-

|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 学 } \\ & \text { 荡 } \\ & \text { y } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


| Number, 1898 | 9,498 | 5,004 | 1,599 | 1,354 | 778 | 504 | 122 | 22 | 4 | 8 | 103 | 763 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | | $"$, | 1899 | 12,035 | 6,590 | 2,027 | 1,538 | 985 | 576 | 167 | 34 | 7 | 8 | 103 | 895 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |



 | 18989 | $\cdots$ | $52 \cdot 4$ | $16 \cdot 8$ | $14 \cdot 2$ | $8 \cdot 2$ | $5 \cdot 3$ | $1 \cdot 3$ | $0 \cdot 2$ | $0 \cdot 04$ | $0 \cdot 09$ | $1 \cdot 1$ | $8 \cdot 0$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $184 \cdot 8$ | $16 \cdot 8$ | $12 \cdot 7$ | $8 \cdot 2$ | $4 \cdot 8$ | $1 \cdot 4$ | $0 \cdot 3$ | $0 \cdot 06$ | $0 \cdot 07$ | $0 \cdot 9$ | $7 \cdot 5$ |  |  |

This table shows a considerable advance in the number of pupils who have passed each Standard, and a large advance in Standards I and III, but at the same time it shows also a relative increase in the percentage of the whole who are not in any Standard at all. This increase in the percentage of pupils below Standard is of course due to the great increase in the number of pupils inspected, most of which goes to swell the numbers in the Sub-Standards. When the annual increase has become more normal a movement of the percentage in the Sub-Standards in the other direction will no doubt be apparent, especially as many teachers are now beginning to adopt better methods of apare

In the following tables the number and percentage of pupils in each Standard for the different classes of schools is exhibited, the corresponding figures for last year being as they contain unnecessary to give a table for the C. I. schools or Training Institutions,
A. i. Schuols.

|  | Present. | Sub. | I. | II. | III. | IV. | V. | VI. | VII. | Ex. | IV and above. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number, 1898 | 73 |  |  | 10 | 20 | 12 | 11 | 4 |  | 2 | 29 |
| " 1899 | 70 | 7 | 12 | 9 | 9 | 17 | 4 | 8 | 4 |  | 33 |
| Percentage, 1898 |  |  | $11 \cdot 0$ | $13 \cdot 7$ | $27 \cdot 4$ | $16 \cdot 4$ | $15 \cdot 1$ | $5 \cdot 5$ |  | $2 \cdot 7$ | $39 \cdot 7$ |
| 1899 |  | $10 \cdot 01$ | $17 \cdot 11$ | $12 \cdot 9$ | $12 \cdot 9$ | $24 \cdot 3$ |  | 11.4 | $5 \cdot 7$ |  | $47 \cdot 1$ |

## A. ii. Schools.

|  | Present. | Sub. | I. | II. | III. | IV. | V. | VI. | VII. | Ex. | IV and above. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number, 1898 | 203 | 44 | 24 | 35 | 29 | 36 | 15 | 11 | 3 | 6 | 71 |
| , 1899 | 235 | 46 | 44 | 31 | 37 | 32 | 20 | 15 | 2 | 8 | 77 |
| Percentage, 1898 |  | $21 \cdot 71$ | $11 \cdot 81$ | $17 \cdot 2$ | $14 \cdot 3$ | $17 \cdot 7$ | $7 \cdot 4$ | $5 \cdot 4$ | $1 \cdot 5$ | $3 \cdot 0$ | $35 \cdot 0$ |
| " 1899 |  | $19 \cdot 61$ | $18 \cdot 7$ | $13 \cdot 2$ | $15 \cdot 7$ | $13 \cdot 6$ | $8 \cdot 5$ | $6 \cdot 4$ | $0 \cdot 9$ | $3 \cdot 4$ | $32 \cdot 8$ |

Private Farm Schools.
$\left.\begin{array}{rr|r|r|r|r|r|r|r|r|r|r}\hline & & & \text { Present. } & \text { Sub. } & \text { I. } & \text { II. } & \text { III. } & \text { IV. } & \text { V. } & \text { VI. } & \text { VII. }\end{array} \begin{array}{l}\text { IV and } \\ \text { above. }\end{array}\right]$
A.iII. Schools.

|  | Present. | Sub. | I. | II. | III. | IV. | V. | VI. | IV and above. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number, 1898 | 119 | 36 | 23 | 30 | 17 | 9 | 4 |  | 13 |
| , 1899 | 160 | 48 | 29 | 39 | 22 | 16 | 5 | 1 | 22 |
| Percentage, 1898 | . . | $30 \cdot 2$ | $19 \cdot 3$ | 25•2 | 14.3 | $7 \cdot 6$ | $3 \cdot 4$ |  | $10 \cdot 9$ |
| 1899 | . | $30 \cdot 0$ | $18 \cdot 1$ | $24 \cdot 4$ | $13 \cdot 8$ | $10 \cdot 0$ | $3 \cdot 1$ | $0 \cdot 6$ | 13.7 |

Poor Schools.

| Number, 1898$\# \quad 1899$ |  | Present. | Sub. | I. | II. | III. | IV. | IV and above. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 51 | 21 | 18 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 |
|  |  | - 29 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 4 | . . | . |
| Percentage, 1898 <br> " 1899 | $\ldots$ | - . | $41 \cdot 2$ | $35 \cdot 3$ | $9 \cdot 8$ | $9 \cdot 8$ | $3 \cdot 9$ | $3 \cdot 9$ |
|  |  | .. .. | $34 \cdot 5$ | $34 \cdot 5$ | $17 \cdot 2$ | $13 \cdot 8$ | . | . |

B. Schools.

|  | Present. | Sub. | I. | II. | III. | IV. | IV and above. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number, 1898 | 595 | 340 | 137 | 83 | 22 | 13 | 13 |
| " 1899 | 676 | 419 | 112 | 92 | 47 | 6 | 6 |
| Percentage, 1898 |  | $57 \cdot 1$ | 23.0 | 14.0 | 3.7 | $2 \cdot 2$ | $2 \cdot 2$ |
| " 1899 |  | $62 \cdot 0$ | 16.6 | $13 \cdot 6$ | $7 \cdot 0$ | 08 | 0.8 |


|  | Present. | Sub. | I. | II. | III. | IV. | V. | IV and above. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number, 1898 | 8204 | 4530 | 1369 | 1164 | 663 | 397 | 81 | 478 |
| , 1899 | 10569 | 6011 | 1792 | 1330 | 836 | 484 | 116 | 600 |
| Percentage, 1898 | . . | 55.2 | 16.7 | 14.2 | 81 | $4 \cdot 8$ | 1.0 | $5 \cdot 8$ |
| " 1899 | . . | 56.8 | $17 \cdot 0$ | 12.6 | 7.9 | $4 \cdot 6$ | $1 \cdot 1$ | 57 |

The following table brings together the percentages in each Standard for the
present year for the different classes of schools, so as to show at a glance the nature of
he work done in each class :-
V. Pupils' Progress.-Data are available in the case of 184 schools out of 229 inspected for calculating the number and pereentage of pupils inspected this sented in the standards this year, and the number and percentage of the latter who succeeded in passing a higher Standard this year than last.

In these 184 schools, 10,681 pupils were present at inspection this year, and of these 6,115 or 57.3 per cent. had been present also at the previous inspection. Of the 6,115 again, 4,377 or $71 \cdot 6$ per cent. were examined in the Standards; and of these 2,861 or $65 \cdot 4$ per cent. passed a higher Standard than last year, 1,488 or 34 per cent. passed the same Standard as last year, and 28 or 0.6 per cent. passed a lower Standard Details for the different classes of schools and a comparison with the general results under the same heading for last year are furnished by the following table:-

| Class of School. | Pupils present at both Inspections. | Pupils presented in the Standards. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Passed } \\ & \text { Higher } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Passed } \\ & \text { the } \\ & \text { Same. } \end{aligned}$ | Passed |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A. I. | 49 | 48 | 37 | 11 |  | $77 \cdot 1$ | $22 \cdot 9$ |  |
| A. II. | 150 | 135 | 113 | 22 | $\cdots$ | $83 \cdot 7$ | $16 \cdot 3$ |  |
| A. in. | 84 | $\underset{\sim}{76}$ | 59 | 17 |  | $77 \cdot 6$ | $22 \cdot 4$ |  |
| P.F. |  | \% | 64 | 13 |  | ¢3.1 | $16 \cdot 9$ | . |
| Poor. |  | 15 |  | 7 |  | $53 \cdot 3$ | $46 \cdot 7$ |  |
| ${ }_{\text {B }} \mathrm{C}$. | $\begin{array}{r} 379 \\ 5,358 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 247 \\ 3,779 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 161 \\ 2,419 \end{array}$ |  | 28 | $\begin{aligned} & 65 \cdot 2 \\ & 64 \cdot 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \cdot 8 \\ & 34 \cdot 8 \end{aligned}$ | $0 \cdot 8$ |
| All schools, 1899 | 6,115 | 4,377 | 2,861 | 1,488 | 28 | 65.4 | 34. | $0 \cdot 6$ |
| All schools 1898. | 4,858 | 3,638 | 2,217 | 1,376 | 45 | $61 \cdot 0$ | 37. | $1 \cdot 2$ |

There is gratifying evidence of progress here in the fact that the percentage of pupils passing a higher standard has increased considerably, while the percentage of pupils failing to reach even the same standard has fallen to half of what it was last year.
Success at the inspection is closely connected with progress, and the figures of the following table showing the percentage of pupils who passed the standard in which they were presented give results very similar to those presented above:-

| Class of School. | A. 1. | A. II. | A. III. | P.F. | Poor. | B. | O. | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { All } \\ \text { Schools. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { All } \\ & \text { Schools, } \\ & 1898 . \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Presented in Standards | 64 | 183 | 121 |  | 21 | 308 | 4,868 | 5,709 | 4,900 |
| Passed . | 49 | 149 | 95 | 127 | 16 | 198 | 3,366 | 4,000 | 3,143 |
| Percentage passed | $76 \cdot 6$ | 81.4 | $78 \cdot 6$ | $88 \cdot 2$ | $76 \cdot 2$ | $64 \cdot 3$ | $69 \cdot 1$ | ${ }_{7}{ }^{\text {a }}$ - 0 | $64 \cdot 1$ |

VI. Subjects of Instruction.-Reading is improving in fluency and correctness, but is still very much wanting in expression in the majority of schools. The meaning of what is read in English is now better understood in most Native schools, and this reacts very favourably on all the school work. In most Private Farm schools and some Public schools in my circuit a curious mispronunciation of words beginning with the prefix $a$, such as "about," is prevalent, the $a$ being pronounced like the $a$ in "babe" instead of like the $a$ in "cab." Recitation is as a rule too fast and quite wanting in
expression. Spelling shows much improvement in most schools, but is still poor in the higher Standards of White sehools. With the in most schools, but is still poor in the books and more use of the blackboard in teaching the subject $W$, ititing has of copyimproved. Considerably greater attention is now being given to Mental Arithmetic, but in Slate Arithmetic exercises in notation and in questions requiring thought ar, seldom well done. Granmar is beginning to be taught in a more practical manner in many schools. The same may be said of Physical Geography, but the descriptive and political aspects of the subjects, e.g., the relation between a river and the towns on its banks, are not sufficiently connected. Composition is still very defective in Native schools, but a higher standard of work is being gradually exacted. At least an attempt at teaching Drill is now generally to be found, and in several schools considerable proficiency has been attained. Singing is beginning to be taught in a more systematic manner, and Modulators are becoming more common. Needlexor'k is yery mueh not yet attended to in some schools. Only a few schools the altered curriculum are not yet attended to in some schools. Only a few schools in my circuit take up higher in these subjects shows decided improvement

ViI
VII. Teachers.-In the 229 schools inspected, 382 teachers were employed, of whom 182 were males and 200 females.
UF 10.4 mates certificates of competency to teach, and 19 in or the first or second year. Of er cent. held certificates of competency, and 15 others or 7.5 some sort or other and $62 \cdot 3$ certificates. Thus 3.7 per cent. held a certificate of some sort or other, and 62.5 per cent. had no certificate of any kind. This, however, eertificate and 67 with no

Serel of 1 it
A few such still remain, chiefly A few such still remain, chiefly owing to the difficulty of getting qualified teachers to The numbe
less than lar ori-Teachers examined in practical work during the year was 108 , teachers are now under training at the Butterworth Girls' Instance that no pupil73 were under training at the Blythswood Institution, 30 at the Emgwali Institution, 2 each at the Bolo and Butterworth Public Schools, 1 at Idutywa and 1 at a Privat Farm School. Of the 108 again, 70 were pupil-teachers of the first year, 27 of the second, and 11 of the third.

Improvement in most of the subjects examined on was again apparent, partioularly in the Class--Teaching. In this subject the best work, on the whole, was done by the Emgwail Institution, while the best Reading and Recitation were found at the Bolo Public School, and the best Blackboard Work and Drill at Blythswood.
VIII. Libraries.-At the time of inspection of the different schools, matters remained in the same position as last year in regard to School Libraries, that is to say, only one school-the A. III. School at possessed a library of its own Butterworth towards opening libraries.
IX. Buildings.-Neat new schoolrooms constructed of iron lined with wood have been erected at Draaibosch and at Silver Vaie, in the Komgha Division. The sehool at Bolo has been enlarged by the addition of a good classroom, but nothing has yet been done towards providing a better building for the Stutterheim Publio School. Excellent buildings have been erected at Cunningham and at Veldtman's, in the Butterworth Division, and the Butterworth Mission School has been enlarged. Numerous new buildings have been ereeted in the Kentani Division for the new schools and for several of the old schools there. These are mostly constructed of iron with a layer of thatch under the roof, and only require something done to keep the un's heat from penetrating through the walls to be in every ay suitable. Ne schoolrooms have also been built at Nobanda's, in Nqamakwe, and at Pitso's, in Isomo
X. Furniture and Equipment.-In the divisions where the Glen Grey Act is in forre, which now include the Kentani Division, most, of the schools are now very fairly furnished and equipped. Good maps of the divisions are still scarce, but most schools the divisions are often awanting, and the furniture is often scanty and of poor quality. Very few schools are now without a Blackboard, but the Blackboards are usually too small, and often badly made, or made of bad material.

In conclusion, I have to express my obligations for help rendered, and interest shown in educational work, to the managers of schools, to the various Distriet Councils, and their officers, and to the gentlemen who acted for me as casual inspectors, and so enabled me to get the year's work practically completed

I have the honour to be,

## Sir

Your obedient Servant,
James malaren

Healdtown, 4th January, 1900.
8.-Inspector Milne's Report.
[CIRCUIT: Bedford, Cradock and Somerset East.]
$\mathrm{S}_{\text {ir, }}$-I have the honour to submit to you the following general report for the year 1899.
I. Supply of Schools. -There were 101 schools in active operation in September, 1898. At the same period in 1899 there were 121 -an increase of 20 schools, or close on 20 per cent. Most of these new schools are in the Cradock district

The following table shows the number, class and distribution of the schools for the third quarters of 1898 and 1899 respectively

| Class of School. | Bedford. |  | Cradock. |  | Somerset East. |  | Total. |  |  | \%\%¢¢® |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1899. | 1898. | 1899. | 1898. | 1899. | 1898. | 1899. | 1898. |  |  |
| A. ı. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 5 |  | . |
| A. if. |  | . | 1 | 1 | . |  | 1 | 1 | . . | $\cdots$ |
| A. III. | 3 | 2 | 9 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 21 | 14 | $\bigcirc$ | $\ldots$ |
| Poor . . | 1 |  | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 1 | $\cdots$ |
| P. F . | 17 | -18 | 21 | 10 | 29 | 28 | $67^{\circ}$ | 56 | 11 | $\cdots$ |
| B. | 8 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 9 | 20 | 20 | . | $\cdots$ |
| E. | . |  |  |  | 1 | . | 1 |  | 1 | $\ldots$ |
| Totals | 30 | 29 | 37 | 22 | 54 | 50 | 121 | 101 | 20 | . |

The increases thus are 1 in Bedford, 15 in Cradock and 4 in Somerset East, and practically all belonging to the Classes A. III. and P. F.
II. Enrolment and Attendance.-The numbers on the roll and the average attendance for the September quarters respectively were :-


[^6]For the whole circuit the enrolment has increased 19 per cent．as against 9 per cent．last year；while the average attendance has increased 15 per cent．as against $1 \cdot 03$ per cent．

III．Schools Inspected．－All the schools in the circuit，except those lately started when I was in their neighbourhood，have been inspected．114 were inspected by myself（ 8 of these a second time also），and the otber 5 by the Railway Education Officer．
In addition I inspected，outside my cirouit， 13 schools， 1 Training School and 2 Iigh Schools，and assisted at the inspection of 7 other High Schools．

Informal visits were paid on 30 different occasions．In two cases early in the year irregularities were found，but in the second half of the year none．
IV．Pupils＇Attainments at Inspection．－The total number of pupils on the Rolls of schools，the number present at Inspection，and the Standards passed were as follows：－

| Class of School． | تi |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{0} \\ & \text { 荡 } \\ & \text { 粷 } \\ & \text { ず } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A． 1. | 743 | 717 | 124 | 82 | 75 | 107 | 101 | 112 | 64 | 32 | 13 | 7 |
| A．II．． | 118 | 106 | 34 | 15 | 16 | 13 | 11 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 7 |
| A．III．． | 405 | 379 | 109 | 44 | 74 | 54 | 50 | 31 | 11 | 2 | 4 |  |
| Poor | 228 | 191 | 104 | 29 | 30 | 19 | 9 | ． |  |  |  |  |
| P．F． | 508 | 498 | 92 | 84 | 85 | 91 | 65 | 51 | 24 | 5 | 1 |  |
| B． | 1304 | 1034 | 707 | 141 | 116 | 58 | 12 | ．． | ． | ． |  |  |
| E． | 66 | 34 | 23 | 9 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totals | 33722 | 2959 | 1193 | 404 | 398 | 342 | 248 | 199 | 106 | 40 | 22 | 7 |

The percentage in Standard IV．and upwards is 20.7 as against 21.7 last year． The percentage in Standard V．and upwards is 12.4 as against 12.8 last year．

For all schools for Whites which have been inspected for at least two years in succession the results are ：－

On Roll
At Inspection
Below Standard
Standard I

| 1899. | 1898. | Increase． | Decreave | Corresponding figures for |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 1898－7． |  | 1897－6． |  | 1896－5． |  |
|  |  |  |  | Increase． | Decrease | Increase． | Decrease | Increase． | Decrease |
| 1667 | 1538 | 129 | ．． | 163 |  | 143 | ． | 212 | ．． |
| 1576 | 1458 | 118 | ． | 15.5 | ．． | 134 | ．． | 159 |  |
| 337 | 320 | 17 |  | ．． | 2 | 25 | ．． | ．． | 46 |
| 192 | 180 | 12 | ．． | 25 | ． | ．． | 79 | 20 | ．． |
| 218 | 215 | 3 | ．． |  | 32 | 29 | ．． | ． | 7 |
| 239 | 236 | 3 | ． | 57 | ．． | 32 | ．． | 24 | ．． |
| 224 | 207 | 17 |  | 42 | ． | 10 | ． | 43 | ．． |
| 195 | 163 | 32 | ．． | 40 | ．． | 37 | ． | 63 | ．． |
| 102 | 92 | 10 | ． | 7 | ．． | 50 | ．． | 47 | ．． |
| 40 | 33 | 7 | ． | 11 | ．． | 14 | ．． | 13 | ．． |
| 22 | 12 | 10 | ． | 7 | ．． | 16 | ．． | 2 | ．． |
| 7 | ． | 7 | ． | ．． | ． | ．． | ． | ． | ．． |

## Inspector Milne＇s Report．

There has been a steady increase for the last four years，atid the satisfactory point is that it continues to be distributed over Standard IV．and higher Standards． Considering all the unclassified as being below Standard IV．，the percentages of

$$
\begin{array}{llll} 
& & 1899 . & 1898 \\
\text { For Standard IV. and upwards } & \ldots & 64 \cdot 4 & 69 \cdot 0
\end{array}
$$

The following table gives the total numbers and percentages for Standard IV．and upwards，and for Standard V．and upwards respectively ：－

| Year | Standard IV．and upwards． |  | Standard V．and upwards． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number． | Percentage． | Number． | Percentage． |
| $1895-6$. | 796 | $30 \cdot 5$ | 415 | $15 \cdot 8$ |
| $1896-7$. | 909 | $30 \cdot 0$ | 523 | $17 \cdot 2$ |
| $1897-8$. | 655 | $34 \cdot 6$ | 395 | $20 \cdot 8$ |
| $1898-9$. | 583 | $36 \cdot 9$ | 359 | $22 \cdot 7$ |

\footnotetext{
These comparisons are satisfactory，in
from year to year in the higher standards．
How much the different classes of schools have contributed to this will be seen below：－


The schools which show best are the P．F．，A．III．，and A．I．classes．There is only one A．II．School，and its results have been affected this year by an influx of pupils in the lower standards．The Poor Schools do not show well，and，as last year， are the most unsatisfactory

The numbers for schools for Whites inspected for the first time are：－

| On Roll |  | 335 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| At Inspection |  | 315 |
| Below Standard |  | 126 |
| Standard I． |  | 62 |
| ，II． |  | 62 |
| ＂III． |  | 45 |
| IV． |  | 12 |
| V． |  |  |
| ＂VI． |  |  |

335
315
126
62
62
45
12
4
4

Though the work goes a standard higher, still there is a larger proportion in the lower standards than last year.

The schools inspected for the first time consisted of 4 A. uI., 25 P.F., 2 Poor, 3 B., and 1 E.

The percentages in the different standards for all the schools for Whites taken together are :-

|  |  | 1894. | 1895. | 1895. | 1897. | 1898. | 1899. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

The results for 1899 do not differ very much from last year's, but are much ahead of any previous year's results.

The percentages in Standard IV. and upwards:-

| Year. | All Schools together. | A. 1. | A. if. | A. iII. | P.F. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1894 | $21 \cdot 5$ |  |  |  |  |
| 1895 | $23 \cdot 6$ | $42 \cdot 2$ | $3 \overbrace{0} 0$ | $12 \cdot 8$ |  |
| 1896 | $25 \cdot 1$ | $43 \cdot 8$ | $34 \cdot 4$ | $18 \cdot 0$ | $31 \cdot 0$ |
| 1897 | $25 \cdot 5$ | $43 \cdot 0$ | $38 \cdot 3$ | $19 \cdot 9$ | $35 \cdot 0$ |
| 1898 | $32 \cdot 2$ | $43 \cdot 4$ | - 20.5 | $23 \cdot 3$ | $30 \cdot 4$ |
| 1899 | $29 \cdot 7$ | $44 \cdot 9$ | 26.4 | $25 \cdot 8$ | $29 \cdot 3$ |

The A. I. and A. iII. Schools have improved, while the A. iI. and P.F. Schools have fallen off. The percentage on all schools taken together is higher than all former years except last, when the increase was abnormal.

The numbers in schools for coloured children inspected both in 1898 and 1899 are :-

|  | 1899. | 1898. | Increase. | Decrease. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| On Roll .. | 1221 |  | 50 |  |
| At Inspection | 969 | 911 | 58 |  |
| Below Standard | 652 | 644 | 8 |  |
| Standard I. | 133 | 120 | 13 |  |
| " II. | 114 | 102 | 12 |  |
| " III. | 58 | 38 | 20 |  |
| ", IV. | 12 | 5 | 7 |  |

The number absent on the inspection day still continues very high. The increase is small, but is distributed over the standards instead of being chiefly below standard as
last year. last year.

The numbers for schools inspected for the first time are :-

| On Roll. | At Inspection. | B.S. | I. | II. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 149 | 99 | 78 | 17 | 4 |

V. Pupils' Progress.-The number of pupils present at two stecessive inspections and the number of those who have advanced a standard are given in the following table :-

|  | A. ı. |  | A. II. |  | A. . II. |  | Poor. |  | P.F. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1899. | 1898. | 1899. | 1898. | 1899. | 1898. | 1899. | 1898. | 1599. | 1898. |
| Number present at schools inspected twice in succession | 717 | 634 | 106 | 105 | 313 | 289 | 132 | 123 | $308 *$ |  |
| Number present at both inspections | 376 | 310 | 56 | 42 | 197 | 172 | 62 | 64 | $239{ }^{*}$ |  |
| Number who advanced a standard. | 322 | 261 | 53 | 35 | 152 | 156 | 38 | 44 | 182* |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 124 | 143 |

A. As some of the P.F. Schools were not in existence in 1897 , those have been left out, and the numbers
$308,239,182$ reduced to $207,167,124$.

Out of 1,576 pupils present at the inspection in 1899, 930, or 59 per cent., were resent at the previous inspection. Leaving out the P.F. Schools not in existence in 1897, the percentage is $50 \cdot 6$. For last year-over a larger circuit, however-the percentage was $62 \cdot 6$.
Of those presented in standards who were also present at the inspection in 1898, $19 \cdot 6$ per cent. failed to advance a standard. Last year the percentage was 16. Of the 1,291 pupils presented in standards in 1899 there passed 1,019 , or 78.9 per cent.; as against $84 \cdot 1$ per cent. in 1898.

In the schools for coloured children, of the 931 present at the inspection in 1899 296 were also present in 1898 , or 31.8 per cent. Of these 131 , or 44.2 per cent., failed to advance a standard. 392 pupils in all were presented in standards, and of these 197 , or 50.2 per cent., passed.
The following table gives the average leaving age in years :-


## These resuits are slightly better than those of 1897.

For all schools taken together, the average leaving age is $11 \cdot 3$. 1n 1897 it was 11.9 , in $189611 \cdot 2$.

The average leaving standard is slightly under Standard II. In A. i. Schools it is between Standards III. and IV. and in Poor Schools under Standard I.

```
In A, i. Schools, \(\quad 34 \cdot 2\)
\(47 \cdot 4\)
A. if.
    \(\begin{array}{lll}\text { ", A. "II. ", } & 31.5 \\ \text { l'oor }\end{array}\)
    ", l'oor ", \(30 \cdot 8\),
```

Percentage of those who left from the different Standards :-

|  | A. 1. |  | A. if. |  | A. III. |  | Poor. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1899. | 1897. | 1899. | 1897. | 1899. | 1897. | 1899. | 1897. |
| Below Staudard | $8 \cdot 6$ | . | $17 \cdot 8$ | . | 29.9 | 265 | 51 | 439 |
| Standard I. | $7 \cdot 6$ | . | $21 \cdot 4$ | . . | $14 \cdot 0$ | $15 \cdot 3$ | 15 | $22 \cdot 1$ |
| , II. | 10.7 | . | 23.2 | $\ldots$ | $15 \cdot 8$ | $16 \cdot 6$ | 12.7 | 16.7 |
| , III. | $14 \cdot 2$ | . | $5 \cdot 3$ | $\ldots$ | $8 \cdot 4$ | 14.7 | 10.4 | 11.2 |
| , IV. | $14 \cdot 6$ | 133 | $5 \cdot 3$ | $17 \cdot 5$ | $15 \cdot 0$ | $14 \cdot 1$ | $10 \cdot 4$ | $5 \cdot 8$ |
| " V. | $10 \%$ | $13 \cdot 0$ | $8 \cdot 9$ | 11.2 | 56 |  |  | $\cdot 3$ |
| , VI. | 16.3 | 14.5 | $3 \cdot 5$ | $8 \cdot 3$ | $7 \cdot 5$ | > $12 \cdot 8$ | . |  |
| Above Standard VI. | 173 | 12.4 | 14.2 | 4.9 | 3.7 | J |  |  |

Taking Standard $V$. and upwards the percentages have increased notably. The
iII. class shows well here, as also in the last A. iif. class shows well here, as also in the last table.

The following shows the average ages for the different standards at the inspections
899,1897 respectively. in 1899, 1897 respectively.

|  | A. r . |  | A. ir. |  | A. 111. |  | Poor. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1899. | 1897. | 1899. | 1897. | 1899. | 1897. | 1899. | 1897. |
| Below Standard. . | 6.9 | 6.7 | $10 \%$ | $8 \cdot 1$ | $7 \cdot 4$ | 7.7 | 8.7 | 8.9 |
| Standard I. | $7 \cdot 9$ | $8 \cdot 6$ | $11 \cdot 7$ | $9 \cdot 0$ | 9.5 | $9 \cdot 6$ | $9 \cdot 6$ | 12.5 |
| " II. | $10 \cdot 0$ | $10 \cdot 6$ | 120 | $10 \cdot 9$ | 11.3 | 11.0 | $11 \cdot 1$ | $12 \cdot 6$ |
| " III. | $12 \cdot 1$ | 11.8 | 136 | $12 \cdot 3$ | 11.6 | $12 \cdot 4$ | $12 \cdot 6$ | $13 \cdot 8$ |
| " IV. | 12.7 | $12 \cdot 9$ | 14.0 | 132 | 121 | 13.8 | 134 | 14.0 |
| " V. | $13 \cdot 6$ | 14.2 | 15.8 | 14.4 | 136 | 14.7 | . | 160 |
| " VI. | 14.9 | 15.5 | 16.4 | $15 \cdot 6$ | 15.2 | 14.8 | . | . . |
| , VII. | 16.0 | $15 \cdot 7$ | 15.0 | 16.0 | 14.8 | $14 \cdot 0$ | . |  |
| Above Standard VII. | $17 \cdot 0$ | 16.9 | 18.0 | $17 \cdot 4$ | 14.0 |  |  |  |

VII. Teachers.-The numbers of certificated and uncertificated teachers are given in the following table:-

| Class of School. | Number Certificated. |  | Number <br> Uncertificated |  | Number <br> having <br> University <br> Degrees. |  | Number having Intermediate or Matriculation Certificates. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1899. | 1898. | 1899. | 1898. | 1899. | 1898. | 1899. | 1898. |
| A. I. | 24 | 37 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 8 |
| A. II. | 4 | 3 | 0 | 1 | . | . . | 2 | 2 |
| A. III. | 14 | 14 | 6 | 6 |  | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Poor | 4 | 6 | 4 | 4 | . . | . | . | . |
| P.F. | 35 | 24 | 33 | 17 | 1 | . | 1 | 3 |
| B. | 9 | 14 | 24 | 18 | . | .. | . | . |
| E. |  | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . |

The percentage of teachers who are uncertificated has risen this year very considerably over last year, though still lower than for former years.

$$
\begin{array}{lrrrrr} 
& & 1899 . & 1898 . & 1897 . \\
\begin{array}{lll}
\text { For all schools taken together, percentage } \\
\text { of uncertificated }
\end{array} & \ldots & \ldots & 45 \cdot 1 & 34 \cdot 7 & 48 \cdot 8 \\
\text { For schools for Whites } & \ldots & \ldots & 37 \cdot 6 & 29 \cdot 0 & 45 \cdot 2
\end{array}
$$

What has tended to this, especially in the P.F. Schools, is that the teachers in the new schools are largely uncertificated.

In P.F. Schools, not new, the proportion of certificated to uncertificated teachers is 29 to 14 ; in new schools it is 6 to 19. In the A. III. Schools, not new, the proportion is 13 to 3 , and in the new 1 to 3. It is to be hoped that as these new schools grow older the managers will see that it is to their own interest to engage certificated teachers.
VIII. Libraries.-All the First Class Public Schools, except Bedford, are supplied with libraries, having from 242 to 736 volumes. The total for the four First Clas Public Schools in Somerset East and Cradock is 2,048 . The readers number 234 Outside the First Class Schools, there is only one (Commadagga A. iII.) which has a library. This school has a library of 136 volumes and 18 readers.
IX. Buildings.-An excellent building has been erected for the Boys' Public School in Cradock and another for the Public School in Bedford. The Girls' Public School in Cradock stands much in need of a new and suitable building, as also the Poor Schools in Bedford and Cradock. The Maraisburg Public School building has not yet been enlarged.
X. Furniture.-Bedford and Maraisburg Public Sohools have not yet been provided with new furniture so much needed.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

The variations here are in the A. II. (only one sehool), A. iII, Standards III. and
V., and Poor Selools, Standards I., II and LII.

WILLIAM MILNE,
Cape Town, 24th January, 1900.

## 9．－Inspectior Mitchell＇s Report．

［CIRCUIT：Mossbl Bay，Ggorge，Outdshoorn，Ladismith and Riversdale．］

Sir，－I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year 1899.
I．Supply of Schools．－The record of the past year in respect to increase of schools 18，although showing advance，not so creditable as that of 1898

During the third quarter of 1898 ，the number of schools in operation in thi eircuit was 155 ，and the corresponding number for the third quarter of 1899 was 161 － on increase of six schools．

The following table shows the number of schools in actual operation in each division at the close of the third quarter of 1898 and 1899 respectively ：－

| Divisios． | A．r． |  | A．II． |  | A．III． |  | P．F． |  | Poor． |  | B． |  | E． |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 媲 | $\dot{\stackrel{\Phi}{\infty}}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \dot{8} \\ \stackrel{\circ}{\infty} \end{array}$ | $\dot{\infty}$ | 宫 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \dot{\infty} \\ & \underset{\sim}{\infty} \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\dot{8}$ | $\dot{\underset{\sim}{\infty}}$ | 㔷 | $\dot{8}$ | 灾 | $\mid \dot{\Phi}$ | 嶇 | $\mid \stackrel{\dot{\Phi}}{\boldsymbol{\infty}}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Mossel Bay | 2 | 2 | ．． | ．． | 9 | 7 | 1 | ．． | 10 | 9 | 5 | 5 | ．． | ． | 27 | 23 | 4 | 6 |
| George | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 10 | 6 | 6 | ． | ． | 32 | 31 | 1 | 5 |
| Oudtshoorn | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 19 | 21 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 42 | 42 | 0 | －1 |
| Ladismith | ．． | ．． | 1 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | ．． | ．． | 18 | 18 | 0 | 2 |
| Riversdale | 2 | 2 | ． | ．． | 3 | 4 | 13 | 11 | 18 | 18 | 6 | 6 | ． |  | 42 | 41 | 1 | 1 |
| Totals | 8 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 49 | 50 | 22 | 18 | 50 | 48 | 28 | 27 | 1 | 1 | 161 | 155 | 6 | 13 |

Thus it will be seen（r），that the increase in the number of schools for 1899 is con－ siderably less than the increase for 1898，and（II），that the class of school which shows siderably less than the increase for 1898，

The total number of schools which were opened or re－opened during the year is twenty－seven，of which eighteen are new schools．Twenty－one were closed．

Of the five divisions which are included in this inspectorate，Mossel Bay，George and Riversdale have been the most active in regard to supply of schools，having con－ and Riversdale have been the most active in regard to supply of schools，having con－
tributed eighteen of the net increase of twenty－two schools during the past six years． tributed eighteen of the net increase of twenty－two schools during the past six years．
Oudtshoorn remains stationary，the number of schools in this division at the close of September quarter of 1899 being the same as at the close of the September quarter of 1894.

Poor Schools again form this year as striking a feature of the school supply of the circuit as during last year．Of 161 schools， 50 or 31 per cent．are classed as
Poor：Riversdale claims 18，Mossel Bay 10，George 10 ，Oudtshoorn 9，and Ladismith 3.

Therefore a comparison in regard to classification of schools places Oudtshoorn and Ladismith in a much more favourable light than the remaining divisions．
［G．5－1900．］
II. Enrolment and Attendance.-The subjoined table shows the enrolment and attendance for the quarter ended September, 1898, and for the quarter ended September, 1899 :-

|  |  |  | Quarter ended Sept., 1898. |  | Quarter ended Sept., 1899. |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Enrolment. | Attendance. | Enrolment. | Attendance. |
| Mossel Bay | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1,250 | 995 | 1,346 | 1,086 |
| George | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1,528 | 1,188 | 1,545 |
| Oudtshoorn | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1,974 | 1,573 | 2,074 | 1,235 |
| Ladismith. . | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 881 | 789 | 870 | 1,692 |
| Riversdale. . | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1,199 | 1,031 | 1,255 | 1,070 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totals | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 6,832 | 5,578 | 7,090 | 5,843 |

Placing results obtainable from this table alongside results taken from a similar table in last year's report, we have the following :-

| Increase on <br> Roll, <br> 1899. | Increase on <br> Roll, <br> Ro98. | Increase in <br> Attendance, <br> 1899. | Increase in <br> Attendance, <br> 1898. | Percentage of <br> Attendance to to <br> Enroment, <br> 1899. | Percentage of <br> Attendance to <br> Enroment, <br> 1898, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 258 | 337 | 265 | 416 | $82 \cdot 4$ |

The percentage of attendance to enrolment for each division in the circuit stands as under:-

|  |  |  |  | 1898. | 1899. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Mossel Bay | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $79 \cdot 6$ | $80 \cdot 6$ |
| George $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $77 \cdot 7$ | $79 \cdot 9$ |
| Oudtshoorn | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $79 \cdot 6$ | $81 \cdot 5$ |
| Ladismith . . | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $89 \cdot 5$ | $87 \cdot 3$ |
| Riversdale . . | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $85 \cdot 9$ | $85 \cdot 2$ |

Thus, although advance is not quite so marked as in 1898, it is gratifying to note that, over all, an upward movement is being maintained
III. Schools Inspecied.-All schools which were on the Government List at the time of my visit to each of the divisions of the circuit have been inspected.

One school in the circuit was inspected by Inspector Watermeyer
The number of schools which have been formaily inspected is 162 -twelve more than in 1898, and severteen more than in 1897

In addition to these detailed inspections, forty-three informal risits were made to schools in the circuit.
IV. Pupils' Attainments at Inspection.-The following tables show for each division in the circuit, and for each kind of school, the classification under Standards after inspection. Corresponding figures for 1898 are also given.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mossel Bay. . | 2 | 180 | 170 | 1 | 34 | 10 | 26 | 21 | 26 | 27 | 14 | 11 |  |
| George | 3 | 257 | 251 | 19 | 44 | 16 | 27 | 28 | 39 | 30 | 27 | 5 | 16 |
| Oudtshoorn. | 3 | 457 | 436 | 4 | 124 | 46 | 57 | 54 | 47 | 48 | 33 | 13 | 10 |
| Ladismith . | 1 | 89 | 85 | 22 | 8 | 9 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 6 | 2 |  | 9 |
| Riversdale . | 2 | 173 | 173 | 12 | 26 | 20 | 15 | 20 | 18 | 24 | 22 | 7 | 9 |
| Totals, 1899 | 11 | 1156 | 1115 | 58 | 236 | 101 | 137 | 135 | 144 | 135 | 98 | 36 | 35 |
| Totals, 1898 | 11 | 1105 | 1058 | 31 | 231 | 89 | 139 | 122 | 177 | 150 | 71 | 33 | 15 |
| Percentage of total, present in different Standards. |  |  | 1899 | $5 \cdot 2$ | 21.2 | $9 \cdot 0$ | 12•3 | $12 \cdot 1$ | $12 \cdot 9$ | $12 \cdot 1$ | $8 \cdot 8$ | $3 \cdot 2$ | $3 \cdot 1$ |
|  |  |  |  | $2 \cdot 9$ | 21.8 | $8 \cdot 3$ | $13 \cdot 2$ | 11.6 | 16.7 | $14 \cdot 1$ | 6.7 | $3 \cdot 2$ | $1 \cdot 4$ |
| Percentage in Standard IV. and above. |  |  |  |  | . | $189$ | $\begin{aligned} & 99 \\ & 98 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 41 |  |  |  |

Third Class Schools


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mossel Bay . . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| George . | 3 | 25 | 21 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 1 |  |
| Oudtshoorn . . | 3 | 39 | 38 | 2 | 23 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Ladismith . . | 3 | 31 | 31 | 0 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | , |  |
| Riversdale . . | 14 | 139 | 138 | 0 | 33 | 20 | 24 | 31 | 17 | 12 | 1 | 0 | . |
| Totals for 1 $\times 99$ | 23 | 234 | 228 | 2 | 69 | 32 | 35 | 36 | 30 | 18 | 4 | 2 |  |
| Totals for 1898 | 21 | 184 | 182 | 2 | 45 | 27 | 35 | 34 | 32 | 5 | 2 |  | - |


V.

Mission Schools.

|  |
| :--- |

[^7]VI.

Evening Schools

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oudtshoorn | 1 | 47 | 43 | 0 | 28 | 10 | 5 | . . | $\cdots$ | . |  | $\cdots$ |  |
| Totals for 1898 | 1 | 52 | 36 | 0 | 19 | 10 | 4 | 3 | . . | . |  | . | . |
| Percentage of total, present in different Standards. |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1899 \\ & 1898 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 65 \cdot 1 \\ & 52 \cdot 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23 \cdot 2 \\ & 27 \cdot 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11 \cdot 6 \\ & 11 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | $8 \cdot 3$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ |

Percentage below Standard, 1899

## VII.

Totals for all Schools

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 宽 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1898 | 1506 | 6395 | 5664 | 157 | 2638 | 788 | 805 | 538 | 389 | 209 | 92 | 33 | 15 |
| 1899 | 1626 | 6878 | 6254 | 96 | 2937 | 934 | 886 | 592 | 397 | 222 | 114 | 41 | 35 |
| Percentage of total, present in different Standards. |  |  | 1898 | $2 \cdot 7$ | $46 \cdot 5$ | $13 \cdot 9$ | $4 \cdot 2$ | 9•5 | $6 \cdot 9$ | $3 \cdot 7$ | $1 \cdot 6$ | -6 | $\cdot 3$ |
|  |  |  |  | 1.5 |  |  |  | $9 \cdot 4$ | $6 \cdot 3$ | $3 \cdot 5$ | $1 \cdot 8$ | -6 | $\cdot 6$ |


| Percentage in Standard IV. <br> and above. | $1898 \ldots$ | $\ldots 18 \cdot 1$. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Percentage in Standard IV. <br> and above. | $1899 \ldots$ | $\ldots 12 \cdot 8$. |

An examination of these tables reveals the following points which are worthy of attention:- 590 more pupils in the circuit were present at inspection in 1899 than in 1898.
2. That 90.9 per cent. of pupils on the Roll at the time of inspection were present. The corresponding percentage for 1898 was $88 \cdot 5$.
3. That, although the actual number presented in Standard IV. and above is 71 more than in 1898, the percentage of the total number present who passed in Standard IV. and above, is practically the same as for 1898
4. That there is an increase in the number of presentations in Standards VI. and
5. That Mission Schools have the largest percentage of below-standard pupils, viz., $65 \cdot 8$, which is a larger percentage than last year.
6. That Poor Schools have the next largest percentage of below-standard pupils, viz., 47. The corresponding percentage for last year was $49 \cdot 5$
Sat the percentages in Standard IV. and above for First and Second Class Schools, Private Farm Schools and Third Class Schools for 1898 and 1899 are as follows:-

| 1898 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $42 \cdot 2$ | $21 \cdot 3$ | $11 \cdot 1$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1899 | $\ldots$ | .. | $41 \cdot 8$ | $23 \cdot 6$ | $12 \cdot 2$ |

The subjoined table shews, for 1898 and 1899, the classification of schools according to the highest standard reached by them:-

| Year. | No. of Schools in which the highest class was classified in |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | SubStandard. | Standard. |  |  |  |  |  |  | Ex- <br> Standard. |
|  |  | I. | II. | III. | IV. | V. | VI. | VII. |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1<98 \\ & 1899 \end{aligned}$ | 2 2 | 1 8 | 16 18 | 36 34 | 49 49 | 25 32 | 13 6 | 5 9 | 3 4 |

Thus it is seen that of the 150 schools which were inspected in 1898,95 or $63 \cdot 3$ per cent. reached Standard IV. and above.

In 1899,100 sohools, or 61.7 per cent. of the total number which were inspected, reached Standard IV. or a higher standard. A decrease of $1 \cdot 6$ per cent. is thus apparent. If, however, only Standard VII. and Ex-Standard be considered, an increase of 3 per cent. has to be recorded.
V. Pupils' Progress.-Of the 162 schools which were inspected during the year, 24 were visited for the first time. Five schools, having been in abeyance for a year or two years in succession.
with.
The following table shews, for each kind of school and for the years 1898 and 1899, the progress which has been made by the pupils of these 133 schools :-

|  | Present at in 1898 and 1899 | Presented in Standards who were present at previous Inspection. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Reached } \\ \text { hat } \\ \text { higher } \\ \text { Standard. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Placed } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { same } \\ \text { Standard. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Placed } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { In wer } \\ \text { Standard. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| First and Second Class Schools | 752 |  |  | 132 |  |
| Third Class Schools | 783 | 609 | 467 | 141 | i |
| Private Farm Schools | 128 | 118 | 94 | - 24 |  |
| Poor Schools | 662 | 491 | 356 | 133 | $\dot{2}$ |
| Mission Schools | 1302 | 733 | 464 | 264 | 5 |
| Evening Schools | 19 | 13 | 3 | 10 |  |
| Totals for 1899 | 3646 | 2.564 | 1852 | 704 | 8 |
| Totals for 1898 | 3463 | 2413 | 1697 | 713 | 3 |
| Percentages f |  | . $\cdot$ | $72 \cdot 2$ | $27 \cdot 4$ | $\cdot 3$ |
| Percentages f |  |  | $70 \cdot 3$ | $29 \cdot 5$ | $\cdot 1$ |

The total number of pupils who were presented for Standards in the 162 schools is 3,437 , of which number 2,488 , or $72 \cdot 3$ per cent., succeeded.

A year ago 70.3 per cent. of pupils who had been present at two successive inspections reached a higher standard. It will be noted from the above table that the
corresponding percentage for 1899 is $72 \cdot 2$.

The following statement shows how schools are arranged according to the percentages who reached a higher standard :-

|  |  |  | 1899. | 1898. |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Private Farm Schools | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $79 \cdot 6$ | $82 \cdot 1$ |
| First and Second Class Schools | $\ldots$ | $78 \cdot 0$ | $77 \cdot 8$ |  |
| Third Class Schools . . | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $76 \cdot 6$ | $71 \cdot 9$ |
| Poor Schools.. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $72 \cdot 5$ |
| Mission Schools | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | . | $63 \cdot 3$ |
| Evening Schools | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $59 \cdot 4$ |  |
| E |  | $23 \cdot 0$ | $41 \cdot 6$ |  |

The percentages in the case of Private Earm, Poor and Evening Schools have not improved.

V1. Subjects of Instruction.-Throughout the circuit, the average quality of the several elementary subjects continues to improve. Reading may be described as satisfactory, though, of course, varying a good deal in the schools of the inspectorate The absence of accuracy and fluency is not often to be met with, but rapid utterance and incorrect phrasing are very frequently charaeteristic; the former, indeed, appears
to be regarded in some schools as a merit. It is pleasant, however, to be able to record to be regarded in some schools as a merit. It is pleasant, however, to be able to record careful attention, is increasing. Recitation is less than formerly a mere repetition careful attention, is increasing. Recitation is less than formerly a mere repetition number of schools. More pains might, however, be taken in some schools when choosing pieces for recitation; to seek elsewhere than within the covers of the reading book-of which, more often than not, there is only one in use, even in higher standard - is to be recommended. Writing continues to improve, and, as remarked in last report, especially so in the smaller schools. But there are still schools of a higher grade to which the systematic teaching of this subject is unknown, and in the highe classes of which, writing, in the case of a good many boys and girls of an advanced age, is a scribble. Arithmetic is characterised not only by greater accuracy and rapidity, but there is in addition distinct evidence of effort on the part of the teacher to avoid getting into a groove. As a proof of the latler feature, it may be remarked that children are not so apt as Mental Arithmetic is receiving increased attention. There are still schools, however, in which a slavish use of cards and books prevents pupils from clearly understanding which a slavish use of cards and books prevents pupils from clearly understanding
reasons for methods of solution. Composition, although shewing improvement, is distinctly the least satisfactory of the elementary subjects. It does not receive sufficient attention, and there is in many schools absolutely nothing like an approach to systematic teaching in the lower standards. It is not infrequent to find the examination papers of pupils in Standards V., VI. and VII. studded with errors in construction, punctuation, \&c. Geography continues to improve in the direction to which reference was made in last report. More attention is being given to physical and commercial geography History does not get that attention which its importance demands. Results of examination in this subject are too often of a meagre quality. Drill continues to be taught with success in a few of the First Class Schools. There is no building, however, which provides a hall of sufficient size to be of real use for instruction in dril. Mos of the work has to be done in the open air or atter the labour of removal of desks, from one of the larger class rooms. Infant liaining forms no very special feature Schools have well organised departments under capable teachers. The elementar Schools bave well organised departments under capable teachers. The elementary Singing, Object Lessons, Musical Drill, \&c. Woodwork is taught with conspicuous suceess in only one school in the circuit, viz., the Mossel Bay Boys', which appears to be the only boys' school in these divisions in which the value of this form of hand and eye training is appreciated.
VII. Teachers.-The number of certificated teachers has risen from 117 during the third quarter of 1898 to 128 during the corresponding quarter of 1899

In the 162 schools inspected during the year were found 243 teachers- 78 males and 165 females. The following table shows how these were divided according to professional certificates:-

Holders of European Government Certificate
Cape 1st Class Certificate

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2 \mathrm{nd} \\
& 3 \mathrm{rd}
\end{aligned}
$$

## 5 2 19 19 93 93 121

 No Professional CertificateThe corresponding
Thus 51 per cent. possessed no evidence of professional training. percentage for 1898 was 53 per cent.

Thirty-five teachers have academic qualifications:-

## M.A. <br> Intermediate

2
4
2
27
Of these 243 teachers, 107 had no certificate, academic or professional. This gives a percentage of $44 \cdot 3$, which is almost identical with that of 1898 , viz., $44 \cdot 7$.

The following statement gives the divisions, arranged according to the number of teachers who held no certificate, academic or professional:-

| Riversdale | . | .. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 30 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Oudtshoorn | .. | . | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 24 |
| George | . | . | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 14 |
| Mossel Bay | .. | .. | $\ldots$ | .. | 14 |

Riversdale again takes first place, there being at the time of inspection no less han 30 of the 56 teachers employed, with no certificate. This highly unsatisfactory condition arises mainly from the desire of managers to staff their schools as cheaply as possible, and, in not a few cases, to employ local candidates.

During the year 25 paid Pupil-Teachers, 38 unpaid Pupil-Teachers, and 3 andates for the Third Class Teacher's Certificate were examined by me in the practical part of their work. The corresponding numbers for 1898 were 29, 33 and 3 so that there is an increase of only one to record.
VIII. Libraries.-The following is a list of the schools in the circuit possessing libraries:-


The A. i. Girls', Mossel Bay, is the only addition since last report.
IX. Buildings.-The work which has been accomplished during the past year is of onsiderable importance, and includes the completion of the new A. II. at Calitzdorp and the erection of a new A. II. at Blanco, George. Both schools have been equippe with modern apparatus and furniture. A new Boys' A. I. is in process of erection at George.
The Girls' A. r., George, has enlarged its accommodation for junior pupils, and, by raising the walls of two other class-rooms, has very materially improved its premises The Girls' A. i., Oudtshoorn, has added two fine class-rooms, one a Kindergarten epartment capable of accommodating 100 pupils. These rooms have been furn
 Mission School has been completed at Matjes River

The Independent Mission School at Kruis River, and the A. iII. at Gamka East ave been enlarged and improved. The A. II. Zeekoe River is now housed in more comfortable and commodious premise

In the Division of Riversdale, new schools have been erected at Muiskraal and Brand River

In the Division of Ladismith, the A. III. at Buffelskloof has been moved to an mproved and more convenient building. The Berlin Mission School at Amalienstein has built a very suitable dwelling house for one of its assistants.

In addition to this record of new and enlarged buildings, the following points are worthy of mention :-
clay floor
? levelling the ground, planting trees, \&e.

Large and well kept playgrounds provided with simple gymnastic appliances ar not to be found. This is a drawback. Fortunately, in the case at any rate of the Boys'Schools of Mossel Bay, George and Oudtshoorn, this does not mean that the lads ar left to themselves after school hours. Sport receives careful supervision and necessary acouragement, and the annual football and cricket tournaments occasional inter hool sports promote good feeling among the boy All the Gin' Soh in ha
A once a year in friendly contest.
both as regards class-room and playground ccommodation, is the least satisfactory,
X. Furniture and Equipment.--Since inspection in 1898 the following additions ave be


This list does not include the supply of new dual desks to the new school at Calitzdorp and to the large new Kindergarten Department of the Girls' A. I. Oudtshoorn.

A supply of apparatus for the teaching of Physics has been got for the Boys' A. r. Oudtshoorn, and a goodly number of pictures, diagrams, reading sheets, \&c., have been distributed among the schools of the circuit

It is still disappointing, however, to find that by far the larger number of schoolsa few of the First Class included-make no effort at adornment of class-room walls by means of good photographs and pictures.

1 have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

JOHN MITCHELL.

Mossel Bay, 5th January, 1900.

## 10.-Inspector Noaks' Report.

[CIRCUIT: Cape.]

- SIR,-I have the honour to submit my report for the year 1899.
I. Supply of Schools.-The following table (A) gives the number of schools of each class which were in operation during the Third Quarter of the year, with the corresponding figure the nature of the changes which have taken place in the interval.

> Table A.

| Class of School. | Number of Schools. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { © } \\ & \text { む̈ } \\ & \text { On } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 免 |
| Sp. | 8 | 7 | . | . | +1 | 1 |
| A. r. | 11 | 11 | . | . | . | . |
| A. ı. | 12 | 11 | 1 | $\cdots$ | . | 1 |
| A. 111. | 23 | 18 | 2 | . | +3 | 5 |
| D. . | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . |
| E. | 5 | 7 | . | 1 | -1 | -2 |
| P. F. | ว | 5 | . | . | . | . |
| B. | 61 | 64 | 3 | 3 | -3 | -3 |
| Total . | 126 | 124 | 6 | 4 | $\cdots$ | 2 |

The schools opened are as follows :-
Maitland, A. II.; Klipheuvel, A. III.; Salt River, E.C., A. III. ; Spaanschmat River, D.R.C., B. ; Woodstock, Aberdeen Road, D.R.C., B. ; Ijzerplaat, E.C., B.

And the schools closed:-
Capetown, S. John's, E.; Maitland, Good Shepherd, E.C., B. ; Simonstown (Wesleyan), B.; Cape Town, Syduey St. (Wesleyan), B.

The schools which have undergone a change of classification are the Salesian Institute, now classified as a Special Institution, and the following Mission Schools viz., Wynberg (Lutheran), Wynberg, School of Industry (E.C.) and Rondebosch
S. Michael's R C.), which have been S. Michael's (R C.), which have been converted into A. III. schools.

During the Fourth Quarter five additional schools were placed on the official list viz., Belleville, A. i11., Matroosfontein (Rhenish), B., Modderfontein (Wesleyan), B. St. Paul's, Cape Town, E., and the Hofmeyr Home, Cape Town, D.: whilst one was temporarily closed, viz., Hout Bay, D.R.C., B. The nett gain in the number of schools since the 30th September, 1898 is thus 6 .
[G. 5-1900.]

II．Enrolment and Attendance．－The total enrolment for the Third Quarter of the present year（including two late returns）was 17,110 ，the average attendance being 11,716 ．The corresponding figures for last year are 16,848 and 12,185 ：giving an increase in the enrolment of 262 （or 1.5 per cent．as compared with 3.5 per cent．last year），and a fall in the average attendance of 469 （or 3.9 per cent．as compared with an advance of 4.4 per cent．）This result is due to the exceptional intensity of two causes which at this period have always to be reckoned with，viz．，the winter rains and the prevalence of epidemics．It is a result which is the more disappointing，as the returns for the earlier portion of the year gave every promise of a satisfactory general advance．But the effect of the fall in the Third Quarter，involving as it has every elass last year． year
Table B．gives the rate of attendance for the Third Quarter of 1899 and also
verage rate of attendance for the three previous quarters in all classes of schools．
Table C．gives the average rate of attendance for the four quarters ending the 30th September， 1898 and 1899 respectively．

| Class of School． | Percentage of Attendance to Enrolment． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Third Quarter， 1899. | Three previous Quarters． | Decline． |
| Sp．． | $80 \cdot 0$ | $84 \cdot 3$ | $4 \cdot 3$ |
| A．r．． | $82 \cdot 8$ | $89 \cdot 1$ | $6 \cdot 3$ |
| A．II．．． | $78 \cdot 0$ | $82 \cdot 3$ | $4 \cdot 3$ |
| A．iII． | $74 \cdot 0$ | $75 \cdot 4$ | 1.4 |
| E． | $52 \cdot 0$ | $54 \cdot 9$ | $2 \cdot 9$ |
| P．F．． | $82 \cdot 5$ | $83 \cdot 2$ | $0 \cdot 7$ |
| B． | $60 \cdot 6$ | $65 \cdot 3$ | $4 \cdot 7$ |
| General ．． | $68 \cdot 5$ | $72 \cdot 3$ | $3 \cdot 8$ |

Tarle C．

| Class of School． | Percentage of Average Attendance to Enrolment． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1899. | 1898. | Gain． |
| Sp． | $83 \cdot 2$ | $82 \cdot 0$ | $+1 \cdot 2$ |
| A． 1. | $87 \cdot 5$ | $86 \cdot 6$ | $+0.9$ |
| A．11． | $81 \cdot 2$ | $81 \cdot 3$ | $-0 \cdot 1$ |
| A．III． | $75 \cdot 0$ | $76 \cdot 3$ | $-1 \cdot 3$ |
| E． | $54 \cdot 2$ | $56 \cdot 1$ | $-1 \cdot 9$ |
| P．F．． | $83 \cdot 0$ | $86 \cdot 7$ | $-3 \cdot 7$ |
| B． | $64 \cdot 1$ | $65 \cdot 6$ | $-1.5$ |
| General Averages | $71 \cdot 3$ | $71 \cdot 8$ | －0．5 |

Table D．gives the distribution of the gain in the enrolment amongst the European and coloured sections of the community．It will be observed that the gain，though in every case small，is not confined to the European section，as was the case last year．

Table D．

| All Schools． |  | Enrolment． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1899. | 1898. | Gain． |
| European Boys＇ | ． | 5，013 | 4，900 | 113 |
| ＂Girls＇ |  | 4，626 | 4，534 | 92 |
| Coloured Boys＇ |  | 3，463 | 3，426 | 37 |
| ＂Girls＇ | ． | 4，008 | 3，988 | 20 |
| Total | ． | 17，110 | 16，848 | 262 |

III．Schools Inspected．－All the schools in this division were visited during the year，and all except two which were started late in the year were inspected．The number of shools inspected is 126 ．the number of informal ists paid 17 At these latter visits I had on too many occasions to call attention to irregularity in the marking in the time－table for this duty，preferably at the conclusion of the first lesson：and this arrangement should be rigidly adhered to．

IV．Pupils＇Attainments at Inspection．－Table E．gives for the different classes of schools（1）the number of pupils and Pupil－Teachers enrolled at the time of the annual inspection，（2）the number present at inspection，and（3）the number of those who passed in various standards and groups of standards．Table F．gives the corresponding figures for 1898.

Table E．

|  | Number of Pupils at Inspection， 1899. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Class of School． |  | 薏 品 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { H } \\ & \text { 品 } \\ & \text { 感 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A 1. | 2531 | 2338 | 201 | 112 | 185 | 227 | 333 | 365 | 598 | 259 | 25 | 33 |
| A．ir． | 1710 | 1537 | 305 | 173 | 217 | 231 | 232 | 180 | 170 | $\therefore$ | $\cdots$ | 29 |
| A．iII．and P．F． | 2946 | 2595 | 827 | 324 | 422 | 354 | 289 | 211 | 113 | ．． | ． | 55 |
| E．．． | 229 | 176 | 58 | 32 | 27 | 30 | 18 | 8 | 2 | ．． | 1 | ．． |
| B．（Capetown） | 3551 | 2840 | 1570 | 365 | 376 | 248 | 153 | 71 | 8 | $\therefore$ | $\cdots$ | 49 |
| B．（Suburban） | 5350 | 4182 | 2407 | 496 | 508 | 361 | 245 | 94 | 38 | ．． | ． | 33 |
| Sp．．．．． | 89 | 88 | 10 | 12 | 26 | 9 | 11 | 7 | ．． | ．． | 13 | ．． |
| Totals | $\overline{16406}$ | 13756 | $\overline{5378}$ | 1514 | 1761 | $\overline{1460}$ | 1281 | 936 | 929 | 259 | 39 | 199 |

Table F.


In Tables G. and H. the results of Tables E. and F. are reduced to percentages.

Tabive G.


Table K. gives the percentage ratio of the number of pupils present at inspection to the actual enrolment on the day of inspection for the three years 1897 to 1899. It will be observed that the general result, though less satisfactory than that of last year, compares favourably on the whole with that of the previous year.

Table K.

| Class of School. | Percentage of Attendance at Inspection to Enrolment. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Year 1899. | Year 1898. | Year 1897. |
| Sp. | 99 | $98 \cdot 75$ | 95 |
| A. I. | $92 \cdot 5$ | 93 | 92 |
| A. II. | $89 \cdot 5$ | $91 \cdot 75$ |  |
| A. iII, and P.F. | 88 | 92 | $91 \cdot 75$ |
| E. ${ }_{\text {E }}$ | 77 80 | $76 \cdot 75$ 82 | $76 \cdot 75$ |
| B. B. (Sape Town) (Suburban) | 80 78 | 82 78 |  |
| General Averages | $83 \cdot 75$ | 85 | 80 |

V. Pupils' Progress.-Table L. gives the number of children in the different classes of schools who, on re-examination, succeeded in reaching a higher standard: with the corresponding figures for the previous year :-

Table L.

| Class of School. | No. of Pupils re-examined in Standards. |  | No. of Pupils who reached Higher Standard. |  | Percentage reaching Higher Standard. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1899. | 1898. | 1899. | 1898. | 1899. | 1898. | 1897. |
| A. I. .. | 1298 | 1154 | 1110 | 960 | $85 \cdot 2$ | $83 \cdot 2$ | $84 \cdot 4$ |
| A. II. . . . | 743 | 574 | 637 | 487 | $85 \cdot 7$ | $84 \cdot 8$ | $74 \cdot 7$ |
| A. iI. and P.F. | 999 | 872 | 808 | 648 | $80 \cdot 9$ | $74 \cdot 3$ | $74 \cdot 0$ |
| E. . . . | 25 | 46 | 14 | 21 | $56 \cdot 0$ | $46 \cdot 6$ | $22 \cdot 7$ |
| B. (Cape Town) | 672 | 685 | 512 | 469 | $76 \cdot 2$ | 68.5 | $60 \cdot 8$ |
| B. (Suburban) | 909 | 997 | 596 | 592 | $65 \cdot 6$ | $59 \cdot 1$ | $48 \cdot 3$ |
| Sp. .. .. | 22 | 17 | 8 | 1 | $36 \cdot 4$ | $5 \cdot 9$ | .. |
| General . . | 4668 | 4345 | 3685 | 3178 | $78 \cdot 9$ | $73 \cdot 1$ | $68 \cdot 0$ |

A highly satisfactory feature in the above Table is the evidence of increasing efficiency which is afforded by the remarkable rise in the percentage of pupils who reached a higher standard. Attention is also drawn to the close approximation of this percentage in the case of the Public Schools of the First and Second Class. To the
fall in the number of pupils re-examined in the Mission Sehools of Cape Town and the suburbs no fewer than 25 schools contribute : but the conversion of the English Church and Lutheran Mission Schools at Wynberg into A. III. Schools is the main factor in the result.
VI. Subjects of Instruction.-Under this head, the most important movement of the year has been the tentative introduction of the High School Standards. The difficulties involved in the adoption of the scheme, though felt to be greater in Girls' Schools (with their more varied needs) than in Boys' Schools, have not been found to be insurmountable. During the period of transition, special care will be needed, in dealing with exceptional cases, to safeguard the interests of individual pupils: but the increased definiteness of the proposed curriculum should in the long run prove a help

In Infants' Schools my efforts to secure that half an hour be given daily to Singing, Drill and Object-lessons have been rewarded with only partial success. And yet, for young children below Standard, one hour and a half a day should be regarded as the minimum in making provision for recreative exercises. Kindergarten occupations have in several than teachers who, hing in 'Schol, would be likely to derive much benefit from the advice and example of a Kindergarten Instructor. The fact that one half of the the advice and example of a Kindergarten Instructor. The fact that one half of the pressing importance.

Handhoriting is a subject in which during the last three years a very remarkable improvement has been effected,-thanks, in a large measure, to the new mode of instruction associated with the name of Mr. R. M. Ramage and with the Vacation Courses of Instruction. In the teaching of Written Arithmetic greater attention is being paid to neatness and correctness in the setting down of the work, Vulgar and decimal fractions remain the portions of the subject in which there is the greatest room for improvement. In many schools muld be discarded. The of upon Mental Arithmedic, frequently depends to far too great an extent upon a text-book. In Standards III.
and IV. it would be better for the pupils to do without a text-book, especially in the case of Mission Schools. In Geography the topographical portion is fairly well taught as a rule. But it is extremely rare to find pupils with an intelligent grasp of the facts of History. As a means of arousing interest, the use of Historical Readers is recommended, provided that the pupils be also required to commit to memory a brief chronicle of the there is a disinclination to require it even in those cases where (as in the learning of dates and many grammatical facts) perfect mastery which will last a lifetime, is what is aimed at. In Composition, much good work is being done at the earlier stages, especially in those schools where the teaching of punctuation-including inverted commas-has been resolutely taken in hand. At the more advanced stages, however, I am not satisfied with the present average level of attainment, as regards either the range of thought or the power of expression. With a view to an extension of vocabulary, I would recommend, in the upper classes of First Class Schools, the setting of a composition once a month on subjects which would require the pupils in the first instance to read, and then to express themselves at considerable length.

As regards the teaching of Drawing, I have been glad to note indieations of improvement similar to those which have followed upon the re-organisation of Singing, Needlework and Woodwork under the able guidance of the Departmental Instructors in those subjects.
VII. Teachers.-As the number of certificated teachers acting during the third quarter of the year was 264 , and that of uncertificated teachers 148 , the percentage of certificated teachers then stood at $67 \cdot 35$. Last year st stood at 608 . In the Puly professional qualification, $11 \cdot 7$ only an academical qualification, $9 \cdot 2$ had both qualifications, and 20.4 had neither. In the remaining schools of all classes, only one teacher had an academical qualification, 52 per cent. of the teachers held a professional certificate, and 48 per cent. held neither a professional nor an academical qualification. The number of Pupil-Teachers during the third quarter was 203, viz., 68 of the First Year, 57 of the Second Year and 78 of the Third. Last year the total number was 192, made up of 69 in the First, 57 in the Second, and 66 in the Third Year. To the excellence of the tone which animates the pupil-teachers as a body I again desire to bear testimony. With regard to their training, a noteworthy fact is the absence of any
 illustration of object-lessons, \&c., has been referred to in a previous report.
VIII. Libraries.-The number of schools in possession of a library has this year risen from 21 to 34 : and as three of the libraries in existence last year appear to be in
abeyance, the number of new libraries set on foot is 16 . In some instances, it must be admitted, only the barest beginning has been made: but it is something to have made a beginning. The list of 16 schools is, however, of sufficient interest to be recorded at length, and is as follows :-

Wynberg Industrial Girls', Sp.
Simon's Town, A. 1
Normal College Boys', A. i.
Normal College Girls', A. I
Durbanville, A. ir.
Mowbray, A. II.
St. Bridget's, R.C., A. III.

St. Michael's, E.C., A. III.
St. Michael's, E.C., A. III.
St. Hilda's, E.C., A. iII.
St. Hilda's, E.C., A. II.
Woodstock, R.C., A. III
Dock District, A. III.
St. Paul's, Cape Town, E.C., B.
St. Pauts, Cape Cown, E.C., B.
Philippi, D.R.C., B.
Barrack'St., Cape Town, Congregational, B.
In the case of the Third Class Schools, it is to be noted that the Church Schools have takeu the lead. Nine Third Class Schools now have a library ; but of the nine, only two are undenominational.
IX. Buildings.-During the year new school buildings have been erected in connection with the Pupil-Teachers' Central Classes, the Public Schools at Muizenberg, Philadelphia and Belleville, the Kinderzending (Cape Town), the Mission Schools at Spaanschmat River and Matroosfontein, and, lastly, the P.F. School at Brakfontein. A large examination hall and suite of class-rooms have been added to the Normal College; the various additions to the South African College School which were in progress at the close of last year have been completed; workshops, \&c., have been built for the Rondebosch Boys' School, the Simon's ''own High School, and the Woodstock,
Observatory Road and Hebrew Congregational Public Schools; whilst much-needed
additions or extensions have been carried out at the following Mission Schools, viz.:additions or extensions have been carried out at the following Mission Schools, viz. : -
S. Paul's (Cape Town), E.C., Diep River (Wesleyan), Diep River Flats (D.R.C.), and S. Paul's (Cape Town), E.C., Diep River (Wesleyan), Diep River Flats (D.R.C.), and
Rondebosch (Black River). Steps are now being taken to provide new school Rondebosch (Black River). Steps are now being taken to provide new school
buildings for the Sea Point Girls' School and for the Public Schools at Maitland and Kalk Bay, and to increase the accommodation at Trinity School, Cape Town.

This record of good work done, or in progress, is eminently encouraging. There now remains only one Public School in which the accommodation is thoroughly unsatisfactory, viz. : the Third Class School at Retreat. It is in the Infant Departments of certain Mission Schools that the need for additional accommodation is most pressing.

Hanover St., Cape Town, D.R.C.
Hanover St., Cap
Woodstock, E.C.
St. Mark's, Cape Town, E.C.
Claremont, S. Saviour's, E.C.
Wynberg, Baptist.
X. Equipment.-As regards equipment, it is gratifying to note a further general advance upon the satisfactory position indicated in my last report. The following are the points to which I would more particularly invite attention in the coming year:-
(1) The need of more frequent renovation of blackboards, and of prozision for the cleaning of slates;
(2) The need of a supply of Kindergarten materials in every Infants' School;
(3) The advantage of wall-pictures (and of growing plants in the windows)
(4) The advantage of simple scientific apparatus for use in object-lessons;
(5) The advantage of a suitable school-library (including illustrated newspapers and magazines)
As an adjunct to the school library, the formation of a reading-circle among the older pupils is cordially recommended.

I have the honour to be,

> Sir,

Your obedient Servant
EDWARD NOAKS.

Wynberg, 30th December, 1899

## 11.-Inspector Pressly's Report.

[ Circuit : Albert, Aliwal North, Barkly Easr, Herschel, Tarka and Wonehouse.]

## Sir,-I have the honour to submit my report for 1899

During the year I have been able to traverse the entire circuit-some parts more than once-inspecting 181 schools and making a considerable number of informal visits. But, owing to the disturbed state of this part of the country during the last quarter of the year, some part of my programme of work had to be abandoned, with the result that more than 20 schools remain uninspected, and the statistics of the year are therefore unavoidably incomplete.
I. Supply of Schools.-The number of schools in operation in this circuit at the end of the September quarter was 185, an increase of 20 on the number for the corresponding quarter of 1898. Table A. gives the particulars for 1899.

TAble A.

| Division. | Class or School. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Totals. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sp. | A. 1. | A. II. | A. III. | D. | P.f. | Poor. | B. | c. | c. r. | E. |  |
| Albert | 1 | 1 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 12 | 12 | 7 | . | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 49 |
| Aliwal North | $\cdots$ | 1 | 1 | 7 | . | 11 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 30 |
| Barkly East | . | . | 1 | 8 | $\ldots$ | 8 | 3 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | 22 |
| Herschel | . | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | . | 1 | . | 26 | 2 | 1 | . . | 31 |
| Tarka | $\cdots$ | 2 | . | 8 | .. | 6 | 1 | 3 | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 20 |
| Wodehouse . . | $\ldots$ | 1 | . . | 8 | 1 | 10 | 9 | 4 | $\ldots$ | . | $\cdots$ | 33 |
| Totals | 1 | 5 | 4 | 45 | 2 | 48 | 29 | 45 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 185 |

Table B. shows the changes which have taken place during the statistical year.

Table B.


Of the schools given in the table as being closed and opened 7 have changed from one class to another and 3 were both opened and closed in the course of the year Taking these away there remains as result that of the 165 schools existing in September 1898, no less than 24 , or 14.5 per cent., were closed within a year. Of the 24,16 had been established only in the preceding year. In the case of 16 of the closed schools I have ascertained that the children are in attendance at other schools. About the others I have no definite information. A successful town school has the effect of closing farm schools and drawing the children to town. In this way the High School in Aliwa North has during the year received the pupils from the farm schools Oorlogsfontein Vaalkop, Vineyard, and Zonnebloem. The opening of the Third Class School at Kilburn, Barkly East, has involved the closing of 3 or 4 small schools in the neigh
bourhood. The numbers at Venterstad and Dordrecht have been way.

To the increase for the year the division of Albert has made the largest contribution. In two years this district has raised the number of its schools from 26 to 49 contribution standing this gratifying advance there are yet in parts of the district many children not in attendance at any school. Alival North, which has 30 schools well distributed over its area, has education within easy reach of nearly all. Barkly East has added 4 to its list of schools. Herschel has 3 new schools, while all those established in the last few years are still in operation. The permanency of the schools in this district, which is practically all occupied by natives, is in marked contrast to the precarious existence of country schools in the other districts of the circuit. Tarka has now 20 schools, 4 more than last year. Wodehouse has for two years been on the down grade. Its 42 schools are now reduced to 33 . But it is pleasant to note that though the number of schools had decreased the attendance has not fallen off, being greater indeed in 1899
than it was in 1897, when 9 more schools were in operation.

Table C. shows how the year's changes have affected the several classes of schools.


No change has taken place in the number of Special, A r., A. ir., D., C., or C.r. Schools. In the case of A. III., P. F., and Poor Sulhools there is a gain of 17. B. Schools have added 4 to their number, uhile 2 of those on last year's list have lapsed. The two evening schools, Aliwal North and Molteno, proved ineflicienc and were closed. been established at Barkly East.
II. Enrolment and Attendance-Table D. gives a comparative view of the enrolment and attendance for the third quarters of 1898 and 1899. The net increase for the circuit during the twelve months under review is 875 in the enrolment and 635 in the attendance. The increase has been greatest in Albert and Herschel, but the other districts have also contributed to it.

Table D.

| Division. | Enrolment. |  |  | Attendance. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1898. | 1899. | Increase. | 1898. | 1899. | Increase. |
| Albert | 1489 | 1737 | 248 | 1263 | 1465 | 202 |
| Aliwal North | 1059 | 1155 | 96 | 909 | 970 | 61 |
| Barkly East | 444 | 565 | 121 | 371 | 465 | 94 |
| Herschel | 1960 | 2215 | 255 | 1594 | 1755 | 161 |
| Tarka | 553 | 617 | 64 | 452 | 518 | 66 |
| Wudehouse | 904 | 995 | 91 | 784 | 835 | 51 |
| Totals | 6409 | 7284 | 875 | 5373 | 6008 | 635 |
| Percentage of attendance to enrolment, 1898 <br> " " ", 1899 |  |  |  | . | $\left.\begin{array}{l} 83 \cdot 8 \\ 82 \cdot 5 \end{array}\right\}$ |  |
| Percentage of increase of enrolment, 1899-8 <br> ",$\quad$ attendance, 1899-8 |  |  |  | . | $\left.\begin{array}{l} 13 \cdot 6 \\ 10 \cdot 5 \end{array}\right\}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | . |  |  |

Table E. distributes the enrolment and atterdance among the various classes of schools. The number of white children enrolled has increased by 449, or 13.5 per cent.; that of coloured children by 426 , or 14.2 per cent. The B. Schools for the coloured children.

Table E,


The number of children on the rolls of the schools at the time of inspection, as shown in Table F ., was 6,897 . Of these, 6,263 , or 90 per cent., were actually present. Last year the rolls of the schools inspected made a total of 6,419 . The increase for the year is therefore 478. If to the rolls of the inspected schools we add those of the uninspected schools, viz. : 391, we get a total increase of 869 , nearly 14 per cent. The number of children under instruction in the circuit is 7,766.
III. Schools Inspected.-The number of schools inspected in this circuit in 1899 was 181; the number for last year was 184. One school was inspected by the Railway Education Officer ; but, as the particulars are unattainable by me at the time of writing this report, that school is not included in my statisties. Of the 185 Schools given in Table A as being in operation in September, 22, including the one just mentioned, remain uninspected for the reasons stated in a preceding paragraph. Twelve schools were cle the number of inspe A considerabl
A considerable part of the first quarter of the year was occupied entirely with informal risits. In the course of a five weeks' round I was able to visit more than 50 schools; and during the year to make in all 136 informal visits. The number for last $y \in a r$ was 20. Ten schools, and these without exception new ones, bave been of informal risits is thisited. The class of school requiring most attention in the way irregularities risits is that of native schools in towns. There I have found all sorts of unsegularities prevailing and the school work being carried on in a slipshod and
unsatisfactory manner. On such schools visits at unexpected times cannot fail to have a beneficial effect.
IV. Pupils' Attainments at Inspection.-Table F. gives a general view of the results of inspection arranged according to districts. A comparison with the figures for 1898 shows an advance under each heading. The totals for 1898 do not include PupilTeachers. Table G. contains the same information arranged according to the various

Table F.

| Division. | Pupils. |  | Classification. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { En- } \\ & \text { rolled. } \end{aligned}$ | Present. | SubStandard. | Elementary Standards. | High School Standards. | PupilTeachers. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Un- } \\ & \text { olass } \end{aligned}$ |
| Albert | 1,518 | 1,322 | 504 | 764 | 18 | 34 | 2 |
| Aliwal North | 1,120 | 1,028 | 363 | 643 | . | 21 | 1 |
| Barkly East | 566 | 532 | 178 | 350 | . | 4 | . |
| Herschel | 2,142 | 1,991 | 985 | 958 | . | 48 | . |
| Tarka | 612 | 548 | 227 | 316 | . | 5 | . |
| Wodehouse | 939 | 842 | 277 | 554 | 11 | . |  |
| Totals | 6,897 | 6,263 | 2,534 | 3,585 | 29 | 112 | 3 |
| Totals, 1898 | 6,419 | 5,896 | 2,474 | 3,413 | . | . | 9 |

Table $G$.

| Class of School. | Pupils. |  | Classification. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { En- } \\ & \text { rolled. } \end{aligned}$ | Present. | Sub- <br> Standard. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Elemen- } \\ \text { tary } \\ \text { Standards. } \end{gathered}$ | High <br> School Standards | Pupil- <br> Teachers | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Un- } \\ & \text { class. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Sp. .. .. | 25 | 25 | . | . | . | 25 | $\cdots$ |
| A. I. .. | 707 | 653 | 113 | 502 | 29 | 8 | 1 |
| A. II. . . | 477 | 427 | 57 | 356 | . | 13 | 1 |
| A. III. . . | 845 | 821 | 234 | 586 | . | 1 | - |
| P. F. | 412 | 407 | 109 | 297 | . | 1 | . |
| Poor | 904 | 836 | 353 | 479 | . | 3 | 1 |
| D. | 121 | 111 | 29 | 82 | . |  |  |
| Total White | 3.491 | 3,280 | 895 | 2,302 | 29 | 51 | 3 |
| B. .. . | 2,849 | 2,485 | 1,455 | 1,030 | . | . | . |
| C. . . | 456 | 402 | 161 | 241 | . | . | . |
| C. ı. . | 74 | 70 | . | 9 | . | 61 | . |
| E. | 27 | 26 | 23 | 3 | . | .. |  |
| Total Coloured | 3,406 | 2,983 | 1,639 | 1,283 | . | 61 |  |
| Totals, all Schools | 6,397 | 6,263 | 2,534 | 3,585 | 29 | 112 | 3 |

[G. 5-1900.]

Table H. gives the percentages in the several elementary Standards and the corresponding figures for 1898. The proportion of pupils below Standard I., 40 per cent., while still very high, shows some improvement on last year's results. The percentage in white schools has fallen from 30 to 27, in coloured schools from 55 to $5 \dot{4}$ in all schools from includes Pupil-Teachers and pupils in High School Standards, has risen 1.5 per cent. in white schools.

Table H

|  |  | Percentage in Standards. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | V. \& above. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | B.S. | I. | II. | III. | IV. | V. | VI. | VII. | Ex. | 1899. | 1898. |
| White Schools | 94 | 27 | 14 | 19 | 13 | 11 | 7 | 3 | . 75 | $\cdot 75$ | 13 | $12 \cdot 25$ |
| Coloured , | 87 | 54 | 15 | 15 | 7 | 4 | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | 1 |
| All Schools .. | 90 | 40 | 14 | 17 | 11 | 8 | 4 | 2 | $\cdot 5$ | $\cdot 5$ | 9 | $\ldots$ |
| In 1898 | 92 | 42 | 17 | 13 | 11 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 | - 5 | .. | $7 \cdot 5$ |

The two High Schools in the circuit, at Burghersdorp and Dordrecht, had at nspection 29 pupils in the new Standards. Of these 10 were classified as A, 7 as B 8 as C, and 4 as D. The details are given below :-

Table I.
$\left.\begin{array}{cc|c|c|c|c|c|c|c}\hline \text { High Schools. } & & \begin{array}{c}\text { Total } \\ \text { Number } \\ \text { Present. }\end{array} & \text { A. } & \text { B. } & \text { C. } & \text { D. } & & \text { Total. }\end{array} \begin{array}{c}\text { Percentage } \\ \text { of Number } \\ \text { Present. }\end{array}\right\}$

In the inspection of these two schools Inspector Milne was associated with me.
V. Pupils' Progress.-During the year there were inspected 138 schools which had been inspected the year before also. In two cases the records were missing, so that the following statistics refer to $136^{\circ}$ schools only. In these schools there were present at inspection 5,252 pupils, of whom 3,550, or 57 per cent., had been examined in the preceding year. The number presented in Standards from these schools was 3,494. Of this number 2,738 , nearly 80 per cent., had been present the year before; and 70 per cent. of this latter number reached a higher Standard. The number presented in Standards in all schools was 3,802 , of whom 2,772 , or 73 per cent., were successful- 81 per cent. in white schools, 60 in coloured schools. The seom is due to the circumstance that few of the schools in the circuit had a full year's
preparation, this year's inspection following that of 1898 with an interval varying from 8 to 10 months-in some cases even less. Under these circumstances many teacher tried the higher Sis different classes of schools.

Table J

| Class of School. | Number Present at two Inspections. |  | Reaching Higher Standard. |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percentage } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Passes. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total. | In <br> Standards. | Number. | Percentage, 1899. | Percentage, 1898. |  |
| A 1. .. | 431 | 412 | 336 | 80 | 77 | 86 |
| A. i. . . | 286 | 268 | 230 | 85 | 81 | 85 |
| A. III. . . | 400 | 346 | 262 | 74 | 83 | 79 |
| P.F. - | 133 | 120 | 91 | 76 | 82 | 91 |
| Poor | 432 | 326 | 231 | 70 | 75 | 73 |
| D. | 68 | 59 | 43 | 73 | . | 76 |
| White . . | 1750 | 1531 | 1193 | 78 | 80 | 81 |
| Coloured | 1800 | 1207 | 711 | 58 | 64 | 60 |
| All Schools | 3550 | 2738 | 1904 | 70 | 73 | 73 |

In percentage of passes Private Farm Schools hold the place of honour. This is due in part to the greater regularity of attendance at these schools, partly to the fact that owing to the smallness of the number on the roll the teaching is almost individual, and partly to the greater interest shown by parents in their children's progress. These circumstances are absent in a great degree in Poor Schools, and in these, as we might expect, the success achieved is least. A fruitful source of failure is the desire to advance pupils two Standards in one year. While allowable in some exceptional cases, as, for instance, with children who shew unusual ability, or who begin to learn at an age more advanced than is generally the case, this practice is on the whole to be discouraged. A standard provides a year's work for the average child. If more is desirous of making a good appearance, push on their children too fast; but in general the blame lies with the parents, who, slow to understand that mental growth is a gradual process, bring undue pressure to bear on the teachers in respect to the Standards in which their children are to be presented.

I may here note that in 89 schools all the children on the roll were present at inspection; in 23 all succeeded in their Standards; in 22 all reached a bigher grade; and, best of all, in 18 schools these three marks of efficiency were all found.
VI. Subjects of Instruction.-To my remarks on the subjects treated of in last year's report I have nothing further to add. Grammar is a weak subject in many sehocls. More attention should be given to the structure of sentences, and analysis taught in an elementary way before parsing is introduced. The results in General for Standard III. Many of the teachers have but slight knowledge of their districts. nor in the absence of maps can they easily acquire such knowledge. A series of district maps would be a distinct boon. History is taught intelligently in a few schools; but in most all that is arrived at is the acquisition of lists of isolated facts with but little effort to connect them together as cause and effect. Dutch is an extra subject in 42 schools; in 30 others it is taken as part of the Standard work; in 3 schools it is the medium of instruction. Physics is taught experimentally in one school only, the Albert Academy ; the High School of Aliwal North has now got a full set of apparatus for this subject. Lessons in Drawing are given in 31 schools, with good results in some cases; excellently in Tarkastad Girls' School. The subjoined table
gives particulars about extra subjects.

Table K.

| Subject. |  | Number of |  | Subject. |  | Number of |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Schools. | Pupils. |  |  | Schools. | Pupils. |
| Singing | . | 63 | 2,970 | Latin | . | 12 | 195 |
| Needlework | . | 98 | 2,430 | Woodwork | . | 7 | 109 |
| Drill.. | . | 49 | 2,400 | Algebra .. | . | 11 | 98 |
| Dutch | . | 42 | 1,150 | Geometry . . | $\cdots$ | 11 | 98 |
| Drawing | . | 31 | 970 | Physics . . | . | 1 | 13 |
| Kaffir | . | 20 | 791 | Greek | . | 1 | 11 |
| Sesuto | . | 8 | 217 | French | . . | 1 | 4 |

VII. Teachers.-The number of teachers in the circuit is 277 . Of these 118 have a professional certificate ; but 159-99 Europeans and 60 natives-have no teaching qualification. The percentage of certificated teachers is thus still very low, and shows no improvement on that of last year. While other classes of schools proportion of qualified teachers, Privat
retrograded. Table L. gives particulars.

Table L.

| Class of School. | Number of Teachers. |  | Percentage Certificated. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Certificated. | Uncertificated. | 1898. | 1899. |
| A. I. and Sp. | 19 | 8 | 80 | 70 |
| A. II. . | 15 | $\cdots$ | 84 | 100 |
| A. III. | 21 | 32 | 37 | 40 |
| P.F. | 9 | 39 | 32 | 19 |
| Poor | 15 | 19 | 35 | 44 |
| D. | 4 | 1 | . | 80 |
| Total European Total Native | $\begin{aligned} & 83 \\ & 35 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 99 \\ & 60 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47 \\ & 32 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 46 \\ & 37 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total | 118 | 159 | 42 | 42 |

The 118 Professional Certificates are as follows:-


16 tea: hers have Academic qualifications

M.A.

Matriculation

In the schools inspected both in 1898 and in 1899, in number 146, there were in all 221 teachers. Of these, 155 , or 70 per cent., were present at the second inspection also. In 85 schools the teaching staff, numbering 122 , was unaltered; in 19 schools partial changes, affecting 22 teachers out of 57 , took place; 42 schools, all small, had partial changes, affecting 22 teachers out of 57 , took place; 42 schools, all small, had
each a new teacher. When due weight is given to the difficulties which many teachers have to encounter-distance from home, uncongenial surroundings, capriciousness of employers-the proportion of changes, though regrettable, does not seem excessive. The demand for teachers is in excess of the supply, and in the majority of cases the difficulty of procuring successors for teachers who have left is a patent cause in the lapsing of schools.

The number of Pupil-Teachers examined in practical work during the year was $112-50$ in the first year, 38 in the second, and 24 in the third Of these, 26 were in Public Schools, 86 in Training Colleges. Last year there were 113 Pupil-Teachers in in the circuit. Acting teachers examined in practical work are not included in these numbers.
VIII. Libraries.--All the First and Second Class Schools in the circuit are now supplied with libraries. Of other schools the Ihird Class School at Indwe and the Poor School at Zuurbron (Aliwal North) have alone made any effort in this direction. The particulars are given below

Table M.

| School. |  |  |  | Number of Volumes. | Number of Readers. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Albert Academy |  |  | . | 230 | 90 |
| Aliwal North, P.S. | . |  | . | 250 | 100 |
| Tarkastad (Boys') |  |  | . | 166 | 40 |
| " (Girls') |  |  | . | 228 | 71 |
| Dordrecht, P.S. |  |  | . | 599 | 61 |
| Molteno, P.S. . . |  |  | . | 119 | 49 |
| Lady Grey, P. S. |  |  | . | 87 | 30 |
| Barkly East, P. S. |  |  | . | 309 | 20 |
| Burghersdorp, D. | . | . | . | 250 | 40 |

The books ordered for Venterstad, Indwe, and Zuurbron had not arrived at the time of my visit.
IX. Buildings.-All the First Class Schools in my circuit are now provided with ample and convenient accommodation. The Second Class School at Venterstad has had ample and convenient accommodation. The Second Class School at Venterstad has had two class-rooms added; new buildings are proposed for Molteno and Barkly East.
Third Class Schools are in general very fairly housed; that opened at Indwe a year ago has already proved two small for the needs of that rising town and new buildings
age ago has already proved two small for the needs of that rising town and new buildings are in contemplation. The Poor Schools at Burghersdorp, Molteno, and Barkly East have very insufficient accomm dation, but Wes.), and Molteno (Eng. Ch. and Wes.).

Most of the new schools opened during the jear have satisfactory schoolrooms. Where this is not the case needful alterations are suggested and as a rule made at once The school buildings mentioned in last year's report as in progress are now completed and opened.
X. Furniturc.-No changes of note have taken place during the year. The new schools are as a rule fairly equipped in the matter of desks, and in the older ones improvements are being made slowly. In general there is a sufficiency of maps and blackboards. The former, together with such diagrams and pictures as are procurable, might with advantage be hung up to cover the bare and often unsightly walls, and at the same time to afford rest and instruction to the shildren's eyes. The Third Class school at Zuurfontein (Albert) is prettily decorated in this way, and the example might be profitably followed in other schools.
XI. Conclusion.-Up to the end of September everything went well in this circuit, and as is evident from the foregoing report considerable educational advancement wa being made. But within a few days of the declaration of war in October the presence of armed forces on the Orange River and fears of invasion brought about a diminution in the numbers in attendance at schools on the border. When the enemy crossed the river and advanced southwards English people left their homes both in town and in the country, and many Dutch farmers, teachers, and elder pupils joined the ranks of the invaders. By the end of November Albert, Aliwal North, Barkly East, and Wodehouse had been "proclaimed"; and the neighbouring districts were threatened, that nowhere throughout the oircuit could schools be carried on in comfort and quiet It has not been possible for me, shut up in Burghersdorp and without means olly, few munication, to obats foun it possible to remain open down to the schools the term; for in many ceses where the schools would otherwise have gone on the boys were required to cut the corn crops in the place of their "commandeered" brothers and of the natives who through fear of the Boers had run away. All this means that disaster has overtaken the educational affairs of a large part of this circuit.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
JOHN S. PRESSLY.

Burghersdorp, 10th January, 1900

## 12.-Inspector R. Rein's Report.

CIRCUIT : Bizana, Libode, Matatiele, Mt. Ayliff, Mt. Currie, Mt. Fletchbr Mt. Frere, Ngqeleni, Ntabankulu, Qumbu, Tsolo, Umsikaba (Lusikisiki and Flagstaff), Umzimiulu.]

Sir,-I have the honour to submit to you my general report on the schools in my circuit for the year ending September, 1899.
I. Supply of Schools.-It is a matter of satisfaction to state, that during this year
 is that this forward movement, if we consider number of schools only, has been oneis that this forward movement, if we consider number of schools only, has been one-
sided sided, viz., on the side of the natives, while my European Schoors Public Dchools are in my hands and will be reported upon shortly, so that there is every hope that the year 1900 will show an increase both in European and native schools.

The following Table shows the number and classification of schools in operation in each district at the end of the year in question.

| District. | A. II. | A. III. | P.F. | (). I. | C. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & 1899 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & 1898 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { In- } \\ \text { crease } \\ 1899-8 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { In- } \\ \text { crease } \\ 1898-7 . \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bizana | $\ldots$ | 1 |  |  | 4 | 5 | 4 | 1 |  |
| Libode | . | 1 |  | $\cdots$ | 6 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| Matatiele | . | 4 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 25 | 30 | 25 | 5 | 2 |
| Mount Ayliff |  | . |  | . | 7 | 7 | 8 | -1 | 1 |
| Mount Currie | 1 | 3 | 5 | $\ldots$ | 14 | 23 | 22 | 1 | 4 |
| Mount Fletcher |  |  |  |  | 12 | 12 | 13 | -1 |  |
| Mount Frere | . |  | 1 | $\cdots$ | 23 | 24 | 26 | -2 | 4 |
| Ngqeleni |  | $\cdots$ | . | . | 5 | 5 | 5 | $\dot{5}$ | 1 |
| Ntabankulu | . |  | . |  | 7 | 7 | 4 | 3 | . |
| Qumbu . . |  |  |  | 1 | 25 | 26 | 21 | 5 | $\cdots$ |
| Tsolo .. |  | 1 |  |  | 30 | 31 | 29 | 2 | 4 |
| Umsikaba |  | 2 | 1 |  | 11 | 14 | 10 | 4 | 2 |
| Umzimkulu |  | 2 | 1 |  | 26 | 29 | 26 | 3 | 6 |
| Totals | 1 | 14 | 9 | 1 | 195 | 220 | 197 | 23 | 27 |

The number of schools opened and closed during the year is as follows:-

|  |  |  | A. II. | A. III. | P.F. | C. I. | C. | Total. |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Opened | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 3 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 29 | 33 |
| Closed | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 | 5 | $\ldots$ | 3 | 10 |

II. Enrolment and Attendance.-From the subjoined Tables it will be seen that, like last year, the districts of Matatiele and Tsolo lead the way with an increase of over 350 each in enrolment, and of close on 300 in attendance. Ntabankulu, which in 1898 showed the small increase of 10, has now come forward with an increase of 189 . must mention, however, that the figures of some schools, which have been onened lately, could not be taken into account, as these schools could not be inspected.

The highest percentage of increase falls to Libode, in which district the number on roll has more than doubles.

The average attendance for the whole circuit has been very slightly lower than last year.

As might be expected, the attendance was best in Private Farm Schools, the A. ir. School, Kokstad, standing next, then the Training School at Shawbury. Then follow the smaller Public Schools. The numerous Aborigines Schools bring up the rear. I think we should be wrong were we to assume that this result proves that our European children take a more lively interest in their schooling than our native children. And yet the figures relating to attendance will always give the native schools the last place, as long as it is customary with the people, at certain times of the year (during the mind the house and the infants. In many schools again I have still found the halfmind the house and the infants. In many schools again I have still found the halfabout in coming to school and herding the cattle. It is not an exceptional case either to find a girl of perhaps 8 or 10 years in school with a child of several months strung on her back, or to see one or two yearlings crawling or toddling about in the schoolroom, perhaps the children of the teacher himself, especially where the mother may be the assistant teacher in the school.

Another reason for the low attendance in our native schools, which might be preferred, is this: that some of the teachers will still err on the point of striking the average attendance for the week. Only the other day I found a teacher, who is not by any 3 , 2 it really should have been.

Table of Enrolment.

| Distriets. | White. | Coloured. | Total. |  | Increase. | Percentage of Increase. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1899. | 1898. |  | 1899-8. | 1898-7. |
| Bizana | 13 | 128 | 141 | 130 | 11 | $8 \cdot 4$ | $12 \cdot 1$ |
| Libode | 104 | 163 | 267 | 124 | 143 | $115 \cdot 3$ | $110 \cdot 2$ |
| Matatiele | 119 | 1393 | 1512 | 1158 | 354 | $30 \cdot 6$ | $68 \cdot 4$ |
| Mt. Ayliff |  | 491 | 491 | 515 | -24 | $-4 \cdot 9$ | $19 \cdot 5$ |
| Mt. Currie | 260 | 788 | 1048 | 954 | 94 | $\cdot 9$ | $20 \cdot 3$ |
| Mt. Fletcher |  | 769 | 769 | 712 | 57 | $8 \cdot 1$ | $10 \cdot 7$ |
| Mt. Frere | 33 | 1930 | 1963 | 1780 | 183 | $10 \cdot 2$ | $8 \cdot 1$ |
| Ngqeleni | 2 | 285 | 287 | 225 | 62 | $27 \cdot 9$ | $1 \cdot 3$ |
| Ntabankulu | . | 413 | 413 | 224 | 189 | $84 \cdot 4$ | $4 \cdot 7$ |
| Qumbu |  | 2031 | 2031 | 1733 | 298 | $17 \cdot 1$ | $23 \cdot 4$ |
| Tsolo | 26 | 2288 | 2314 | 1961 | 353 | $10 \cdot 8$ | $28 \cdot 1$ |
| Umsikaba | 41 | 597 | 638 | 560 | 78 | $13 \cdot 9$ | $26 \cdot 9$ |
| Umzimkulu | 39 | 1586 | 1625 | 1376 | 249 | $18 \cdot 1$ | $24 \cdot 9$ |
| Totals | 637 | 12862 | 18499 | 11452 | 2047 | $17 \cdot 8$ | $9 \cdot 3$ |

Table of Attendance,

| Districts. |  |  | Average Attendance. |  |  | Percentage of Enrolment. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1899. | 1899. | Increase. | 1899. | 1898. | Increase. |
| Bizana |  |  | 121 | 103 | 18 | $85 \cdot 8$ | $79 \cdot 2$ | $+6 \cdot 6$ |
| Libode |  |  | 197 | 92 | 105 | $73 \cdot 8$ | $74 \cdot 2$ | - 4 |
| Matatiele . |  |  | 1177 | 888 | 289 | $77 \cdot 8$ | $76 \cdot 6$ | $+1 \cdot 2$ |
| Mt. A.yliff | $\cdots$ | . | 399 | 426 | -27 | 81.2 | $82 \cdot 7$ | $-1 \cdot 5$ |
| Mt. Currie | . |  | 864 | 771 | 93 | $82 \cdot 4$ | $80 \cdot 8$ | $+1 \cdot 6$ |
| M t. Fletcher |  |  | 616 | 564 | 52 | $80 \cdot 1$ | $79 \cdot 2$ | +.9 |
| Mt. Frere | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 1497 | 1458 | 39 | $76 \cdot 2$ | $81 \cdot 9$ | $-5 \cdot 7$ |
| Ngqeleni |  |  | 219 | 199 | 20 | $76 \cdot 3$ | $84 \cdot 4$ | $-8 \cdot 1$ |
| Ntabankulu |  |  | 298 | 152 | 146 | $72 \cdot 1$ | $67 \cdot 9$ | $+4 \cdot 2$ |
| Qumbu . . |  |  | 1583 | 1330 | 253 | $77 \cdot 9$ | $80 \cdot 0$ | $-2 \cdot 1$ |
| Tsolo |  |  | 1772 | 1482 | 290 | $76 \cdot 5$ | $75 \cdot 6$ | + 9 |
| Umsikaba |  |  | 473 | 410 | 63 | $71 \cdot 1$ | $73 \cdot 2$ | $+\cdot 9$ |
| Umzimkulu |  |  | 1337 | 1115 | 222 | $82 \cdot 2$ | $81 \cdot 0$ | $+1 \cdot 2$ |
| Totals |  | . | 10553 | 8990 | 1:63 | 78.1 | $78 \cdot 5$ | -4 |

III. Schools Inspected.-The number of schools inspected during the year was 211. 196 I examined myself, and for the inspection of 15 I have to thank the Rev. R Underwood of Osborn. One school in the Mount Fletcher District (Ketekete) forfeited the inspection by closing for vacation a week before time. Otherwise all schools in operation at the time of my visit have been inspected.

I made it a point to revisit as many schools as possible. The number of schools o visited amounts to 50 . The necessity and beneficial result of such surprise visits is . on this occasion you often seem to see the school in its Sunday clothes. Many a thing on this occasion you olten seem to see the school in its Sunday clothes. Many a elng is put in order, when the inspector is coming in sight, the school ground is cleared up, are even told to buy new books and come in their best turn-out, and so on. The only pity is, that this practice is not by any means general enough. One's eyes are opened oceasionally when dropping into a school unawares and seeing the every-day state of the school, of the scholars, and of the teacher or teachers. I have found irregularities of many kinds. Perhaps the register had not been made out on the first day of schoo reopening, and the attendance for the first week or even for the first two weeks had been marked down anyhow, not showing the real state of affairs during that time or the average attendance for a broken week had been struck wrongly; or the attendance of the children had been terribly low for some reason or other; or the recom mendations made by me on the previous inspection had received too little or no attention at all; or the teachers, or at least one of them, had returned late to his or her duties-in short, even in some of my better schools, I found that I had to advise and a good father had a watchful eye on his children with a view to promote their welfare a good tather had a watchful eye on his children with a view to prometations had been exhibited, I had to suggest a suspension pro tem. of the aid given by the Department. On the other hand, it has been a pleasure to notice the zeal and anxiousness of some o the Missionary Superintendents, in conjunction with the people, to fall in with my wishes and generally improve the state of their schools. I would here specially mention one school which comes into my mind, Lower Roza in the Guinta District, where the change for the better all round was a most marked one.

The number of applications for grants to new schools has been considerable, and this I take as a sign and proof of healthy life and progress in my circuit. Though I have not been able to attend to all of them, along with my inspection tours, the number of schools actually visited for grant amounts to 59 .

I may be permitted here to point out to the Missionary Superintendents and all interested in schools, that it must be their aim to build proper school buildings apart from the church, and to equip them sufficiently. Not unfrequently 1 have found a church
building pure and simple, no effort having been made to convert it into something like a school; or perhaps a small portion of the church had been set apart for school purposes. Only the other day I came to a place which simply contained the church forms and the usual table or lectern for the preacher. There was absolutely nothing in the line of school furniture: no desk, no blackboard, no oupboard, no reading sheets, no register or any record-book of the scholars; not even the required number of children were there (30), and the qualification of the teacher was, to say little, very doubtful. And yet, the Missionary Superintendent (a native minister) had made the asual application in good faith of receiving the grant! I am thankful that my mind
 Department, to support an application for grant to a school only when I have seen everything in order.
IV. Pupils' Attainments at Inspection:-


I do not intend to enlarge much upon these figures. They speak for themselves. Of course, in a preponderantly native circuit like mine the increase will always have to Of course, in a preponderantly native circuit like mine the increase will a ways have to be looked for in the Sub-Standards and the lower Standards. Standard
schools I have only examined in the Griqua School, Kokstad, and in the day school, schools I have only examined in the Griqua Schoo, Kokstad, and in the day school,
Shawbury, which is the practising school for the Institution. As a tentative measure the Department has allowed Standard V. to be taught, as far as I am aware, in two day schools of my circuit; but the result of the coming inspection will decide whether such privilege may be retained, or whether it will not be advisable to restrict Standard V. classes to Institutions, where the students are afforded the necessary accommodation, and assistance can be given to them while preparing their home lessons, more especially the written work.

As the figures stand in 1899, we find a substantial increase of 3,484 in the two lasses below Standard, and of 2,023 in the Standards. This latter number is proportionately divided over Standards I., II. and III.; Standard IV. is practically stationary, there being an increase of only 3 over the number of the year 1898.

In the upper Standards the increase is, as I have pointed out, naturally small, and and in Standard VI. the records show even 9 less than in the previous year.
V. Pupils' Progress:-


From this Table it would appear that the progress or advance in Standards stands as high as 90.5 per cent. in the Second Class Public School in Kokstad.

The Third Class Public Schools in Libode, Matatiele and Tsolo show progress of 100 Ter cent., while the lowest percentage ( $69 \cdot 6$ ) falls to the two in the Umzimkulu District.

The Private Farm School in the Umsikaba District shows also an advance of 100 per cent., the one in Mount Frere District stands next with 75 per cent., while one in Mount Currie and another in Umzimkulu show an unsatisfactory percentage of $33 \cdot 3$.

Among the Native Schools the best results have been attained by the schools in the Qumbu Distriot ( 80.3 per cent). The worst results are to be found in the Mount Ayliff District ( $42 \cdot 3$ per cent.)

I must, however, mention single schools in other distriets, which have for years been doing excellent work. The foremost are :-Bethesda in the Matatiele District, Ezincuka in the Mount Fletcher District, and some other smaller schools of the Mondoland.
VI. Subjects of Instruction.-Reading and Recitation are very fair in most of the European Schools, especially so on the part of the girls. A few of the Native Schools have made surprising progress, more especially those in which translation into the vernacular is being regularly practised. Of the majority, however, I cannot help remarking upon the meohanical, abrupt and broken style of the English reading. The old saying, "Like master, like man," might in this respect, if not all round, well be interpreted into "As the teacher, so the scholars." The reading of Kafir is, of course, much more satisfactory. The worst pronunciation of the English is met with among the Griqua children. They will, for example invariably read de, dis and dat for the, this an that, ahks for asked, \&c. Spelling and Dictation are good in most of the White Schools. In my best Aborigines Schools these subjects are excellent. Penmanship is on the whol a favourite subject with the natives. In most of the schools the letters are well shaped, with two exceptions, the $h$ and the $y$. Much too little is done in copy-book writing In not a few schools I have found that only one book had been used, and not even always filled, since the time of the previous inspection. Frequently the writing had soon as the book was filled. Stricter superrision should be exercised during the writing soon as the book was file Native Schools. The indiscriminate use of capital letter in writing to dictation or transeribing should be checked. G;ammar and Geography are still taught too mechanically. The definitions are mostly well known, but badly understood. The notions of Physical Geography are, as a rule, vague, even in some of the European Schools. The fault lies, I am afraid, more with those that teach than with those that are taught. Arithmetic is receiving increased attention in most of th schools, and the results have been surprisingly good on the whole. Far too little importance, however, is conceded to Mental Arithmetic by our native teachers. Most of them are puzzled themselves by the simplest questions. Exercises involving calculations or problems are to the present day native as a swollen river to an inexperienced swimmer. Both fear the danger, and will not venture into them. The Seving classes, I am glad to say, are more and more held in accordance with the departmental regulations as to Standards. Still, there is much room for improvement. The best and most advanced work I found in the R.C. Public School, Kokstad, and in the Trappist Mission Schools. Singing.-Much too little time is given to this subject in my European Schoois. In some of them the other hand, with their admirable aptitude for singing, make it a real pleasure to listen to their singing in school and at service, even where the teaching itself is poor and perhaps much at fault. With them there is absolutely no tendency to fall flat; no tone seems too high for them, no tone too low. With their marvellous sense for harmony it seems to come natural to them to take the different parts; not, however, in the strict way to which we are accustomed. It would seem to be impossible for them to sing in unison. The girls, for example, will not only take the soprano and alto, but also the tenor and bass. Composition is the subject which I consider taught worst in the schools of my circuit, at least among the natives. Drill.-The usual drill in Native Schools consists of a few movements of the scholars before entering the school-room, without any attempt at systematic use and all round development of the limbs of the body. However, a few of the teachers that have attended a Vacation Course, or those that have had their final The children themselves seem to thoroughly appreciate an extended drilling lesson. At Emzizi, a school for half-castes, I was specially pleased to see the musical and At Emzizi, a schoo drile In Kokstad Public Sohool a sergeant from the local contingent of the C.M.R. has been engaged as instructor. Drawing is restricted almost solely to the European Schools. However, it is not general enough. All Public and Private Farm Schools ought to include this subject in the sehool curriculum. Kindergarten work is, as far as I know, being done only in one of the schoois that came under my supervision, and that with excellent material and excellent results. The school referred to is the R.C. Public School in Kokstad. Froebel's gifts are being used.
VII. Teachers.-The number of teachers for the 211 schools that were being examined during the year is $252 ; 139$ male, 113 female. Of these only 58, i.e., 30 per cent., are certificated; 44 male, 14 female. A fair number have either the first
or the second year's Pupil Teachers' Certificates, an equally large number have only passed Standard V., while the Standard IV. teachers are in the minority, and almost exclusively to be found among the female assistants and sewing mistresses.

Several of the teachers from these parts had made up their mind to attend the Vacation Course, which was to be held at Blythswood. They were disappointed in finding themselves excluded from attending by the fact that the Vacation Course, for certain reasons, was eventually held in Healdtown

I may here, in the interest of my teachers, who are as eager as, if not more so than their colleagues in the Colony proper, to improve their qualifications, express the hope that the Education Department will make such arrangements as will allow them to join a Vacation Course of Training, and give them an opportunity to gain their certificates.

A Sewing Vacation Course would also be a great boon for our sewing mistresses.
VIII. Libraries.-So far as I know, only the Second Class Publio School in Kokstad has a library worth mentioning.
IX. Buildings.-Timely alterations and additions have been made to both the Public Schools in Kokstad. A substantial new school building has been erected for the Tsolo Public and Private Farm Schools. Another is going up in Cedarville. The other Public and Private Farm Schools mostly occupy very modest rooms or separate houses.

A great number of the Native schools has been moved into new buildings; not unfrequently additional rooms have been built to accommodate the usually large subStandard classes. I would here like to impress upon the Missionary Superintendents in my circuit, that I should like to see the practice of using the church buildings for school purposes discontinued as much as possible. The church seats with high backs are little suited for school; neither do I approve of the desks running along and facing should be whitewashed, inside and outside, and plenty of light given to the schoolroom. The small windows with two or four panes should fall into disuse.
X. Furniture and Equipment.-During the year great activity, sometimes indeed under pressure, has been exhibited in increasing and improving the school furniture. the number of blackboards required. However, it is evident that where indicates has say four or five different elasses, a single blackboard is hardly sufficient. The more has say four or five different elasses, a single blackboard is hardly sufficient. The more the school is the cupboard provided with lock and key. The teacher needs a place for keeping his register, ink, pens, slate pencils, chalk, copybooks, his own copies of the reading and other class books, \&c. A look into the cupboard will often tell you the character and habits of the teacher. The Registers are on the whole well kept. But there are still schools in which I have found inaccuracy, more especially as to the figures for the first or first two weeks. This is caused by the inclination to deviate from the rules laid down by the Department. The names of all those on the roll at the end of the previous quarter should be entered at the beginning of each new quarter, and the roll conscientiously called from the very first day. The best time for it is, I think, after recess, in the middle of the day. The names of all, that have not thendo soll eachers will do made in each case as to their detention, probable return or otherwise.
XI. Conclusion.-In looking back on the year's work I feel that there is much to be thankful for. In spite of illness, swollen rivers, thunderstorms and other obstacles the work has been going on steadily. Even the war has had little disturbing effect; ne school indeed was closed a month before the end of the quarter, another for a few days-of course only through false alarm; but not in a single instance has my own
work been impeded.

Again I would thank all those who have interested themselves in the work of education and have most willingly co-operated with me in trying to improve and lift higher the schools under my care. I regret that with a view to overtake my whole circuit, many of my visits had to be rather hurried. However, I am glad to know additional Inspector, has considerably ourtailed my area and materially lightened my work.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

ROBERT REIN

## 13.-Inspector T. W. Rein's Report.

[CIRCUIT : Cathcart, Fort Beaufort, Queenstown, Stockenstrom, Victoria East.]

SIR,-I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending 30th September, .
I. Supply of Schools.-As will be seen from the accompanying Table, the number of schools in operation in my circuit during the quarter ending 30th September, 1899, amounted to 148, as against 141 for the corresponding term of 1898. There is, theretwo, Catheart and Fort Beaufort one each. Victoria East is the only district in which no headway has been made, the number of schools having diminished by two since this time last year.

| Division. | $\dot{4}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{~} \\ & \dot{4} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{ヨ} \\ & \dot{4} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 8் } \\ & \hline 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 ゙ \\ & \neq \\ & \dot{\sim} \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{ே}{\bullet}$ |  | - |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Catheart | . | 2 | 6 | 13 | 1 | 2 | . | 24 | 23 | 1 |
| Fort Beaufort | 2 | .. | 5 | 10 | 5 | 11 | 1 | 34 | 33 | 1 |
| Qucenstown | 2 | 1 | 11 | 12 | 4 | 20 | . | 50 | 45 | 5 |
| Stockenstrom | . . | 1 | 8 | . | 2 | 5 | $\ldots$ | 16 | 14 | 2 |
| Viotoria East | . . | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 24 | 26 | -2 |
| Total | 4 | 5 | 31 | 39 | 14 | 53 | 2 | 148 | 141 | 7 |

The number of schools opened and closed during the year under review may be gathered from the following Table :-

|  | A. I. | A. II. | A HII. | P.F. | Poor. | B. \& C. | C. I. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Opened | . | $\ldots$ | 9 | 13 | 4 | 1 | . | 27 |
| Closed | . . | . | 4 | 8 | 1 | 6 | . | 19 |
| Increase |  |  | 5 | 5 | 3 | -5 | . | 8 |

The 9 A. w. Schools opened include one A. II. School, which changed its grade we have, therefore, a net increase of 12 schools for Europeans, and a decrease of we have, therefore, a net increase of
five schools for natives. The high death rate among Mission Schools is much to be five schools for natives. The high death rate among Mission Schools is much to be
deplored. It has mainly been brought about by the agitation and baneful influence of the so-called Ethiopian Church, whose pronounced tendency is to oppose and undermine the good work that has been done in the past at considerable sacrifioe and expense by European Missionary Societies. The districts principally affected in my circuit are Queenstown and Victoria East.
II. Enrolment and Attendance - The following Table shows a slight increase in the enrolment and attendance during the third quarter of the year in every division except
[G. 5-1900]

Victoria East, where several large Mission Schools had to be closed for reasons above mentioned:-

| Division. | Roll. | Average Attendance. | Percentage. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cathcart : |  |  |  |
| 3rd Quarter, 1898 | 550 | 488 | $88 \cdot 7$ |
| 3rd Quarter, 1899 | 560 | 497 | $88 \cdot 7$ |
| Fort Beaufort : |  |  |  |
| 3rd Quarter, 1898 | 1721 | 1368 | $79 \cdot 4$ |
| 3rd Quarter, 1899 | 1909 | 15.95 | $83 \cdot 5$ |
| Queenstown : |  |  |  |
| 3rd Quarter, 1898 | 2431. | 1901 | $78 \cdot 1$ |
| 3rd Quarter, 1899 | 2441 | 1902 | $77 \cdot 9$ |
| Stockenstrom : |  |  |  |
| 3rd Quarter, 1898 | 583 | 448 | $76 \cdot 8$ |
| 3rd Quarter, 1899 | 675 | 520 | $77 \cdot 0$ |
| Victoria East : <br> 3rd Quarter, 1898 |  |  |  |
| 3rd Quarter, 1898 <br> 3rd Quarter, 1899 | $\begin{aligned} & 2196 \\ & 1777 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16: 24 \\ & 1412 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 73 \cdot 9 \\ & 79 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ |
| Totals: |  |  |  |
| 3rd Quarter, 1898 | 7481 | 5829 | $77 \cdot 9$ |

Although the enrolment for the circuit shows a decrease of 119 , or 1.6 per cent., the average attendance has notwithstanding been increased by 97 , or 1.6 per cent. The steady improvement effected in the average attendance during the past two years is
most gratifying, the percentages for 1897, 1898 and 1899 being $74 \cdot 1,77 \cdot 9$ and $80 \cdot 5$ most gratifyin
respectively.
III. Schools Inspectex.-During the year 148 schools in all have been inspected. Of these five were inspected by the Railway Education Officer, three by a substitute, and 140 by myself.

Informal visits were paid to 25 schools on the aided list, and furthermore to 15 new schools preparing for a grant.

The number of inspections during 1898 was 134, and the number of informal visits 12 .
IV. Pupils' Attainments at Inspection.-The following Table shows the attainments of pupils at inspection, arranged according to the different classes of schools :-

| Class of School |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A. I. | 447 | 421 | 67 | 44 | 67 | 55 | 64 | 70 | 33 | 12 |  |  |
| A. II. | 436 | 424 | 94 | 61 | 69 | 76 | 45 | 40 | 25 | 7 | 2 | 5 |
| A. III. | 623 | 586 | 196 | 82 | 114 | 98 | 55 | 32 | 8 | 1 |  |  |
| P. F. | 273 | 269 | 42 | 41 | 52 | 64 | 34 | 22 | 10 | 4 |  |  |
| Poor | 398 | 363 | 139 | 92 | 75 | 34 | 23 |  | . . |  |  |  |
| B. \& C.. | 4688 | 4192 | 1946 | 639 | 584 | 443 | 374 | 173 | . | $\cdots$ |  | 33 |
| C. I. | 278 | 275 |  |  |  | . . |  |  |  |  |  | 275 |
| Totals, 1899 | 7143 | 6530 | 2484 | 959 | 961 | 770 | 595 | 337 | 76 | 24 | 11 | 313 |
| Totals, 1898 | 6637 | 5855 | 2238 | 901 | 917 | 660 | 518 | 173 | 81 | 18 | 18 | 331 |
| Totals, 1897 | 6331 | 5410 | 1854 | 887 | 909 | 657 | 507 | 192 | 57 | 14 | 13 | 320 |

In Table (b), the results of Table (a) are reduced to percentages.
(b.)

| Class of School. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A. I. | 100 | 94.2 | $15 \cdot 9$ | 10.5 | $15 \cdot 9$ | $13 \cdot 0$ | $15 \cdot 2$ | $16 \cdot 6$ | 7.9 | $2 \cdot 9$ | $2 \cdot 1$ |  |
| A. II. | 100 | $97 \cdot 2$ | $22 \cdot 2$ | $14 \cdot 4$ | 16.3 | 17.9 | $10 \cdot 6$ | $9 \cdot 4$ | $5 \cdot 9$ | $1 \cdot 6$ | ' | 1.2 |
| A. III. | 100 | 94.0 | $33 \cdot 4$ | 14.0 | $19 \cdot 4$ | 16.7 | $9 \cdot 4$ | $5 \cdot 5$ | $1 \cdot 4$ | 2 |  |  |
| P. F. | 100 | 98.5 | $15 \cdot 6$ | $15 \cdot 3$ | $19 \cdot 3$ | $23 \cdot 8$ | $12 \cdot 6$ | $8 \cdot 2$ | 3.7 | 1.5 |  |  |
| Poor | 100 | $91 \cdot 2$ | $38 \cdot 3$ | $25 \cdot 4$ | $20 \cdot 6$ | $9 \cdot 4$ | $6 \cdot 3$ | . | . |  |  |  |
| B. \& C.. . | 100 | $89 \cdot 4$ | $46 \cdot 4$ | $15 \cdot 3$ | $18 \cdot 9$ | $10 \cdot 6$ | $8 \cdot 9$ | $4 \cdot 1$ | . |  |  |  |
| C. I. | 100 | 98.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 100 |
| Totals, 1899 | 100 | 91•4 | 38.0 | 14.7 | 14.7 | $11 \cdot 8$ | $9 \cdot 1$ | $5 \cdot 1$ | $1 \cdot 2$ | $\cdot 4$ | 2 | $4 \cdot 8$ |
| Totals, 1898 | 100 | $88 \cdot 2$ | 38.2 | $15 \cdot 4$ | 15.7 | $11 \cdot 3$ | $8 \cdot 8$ | $3 \cdot$ | 1.4 | 3 | 3 | $5 \cdot 6$ |
| Totals, 1897 | 100 | $85 \cdot 4$ | $34 \cdot 2$ | $16 \cdot 3$ | 16.8 | $12 \cdot 1$ | $9 \cdot 3$ | 3.5 | $1 \cdot 0$ | 2 | 2 | $5 \cdot 9$ |

Table (c) shows the number of pupils in Standard V , and above, and in Standard IV, and above, in the different classes of schools.
$\left.\begin{array}{c|r|r|r|r|r|r|r|r}\hline \text { No. of Pupils. } & \begin{array}{c}\text { All } \\ \text { Schools. }\end{array} & \text { A. I. } & \text { A. II. } & \text { A. III. } & \text { P. F. } & \text { Poor. } & \text { Native. } \\ \hline \begin{array}{c}\text { In } \\ \text { Standard V. } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { above. }\end{array} & 1899 & 761 & 124 & 79 & 41 & 36 & \ldots & 481 \\ \hline \begin{array}{c}\text { In } \\ \text { Stand } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { above. }\end{array} & 1898 & 621 & 114 & 47 & 37 & 30 & \ldots & 393 \\ \hline 1899 & 1856 & 188 & 124 & 96 & 70 & 23 & 855 \\ \hline\end{array}\right\}$

In Table (d), the results of Table (c) are reduced to percentages.

## A comparison of the final results for the last four years is given in the nex

 Table:-| Class of Sohool. |  | Percentage of Pupils present at two successive Inspections who reached a higher Standard. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1899. | 1898. | 1897. | 1896. |
| A. I. and A. in. | . . | $74 \cdot 9$ | $76 \cdot 2$ | 86.4 | $81 \cdot 7$ |
| A. iII. and Poor | . | $73 \cdot 7$ | $70 \cdot 2$ | $78 \cdot 3$ | $66 \cdot 9$ |
| P. F. | . | $73 \cdot 5$ | $65 \cdot 6$ | $72 \cdot 5$ | $59 \cdot 4$ |
| B. and C. . | . | $59 \cdot 4$ | $51 \cdot 2$ | $54 \cdot 1$ | $53 \cdot 0$ |
| All Schools | . | $64 \cdot 9$ | $58 \cdot 5$ | 634 | $58 \cdot 5$ |

The most noteworthy points to be gleaned from the foregoing Tables are:-
(1) that there is a considerable increase in the enrolment and attendance;
2) that the nercentage of the number present at inspection has risen steadily during tie last two years, the increase on 1898 being 32 per cent., and that on 1897 no less than 6 per cent
(3) that the percentage below Standard shows a slight diminution;
(4) that the numbers in Standard IV. and above have in one year risen from 1,139 to 1,356 , or in other words from $19 \cdot 4$ to $20 \cdot 8$ per cent;
(5) and that, finally, the numbers in Standard $V$. and above likewise show a corresponding increase, having during the same time advanced from 621 to 761 , or from 10.6 to 11.7 per cent.
V. Pupils' Progress.-The following tabulated statement shows the annual progress made by pupils in each class of school :-

| Class of School. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { in } \\ & \text { o } \\ & \text { d } \\ & \text { d } \\ & \text { o } \\ & \dot{8} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | Progress in Percentages. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1899. | 1898. |
| A. І. . . | 4 | 267 | 253 | 169 | 81 | 3 | $66 \cdot 8$ | $80 \cdot 2$ |
| A. i1. | 5 | 217 | 190 | 163 | 27 | . | 85.8 | $70 \cdot 7$ |
| A. iII. | 18 | 317 | 279 | 211 | 68 | . | $75 \cdot 6$ | $75 \cdot 7$ |
| P.F. | 30 | 185 | 170 | 125 | 43 | 2 | 75.5 | $65 \cdot 0$ |
| Poor | 9 | 142 | 116 | 80 | 36 | . | $68 \cdot 9$ | $52 \cdot 2$ |
| B. \& C. | 50 | 2195 | 1699 | 1009 | 677 | 13 | 59•4 | $51 \cdot 2$ |
| Totals | 116 | 3323 | 2707 | 1757 | 932 | 18 | 64.9 | 58.5 |

Taking all schools together, we find that there is a decided change for the better in the general character of the work, and that more progress has been made during the past year than in any of the three preceding years. If we take the different classes of schools separately, it will be noted that this advance is mainly due to the improvement effected in Second Class Public Schools, Country Schools, and Mission Schools. The position of the First Class Schools is as anomalous as it is disappointing: it is sincerely to be hoped that by next year they will have fully retrieved this year's disaster and will have regained their legitimate position on the topmost rung of the ladder.
VI. Subjects of Instruction.-I have very little to add to the remarks made under this head in last year's report. Speaking generally, I think I may safely say an improvement is noticeable in the teaching of most, if not all, of the elementary subjects. I am especially pleased to be able to report a distinct advance in Composition in all the better-class schools. Arithmetic also, except in the case of one or two Schools, showed more satisfactory results this subject at Adelaide, Seymour, and accuracy. Excellent work was done int Considerable progress was evident in the teaching of Mental Arithmetic in most European Schools: in Mission and Poor Schools the results are still very disappointing. The least satisfactory subjects are without doubt Physical Geography, Grammar, and in the case of Mission Schools, Reading and Mental Avithmetic. An advance is to be noted in the teaching of Physical Exercises in the Native Schools con ducted by teachers who received their training at Healdtown and Lovedale.

No school in my circuit has as yet been deemed worthy to be included in the list of those to whom the High School Standards are applicable. The High Schools at Queenstown were this year inspected provisionally under the new code, and thei claims to be ranked as High Schools in the literal sense will, I hope, be firmly established before the next inspection is due. The increased attention which has been given a respect: but it is to be hoped that this is merely a temporary phase.
VII. Teachers.-In the schools inspected during the year there were employed 233 teachers at the time of inspection. The following Table shows their professional and academic attainments :-

Professional.
Academic.


It will thus be seen that 104 teachers, or in other words 44.6 per cent., hold no professional certificate of any kind, while 17 , or $7 \cdot 3$ per cent., are in possession of merely provisional certificates. But the number of uncertificated teachers is, I am glad to say, steadily diminishing. The percentage for the third quarter of 1898 was glad to say, steadily dimin
$50 \cdot 2$, and for $1897,56 \cdot 7$.

304 candidates for the P.T. examinations were examined during the past year in the practical part of the syllabus, as against 238 in 1898 . Of these 3 were Native teachers engaged at Mission Schools in Victoria East ; 27 were European Pupil Teacher (only one of whom, I regret to say, was a male) attached to Public and Private Schools while the remaining 274 were sent up by the Native Training Institutions at Heald
town and Lovedale.

The following table gives the number of candidates examined during the past two years:-

| Class of School. | First Year. |  | Second Year. |  | Third Year. |  | Total. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1899. | 1898. | 1899. | 1898. | 1899. | 1898. | 1899. | 1898. |
| European | 3 | 12 | 15 | 11 | 9 | 5 | 27 | 28 |
| Mission | 2 |  | 1 | . | $\cdots$ |  | 3 | $\ldots$ |
| Native Training | 155 | 120 | 85 | 53 | 34 | $3^{*}$ | 274 | 210 |
| Totals | 160 | 132 | 101 | 64 | 43 | 42 | 304 | 238 |

[^8] as an assistant, or as a member of the staff. Her powers are often over-taxed with
teaching, while too limited a time is devoted to the acquisition of that knowledge which
is so essential in affording her the much needed confidence when confronting and handling a class. The centres specially deserving of mention for excellent work in this respect are Cathcart and Seymnur.
VIII. Libraries.-The following Public Schools in my circuit are now supplied with school libraries:-

| School. | Volumes. |  | Readers. |  | Charge per quarter. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1899. | 1898. | 1899. | 1898. |  |
| Queenstown, Boys' A. r. | 330 |  | 12 |  | 1 s . |
| Queenstown, Girls' A. I. | 92 | \} 400 | 65 |  | 6 d. |
| Seymour A. ir. | 267 | 182 | 25 | 27 | 6 d . |
| Adelaide A. i. . . | 86 | $\ldots$ | 43 | . | 3 d . |
| Alice A. ir. | 60 | . | 40 | . | nil. |

No school literature of any kind has yet been provided in the case of the First Class School at Fort Beaufort, and the Second Class Schools at Cathcart, Sterkstroom, and Hilton.
IX. Buildings - New premises have been occupied by the Girls' Department at Healdtown, and extensive alterations and additions are at present being effected at the Queenstown High School for Girls. In other respects very little advance can be chronicled. Suitable buildings are sadly needed at Fort Beaufort and Catheart, but I regret to say that beyond calling for tenders, nothing had been done at either centre on the occasion of my visit.

With the exception of the Public Schools at Fort Beaufort, Catheart and Sterkstroom, the playgrounds provided for European children are fairly satisfactory

The buildings occupied by Native Mission Schools throughout my circuit, with the exception of those belonging to the Moravian Society, leave much to be desired Those belonging to the Wesleyan Church, in the Division of Queenstown, mor especially in the Kamastone Circuit, are among the worst in this inspectorate.
X. Furniture and Equipment.-In the better-class European Schools the furniture and general equipment are being improved from year to year. In the case of several Public Schools (Adelaide and Seymour in particular) more might, however, be done by teachers and School Committees to brighten the work of the smaller children.

In most of the Mission Schools there is still a great lack of desk and blackboard accommodation.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant
THEO. W. REIN.

Queenstown, 5th January, 1900

## 14.-Tnspector Le Roux's Report.

[Circuit : Malmbsbury, Paarl, Robertson and Worcestrr.]

Sir,-I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending September, 1899.
I. Supply of Schools. - The number of schools that were in operation in my circuit at the end of the third quarter of 1898 was 159 . The number for the corresponding quarter of 1899 was 161

The number of schools opened and closed in each division stands thus :-

| Division. | Opened. | Closed. | Total 1898. | Total 1899. | Increase. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Malmesbury | 6 | 9 | 57 | 54 | -3 |
| Paarl | 2 | 2 | 42 | 42 | 0 |
| Robertson | 3 | 2 | 35 | 36 | 1 |
| Worcester | 4 | 0 | 25 | 29 | 4 |
| Total | 15 | 13 | 159 | 161 | 2 |

Of the nine schools closed in Malmesbury seven were P.F. Schools and two Poor Schools. Of those opened one is a Third Class P.S., three are P.F. Schools, and two are Mission Schools. One P.F. School was changed into a Third Class P.S.

The two closed in the Paarl were P.F. Schools; and of the two opened one is a Third Class P.S. and one a P.F.S. One P.F.S. was changed into a Third Class P.S.

The two closed in Robertson were a Third Class P.S., and a P.F.S. Of the three ped one is a Poor S., and two are P.F. Schools. One P.F.S. was changed into a opened one is a Poor S., and two are P.F. Schools.

Of the four new schools in Worcester one is a Third Class P.S., two are P.F. Schools, and one is an Industrial School for boys.

Though Malmesbury has lost ground in the number of schools, both roll and attendance have increased.

Paarl has remained stationary in regard to the number of schools, but both roll and attendance show a slight increase.

Robertson has added one school to its list without any appreciable difference in the roll and attendance.

Worcester occupies the post of honour with no schools closed, but with four opened, and with a corresponding increase in the roll and the attendance.

There is room for several more schools in my circuit. This is specially true of Malmesbury - a district in which there are many children of school-going age not in any school. "One serious difficulty in the way of making the necessary provision," says Acting Inspector P. J. le Roux, in a brief report on the work done by him, "is the lack of accommodation for the teacher.'
[G. 5-1900.]

II．Enrolment and Attendance．－In the following Table the roll and the attendance are given for the three consecutive years 1897－1899：－

| Division． | 1897. |  | 1898. |  | 1899. |  | Increase on 1898. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Roll． | Att＇ce． | Roll． | Att＇ce． | Roll． | Att＇ce． | Roll． | Att＇ce． |
| Malmesbury | 2507 | 1935 | 2703 | 2285 | 2827 | 2398 | 124 | 113 |
| Paarl | 3769 | 2924 | 3856 | 3124 | 3997 | 3183 | 141 | 59 |
| Robertson | 1458 | 1150 | 1620 | 1268 | 1588 | 1269 | －32 | 1 |
| Worcester | 1591 | 1255 | 1638 | 1315 | 1789 | 1420 | 151 | 105 |
| Totals | 9325 | 7264 | 9817 | 7992 | 10201 | 8270 | 384 | 278 |

The increase in the roll for 1899 is 384 or 3.4 per cent．
The increase in the attendance is $2 \tau 8$ or 3.9 per cent
5 per cent．increase in the roll，
The percentage of attendance to enrolment for the circuit stands at the same high figure as last year，viz．：81．This，in the absence of any compulsory law，may be considered very satisfactory．For each division it stands thus：－

|  |  | 1899． |  |  | 1898. |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Malmesbury | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 85 | per cent． | 84 per cent． |  |
| Paarl | .. | . | $\ldots$ | 79 | $"$ | 81 |
| Robertson | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 80 | $"$ | 78 |
| Worester | . | $"$ | 80 | $"$, |  |  |

Informal visits have cone much to improve the attendance，but the teacher＇s influence is the most important factor in securing regularity．The more attractive the school is made，and the greater the personal interest of the teacher is in
his pupils，the better will be the attendance．

III．Schools Inspected．－During the year all the schools in each division were inspected，with the exception of five new schools（four in Worcester and one in Malmesbury），which had started after the Inspector＇s visit to the district．
Of these schools I did 47 ；Mr．Cuthbert 8；Inspector Milne 1，and Mr．P．J． le Roux，who acted for me during my leave of absence，the rest．

The inspected schools when arranged according to classes are as follows ：－

| Division． | Class of School． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total． | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increase } \\ \text { on } \\ 1898 . \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A．i． | A．II． | A．III． | P．F． | B． | E． | Poor． | Sp． |  |  |
| Malmesbury | 2 | 5 | 12 | 18 | 15 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 53 | －5 |
| Paarl | 8 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 13 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 42 | 0 |
| Roberston | 2 | 1 | 12 | 12 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 36 | 3 |
| Worcester | 2 | 1 | 14 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 25 | 0 |
| Totals | 14 | 15 | 42 | 38 | 34 | 1 | 9 | 3 | 156 | －2 |

Comparison of this table with last year＇s shows：－
（a）The number of A．i．and A．ir．Schools unchanged．
（b）The number of A．III Schools increased by four．
（c）The number of P．F．Schools diminished by seven
（d）The number of B．Schools increased by two．
（e），The number of E．Schools unchanged．
$(f)^{\prime}$ The number of Poor Schools diminished by one．
（g）The number of Sp．Schools unchanged．
The following schools were inspected as High Schools：－
The Boys＇Public School，Wellington．
The Huguenot Seminary，
The Gymnasium，Paarl．
The Boys＇Public School，Paarl．
The Boys＇Public School，Worcester The Girls＇Public School，
Among these the high position taken by the Boys＇Public School，Wellington， at the inspection was fully maintained at the subsequent Matriculation Examination．

The new building erected for the Industrial School for Girls at Wellington is a great improvement on the hired house．The domestic arrangements are improving， and the Needlework classes are on a more satisfactory footing．I must draw attention， however，to the requirements of the School Standards which must be followed，and again I wish to urge on the managers the importance of making every department of the school as efficient as possible．

The Deaf and Dumb Institute at Worcester continues to be conducted with great fidelity and effioiency．In the department for the blind，pianoforte playing aud type－ writing have been successfully introduced．

Pupils＇Attainments at Inspection．－In the following table the pupils who were in attendance on the day of inspection are classified into Standards ：－

| Division． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { I } \\ & \text { 莙 } \\ & \text { 感 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 哿 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 65 | 16 |  |  | 0 | 0 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paarl ．． |  |  | 1121 | 323 | 292 | 327 | 299 | 292 | 133 |  | 23 | 374 | ${ }^{53}$ | 35 |  | 9148 |
| Robertson | 1528 | 53 | 525 | 157 | 187 | 141 | 139 | 102 | 47 | 24 | 410 |  | 0 |  |  | 0 |
| Worcester | 1755 | 1541 | 640 | 155 | 203 | 179 | 158 | 84 | 4 19 |  |  | 35 | 16 | 22 |  |  |
| Total | 9933 |  | 278 |  | 1024 | 943 | 803 | 611 | 264 |  | 4 | 4109 | －69 |  | 36 | 6 |
| Corresponding totals for 1898 | 969 |  | 8 | 107 |  | 932 | 764 | 573 | 350 | 155 | 5102 |  |  |  |  | 24 |
| Increase on 1898 ．． | 242 | －62 | －10 | －115 | －61 | 11 | 39 | 35 | －86 | －62 | 2－58 | 8109 | ， | 7 |  | 6 －29 |

## Comparison with last year＇s figures shows ：－

（a）An increase in the roll，but a slight decrease in the inspection－attendance． Both Malmesbury and the Paarl have reduced their percentage of pupils present at inspection． 91 per cent．for Malmesbury last year was unusually high．This year it is 86 ． The Paarl last year reached 86．This year it is 83 ．The unfavourable weather when many of the Paarl Schools were inspected would account for the difference
（b）A decrease in the lower Standards．
（c）An increase in all the Standards from III upwards．That which seems to be decrease under Standards IV，V，VI，VII and Ex－Standard is really an increase， because the number that passed in the High School Standards A－D more than balances the deficiency．

The foregoing table also shows ：－
（a）That the percentage of pupils for the whole circuit is：－

| In Sub－ | In Standards |
| :---: | :---: |
| Standards． | I－III． |
| 38.5 | $34 \cdot 4$ |
| $\ldots$ | $38 \cdot 3$ |

In IV and
upwards．
27.0
25.5
25.5
(b) That the percentage of pupils for each division is:-
(The corresponding figures for 1898 are also given for purposes of comparison.)

|  |  | In Sub-Standards |  | In StandardsI-III. |  | In Standard IV <br> and upwards. |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1899. | 1898. | 1899. | 1898. | 1899. | 1898. |
| Malmesbury | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $41 \cdot 1$ | $40 \cdot 1$ | $40 \cdot 0$ | $42 \cdot 0$ | $18 \cdot 9$ | $17 \cdot 8$ |
| Paarl $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $35 \cdot 0$ | $36 \cdot 1$ | $29 \cdot 4$ | $30 \cdot 5$ | $35 \cdot 5$ | $33 \cdot 3$ |
| Robertson | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $38 \cdot 8$ | $39 \cdot 4$ | $35 \cdot 8$ | $37 \cdot 2$ | $25 \cdot 3$ | $23 \cdot 3$ |
| Worcester | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $41 \cdot 5$ | $39 \cdot 8$ | $34 \cdot 9$ | $37 \cdot 9$ | $23 \cdot 5$ | $22 \cdot 2$ |

The increase in Standard IV and upwards is seen at a glance.
In the following table the attainments of pupils are given for the different classes of schools:-

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Class } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { School. } \end{gathered}$ | Number <br> Present. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percentage } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { Sub-Standards } \end{gathered}$ | Percentage in Standards I-III. | Percentage in higher Standards. | Percentage Unclassi-- fied. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A. I | 2,173 | $14 \cdot 9$ | 28.7 | 53.2 | $3 \cdot 1$ |
| A. II | 1,132 | $21 \cdot 9$ | 39.7 | 36.7 | $1 \cdot 6$ |
| A. III | 1,178 | $30 \cdot 9$ | $45 \cdot 0$ | $23 \cdot 9$ | $\cdot 1$ |
| P. F. | 387 | 25.5 | $54 \cdot 3$ | 19.9 | $\cdot 2$ |
| Poor | 251 | $46 \cdot 6$ | 466 | 6.7 | $\cdots$ |
| Mission. . | 3,116 | 66.0 | $29 \cdot 7$ | $4 \cdot 2$ | . |
| Evening | 35 | $74 \cdot 3$ | 25.7 | . | . |
| Special . . | 238 | 13.4 | 26.9 | $7 \cdot 1$ | 52.5 |
| Total | 8,510 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | . | . |

Comparison with last year's results shows a fair increase in all the higher Standards for all classes of Schools except A. II.
V. Pupils' Progress.-In regard to this the main facts are the following:- Por
(a) Number present at Inspection in
$\left.\begin{array}{l}1899 \\ 1898\end{array}\right\}=8,510$ or $85 \cdot 7$
(b) ", " $\quad$ present two consecutive inspection
(c) "" presented in Standard I. and higher $1898-99$ =5,278 „ $62 \cdot 9$ $1897-98=5,155$ ", $60 \cdot 1$ (d) ", presented in Stds., two consecutive inspections $1898-99 \mid=4,148,7,79 \cdot 2$ " " " " $\quad$, 1897-98 $\}=3,813, " 750$ (e) " pluced in higher Standard .. .. .. 1899$\}=3,191,769$ $\left.\begin{array}{cccccccc}" & " & " & " & . & . . & . . & 1898\end{array}\right\}=2,994, \neq 78 \cdot 5$

The following table gives the progress for the different classes of schools :-

| Class <br> of <br> School. | Percentage <br> present at tw <br> Inspections. | Percentage <br> presented for <br> Standards. | Percentage <br> in higher <br> Standard. | Percentage <br> in same <br> Standard. | Percentage <br> in lower <br> Standard. |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A. I . . | $\ldots$ | $67 \cdot 8$ | $81 \cdot 4$ | $80 \cdot 9$ | $19 \cdot 0$ | $\ldots$ |
| A. II. . | $\ldots$ | $68 \cdot 5$ | $77 \cdot 4$ | $80 \cdot 2$ | $19 \cdot 5$ | .2 |
| A. III | $\ldots$ | $70 \cdot 3$ | $70 \cdot 6$ | $77 \cdot 7$ | $22 \cdot 0$ | .2 |
| P. F. | $\ldots$ | $70 \cdot 0$ | $76 \cdot 4$ | $79 \cdot 2$ | $20 \cdot 7$ | $\ldots$ |
| Poor . . | $\ldots$ | $54 \cdot 5$ | $56 \cdot 1$ | $85 \cdot 2$ | $14 \cdot 7$ | $\ldots$ |
| Mission | $\ldots$ | $57 \cdot 7$ | $39 \cdot 0$ | $67 \cdot 8$ | $31 \cdot 2$ | .9 |

VI. Subjects of Instruction.-I find that Acting Inspector Le Roux's notes under this heading bear out my own impressions. Some of his remarks, embodied in this part of my report, are given in quotation marks.

I quite realise that Reading is a subject on which judges may differ greatly. Indifferent reading to one may appear fair to another. However, I can only repeat what I said on a former occasion, that in the lower Standards the Reading is often expressive and intelligent, but that it seems to deteriorate from Standard V. upwards. How deficient many are in this subject becomes apparent when the Inspector perohance turns to some portion of the reading-book, not specially prepared. And as for the proper attitude in Reading-an upright position, the chest well out, the book held rightlyhese are points seldom attended to even in the best schools. As a rule the lines for Recitation are carefully committed to memory, but in many of the higher Standards the educational value of the subject is overlooked. It means to a good many nothing but a memory test. "Dictation is in the majority of schools one of the best subjects. Bad readers are often good spellers. The explanation lies in the fact that half the, reading book is prepared, and the spelling of the difficult words specially got up," Composition, though improving, is far from satisfactory. Better results might be secured in the higher Standards if teachers would become enthosiastic ontinued improve libraries, and infuse into their pupils a love for reading. There is continued improvement in Handwriting, but in some schools the tendency to overdo the upright style
should be checked. "Geography is efficiently taught in the higher class sohools. In the lower class schools it is often a mere repetition of names of which the pupils know no more than their position on the map. I'he teaching of Physical Geography should also be made much more practical. Arithmetic is taught with a very fair degree of success in this circuit More attention to method and style, however, is needed, and Mental A Aritlmetic denands more time than it seems to get." The teaching of Du'ch is improving in most schools, but Dutch Composition should have better attention.

In Singing and in Sewing, the leading schools in this circuit take a high position. In some of the lower schools gratifying progress has also been made. Drawing has not yet oome to be regarded as the important subject which it is. Technical Instruction has, I am sorry to say, not kept pace with the general progress. It is still confined to the four schools mentioned in my last report. I have reason to believe, however, that some of the A. I. schools will soon give serious attention to this important branch of education. In both Latin and Greek knowledge of Accidence was, on the whole, satisfactory. Translation was, in the majority of instances, almost too literal, and the reading of unseen passages displayed a want of practice. Geometry. That pupils should find great difficulty in working out simple deductions shows that triining in this subject is imperfect. In Algebra the results were more satisfactory.

VII Teachers,-Acting Inspector Le Roux says:-"In every school I found competent and successful teachers-men and women who spare no trouble in equipping competent and successful teachers-men and women spare teachers are earnest and
painstaking, and are making honest efforts to discharge their duties faithfully and conscientiously, but often with little or no knowledge of method and no training. A few are of very inferior quality, and very indifferently fitted for the work The vacation courses and the training of Pupil-Teachers have been productive of much good. The degree of success with which practical hints in teaching are carried out, and the interest with which new subjects are introduced and handled, are gratifying results.
The percentage of teachers who are certified for all classes of schools is 63.6 Last year it was 56.7 . This is a very satisfactory increase.

The percentage for erch class of school is :-


The condition of Malmesbury is unsatisfactory. In my last report I drew attention to the fact that the importance of employing qualified teachers is not sufficiently recognized in this district. I find that the great majority of teachers in
Farm Schools and in Mission Schools are uncertificated. If this division be not into consideration, the percentage of certificated teachers in the three remaining divisions would be 68.7 .

The number of Pupil-Teachers examined this year is 123 from the Training School and 126 from other schools combined, making 249 in all, against 186 last year. The 123 from the Training School include 31 of the first year, 42 of the second, 42 of the
VIII. Libraries.-There has been growth in this respect too. Four new Scheol Libraries have been started this year.
First and second class schools have now all been supplied except French Hoek A. I. and Lady Grey A. II. and Daljosaphat A. II.

It now rests with teachers to make this adjunct to educational work as helpful as ossible. To teach children to love books and to guide them in their choise of reading will be to influence them for life.

1X. Buildings.-School accommodation continues to increase and improve. Foremost in the list of schools in this respect stands the A. I. School at French Hoek.
The new Boys' A. i. School at the Paarl, to be opened shortly, is an elegant building. The magnificent view and the available space for play-ground are pleasing eatures in connection with this building.

The new Kindergarten rooms of the A. r. School at Montagu, completed and ccupied this year, supply a great want.
The Robertson . . I. School is completing important additional elass-rooms. When these shall have been finished, the Juvenile Department will be supplied with he accommodation recommended more than once
Plans for the A. I. Girls' School at Wellington have been drawn up, and building perations will soon commence
Riebeek Kasteel A. II. School has made a commencement with a much-needed
The Boys' A. i. School at Malmesbury should be brought into line with modern requirements.
X. Furniture and Equipment.- In First and Second Class Sohools the equipment, generally, is very satisfactory. In Third Class Schools it is improving steadily. In
Poor Sohools, particularly in the district of Montagu, it is good. In Mission Schools Poor Sohools, particularly in the district of Montagu, it is good. In Mission Schools
it is capable of most improvement.

Blackboard space has considerably improved
Most schools are now well supplied with wall-maps, but I am sorry to say that their condition, in a good many schools, speaks of gross carelessness. Often the map allowed to go to pieces for want of a little attention

Much might be done to make the class-rooms of infants and juveniles more attractive by adorning the walls with coloured prints and engravings. But judgment should be exercised. Nothing but what is good and pleasing to the eye should be put on the walls.
XI. General Remarks.--I found on paying iniormal visits during the closing week f the last term, that in some of the larger schools a good many pupils began the vacation before the time fixed by the Department. I can only say that I consider this highly censurable. Ceachers are less to blame than parents. I would urge upon parents
specially to co-operate with teachers in their endeavours to induce pupils to faithful tudy up to the very last Parents might arrange their summer holideys so as to cinoide with the sehyol vacation One word in acatio
our in one brief meeting, When the Inspector comes to judge of a long year's bour in one brier meeting, it is only natural that teachers and pupils should show a ertain degree of nervousness. For much of this nervous apprehension on the part of the pupils the teachers are to blame, for it not infrequently happens that teachers, ye and parents too, have done their best to create this condition by threats of punishment should the children not succeed in their standards.
What I should like teachers to do is to regard the Inspector more as the co-operator who comes to help and encourage than as the judge and the critic.

I have the honour to be,

## Sir,

Your obedient Servant,
B. P. J. LE ROUX.

Kalk Bay, January 4, 1900.

## 15.-Inspector Theron's Report.

[CIRCUIT: Beaufort Wrst, Carnarvon, Fraserburg, Murraysburg, Prince Atrert, Sutherland, Victoria West.]

Sir, $^{\text {-I }}$ have the honour to submit my annual report on the above distriets for 1899 .
I. Supply of Schools.-The tabuiar statements given below, marked (a) and (b) respectively, will indicate how each of the districts under review is provided with schools. The first shows at a glance what measure of educational activity there ha been displayed in the different areas; the second gives details regarding the distribution of the classes of schools.

Last year I had to report a small decrease in the sum total of schools in my circuit; this time there is a net increase of three to mention. This gain must, however, be regarded as of very little account when one considers the great need of educational progress in the large area (more than 44,000 square miles) of my inspectorate. The absence of Poor Schools in the Murraysburg division is satisfactory, and there is no country centre in this district where the conditions necessitate the establishment of such an extra-aided school, while the indigent children in the village are provided for either at the Public School or at a Private School partially supported by local charity. The Mission School at this place does not figure in the Quarterly Abstract for September on account of the temporary suspension of the grant, which has subsequenty been heis more The number of livions. It might be doubted whether they than all hond fide cases. I may say that I have carefully inquired into the needs of all localities where these free grants are enjoyed, and although I am much averse to the multiplication of Poor Schools, there was not a single instance in which I could recommend the withdrawal of the grant on the ground that it was bestowed on other than really needy people.
(a.)

| Division. | Schools opened. | Schools closed. | No. of Schools. |  | Increase. | Decrease. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept., } \\ & 1898 \text {. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept, } \\ & 1899 \text {. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Beaufort West | 3 | 3 | 29 | 29 | . | . |
| Carnarvon | 4 | 6 | 10 | 8 | . | 2 |
| Fraserburg | 8 | 6 | 17 | 19 | 2 | . |
| Murraysburg | 2 | 4 | 11 | 9 | . | 2 |
| Prinee Albert | 3 | 1 | 19 | 21 | 2 | . |
| Sutherland | 3 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 2 | . |
| Victoria West | 7 | 6 | 26 | 27 | 1 | . |
| Totals | 30 | 27 | 116 | 119 | 7 | 4 |

[^9]| Division. | A. ı. | A. if. | A. iII. | P.F. | Poor. | Mission | Tetal. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Beaufort West . . | 2 | .. | 2 | 21 | 2 | 2 | 23 |
| Carnarvon | . | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| Fraserburg | . | 1 | 3 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 19 |
| Murraysburg | 1 | . | 2 | 6 | . | .. | 9 |
| Prince Albert | 1 | . | 5 | 4 | 9 | 2 | 21 |
| Sutherland | . | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| Vietoria West | 1 | . | 5 | 18 | 2 | 1 | 27 |
| Totals | 5 | 3 | 19 | 66 | 17 | 9 | 119 |

[^10] figures refer to White children exolusively.

| Division. |  |  |  |  | Percentage enrolled at aided schools for Europeans. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1896. | 1897. | 1898. | 1899. |  |
| Beaufort West : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sept., 1898 1899 | 619 | 514 544 | 30 | 1034 | $41 \cdot 48$ | $51 \cdot 16$ | $59 \cdot 86$ | $60 \cdot 34$ | $0 \cdot 48$ |
| Carnarvon : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sept., 1898 | 204 224 | 181 | 20 | $9 \grave{0}$ | 18.52 | $19 \cdot 26$ | $21 \cdot 47$ | $23 \cdot 57$ | $2 \cdot 10$ |
| $\begin{array}{r} \quad 1899 \\ \text { FRASERBURG: } \end{array}$ | 224 | 201 | , |  |  |  | 21.47 | 23.5 | 2-10 |
| Sept., $1898 \ldots$ | 233 245 | 206 | 20 | 987 | $16 \cdot 21$ | $19 \cdot 65$ | $23 \cdot 60$ | 24-82 | $1 \cdot 22$ |
| MURRAysburg <br> M | 245 | 226 | , | 98 | 1621 | 19.65 | 23.60 | $24 \cdot 82$ | $1 \cdot 2$ |
| Sept., 1898 . | 191 | 182 |  | 368 | $43 \cdot 38$ |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \because 899 \\ \text { Prince Albert } \end{gathered}$ | 187 | 171 | $j^{-11}$ | 368 | $43 \cdot 38$ | $36 \cdot 77$ | $50 \cdot 52$ | $49 \cdot 47$ | $-1 \cdot 05$ |
| Sept., 1898 | ${ }^{5} 506$ | ${ }^{472}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 1899 \\ \text { Sutherland: } \end{array}$ | 606 | 527 | $)^{55}$ | 1067 | $30 \cdot 24$ | $51 \cdot 59$ | $51 \cdot 59$ | $56 \cdot 74$ | $5 \cdot 15$ |
| Sept., 1898. | 120 | 91 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 1898 \\ \text { Victoru } W_{\text {est }} \text { : } \end{gathered}$ | 116 | 10.2 | 11 | 651 | $20 \cdot 27$ | $13 \cdot 21$ | $18 \cdot 43$ | $17 \cdot 81$ | $-0 \cdot 62$ |
| Sept., 1898 | 499 | 451 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ,. 1899. | 539 | 488 | \} 36 | 891 | $44 \cdot 55$ | $46 \cdot 68$ | $56 \cdot 00$ | $60 \cdot 49$ | $4 \cdot 49$ |

The second column shows a small gain in average attendance for all but one of the ven districts, and we notice from the figures under "Percentage Enrolled" that division having a rise from 30 per cent. to 56 per cent. to show

The enrolment of white children at aided schools in this circuit is at present $42 \cdot 6$ er cent. of the approximate total. The percentages for the three successive years, 1896,1897 and 1898 are $30 \cdot 4,35 \cdot 2$, and $40 \cdot 56$ respectively

The following table gives the enrolment of coloured children for each of the last four years:-

Division total coloured
children, ages
5 to 15.
(d.)

Beaufort West
Carnarvon .
Fraserburg . .
Murraysburg
Prince Albert
Sutherland . .
Victoria West

The Mission School at Murraysburg, though not drawing any grant for the September quarter, was not closed, and had an attendance of over 50 . The most satisfactory of the 10 Mission Schools examined by me this year is the one at Laings burg (Berlin Mission), which enjoys the benefit of the active and intelligent interest of the Missionary Superintendent, who also takes a regular share in the teaching. Next in order of merit comes the Rhenish Mission School at Carnarvon, which likewise owe its position to energetic supervision. At Victoria West, Fraserburg and Sutherland something better ought to be done for the education of native children. Small and extremely irregular attendance is the chief defect in these cases.
III. Schools Inspected.-Notwithstanding the great amount of time necessarily taken up in long and tedious cart journeys, and the frequent delays and difficultie incidental to this mode of travelling, I have again this year personally inspected every school that was in operation in each district at the time of my annual visit. I have also been able to visit a neglected portion of Fraserburg, where I found severa possible school centres. A Poor School has since been started in that locality, and a couple of Farm Schools may be opened if suitable teachers can be found willing to take situations in that part of the country.

The total number of inspections done during the $1 \approx$ months is 130 , being 19 more than last year. Of these no less than 46 ( 5 A . iir., 7 Poor and 34 P.F.) were either first inspections or cases where the schools were in abeyance in 1898

I regret to say that on account of the great distances separating the schools in my circuit it was not possible to pay more than 24 informal visits during the year.
IV. Pupils' Attainments at Inspection.-I have tabulated below the inspection results for the year. In the first table marked (e.) the figures for 1898 are also given and there will be found a column containing the numbers of children who have reached

Standard IV．and above in the different classes of schools．Table（ $f$ ．）shows a small increase in the percentage of European children in Standard VI．and above．The incease table（g．）reveals the poor state of things at Mission Schools，where 66 per cent． next table（g．）reveals the poor state of things at Mission Schools，wher Standard IV．

| Class of Sc | School． |  |  |  | Year． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| First Class |  | ．$\{$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1899 \\ & 1898 \end{aligned}$ | 758 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 720 \\ & 693 \end{aligned}$ | 1\％0 |  | 127 | 39 |
| Second Class |  | $\cdots$ ？ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1899 \\ & 1898 \end{aligned}$ | 220 |  | 207 208 | $\stackrel{\cdot}{67}$ |  | 37 | 26 |
| Third Class |  |  | 22 |  | 1899 | 443 |  | 417 405 | 135 |  | 80 | 60 |
| Private Farm |  | $\cdots \hat{1}$ | 70 57 |  | 1899 1898 | 523 412 |  | 516 403 | 129 |  | 105 | 78 |
| Poor |  | $\because\{$ | 12 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1899 \\ 1898 \end{array}$ | 552 410 |  | 499 368 | $\dot{2} 25$ |  | 172 | 108 ． |
| Mission |  | $\cdots\{$ | 10 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1899 \\ & 1898 \end{aligned}$ | 769 904 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 637 \\ & 764 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{5}{ }_{4}{ }_{5}$ |  | 294 | 128 . |
| Class of School． |  | Year． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ت 荡 部 㐫 |  |  |
| First Class ．． | 5 5 | $\begin{aligned} & 1899 \\ & 1898 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 63 \\ & 90 \end{aligned}$ | 116 89 | $\begin{array}{r} 86 \\ 103 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 89 \\ 119 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 99 \\ & 72 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 56 \\ & 34 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 36 \\ 9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \\ & 7 \end{aligned}$ | 2 | $\begin{aligned} & 287 \\ & 241 \end{aligned}$ |
| Second Class ．． | 3 | $\begin{aligned} & 1899 \\ & 1898 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22 \\ & 27 \end{aligned}$ | 36 21 | $\begin{aligned} & 29 \\ & 35 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \\ & 35 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | 9 7 | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\cdots$ | 6 | 57 52 |
| Third Class ．．$\{$ | 22 23 | $\begin{aligned} & 1899 \\ & 1898 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 67 \\ & 75 \end{aligned}$ | 68 58 | $\begin{aligned} & 59 \\ & 50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 46 \\ & 55 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | 8 12 | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  | ： | 83 87 |
| Privale Farm | 70 57 | $\begin{aligned} & 1899 \\ & 1898 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 87 \\ & 51 \end{aligned}$ | 69 70 | $\begin{aligned} & 74 \\ & 64 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 51 \\ & 64 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ | 12 9 | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 102 89 |
| Poor ．．． | 120 | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \varepsilon 99 \\ & 1898 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \ell 6 \\ & 60 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 74 \\ & 41 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45 \\ & 24 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23 \\ & 17 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | 30 18 |
| Mission ．．．$\{$ | 10 | 1899 1898 | 91 98 | 81 83 | $\begin{aligned} & 32 \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ | 11 8 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | $\cdots$ |  | 11 |

（f．）Schools for Europeans．



V．Pupils＇Progress．－The tabulated figures given below are intended to show what success pupils had at passing the Standards in which they were presented at intion inspection．

| Class of School． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Percentage of Advance． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1898. |  |  |  |  |  | 1899. |
| A．I． |  |  | 546 | 469 | 77 | 431 | 387 | 44 |  | 89.79 |
| A．II． |  | 145 | 121 | 24 | 79 | 67 | 12 | 76.03 | 84.81 |
| A．III． |  | 290 | 227 | 63 | 203 | 162 | 41 |  | $79 \cdot 31$ |
| P．F． |  | 358 | 251 | 107 | 196 | 153 | 43 | $74 \cdot 16$ | $77 \cdot 80$ |
| Poor |  | 229 | 168 | ${ }^{67}$ | 137 | 105 | 32 | $81 \cdot 63$ | $76 \cdot 64$ |
| Mission |  | 257 | 160 | 97 | 229 | 143 | 86 | $50 \cdot 15$ | $62 \cdot 44$ |

VI. Subjects of Instruction.-The common errors in English Reading mentioned in my last report are gradually diminishing, and the reading book or portion thereof professed is usually very fairly prepared as regards the pronunciation and meaning of words. Expressive reading is, however, still the rare exception. Recitation often takes the form of a mere memory test rendered without the least elocutionary effect. I can report no improvement in Composition. This subject receives too little attention in Standard IV. Spelling has greatly improved during the last three years. The teaching
of Grammar is often of very poor quality, particularly in the third and fourth standards. Still, there is more intelligence shown than was the rule a few years back. What I said in last year's report about Geography still holds good. There is hardly any practical or educational value in what is taught as Geography in Standards II. and III. In the fourth standard the subject receives a little better treatment, and in the higher standards satisfactory knowledge of Commercial Geography is usually shown The results of examination in Physical Geography were quite satisfactory in only on First-Class School. Penmanship is steadily improving. Arithmetic has also advanced both as regards acourate figuring and iutelligent method. Mensuration has not generally been taught with sufficient success. Progress in Mental Arithmetic has been very marked during the last two years. There is hardly a school in my circuit where Dutch is not given its due share of time and attention. The grammar is, as a rule, satisfactorily taught in the better-class schools, and translation into English is often good. teaching of Latin, Greek, Algebra and Geometry is restricted to six schools where there are classes preparing for the Sohool Higher or Matriculation. The work is usually satisfactory. There is still too little done in reading of easy Latin prose outside of the portion set for examination. Physical Drill is not receiving the attention it should do especially in small schools. Botany, I regret to say, is not taught at any school in my circuit.
VII. Teachers.--Exactly 50 per cent. of the teachers whose work I examined this year are in possession of professional certificates. The corresponding percentages for year are in possession of professional certificates. The oorresponding percentages for
1897 and 1898 were 41.5 and 46.5 respectively. Further details are tabulated below :-

| Class of School. | Teachers. |  |  |  |  | Academical Qualifications. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Men. | Women. |  |  |  | M.A. | B.A | Interm. | Matric. |
| A. 1. | 6 | 20 | 22 | 4 | $84 \cdot 61$ | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| A. 11. | 3 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 62.5 | . . | . . | 1 | 4 |
| A. III. | 8 | 16 | 15 | 9 | 62.5 | . . |  | . |  |
| P.F. | 15 | 55 | 29 | 41 | 41.42 | . . | 2 | $\cdots$ |  |
| Poor | 8 | 14 | 12 | 10 | $54 \cdot 54$ | . . | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Mission . . | 4 | 16 | 2 | 18 | $10 \cdot 00$ | . | . | . |  |

Of eighty-five certificated teachers 9 have the British Privy Council certificate, 6 have the Cape T. II. and 70 are holders of the Cape T. III. The percentage of certificated teachers in the three classes of Public Schools taken together is $72 \cdot 41$.

Last year there were 25 Pupil Teachers distributed between 6 schools in my circuit. There are still three First Class Schools where nothing is done in the useful work of training young teachers. These are the Boys' School, Beaufort West, and the mixed schools at Murraysburg and Prince Albert. The Public School a Laingsburg has made a small start with a class of 3 P.T.'s. The total number of Pupil Teachers I examined in their preliminary work this year was 37 , being 12 more than in 1898.
VIII. Libraries.-I much regret that under this heading no progress can be reported except that at 3 of the 7 existing school libraries small additions have been made to the stock of books. The Second Class Public Schools at Carnarvon and not yet equipped with this useful aid to education
IX. Buildings.-The best school building in my circuit has this year been com pleted-I refer to the Girls' School at Beaufort West, which was opened last April. The Fraserburg A. II. is still housed in its dismal quarters, and the Murraysburg A. is poorly accommodated in private property, which, I hope, will soon give place to new 'suitable.

Playgrounds have seldom in the past received much thought when school sites were selected. The Boys' School at Beaufort West, where an excellent recreation ground has been laid out at considerable expense, forms a bright exception. At Victoria West there was absolutely no open space near the school except a narrow street until recently, when a portion of the hinside was cleared and levelled. In the

X. Furniture and Equipment.-The greatest shortcomings as regards Furniture and Equipment are met with in country schools, where the desk accommodation is and Equipment are met with in country schoors, where the desk accomad or have an onossibie writing surface Public Schools in villages are seldom without an ample supply of good desks and maps, but in several instances there might be more blackboard space.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
G. P. THERON.

## 16.-Inspector Watermeyer's Report.

[CIRCUIT: Bredasdorp, Caledjn, Stellenbosch, Swbllendam.]
Sir,-I have the honour to submit my report on the schools in the above circuit for the year ending 30th September, 1899.
I. Supply of Schools.-Last year I was able to report an increase of three in the total number of schools in operation. This year there is a decrease of five, as the following Table shows:-

| Division. | Sp. | A. I. | A. II. | A. III. | P.F. | Poor. | B. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & 1899 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & 1898 . \end{aligned}$ | In- <br> crease |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bredasdorp |  |  | 2 | 8 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 28 | 31 | -3 |
| Caledon | $\ldots$ | i | . | 11 | 6 | 6 | 11 | 35 | 39 | -4 |
| Stellenbosch . | 3 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 28 | 28 |  |
| Swellendam . . | . | 1 | 2 | 7 | 12 | 6 | 11 | 39 | 37 | 2 |
| Total | 3 | 4 | 6 | 32 | 30 | 19 | 36 | 130 | 135 | -5 |
| Increase | . | . | . | -5 | -2 | 3 | -1 | -5 | . |  |

The two districts which show up most unsatisfactorily are Caledon and Bredas dorp, their decrease of 4 and 3 respectively being very disappointing in view of the efforts to establish new schools made both by myself and other gentlemen interested in education. Experience teaches that it is a comparatively easy matter to start schools in outlying districts, the difficulty is to keep them going. Stellenbosch has neither gained nor lost. As I remarked last year, it is well supplied with schools. Swellendistrict during the year only to close almost immediately. The good work being done district during the year only to close almost immediately. Merwe deserves to be recorded among their parishioners by the Revds. Botha and v. d. Merwe deserves to be recorded

Arranging the schools in classes, we find that the A. I., A. Ir. and Special A. iri.'s have decreased by 5, P.F.'s by 2 and B.'s by 1 . The satisfaction derived from the increase in the number of Poor Schools is marred by the conviction that they have indirectly affected the A. iir.'s and P.F.'s adversely. In several instances, on enquiring why certain schools have lapsed, the reply has been: "We are not going to slave to keep up an A. nir. (or P.F.) School since "So-and-So has a Poor School on his farm and he is no more poorly off than we are." It is vain to argue with people taking thi stand; we can only hope that they will gain wisdom with time, an
The next Table shows the number of schools in the various classes
" opened" and "closed" in each district during the year:-


This shows not that the number of schools opened was small, but that the number closed was unusually large. Five P.F. Schools in the Swellendam Division appear in both totals, emphasizing the truth of my remark higher up that it is easier to start chools than to keep them going afterwards.

Of the three Special Schools I inspected only two, the Stellenbosch Industrial Home and the Rhenish House-keeping School. The former is an experiment, and will have to profit by the experience it gains as it grows older. It is gratifying to have the assurance that the managers are determined to make it a success. They will be the last to maintain that it is already doing all that may be fairly expected from it. The Rhenish House-keeping School only wants the necessary funds to increase its equipment, and it will leave little to complain of
II. Enrolment and Attendance.-The next series of Tables shows the details egarding enrolment and attendance in the various districts and in the schools of the different classes:-

Enrolment

| Division. | White. |  |  | Coloured. |  |  | Total. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1899. | 1898. | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{In}- \\ \text { crease. } \end{gathered}$ | 1899. | 1898. | Increase. | 1899. | 1898. | $\begin{gathered} \text { In- } \\ \text { crease. } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Bredasdorp | 468 | 516 | -48 | 499 | 522 | -23 | 967 | 1038 | -71 | $-5 \cdot 8$ |
| Caledon . . | 925 | 904 | 21 | 758 | 815 | -57 | 1683 | 1719 | -36 | $-2 \cdot 0$ |
| Stellenbosch | 954 | 930 | 24 | 1136 | 1109 | 27 | 2090 | 2039 | 51 | $2 \cdot 5$ |
| Swellendam | 786 | 687 | 99 | 675 | 676 | -1 | 1461 | 1363 | 98 | $7 \cdot 1$ |
| Total | 3133 | 3037 | 96 | 3068 | 3122 | -54 | 6201 | 6159 | 42 | $\cdot 6$ |

We find here an increase of 42 in the number of children on the roll, though there are five less schools than last year. The average enrolment per school has therefore increased. Bredasdorp and Caledon again show the most unsatisfactory totals. The decrease in the roll and in the number of schools have gone hand in hand. Swellendam additional schools.

Attendance.

| Division. |  | Average Attendance. |  |  | Percentage of Enrolment. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1899. | 1898. | Increase. | 1899. | 1898. | Increase. |
| Bredasdorp | . | 809 | 842 | -33 | 83 | 81 | 2 |
| Caledon |  | 1426 | 1441 | $-15$ | 84 | 83 | 1 |
| Stelienbosch | . | 1525 | 1568 | -43 | 73 | 77 | -4 |
| Swellendam | . | 1177 | 1085 | 92 | 80 | 79 | 1 |
| Total | . | 4937 | 4936 | 1 | 79 | 80 | -1 |

It is gratifying to notice that in three of the four districts the atlendance has kecome more regular.

If it be remembered that these totals refer to the third session of 1899, the low attendance in Stellenbosch is explained by the epidemics of typhoid fever and measles which visited that town during the latter part of the second and the earlier part of the third quarters.

The enrolment and attendance in the different classes of schools are seen in the next Table :-

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Class } \\ & \text { of School. } \end{aligned}$ |  | No. of Schools. |  |  | Pupils on Roll. |  |  | Average Attendance |  |  | Percentage of Enrolment, |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1899. | 1898. | $\xlongequal[\begin{array}{c} \text { In- } \\ \text { crease. } \end{array}]{ }$ | 1899. | 1898. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { In- } \\ \text { crease. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | 1899. | 1898. | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { In- } \\ \text { crease. } \end{array}$ | 1899. | 1898. | $\underset{\text { In- }}{\text { Inease. }}$ |
| Special .. | . | 3 | 3 | . | 118 | 86 | 32 | 111 | 72 | 39 | 94 | 83 | 11 |
| A. r. | . | 4 | 4 | . | 617 | 586 | 31 | 545 | 519 | 24 | 88 | 88 | .. |
| A. II. | . | 6 | 6 | . | 503 | 452 | 51 | 434 | 397 | 37 | 86 | 87 | -1 |
| A. III. | . | 32 | 37 | -5 | 993 | 999 | -6 | 847 | 862 | -15 | 85 | 86 | -1 |
| P.F. | . | 30 | 32 | -2 | 258 | 329 | -71 | 241 | 297 | $-56$ | 93 | 89 | 4 |
| Poor | . | 19 | 16 | 3 | 402 | 359 | 43 | 352 | 304 | 48 | 87 | 84 | 3 |
| B. |  | 36 | 37 | -1 | 3310 | 3348 | -38 | 2407 | 2485 | 72 | 72 | 74 | -1 |
| Total |  | 130 | 135 | -5 | 6201 | 6159 | 42 | 4937 | 4936 | 1 | 79 | 80 | -1 |

These figures give evidence of distinct improvement in the attendance in Poor and Private Farm Schools. One regrets to see a decrease of one per cent. each in A. II., A, III. and Mission Schools. The reason for this is not very evident. The regular ttendance in the oo low last year.
III. Schools Inspected.-I inspected 132 schools during the year ; one of these lay in an adjoining circuit, and details regarding it are not included in the following Tables. This number is five less than last year, but includes all schools which continued n existence during the full year, or which were at work during the time of my regular isit the district in whioh they are situated. Actally, making 51 such visits or 29
 schools adhering more carefully to regulations
IV. Pupils' Attainments at Inspection.-The accompanying Table gives the results f inspection for the circuit as a whole :-

|  | 言 |  |  | Standards |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 硡 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | I. | II. | III. | IV. | v. | vi. | VII. |  |  |
| Total, 1899 .. .. | 6001 | 5195 | 2276 | 810 | 699 | 528 | 347 | 208 | 164 | 83 | 41 | 39 |
| Total, 1898 .. .. | 5753 | 5259 | 2600 | 707 | 693 | 493 | 311 | 210 | 123 | 36 | 34 | 52 |
| Increase | 47 | -65 | -324 | 103 | 6 | 35 | 36 | -2 | 41 | 47 | 7 | $-13$ |
| 1899 | .. | 100 | $43 \cdot 8$ | $15 \cdot 6$ | $13 \cdot 4$ | 10.1 | \%'6 | $4 \cdot 1$ | $3 \cdot 2$ | $1 \cdot 6$ | 8 | 0.8 |
| Percentage of attendance 1898 | .. | 100 | $49 \cdot 1$ | 13.3 | 13.3 | $9 \cdot 2$ | $5 \cdot 9$ |  | $2 \cdot 3$ | 0.6 | 0.6 | $0 \cdot 9$ |
| Increase | .. | .. | $-5 \cdot 3$ | $2 \cdot 3$ | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.7 | - 2 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.2 | -0.1 |

The smaller number present at inspection this year, notwithstanding the increase ime of the prevalence of the epidemics already referred to. An inspection at any other time would have given considerably better results.

The standard of work has risen appreciably; a larger number and a larger percentage of pupils have passed in Standards this year.

## Inspector Watermeybr's Report

In all but the P.F. Schools the number of children below Standard has decreased This is satisfactory. It is pleasing to find, too, that the standard of work in Poor and Mission Schools has risen, and that in all the schools the numbers in the higher Standards show an advance.

The Special Schools have not been included in the last two Tables, because only one of them-the Stellenbosch Industrial Home-takes the regular school Standard course, and has done so for $a$ year only. Its figures for this year are :-

Roll, 43 ; Present, 34 ; Sub-Standard, 10 ; Standard I., 8 ; Standard II., 9 ; Standard III., 7

We have next a Table showing the number of children in each class of school who have attained to Standard III. and upwards. The Table gives the totals for White and Coloured children as well.

|  | A. I. | A. II. | A. III. | P.F. | Poor. | B. | All. | White. | Coloured. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. Inspected $\quad 1$ 180 | 544 | 393 | 926 | 311 | 281 | 2667 | 5122 | 2455 | 2667 |
|  | 519 | 416 | 890 | 320 | 310 | 2804 | 5259 | 2455 | 2804 |
| $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { No. in Standard III. and } \\ \text { above }\end{array}\right\}$ | 375 | 204 | 322 | 109 | 79 | 275 | 1364 | 1089 | 275 |
|  | 325 | 201 | 286 | 106 | 54 | 240 | 1807 | 967 | 240 |
| $\underset{\text { Percentage in Standard III. }}{\text { and above }}$. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}1899 \\ 1898\end{array}\right.$ | 68.9 | 54.4 | 34.7 | 35.0 | $28 \cdot 1$ | $10 \cdot 3$ | $26 \cdot 6$ | $44 \cdot 3$ | $10 \cdot 3$ |
|  | $62 \cdot 6$ | 48.3 | $32 \cdot 1$ | $25 \cdot 3$ | $17 \cdot 4$ | 8.5 | $24 \cdot 8$ | $39 \cdot 3$ | 8.5 |
| Increase per cent. | $6 \cdot 3$ | $6 \cdot 1$ | $2 \cdot 6$ | 9.7 | 10.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | $5 \cdot 0$ | 1.8 |

There is progress in every one of these details. Last year 752 per cent. of the pupils were below Standard III. This year the number has fallen to 73.4 per cent. This is still larger than it should be, however. Both White and Coloured children have advanced, the percentages reading $44 \cdot 3$ and 10.3 in place of the 393 and P of ant report. The schools which show the greatest progress under this head are Poor and P. Schools.

As the rule in Coloured schools is to go up to Standard III. only, and in rare en to Stard V. and upwards, has reference to White children only :-

|  | A. 1. | A. II. | A. III. | P.F. | Poor. | All Whites |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. in Standard V. and above | 243 | 109 | 103 | 17 | 14 | 486 |
|  | 194 | 92 | 80 | 15 | 18 | 403 |
| Percentage in Standard V. and above | $44 \cdot 6$ | $27 \cdot 7$ | $11 \cdot 1$ | $5 \cdot 4$ | $6 \cdot 3$ | $19 \cdot 8$ |
|  | $37 \cdot 3$ | $22 \cdot 1$ | 8.9 | $4 \cdot 6$ | $5 \cdot 8$ | $16 \cdot 4$ |
| Increase per cent. | $7 \cdot 3$ | 5.6 | $2 \cdot 2$ | $0 \cdot 8$ | $0 \cdot 4$ | $3 \cdot 4$ |

Here again everv class of school has increased its numbers. In A. r. and A. II. The the rise is considerable. We must hope that this will continue, for at present 80.2 per cent. of the White children get no higher than the fourth Standard.
[G. 5—1900.]

It will be interesting to learn the highest Standard reached in different schools. The accompanying Table gives the number of schools in each class which reached each Standard as their highest:-

| Class of School. |  | No. in which highest Standard reached was- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { मे } \\ & \text { ت゙ } \\ & \text { ت゙ } \\ & \text { تू } \\ & \text { تٌ } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| A. 1. | 4 |  |  | . |  |  |  |  | 4 |  |
| A. II. | 6 |  |  | . | . | . | 1 | 4 | 1 | $\cdots$ |
| A. in. | 36 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 2 | . | $\ldots$ |
| P.F. | 31 | 1 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 1 | $\cdots$ | i |
| Poor | 14 | i | 1 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 3 | . | $\ldots$ | . |
| B. | 38 | 1 | 4 | 18 | 11 | 3 | 1 | . |  | $\ldots$ |
| Total | 129 | 3 | 12 | 35 | 30 | 19 | 17 | 7 | 5 | 1 |

We find that 16 schools have not reached Standard III. Of these 6 P.F.'s and 4 A. III.'s are comparatively young, and will certainly improve. The five Mission Sohools have not the excuse of youth. They are:-Wagenhuis Krantz and Struis Bay (Bredasdorp); Glebe (Caledon) ; and Barrydale Eng. Ch. and Buffeljagts Rive (Swellendam). These schools have made no progress during the last three yeard None but very small children attend, nor do they do so at all regularly. The Swellendam (Boys') A. II. is raising its standard yearly, and will soon take the full course This year it reached Standard VI. only. The majority of A. III. Schools go up to Standards IV., V. and VI., while in P.F. Schools the favourite Standards are III., IV and V. 20 A. III.'s work up to Standard V. and above, and 9 P.F.'s do the same. only, and has since been changed to a Poor School. Of the 3 Mission Schools which reached Standard V., two are mixed; the third is Coloured.
V. Pupils' Progress.-Of the 5,195 children present at inspection 3,406, or 65.5 pe cent. were present at the provious inspection. The corresponding figure last yea was 62 per cent. Of the 3,195 pupils presented in Standards, 2,435 were present Last year the number was 75 , atter, advanced a Standard

These and further details are tabulated below :-

|  | A. т. | A. II. | A. III. | P.F. | Poor. | B. | All. | White. | Coloured. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. No. present at Inspection twice consecutively | 369 | 296 | 595 | 175 | 189 | 1782 | 3406 | 1624 | 1782 |
|  | 356 | 298 | 550 | 194 | 164 | 1734 | 3296 | 1562 | 1734 |
| 2. No. presented for Standards who were ditto | 318 | 247 | 497 | 167 | 148 | 1058 | 2435 | 1377 | 1058 |
|  | 248 | 253 | 439 | 172 | 135 | 852 | 2096 | 1244 | 852 |
| 3. No. of last who advanced a Standard | 281 | 211 | 401 | 123 | 108 | 725 | 1849 | 1124 | 725 |
|  | 218 | 212 | 342 | 138 | 96 | 563 | 1569 | 1006 | 563 |
| 4. No. who did not | 37 | 36 | 96 | 44 | 40 | 333 | 586 | 253 | 333 |
|  | 30 | 41 | 97 | 34 | 39 | 289 | 525 | 236 | 289 |
|  | 67-8 | 75-3 | 64.2 | $56 \cdot 2$ | 67.2 | 66.8 | $66 \cdot 5$ | $64 \cdot 2$ | 668 |
|  | 68.7 | 71.6 | $64 \cdot 0$ | $60 \cdot 6$ | $52 \cdot 9$ | 59.7 | 62.6 | $66 \cdot 3$ | 58.4 |
| Increase | -0.9 | 3.7 | 0.2 | $-4.4$ | $14 \cdot 3$ | $7 \cdot 1$ | 3.9 | $-2 \cdot 1$ | 8.4 |
|  | $86 \cdot 1$ | $83 \cdot 4$ | 83.5 | $95 \cdot 4$ | 78.3 | 59.3 | $71 \cdot 4$ | 84.7 | $59 \cdot 3$ |
|  | $69 \cdot 6$ | 85.0 | 79.8 | 86.6 | $82 \cdot 3$ | 49.1 | $63 \cdot 5$ | 63.2 | $47 \cdot 3$ |
| Increase | 16.5 | $-1 \cdot 6$ | 3.7 | 8.8 | $-4.0$ | $10 \cdot 2$ | 7.9 | $21 \cdot 5$ | 12.0 |
|  | $88 \cdot 3$ | $85 \cdot 4$ | 86.8 | 73.6 | 72.9 | 68.5 | $75 \cdot 9$ | $81 \cdot 6$ | 68.5 |
|  | 88.3 | 83.8 | $77 \cdot 9$ | 79.0 | 71:1 | 66.0 | 74.8 | $80 \cdot 1$ | 64-3 |
| Increase .. .. | . | 1.6 | $8 \cdot 9$ | -5.4 | 1.8 | $2 \cdot 5$ | $1 \cdot 1$ | 1.5 | 4.2 |
|  | $11 \cdot 7$ | $14 \cdot 6$ | $13 \cdot 2$ | $26 \cdot 4$ | 27.1 | 31.5 | 24-1 | $18 \cdot 4$ | 31.5 |
|  | 11.7 | 16.2 | $22 \cdot 1$ | 21.0 | $28 \cdot 9$ | 34.0 | $25 \cdot 2$ | $19 \cdot 9$ | 35.7 |
| Deerease .. .. | .. | $1 \cdot 6$ | $8 \cdot 9$ | -5.4 | 1.8 | $2 \cdot 5$ | $1 \cdot 1$ | 1.5 | $4 \cdot 2$ |

Almost every one of these items shows progress. The figure under A. i. Schools in line 5 is again low. The reason seems to be that whereas in other schools the majority of pupils begin equally low down and end up in the same standards, in A. . . Schools pupils enter and leave at all stages of progress. Hence the average pupils school life in an A. I. School is only a fraction of the years or so it would take that the from the lowest class to the highest, and we must conseq
percentage of those present two consecutive years will be small.
In line 7 , the one providing the most reliable test of progress, there is an In line 7, the one providing the most remarkable figures are those of the A. in. Schools. The increased efficiency of Mission Schools is gratifying.
VI. Subjects of Instruction.-Of the subjects of instruction in the regular school urse, the three taught with least success are Writing, Recitation, and Composition. In ew schools is systematic instruction given in these subjects. In schools which work to Standards IV. and V. only, English Grammar is generally weak, and Geography and History are not dealt with in sufficient detail. Mental Arithmetic is taught more carefully than formerly, and Slate Arithmetic is becoming more accurate. The schools in each class whioh have shown best results are :-

> A. ı. :-Stellenbosch Gymnasium and Bloemhof. A. II. :-Kuils River and Somerset West. A. III.:-Greyton, Villiersdorp and Helderberg. P. F. :-Zoetendals Vlei and Karnemelk's River (Swellendam). Poor. :-Voorhuis and Hartebeest River. B. :-Elim, Eng. Ch. Caledon, and Heidelberg Industrial.

The school in my circuit which has progressed most in general efficiency is Hermanuspietersfontein, Eng. Ch. Mission

Of special subjects, Needleevork and Singing are taught most generally, and in both there is increased efficiency. Singing in the Elim Mission School is most creditable There is little improvement in Drill, time is bad, and movem ents are generally slovenly I should like to see Musical Drill less common in classes abo ve the infant stage, for pupils should learn not only to move in time but to act on the word of command a Mission School. In few schools in which the teachers are not specially qualified is Mission School. In few schools in which the teachers are not specially qualified is be stopped until the teachers have qualified. The best work shown was from the Bloemhof Seminary. Science is very badly provided for. The Stellenbosch Gymnasium alone has a properly equipped Chemistry class-room. Botany is taught only in the Bloemhof Seminary, the Swellendam Girls' School, and Zoetendal's Vlei P. F. Animal Physiology has been taken up in the Barrydale A. III. School. For the rest very little is done in any scientific subject. Woodwork is ably taught in the Stellenbosch Gymnasium and the Industrial Home. It has been commenced in the Genadendal Mission Sohool. Basketmaking is taken up in three Miss Genadendal, Stellenbosch (Rhenish), and Heidelberg (Independent)

Schools in which the Kindergarten departments are conducted most competently are the Bloemhof Seminary, Stellenbosch Eng. Ch. Mission, Swellendam Girls' Independent Missions. The other shals which have Independent Missions. The other schools which -
VII. Teachers.-The 216 teachers in the circuit hold 118 academic and professional certificates distributed as follows:-

| Class of Sichool. | Professional. |  |  |  |  |  |  | Academic. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} \dot{4} \\ \text { E } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\sharp} \\ & \text { дं } \end{aligned}$ | $3$ | z | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & \text { ~i } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\Phi} \\ & \stackrel{5}{\oplus} \end{aligned}$ | जूं ¢1 | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\sim} \\ & \dot{\theta} \end{aligned}$ | 들 | $\dot{\oplus}$ |  | 哥 | ज़゙ |
| Sp. | 1 | .. | 1 | . | . | 2 | 4 | . | . | $\ldots$ | . | 1 | 1 |
| A. I. | 3 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 19 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 10 |
| A. n . | 4 | 7 | . | . | . | 1 | 12 | . | .. | 1 | $\ldots$ | 5 | 6 |
| A. III. | 4 | 21 | . | . | . | $\ldots$ | 25 | $\ldots$ | . | . | . | 2 | 2 |
| P. F. | $\ldots$ | 10 | $\ldots$ | . | . | . | 10 | . | $\cdots$ | . | . | . | $\ldots$ |
| Poor | .. | 8 | . | . | . | . | 8 | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| B. | $\therefore$ | 20 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | .. | . | 20 | . | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | . | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 12 | 72 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 98 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 11 | 20 |
| Total, 1898. . | 15 | 74 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 96 | 1 | 2 | . | 5 | 16 | 24 |

We find that 45 per cent. of the teachers have no professional certificate. Last year 44 per cent. were in the same position. The corresponding figures for academic certificates are 9 per cent, and 10 per cent. Were it not that very often the choice ies between an uncertificated teacher and none at all, I should refuse to consent to many of the appointments we have been compelled to make.

205 teachers are engaged in schools which underwent inspection both in 1899 and 1898. Of these 140 , or 68 per cent., have been present in the same schools on both occasions. All credit to them ; but this means that at least 65 changes in staff have schools.

I next give a Table showing the number of Pupil-Teachers who presented themselves for the practical part of the examination.

| $\begin{aligned} & 1899 \\ & 1898 \end{aligned}$ | First Year. | Second Year. | Third Year. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | - 23 | 26 | 26 |  |
|  | 33 | 14 | 21 | 68 |
| Increase | -10 | 12 | 5 | 7 |

One regrets to find that 7 of those who gained the first year's certificate in 1898 have not gone on to try for the second year's examination. The proportion of males continues painfully small. This year 6 of the candidates were boys; this number is treble of what it was last year. The Blackboard work of the Pupi- Teachers is seldom used to the extent it should be in the illustration of Object Lessons.
VIII. Libraries.-With the exception of the addition of some volumes to two of the libraries there is. Wittle progress to report. No new libraries are in existence. In 4 the libraries there is little progress to report. No new libraries are in existence. In 4 instances discinct promises were made by teachers to

For comparison I append a Table showing the number of volumes and readers.

|  |  | Volumes. |  |  | Readers. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1898. | 1899. | Increase. | 1898. | 1899. | Increase. |
| Bloemhof Seminary | . | 1,260 | 1,475 | 215 | 50 | 80 | 30 |
| Caledon, A. ı. . . | . . | 165 | 160 | -5 | 65 | 50 | -18 |
| Swellendam, Girls' | . | 262 | 262 | . . | 50 | 50 | .. |
| Swellendam, Boys' | . | 150 | 150 | $\cdots$ | 15 | 15 | - |
| Heidelberg, A. ir. | . . | 211 | 211 | . | 38 | 38 | . . |
| Somerset West, A. II. | . | 155 | 155 |  | 14 | 10 | -4 |
| Helderberg, A. in. | . | 200 | 200 |  | 25 | 25 | . |
| Vlaggeberg, A. III. | . | 140 | 170 | 30 | 20 | 16 | -4 |
| Bredasdorp, A. II. | . | 150 | 150 |  | ? | 20 | ? |

The Bloemhof Seminary figures show that its library is a living power in the school. The books of the Caledon library do not seem to be properly cared for. Five have got lost. The decrease in the number of readers in the case of Caledon, Somerset to share with the College the use of the latter's new library.
IX. Buildings.---The remarks made under this head in my last report still apply. Barrydale has added a spacious classroom during the year. The Hawston English Mission School has moved into the new chapel, and is now well off for room. Kliphoogte has taken up its quarters in its new buildings. Reenendal, a new school,
opened in a neat little building for which the managers deserve all credit. Of A. I. schools, the buildings of Swellendam Girls' and Caledon are still the most unsuitable Somerset West and Kuils River are best off among the A. I's. The rest cannot be classed as satisfactory. The best A. iII. buildings are again Villiersdorp, Greyton and Buffeljagts River. Many are bad, but the three worst are Haarwegs River, Baardschurdersbosch and Hartebeest River. The P.F. schools usually number so few pupils that they do not require much accommodation. Those with the best class-rooms are
Nooitgedacht, Zoetendals Vlei and Stellenbosch Kloof. The Poor schools with the Nooitgedacht, Zoetendals Vlei and Stellenbosch Kloof. The Poor schools with the
best buildings are Voorhuis and Hartebeest River. The accommodation of Alexander's Kloof and Uitzicht is poor, and of Schilds Kloof bad. In many Mission schools there is great overcrowding, and the light and ventilation is faulty. Those in the worst state are Wagenhuis Krantz, Barrydale Eng. Ch., Somerset West Strand Wesleyan, Raithby, and the infant department of the Stellenboseh Wesleyan.

The question of Playgrounds is of less vital importance in this circuit than it must be in towns. The non-village schools are all so situated as to give the pupils almost unlimited areas to play on. Of town schools, those in Stellenbosch are in most need of playgrounds. The Gymnasium is well provided for. The grounds of the Bloemhof Seminary should be larger. The Mission schools have none at all. In Somerset West the Public School has a good ground. The Mission schools are in the same state as those in Stellenbosoh. Caledon Public School is most badly off-the only ground it owns is a graveyard. The English Mission has a suitable ground. The Swellendam Girls' School has fairly suitable grounds; those of the Boys' School are too small. Villiersdorp has a ground of its own. Bredasdorp, Napier and Heidelberg use the public squares adjoining the class-rooms.
X. Furniture and Equipment.--The progress under this head is slow. Usually an additional map is the extent of the increase of appliances. Barrydale and Elim have each furnished an additional class-room with new desks, and the equipment of the new school Reenendal is good. Dual desks are found in the largest schools only. The blackboard surface continues to increase, but as yet too little is done in the way of cementing portions of the walls to be used as blackboards. In the Stellenbosch Gymnasium, Bloemhof Seminary, Swellendam Girls and one or two others to a less extent, viz.: Greyton, Heidelberg and Villiersdorp, these wall blackboards are in use. All the other schools are lamentably at fault in this matter. The only Kindergarten fairly equipped are those of the schools mentioned previously in connection with the Kindergarten teaching. None are so well supplied with the various appliances of the system as I should like them to be.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
C. E. Z. WATERMEYER.

## 17.-Rallway Education Officer’s Report.

Sir,-I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending September, 1899.
I. Supply of Schools. - The number of new schools opened this year has been twe thus making 30 in actual operation, as against 28 the previous year. The new schools are Cradock and Naauwpoort (Mixed).

In connection with the opening of the Cradock Railway School it is worth noting hat although 71 pupils were enrolled at the end of the first quarter of its existence, the number on the roll of the Town Poor School did not fail off, in fact a reverse action took place, there being an increase of 32 pupils in that school in one quarter. These figures clearly demonstrate the need there was for increased accommodation and raise feelings of regret that the good work now accomplished was so long delayed.
II. Enrolment and Attendance.--The enrolment for the third quarter of the year amounted to $1,6 \cdot 2$, as against 1,352 for the corresponding quarter of the preceding year This increase of 276 is equivalent to a percentage of $24 \cdot 1$, or approximately to one fourth more.

The average attendance for the same quarter was 1,280 as against 1,102 the previous year, there being thus an increase of 178 .

For three consecutive years the attendance percentages of enrolment are- 81.4 for the year $1897 ; 83.2$ for the year $1898 ; 78.6$ for the year 1899 .

The fall in 1899 appears unsatisfactory. When, however, the commercial depression, which led to a reduced and irregular train service, is taken into account, the figures are not so disaplointing. It may be added that every precaution was taken during the year to ensure a good average attendance, with the result that in no case was the privilege of free conveyance to farmers and railway employees' childran with drawn on account of irregularity. In this connection it would be well, perhaps, in cases where farmers' and employees' children travel free to other than Railway Schoois, if the Headmasters of these schools would co-operate with me in reporting any hould be granted the free transit by rail when it is not taken full advantage of.

## The details regarding Enrolment and Attendance are given in the following

 Table:-2th January, 1900.

| Name of School. |  | Number on Roll. |  | Average Attendance. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Sept. 1898. | Sept. 1899. | Sept. 1898. | Sept. 1899. |
| Touws River |  | 82 | 84 | 65 | 57 |
| Matjesfontein | . | 30 | 25 | $19 \cdot 9$ | 15 |
| Richmond Road |  | 15 | 14 | $14 \cdot 3$ | 14 |
| De Aar |  | 109 | 134 | 91 | 106 |
| Modder River (European) | $\ldots$ | 44 | $\bigcirc 6$ | $39 \cdot 7$ | 58 |
| Modder River (Mixed) . . | $\ldots$ | 81 | 90 | 69 | 74 |
| Hanover Road. . . | . | 31 | 29 | $23 \cdot 3$ | 23 |
| Naauwpoort (European) . . | . | $15 \%$ | 162 | 122 | 139 |
| Naauwpoort (Mixed) . | $\ldots$ |  | 59 |  | 46 |
| Norvals Pont . |  | 26 | 40 | $19 \cdot 6$ | 29 |
| Rosmead |  | 44 | 31 | $36 \cdot 9$ | 22 |
| Conway | . . | 44 | 47 | $40 \cdot 4$ | 43 |
| Cradock | $\ldots$ |  | 71 |  | 57 |
| Cookhouse | $\ldots$ | 63 | 69 | 52 | 57 |
| Middleton | . | 37 | 44 | 33 | 38 |
| Commadagga | . | 31 | 32 | $27 \cdot 6$ | 28 |
| Alicedale | . | 111 | 123 | 102 | 106 |
| Sandflats | . | 43 | 60 | $31 \cdot 1$ | 45 |
| Addo | . | 15 | 17 | $9 \cdot 1$ | 15 |
| Glen Connor | . | 44 | 42 | 31 | 29 |
| Mount Stewart | . | 24 | 13 | $18 \cdot 9$ | 12 |
| Uitenhage (Evening) | $\cdots$ | 82 | 89 | 58 | 62 |
| Burghersdorp .. | . | 51 | 43 | $42 \cdot 9$ | 35 |
| Stormberg . . | . . | 31 | 18 | $26 \cdot 5$ | 16 |
| Bailey . | . | 20 | 35 |  | 29 |
| Tylden Waku $\quad$. | $\cdots$ | 30 | 46 | 20.8 | 34 |
| Toise River | $\cdots$ | $1 \%$ | 16 | $15^{\circ} 7$ | 20 10 |
| Kubusie | $\cdots$ | 33 | 40 | 28 | 25 |
| Blaney Junction | . | 40 | 44 | $33 \cdot 6$ | 36 |
| Totals | . | 1,352 | 1,628 | 1,102•3 | 1,280 |

Although this Table indicates a certain measure of improvement, it is still very necessary to repeat here what was said a year ago, that too many of the local committees show that they do not realise the amount of good they might effect,
individually as well as collectively, by thorough supervision of the school attendance. individually as well as collectively, by thorough supervision of the school attendance. cause, to find trace of their activity.

Before passing from this heading, it may be mentioned that it is estimated, from the results of the census, that (if the 450 farmers' children be included) for every 100 children of school age who ought to have been at school $44 \cdot 9$ per cent. were on the registers and 37.6 per cent. in daily attendance. The gradual creeping up of this percentage is one of the pleasing features connected with the school system. For the last three years the percentages are:-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{llllll}
43 \cdot 8 & " & 36.5 & , & " & 1898 ; \\
44 \cdot 9 & 37.6 & " & " & 1899 .
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

III. School Inspection.-In the course of the year 151 schools have been inspected, an increase of 74 on the previous year. The number of schools visited informally is 60 , which exceeds the corresponding number of the previous year by 24 . At informal visits, as a rule, the schools were found in good order and working according to Time Table. The slight irregularities, met with on previous visits, were in nearly every case rectified. It is also a noteworthy feature, that in the majority of schools a fixed ime for calling the roll is now entered on the Time Table.

Class movements, however, were sometimes found to be effected with an unnecessary amount of noise and disorder. Greater attention should, moreover, be bestowed upon notice, a want of attention to this is not unfrequently manifest. Clean faces, hands and garments should be regarded as indispensable requirements.

The number of pupils present at inspection was，as has been seen， 1,358 ．Strange to say，however，only 789 of these had been present at the previous inspection，a fact which indicates how fluctuating the school population is．Of these 789 ，only 533 were presented in Standards，and 470 of the 533 passed．This amounts to $88 \cdot 1$ per cent．， good percentage of those presented，but a small proportion of those actually present The corresponding percentages for the years 1897 and 1898 were 75 and 86. respectively．

As progress may also be estimated by a comparison of the number receiving instruction in the various school subjects，the following Table will be found useful ：－

| Subject． | 1897. | 1898. | 1899. | Percentages． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 1897. | 1898. | 1899. |
| Reading | 1090 | 1353 | 1628 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Writing | 1090 | 1353 | 1628 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Arithmetic | 957 | 1353 | 1580 | 87.7 | 100 | 97．05 |
| Grammar ．． | 408 | 549 | 675 | $37 \cdot 4$ | $40 \cdot 5$ | $41 \cdot 4$ |
| Composition | 408 | 349 | 464 | $37 \cdot 4$ | $25 \cdot 7$ | 28.5 |
| Geography | 459 | 888 | 1056 | $42 \cdot 1$ | $65 \cdot 6$ | $64 \cdot 8$ |
| History ． | 150 | 177 | 224 | $13 \cdot 7$ | $13 \cdot 0$ | $13 \cdot 7$ |
| Drawing ．． | 558 | 762 | 960 | $51 \cdot 1$ | $56 \cdot 3$ | $58 \cdot 9$ |
| Object Lessons | 625 | 743 | 928 | 56 | $54 \cdot 1$ |  |
| Needlework | 387 | 511 | 656 | $79 \cdot 8$ | $92 \cdot 8$ | $93 \cdot 2$ |
| Singing from Notes | ．． | 715 | 1126 |  | $52 \cdot 8$ | $69 \cdot 1$ |
| Drill ．．． |  | 801 | 1126 |  | $61 \cdot 7$ | $69 \cdot 1$ |
| Applied Mechanics | ． | 41 | 38 | ． | $3 \cdot 0$ | $2 \cdot 3$ |

Pupils classified according to Standards with average age for each Standard ：－

| Standards． | $\frac{\dot{\oplus}}{\stackrel{\pi}{z}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 』゙ } \\ & \text { ت゙ } \\ & \text { ت/ } \end{aligned}$ |  | Percentages． |  |  | Average Age． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 1897. | 1898. | 1899. | Male． | Female． |
| Below Standard ．． | 270 | 230 | 500 | 28.4 | $27 \cdot 7$ | $30 \cdot 7$ | $7 \cdot 1$ | $8 \cdot 5$ |
| Preparing for Standard I． | 130 | 122 | 252 | 22.4 | $15 \cdot 8$ | $15 \cdot 4$ | $8 \cdot 9$ | $9 \cdot 2$ |
| ，＂，II． | 126 | 106 | 232 | $15 \cdot 6$ | $15 \cdot 7$ | $14 \cdot 2$ | $9 \cdot 9$ | $10 \cdot 04$ |
| ＂，＂，III． | 125 | 98 | 223 | $13 \cdot 3$ | $14 \cdot 3$ | $13 \cdot 6$ | $11 \cdot 0$ | $11 \cdot 4$ |
| ＂，＂，IV． | 124 | 91 | 215 | $10 \cdot 0$ | $13 \cdot 1$ | $13 \cdot 2$ | $12 \cdot 7$ | $12 \cdot 2$ |
| ＂，－＂，V． | 82 | 45 | 127 | $6 \cdot 3$ | $7 \cdot 3$ | $7 \cdot 8$ | $13 \cdot 6$ | $13 \cdot 8$ |
| ，＂，VI． | 34 | 28 | 62 | $3 \cdot 1$ | $4 \cdot 5$ | $3 \cdot 8$ | 14.0 | $13 \cdot 4$ |
| ＂，＂，VII． | 12 | 5 | 17 | －08 | $1 \cdot 2$ | $1 \cdot 0$ | $14 \cdot 0$ | $13 \cdot 5$ |
|  | 903 | 725 | 1628 |  |  |  |  |  |

Pupils classified according to age ：－


VI．Subjects of Instruction．－There has been during the past year evidence of much commendable effort to improve the style of the Reading．Natural grouping of the words in accurdance with their sense connection is much more common than it used to be．Modulation and emphasis are receiving more attention than formerly；but here a new error creeps in． 100 often，especially in the younger classes，these elements of the
reading are mechanically done to pattern，and are consequently utterly unnatural ；and reading are mechatically done to pattern，and are consequently utterly unnatural；and
when the modulation is a sort of stereotyped lilt and the emphasis is exaggerated or misplaced，an effect is produced that is jarring or ludicrous．Really good reading aloud must be natural and unaffected，whatever else it may be．Plenty of reading， both by the children or to the children，of interesting matter that has the charm and stimulus of freshness is strongly to be recommended．Writing has during the past year distinctly improved，more particularly in the younger classes．It is now generally taught with more care and with more attention to uniformity of system and method throughout the school，and one is hopeful that a foundation is now being laid for further steady progress in this branch．Arithmetic，perhaps，has participated most in the general improvement．Notation is better understood in the lower Standards，and intelligence is better developed in the higher．The use，however，of fingers，strokes， and other okjectionable helps in working questions in the initiatory stages still lingers
in several schools．In Standards IV．to VII．the papers show a creditable improvement in form and neatness，while at the same time there is greater accuracy in the work．In the teaching of Mental Arithmetic there is evidence of progress which is shared in more or less by all the schools，while in many the children show quite wonderful expertness in making useful calculations by short methods．In this connection the school at Sandflats deserves special mention．The Dictation tests are，as a rule，accurately done Entering，as it does，more or less into all the Standards，it claims and receives a larg share of every teacher＇s attention，and the degree of accuracy often attained over th whole of a large school is really marvellous．Composition is making but tardy progress and will continue to do so while its teaching is deferred to such a late stage in the pupil＇s school life．In the oral explanation of their reading lessons childrea ought to be trained to embody in clearly formed sentences the＂synonyms＂with which such an exercise is carefully interlarded．The general demerits of this class of exercise are the ness of the ideas，the meagreness of the vceabulary，the stiffness and ungrammatical structure of involved sentences，and the ignorance of punctuation．Grammar makes headway steadily，Comparing the present standard with that of three years ago，the improvement is decided and unmistakable．Where the subjects of Geography and History have been seriously taken up and thoroughly dealt with，the appearance made has been bighly gratifying；but where mechanical and lifeless routine has usurped th place of living teaching，the threadbare patchwork of knowledge has been all to meagre to hide its wretchedness．As a rule，Geography is better taught than Histor！， The Scuing Soliedule supplies a guide for systematic teaching and than History．
improved attention, during the past year, to darning and mending, and also, but in much less degree, to cutting out. A geod many teachers have been doing their best to work up to the requirements; and, in not a few cases, the success of these efforts has, in all the circumstances, been very gratifying. These teachers report that the difficulty lies in getting the work of the early stages systematised and securely founded by "simultaneous or demonstrative teaching." In Handivork for boys there is no progress to record. In most cases the teachers are not competent to undertake this duty, as they are altogether ignorant how to handle the tools. On the other hand, a mechanic would probably fail of success from not knowing how to manage children. It is to be regretted that the more important centres, viz.: De Aar, Naauwpoort and Alicedale, have not led the way in the starting of this important subject
VII. Teachers.-At the end of the year there were in employment 47 teachers, 17 males and 30 females. These were divided according to certificates as follows:-

|  | Male. | Female. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Intermediate B. A. | 1 |  |
| British Government Certificate | 10 | 5 |
| Other European . . | 3 | , |
| Cape 2nd Class . . | 1 | . |
| Cape 3rd Class | 1 | 22 |
| No professional | 1 | 2 |
| Totals | 17 | 30 |

It is worthy of note that only three of the 47 adults are without certificates of any kind, and that as many as 44, or 93.5 per cent. have certificates of professional training. For the year 1897 the figures were 26 or $78 \cdot 7$ per cent., and for 1898,36 or $87 \cdot 8$ per cent. There is, therefore, evidence of distinct advance.

It is pleasing also to record an increase in the number of Pupil-Teachers under training, the details being:-

|  |  |  |  |  | 1897. | 1898. | 1899. |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| On probation | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 0 | 3 | 2 |  |
| 1st year | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 7 | 8 | 12 |
| 2nd year | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| 3rd year | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 4 | 3 |

The teachers, with very few exceptions, are energetic, assiduous, honourable and courteous, and hare most carefully considered, and, where possible, carried out my suggestions.
VIII. Libraries.-During the year three schools have been added to the list of those which have this desirable equipment, viz: Sandflats, Modder River and Waku. Of the 30 schools, 22 yet remain unsupplied. It is to be regretted that schools at the more important centres like De Aar, Cookhouse and Alicedale are still without these useful aids to education.
IX. Buildings.--This year saw the completion of excellent school premises at Naauwpoort Mission, Cradock and Cookhouse. A large addition was also made to Modder River European School. New buildings are in process of completion at Norvals Pont and Touws River.
X. Furriture and Equipment.- The progress made in improving the furniture and
pment will be readily seen from the subjoined Table :equipment will be readily seen from the subjoined Table:-

| In Use. | 1897. | 1898. | 1899. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bennett's Dual Desks | 152 | 22. | 270 |
| Blackboards | 25 | 33 | 41 |
| Glokes | 7 | 12 | 11 |
| Maps . . | 97 | 107 | 106 |
| Object Lesson Cards. . | 48 | 68 | 111 |

I have the honour to be,

## Sir,

Your obedient Servant,
JAMES R. CUTHBERT,
Railway Education Officer.

Capə Town,
23rd January, 1900.

## A.-Inspector Milne's Report on the High Schools in the Eastern Circuits.

Sir,-I have the honour to present at your request a special general report on the High Schools in the Eastern Circuits-that is to say, in the circuits of Inspectors Ely Fraser, Milne, Pressly, T. W. Rein and the circuit until iately under the charge of Inspector Murray

In these circuits the following twelve schools were classed as High Schools :The Public School, Colesberg;
The Rookland Seminoys, Cradock
The Albert Academy, Burghershorp
The Public School, Dordrecht.
The Public School, Boys', East London
The Public School, Boys', Grahamstown
The College, Graaff-Reinet;
The Dale College, King William's Town;
The Grey Institute, Port Elizabeth ;
The Riebeek College, Uitenhage
This list, it is understood, is only a tentative one and may be altered from time to time as ciroumstances require.

All except Dale College and the Public School, East London, were inspected in the Second Quarter, to the disadvantage no doubt of some whose inspection came later in the previous year. It is intended, in future, to inspect all in the Second Quarter, his being the most suitable time taking everything into consideration.
After the re-classification of the schools, the time was too short to allow of re-organisation, so that all were inspected while working on the old lines.

There were probably only two schools that did not require to make considerabl alterations in order to carry out all the requirements of the High School Curriculum nearer to the ideal of a High School the College, Graaff-Reinet; the latter cam study and, especially, the numbers of pupils in the different Stard the course of

In most cases, the staff is sufficient to carry out all the requirements; but it
be a great difficulty in the smaller towns, at least for some time, to secure pupil in sufficient numbers for each High School Standard for some time, to secure pupil numbers above Standard B. vary very much in the different years. In the a rule the the difficulties are also great in the way of getting pupils to stay long enough to join Standards and $D$., as the inducements to enter business are so irresistible to pupils is a great falling . There is a plentiful supply up to Standard B., but after that there is a great falling off, which must be vigorously counteracted.

I examined the Science and Mathematics of eleven of the High Schools. In thre provision is made for teaching Practical Chemistry, and in two others laboratories ar to be prepared. It is to be hoped, however, that more time will be given to Science, or subject an earlier start made, than is usual in these schools, and that some Science

Algebra and Geometry (Geometry especially), in most of the schools, are not begun early enough in the curriculum, and are, accordingly, hurried over in the higher classes. The deficiencies in the results were due more to this cause than to
unintelligent teaching. The new curriculum provides for an earlier start in these subjects than has been usual hitherto, and the teachers welcome it accordingly.
[G. 5-1900.]

Detailed statistics have not been given, as owing to the different degrees of pre-paredness-already referred to-of the schools, any statistics would be misleading

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

## WILLIAM MILNE.

Cape Town, 24th January, 1900

## B.-Music-Instructor Farrington's Report.

[CIRCUIT: Thr Eastern Province.]

SIR,-I have the honour to present to you a report on the teaching of Singing in the Eastern Districts during the year 1899.
I. Schools giving Instruction.-There are many small outlying schools of which I am unable to speak. In the towns, singing is proiessed by about 95 per cent. of the schools, which, considering that the subject is always taken up voluntarily without any prospect of extra grant, may be considered fairly satisfactory. Sohools not professing
the subject at my last visit are:he subject at my last visit are :-

Komgha A. ı. ; Peddie A. in., Butterworth A. in., Port Alfred A. ir. ; Keiskama A. ini., Kei Road A. iII., Idutywa A. III., Frankfort A. iII., Walmer A. III.; Fort Beaufort Poor, Middelburg Poor, Bedford Poor, Adelaide Poor; East London St. John's B, East London Presbyterian B, Blythwood Boys' B, New Bethesda B, Cradock English Church B. The majority of these, however, were visited this year

Pupil-Teachers in the Training Schools try to earn Tonic Sol-fa certificates, and to pass a pretty severe examination in the theory of music. Singing is taught and to pass a pretty severe examination in the th
in all Training Schools, both European and Native.

It may be noted, by way of comparison, that in the Australian colony of Victoria, all the schools include singing in the list of subjects taught. In England 89 per cent., sing by note and $10 \cdot 76$ per cent. by ear, while only $\cdot 05$ per cent. were "unsatisfactory" at inspection. In Sootland the results are even better, 95 per cent. singing by note and the rest by ear, all being considered "satisfactory."
II. Pupils receiving Instruction.-Roughly speaking, half the pupils being taught in the inspected schools are of Native and half are of European descent. The practice of neglecting some of the younger native scholars, on account of their youth and consequent ignorance, cannot be justified, since the aborigines can learn the scale more
readily than the alphabet.

It is pleasing to find that in Girls' Schools singing is usually taught throughout. In Boys' Schools, however, as mentioned in previous reports, singing is often dropped in favour of the School Elementary examination. Thus, it comes about that some of in favour of the School Elementary examination. Thus, it comes about that some of
the bigger boys consider singing a mean subject fit for girls and young children, but the bigger boys consider singing a mean subject fit for girls and young children, but
not for them. The different attitude taken up in England may be gathered from the not that last year a conference of Headmasters of our great English Public Schools unanimously agreed that "instruction in the proper use of the voice should form part of a Public School education."

So much has singing been neglected in the Colony during past years, that few of he young men educated here can be of use in a Church Choir or in a Choral Society Indeed, there is a feeling abroad that the boys of Cape Colony are exceptionally unmusical. Fortunately, the work now done by boys at Exhibition Concerts and Choir
Competitions proves the reverse.
$[G, 5-m, 1000$,
III. Schools Inspected.-The following Table gives details of the schools inspected during 1898 and 1899 :-

| CLass. | 1898. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1899. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Schools. |  |  | Pupils. |  |  |  | Schools. |  |  | Pupils. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 훈 y $\stackrel{y}{3}$ 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A. І. .. | 23 | 22 | 1 | 3,515 | 3,237 | 2,976 | 539 | 26 | 25 | 1 | 4,353 | 3,978 | 3,863 | 490 |
| A. п... | 17 | 14 | 3 | 1,826 | 1,603 | 1,516 | 310 | 21 | 18 | 3 | 1,895 | 1,739 | 1,693 | 202 |
| A. III. | 29 | 27 | 2 | 2,681 | 2,133 | 2,487 | 194 | 40 | 35 | 5 | 3,988 | 3,098 | 3,748 | 240 |
| Poor .. | 16 | 7 | 9 | 979 | 766 | 376 | 603 | 12 | 8 | 4 | 751 | 570 | 483 | 265 |
|  | 75 | 69 | 6 | 6,677 | 5,022 | 6,396 | 281 | 04 | 99 | 5 | 10,359 | 7,761 | 9,372 | 987 |
| European | 1 | 1 |  | 49 | 16 | 49 |  | 2 | 2 | $\cdots$ | 84 | S1 | 82 | 2 |
| Native ${ }^{\text {Training }}$ | 3 | 3 |  | 204 | 98 | 104 | .. | 8 | 8 | . | 535 | 522 | 535 | .. |
| District Boarding .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 116 | 92 | 116 | .. | . | .. | .. |  | .. | .. |  |
| Totals .. | 162 | 144 | 21 | 15,947 | 12,997 | 14,020 | 1,927 | 213 | 195 | 18 | 21,965 | 17,749 | 19,776 | 2,189 |

The northern districts eculd not be visited, but the number of inspections is greater than before, owing to the number of schools visited in the Trauskei and Borde districts. In this new ground, as might be expected, the results were generally below the standard reached elsewhere

The percentage of attendance is slightly lower than that of last year.
IV. Results of Inspection : Time given to Subject.-The success of the subject depends largely upon the enthusiasm of the teachers. Where this enthusiasm is lacking it is largely upon the enthusiasm of the teachers. Where this enthusiasmbect. Energy often considered an act of, grace to give the least possible time to the subject. in thergy
is saved for the "failing" subjects. Evidences of imperfect work are seen in the bad blending of voices, in not knowing the words of songs, and in many other ways. Choir competitions have been useful in setting a standard of sight reading. Few of the competing schools are quite up to this standard, and still fewer of the country schools. It is a matter of regret that some of the best schools cannot enter for these contests. Teachers can always work for a definite object, by preparing their pupils for Sol-fa examinations. Some districts find great difficulty in procuring the services of an examiner-a difficulty which is being gradually overcome.

Individual tests similar to those described last year reveal the same weaknesses.
Work in Infant departments is improving. In this respect that of Miss Ecksteen of Middelburg is especially worthy of praise.

The number of Girls' Schools in which the staff notation is taught in the upper Standards is slowly increasing, the most conspicuous being Queenstown, Tarkastad and Cradock.

Migration of teachers and scholars militates against progress. One school has had four different head teachers in little more than a year. None of the scholars of a certain Mission School remembered my visit of two years ago, the inference being that all were new pupils.

Training School teachers complain that Pupil Teachers know little or nothing on entrance. Of the teaching of singing they often know scarcely anything on leaving. It has been said that Native scholars sing well not because of, but in spite of, their teaching. They certainly get hold of easy harmonies in a marvellous way. When

Music-Instructor Farrington's Report.
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only a melody is written on the blackboard, it is not uncommon to find the children taking it for the first time in parts, a number filling in the alto, tenor, and bass, as if
by instinct.

From inspection of many time-tables, it appears that a little more than one hour per week is devoted to singing on an average. Last year the larger figure was probably
due to the fact that, occasionally, I took the teacher's estimate, in the absence of a due to the fact that, oceasionally, I took the teacher's estimate, in the absence of a time-table. In Training Schools an average of one and a half hours is divided about equally between theory and practice. In all classes of schools there is a growing desire that the Department should frame a syllabus for class work as a guide to teachers.
V. Teachers, Certificated and Uncertificated.- Besides the certificates of the Tonic Sol-fa College mentioned in the following Table, there are a few teachers who possess Royal Academy and Guildhall School of Music certificates.

Associates of the Tonic Sol-fa College School Teachers' Music Certificate

Intermediate Tonic Sol-fa
Elementary do.
Uncertificated
Total
The Junior certificate has been ignored, as it is no qualifioation for a teacher.
Examination of the Table will show that the percentages are almust identical with those obtained last year.

That in general the attainments are very low indeed is shown by the remark of a School Inspector, who says that a large number of Native teachers do not know even the use of a modulator. On one occasion when a class was required to sing a sight test from the blackboard, the teacher innocently asked me whether he ought to sing it for them first.

The number of accredited examiners of the Tonic Sol-fa College is too few; indeed 1 do not know of one in the whole of the Transkei

In the case of Native Training Schools a real hardship connected with the certificate examination has been pointed out. Suppose a Third Year Class is drilled for the Intermediate Sol-fa certificate, it is probable that a good number will fail to do the for the rest of the examination. This is a probable reason why so few Natives marks for the rest of the examinat.
VI. Pupils', Certificated.-Examiners' returns for the past three years are given in the following table:-

|  |  |  | Junior. | Elem. | Elem. <br> Theory. | Interm. | Higher. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1899 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 449 | 269 | 5 | 36 | 3 | 762 |
| 1898 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 317 | 358 | 24 | 31 | 7 | 737 |
| 1897 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 223 | 210 | 9 | 52 | 5 | 499 |

A great number of these certificates have been awarded to Pupil-Teachers. It will be noted that there has been a falling off all round, except in the case of the Junior Owing to the present crisis, however, the returns may not be quite complete; it is almost certain that they are not

Conductors would do well to make the possession of the Elementary Sol-fa, o First Grade Staff Notation certificate, a condition of entry into a competition choir.
VII. Equipment of Class-rooms.-A considerable number of new schools of a good type have lately been, or are being, erected, and these are generally all that could be desired in the matter of equipment. Many of the mud buildings in the Transkei are good of their kind. It would seem, however, in some cases, that after a school has been erected, the work of the promoters is allowed to cease. In such cases one finds holes in the floor and roof, cracks in the walls, on which black and brown patches suggest the absence of paint or whitewash, while altogether blameless, it is in Mission neglected. Although Public Schools are not altogether shaming itself next to godliness. In the heart of a town I found a Mission schoolroom which was used as a ness. In the heart of a town I found a It contained a curious assortment of broken tables and chairs, dilapidated cushions, trays, buckets, brooms and the like. The few tables and chairs, dilapidated cushions, trays, floor, while the collection of cobwebs on the walls and ceiling was one of the largest which it has been my lot to witness.
VIII. Classes for the Instruction of Teachers. - During the first half of the year two classes were held at King William's Town-one at Dale College and the other a the Convent. There were 40 on the roll, and an average attendance of 32 . A few Pupil Teachers also attended.

While I was at Burnshill a meeting was arranged, and 76 Native teachers from a radius of more than twenty miles came in on horseback or on foot.

In Port Elizabeth about 50 teachers and Pupil Teachers met on several Saturdays for instruction.

In Grahamstown the lady teachers came together for rehearsal for the concert given by the combined schools.

The teachers at the Grahamstown Vacation Course were not above the average perhaps the percentage who showed distinct promise was lower than usual.

It is a great pity that teachers' classes do not go on longer, in order that more may qualify as teachers of singing. Too many take little interest in music generally, although they perform their work in sohool to the best of their abili, During the year several valuable helpers in regard to the traning of yous Kiss Knaggs of Uitenabsent from this Colony, viz., Miss Trewby of Graaff-Reinet, Miss Knaggs of Vitenhage, Miss Ward and Miss Macpherson of Cradock. Valu, and Messrs. Goldsbrough been given by the
and Wedderburn.
IX. Public Exhibitions and Competitions.-On the 16th of October the Public Schools of Grahamstown combined to give an Exhibition Concert in the Town Hall. Schools of Grahamstown combined to tenors and basses, and, in certain items, accomThere were panied by an efficient orchestra. The Mayor took the chair, and the concert was pronounced an entire success.

On the 24th October the second School Choir Competition took place in the eather Market Hall, Port Elizabeth. The competing choirs were:-

| Sobool. | Conductor. |  |  | Selected Piece. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

The prescribed piece was Barnby's silent Night, the third part of whioh proved to low for effective singing by the children. The sight singing was rather disappoin
The shield was won by the Erica Choir, that of the Marist Brothers' being second.

On the 27th October the first School Choir Competition for Inspector Ely's Cirouit took place at King William's Town in the Drill Hall. The competing choirs were :-

| School. | Conductor. | Selected Piece. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| English Branch, King William's | Mr. Ball | Sleep, Pretty Songster. |
| Girls' Public, East London | Miss Pearce | Whispering Hope. |
| St. Peter's, King William's Town | Sister Elizabeth | Cradle Song. |
| Free, King William's Town | Miss Vercueil | Lovely, Golden Day of Spring. |
| Convent, King William's Town . . | Sister Gisella | Speed, my Bark. |
| German Branch, King William's | Miss Clüver | Das Ahrenfeld. |
| Boys' Public, East London | Mr. Smedley Williams | The Carnovale. |

The prescribed piece was Sneddon's Bright Feet of May, satisfactorily performed by all the ehoirs, who also performed the selected pieces well. The sight tests wer not satisfactorily sung, except by the East London Boys' Choir and by the Convent Choir, which were adjudged first and second respectively. The shield was given by Messrs. D. Tees and 1. N. Dyer joinly. Next year wil the London. The success of the East London boys answers the frequent question as to whether South African boys can be taught to sing well.

In the competition for Railway Schools, held at De Aar last May, Touws River School was first, Naauwpoort was second, the other choirs being those of De Aar and Alicedale Junction. The prescribed piece was Cherry Ripe. The shield was given by Sir James Sivewright.

In regard to Native School competitions nothing has yet been done, but Inspectors Bennie and McLaren think that most keenly contested struggles could be arranged for in their respective circuits.
X. Miscellaneous.-The natives are so fond of their simple harmonies that they find as much pleasure in sol-fa-ing their songs as in singing the words. It is common to find only one verse of a hymn known, and this is repeated over and over again without intermission. A single chant being written on the black board in four parts as a sight test, the teacher let her class sing through it so many times that I asked When are you going to stop? She rephied, "When they know it, and repeated it解 repetition must account in part for the success of natives in hatmonising simple nformed that the scholars knew 29 songs, chiefly from the Tonic Sol-fa Reporter and the Christian Choir

Native children are expert in making an effective accompaniment by clapping heir hands. The most interesting performance of a song of native composition came before my notice at an informal visit to a Mission School in Port Elizabeth. The ollowing original song was on the blackboard, the words being a composition of English, Dutch, and Kafir. They deal with a certain member of the family and the household pet


What may be called the English section was sung most heartily to a clapping accompaniment. The Dutch part came next, and at its close ihere were furtive looks towards the door. During the Kafir portion one big boy with a voice of no particular class commenced to howl piteously, and to that accompaniment the sham mother, songsters. With this exception very little of an original nature at all resembling a kindergarten song and game has come under my notice.

I have the honour to be,

## Sir,

Your obedient Servant,
FREDERICK FARRINGTON.

## C.-Music-Instructor Lee's Report.

## [CIRCUIT: The Western Province.]

Sir, -I have the honour to submit my report on the state of the Singing in the Western Province for the year 1899.

The Circuit embraces the inspectorates of Messrs. Brice, Hagen, Hofmeyr, Le Roux, Mitchell, Noaks, Theron, and Watermeyer

Before proceeding to the details of the report, it should be put on record that an exact comparison between this and last year's figures cannot be instituted, because of the incompleteness of the returns from the Northern Districts, especially those in Inspector Brice's circuit.
I. Schools giving Instruction.-There are 447 schools giving instruction in vocal music, which is an increase of 19 on last year. The following Table shows the nature of the increase, and how the various grades of schools stand in regard to last year's returns :-


The decrease in Third Class Schools is in the main due to the incomplete retuins from Inspector Brice's circuit; of the 9 schools which appear in the Table of 1898, only four have sent in returns this year.

The number of schools into which singing has not yet been introduced is still very large, and embraces 44.3 per cent. of all 'I hird Class, Farm, Poor, and Mission Schools. large, and embraces 44.3 per cent. of all ' 1 hird Class, Farm, Poor, and Mission Schools. Upper Paarl Boys' oczupies the unique position of being the only First Class
[G. 5-1900.]


An analysis of the 16,443 pupils not receiving instruction gives the following
Classified according to Inspectors' circuits, the numbers and percentages of schools giving instruction are as follows:-

|  | Inspector. |  |  |  |  | *Total Number <br> of Schools. | Number giving <br> Instruction. |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

* Evening Schools and some Special Schools, such as Art Schools, are not included in these totals.
II. Pupils receiving Instruction.- The number of pupils receiving instruction is 42,412 , out of a total enrolment of 58,855 , being an increase of 2,643 on 1898. Arranged according to grade of school the numbers are as follows :-

| Grade of School. | Number of Children receiving Instruction. 1899. | Number receiving Instruction. 1898. | Increase. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| First Class. . | 8,715 | 8,117 | 598 |
| Second Class | 6,490 | 5,611 | 879 |
| Third Class, Farm and Poor | 7,435 | 6,782 | 653 |
| Mission | 19,772 | 19,259 | 513 |
|  | 42,412 | 39,769 | 2,643 |


|  | Grade of School. |  | Number of Schools. | Number of Pupils <br> not <br> receiving Instruction. |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| First Class | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | 61 |
| Second Class . . | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 | 82 |  |
| Third Class | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 173 | 4,699 |
| Farm . . | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 212 | 1,890 |
| Poor . . | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 154 | 3,651 |
| Mission | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 69 | 6,060 |

III. Schools Inspected.-The number of schools inspected is 308, being an increase of 68 on last year's inspections, and of 166 on the inspections of 1897.

The number of pupils on the roll on the day of inspection was 36,505 , being an ncrease of 9,071 on the enrolment of 1898 , and an increase of 12,935 on that of 1897 The totals of the schools visited and the enrolments thereof are as follows:-

|  | Year. |  | Schools <br> Inspected. | Increase on <br> preceding year. | Enrolment. | Increase on <br> preceding year. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1897 \ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 142 | $\ldots$ | 23,570 | $\ldots$ |
| 1898 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 240 | 98 | 27,435 |
| $1899 \ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 308 | 68 | 36,505 | 3,865 |
|  |  |  | $\ldots$ | 166 | $\ldots$ | 12,070 |

Tabulated according to grade of school we have the following results:-

| Class of School. |  |  | Number of <br> Schools <br> Inspected. | Number on <br> Roll. | Number <br> Present. |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| First Class. . | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 50 | 8,272 | 7,640 |
| Second Class | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 49 | 5,494 | 4,808 |
| Third Class | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 44 | 3,844 | 3,343 |
| Boarding | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | 92 |
| Poor | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 21 | 1,521 |

Arranged according to Inspection-Circuits, the figures stand thus:-

IV. Results of Inspection; Time given to Subject. - In regard to Inspector Brice's Circuit I have to note that in both the First Class Schools of Kimberley, there is a Circuit I have to note that in both the First Class Schools of Kimberley, there is a marked improvement in the singing. A gratifying feature of the Boys school is its
excellent organisation, all the teachers being held responsible for the class singing of excellent organisation, all the teachers being hela responsibe forms. Of the Second Class Schools, Kimberley, Main Street Public, still holds the premier position by virtue of its excellent organisation. Equally good results are shown in the Public School in Beaconsfield, and as the assistants have expressed their willingness to qualify in this subject forthwith, the defective organisation will probably be rectified before the next inspection. The work done in the Third Class Schools-the feeders of the First Class Schools-is satisfactory, although of an elementary nature. Transvaal Road School is decidedly the best. The singing has improved in St. Matthew's and St. Cyprian's Mission Schools, Kimberley, but has fallen School has made very creditable progress-in extent, second to no other school in the
entire district. The organisation also is perfect. The invasion of Colonial Territory by the forces of the Free State and Transvaal Republics prevented the inspection o the schools in Mafeking and Vryburg. This I particularly regret, because in the Public School of the latter place, singing has been taken up with keen interest since last inspection, and the enthusiastic principal, Mr. Kelly, in addition to preparing a considerable number of candidates for individual examination in sight singing, had also prepared three members of his staff for examination for the School Music 'Teachers Certificate.

This year was my first opportunity of visiting the chief schools of Inspector Hagen's Circuit. I found that singing had been introduced into all the First and Second Class Schools, and the results, on the whole, are of a promising character. The Second Class Schools at Uniondale, Wittedrift, and Aberdeen bid fair to distinguish themselve At present the school at Onionare Humansdorp, are distinctly the best of their respective grades.

In Inspector Hofmeyr's Circuit the First Class School, Ceres, and the Second Class In the thagh, were both specially mentioned last year for their good work. To these must now be added the Second Class Schools of Piquetberg and Porterville. Singing is taught very successfully in the Moravian Mission School, Goedverwacht, and in the English Church and Dutch Church Mission Schools, Ceres, and the Rhenish Mission School, Tulbagh, satisfactory improvement is shown. In the other Mission Schools school, Tulbagh, satisfactory improvement is of a very elementary and unsatisfactory character.

The state of the singing in the First Class Public Schools in Inspector Mitchell's Circuit is a matter for congratulation. Ir each of the Girls' Schools, excellent work is being done. Riversdale Girls' takes the lead by virtue of the excellent results obtained in the-individual examination for Tonic Sol-fa Certificates. The order of merit of the Boys' schools is as follows:-

> Oudtshoorn,
> George,
> Riversdale,
> Mossel Bay.

As tested individually in sight singing, the Oudtshoorn Boys' is certainly the most efficient First Class Boys' School in the Western Province. Seven candidates passed successfully the requirements of the Intermediate Tonic Sol-fa Certificate. The only other Boys schools that have obt, Blauwvallei, Wellington. The singing is excellent
sium, Paarl, and the Public School, in the Third Class Roman Catholic, George, and very promising in the Third Class School at Klip Drift and Klein Doorn River, Poor. Of Mission Schools, Oudtshoorn R.C. is excellent, and the following very good:-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Oudtshoorn, Independent, } \\
& \text { Riversdale, Berlin, } \\
& \text { Amalienstein, Berlin, } \\
& \text { Pacaltsdorp, Independent. }
\end{aligned}
$$

The state of the singing in Inspector. Noaks' Circuit is steadily improving. An upward tendency is noticeable in every First Class School, with the exception of South African College School, where but little progress can be recorded. It is, however, well marked in the Wynberg and Rondebosch Boys and School, Simon's Town, is being brought back quickly to its, ormer state of excelle

> Rondebosch, Girls' High School,
> Good Hope Seminary,
> Normal College, Girls',
> Wynberg, Girls'.

The First Class Schools of the Cape Division are, however, behind the First Class Schools in the other parts of my circuit in one respect, viz., individual ability to sing a sight. (See paragraph IV.-Public Exhibitions and Competitions.) The foregoing eriticism does not apply to the excellent work which is being done at the Pupil-Teachers'
[G. 5-1900.]

Central Classes, Cape Town. The best six schools of the Second Class, arranged in order of merit, are-

## Claremont, <br> Woodstock <br> Observatory Road <br> Durbanville <br> Hebrew Congregation, <br> Mowbray.

In each school, both the individual and simultaneous sight singing are very good indeed. The progress made in the Claremont school is very pronounced. Work of a promising character is being done in St. Martin's, West End, and Mureenerg.
William Schools, Cape Town; also in the newly established school at Muizenberg. Philadelphia alone remains stationary and unsatisfactory. The following Third Class Schools are doing excellent work :-

Cape Town, Trinity, English Church,
", St. Bridget's, R. C. Church,
", St. Patrick's, R. C. Church,
St. Aloysius', R. C. Church.
Considerable progress has been made in St. Michael's English Church, Docks, and St. Philip's English Church Schools, Cape Town, and in Woodstock Roman and St. Philip's English Church Schools, Cape Bown, and School is very good. Of Mission Schools, Buitenkant Street, Wesleyan; Frere Street, Moravian, Cape Town; and St. Anne's, Roman Catholic, Wynberg, are excellent; and the following very good:-

Cape Town, Roeland Street.
St. Stephen's
Claremont, St. Matthew's.
An unsatisfactory state of affairs obtains in the Mission Schools at Kalk Bay, An unsatisfactory state of affairs obtains in , Sir Lowry Road, R. C., and South Muizenberg, and Schools, Cape Town.

Both in point of organisation and also in regard to the quality of singing, the First ass Schools of Iuspector le Roux's circuit again show a very gratifying advance. In the following schools the work is excellent:-

> Wellington, Huguenot Seminary, Paarl, Huguenot Seminary, Upper Paarl, Girls', Worcester, Girls', Worcester, Blind Institute.

And it is very good in-

> Montagu, Public,
> Paarl, Gymnasium, Robgrtson, Public,
> Blauwvallei, Public,
> Wellington, Boys',
> Malmesbury, Girls'.

The improvement which has taken place in Wellington Boys' School calls for pecial mention. The defective organisation has been rectified, and the difficulties in connection with the management of voices, which seemed almost insuperable three years ago, have to a great extent been overcome. The Blind Institute, Worcester, has again distinguished tself the requirements, of the Intermediate Tonic Sol-fa Certificate, and in nearly every case the sight tests were sung absolutely correct first time trying to "lah." The cande sates of Worcester, Girls, and the Huguenot Seminary, Paarl, in the latter. The work of examination, there Training School, Wellington, is excellent. Seven candidates passed with great the Training School, Wellington, is excellent. Seven candidates passed with great Riebeek West Public School stand at the head of the Second Class Schools, but in several respeets it excels the First Class Schools also. The total enrolment including infan's
oes not exceed 125 boys and girls, many of whom are drawn from remote farms of he Colony, Free State, and the Transvaal, and to whom singing and shouting are ynonymous. Nevertheless, in spite of these difficulties, for organisation, individual ability to sing at sight, successful training of Pupil Teachers, and for hearty enthusiasm for singing called forth in the children, the Riebeek West Public Sohool is a model fo the entire Colony. The Touws River Railway School is excellent, and the singing in the public schools of Lady Grey, North Paarl and Moorreesburg, very promising. A partioular:-

> Malmesbury, English Church, Abbotsdale, English Church, Worcester, Rhenish, Robertson, Wesleyan, Paarl, Independent Union, Mamre, Moravian.

The singing in the Beaufort West Girls' Public School in Inspector Theron's ircuit is in an excellent state of efficiency. The part singing has improved very con siderably, and the sight singing is emphatically the best I have ever heard. Forty hree girls sang individually the sight tests for the Elementary Tonic Sol-fa Certificate in a correct and unhesitating manner, first time trying to "lah," and several of the leven candidates for the Intermediate rendered the sight test in a similar mamne俍 they set the Colony last year is the cause of this successful emulation on the part of the Public School, and fairly in the Public School, Prince Albert. The Laingsburg Third Class Sohool is rood; the Berlin Mission School of the same place, the Independent Mission School, Murraysburg, and the Beaufort West Poor, promising. In the remaining Mission Schools the singing is very unsatisfactory

The singing is excellent in every respect in the Bloemhof Seminary, Stellenbosch, Inspector Watermeyer's circuit, a marked improvement having been made i individual sight singing. An upward tendency is evident in the Swellendam Girl and Caledon Public Schools. The organisation of the Gymnasium, Stellenbosch, and of the Caledon Public Schools, is still very unsatisfactory, there being only one member of the staff in each school competent to give instruction in vocal musio. The Second lass School at Heidelberg has come well to the front, and heads the list of twellendan Kuils, River, Bredasd sh, and Class School, Somerset Strand, and Voorhuis Poor School. In both of these small schools the subject is taught with istinct success by teachers who are indebted to the Vacation Courses for their knowdge of the Tonic Sol-fa method. As a rule, when the state of the singing in a school found to be unsatisfactory, the cause thereof is traceable to incompetency, very eldom indeed to indifference. The Third Class Public School, Hermanuspetrusfontein, however, is an exception to this rule. The schools of the Moravian Missionary Society are doing excellent work, not only at Genadendal and Elim of this inspectorate, but at all their other stations.
V. Teachers, Certificated and Uncertificated.-Out of 1,912 teachers in the Western Province, 732 are giving instruction in vocal music. Compared with last year this ives an increase of 60 or of 4.4 per cent., the percentage rising from $32 \cdot 7$ to $38 \cdot 1$. Of this number 401 are certificated, an increase for the year of 53 or 3.68 per cent., the percentages for 1898 and 1899 being $17 \cdot 26$ and 20.94 respectively. These returns, however, underestimate the actual state of affairs, as the information at my disposal respecting the qualifications of teachers of the 144 schools not visited during the past welve monthis, is incomplete

The following Table gives in detail the extent and character of the improvement:-


The distribution of the 732 teachers giving instruction in vocal music among the eight inspectorates is as follows-the numbers of 1898 are given in a parallel column for the purpose of comparison :-

| Inspector. | Teachers of Singing, 1898. | Teachers of Singing, 1899. | Difference. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Brice | 77 | 82 |  |
| Hagen | 45 | 66 | $+21$ |
| Hofmeyr | 35 | 39 | +4 |
| Le Roux | 145 | 136 | -9 |
| Mitchell | 73 | 68 | -5 |
| Noaks | 179 | 227 | +48 |
| Theron . . | 47 | 38 | -9 |
| Watermeyer | 71 | 76 | +5 |
|  | 672 | 732 | $+60$ |

The decreases which appear in the circuits of Inspectors Le Roux, Mitchell and Theron are due to the incomplete returns referred to above.

The following certificates were obtained by teachers (excluding Pupil Teachers) during the past year:-

|  | 䓢 |  |  |  |  |  | जू $\stackrel{1}{0}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cape Town Vacation Course, 1898 | 67 | 33 | 3 | . |  |  | 103 |
| Mr. Besselaar's Class, Worcester | . | , | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 |
| Mr. J. S. du Toit's Class, Willowmore |  | 1 | 2 |  |  | . | 3 |
| Individual Examinations | $\ldots$ | 11 | 14 | 1 | 1 | i | 28 |
| Candidates .. |  | . |  | 7 |  |  | 7 |
|  | 67 | 46 | 21 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 144 |

Miss H. du Toit, Boys' Public School, Worcester, passed the examination for the School Music Teachers' Certificate. The examination of three candidates in Vryburg for the same certificate had to be postponed on account of the war. Mr. P. Leendertz, London.
VI. Pupils, Certificated.-The number of certificates awarded during the past year is 522 in excess of last year. The figures for 1897-8-9 are as follows :-

| Certificate. |  |  |  | 1897. | 1898. | 1899. | Total <br> Increase. |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Junior | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 633 | 1378 | 1595 | 962 |
| Elementary | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | . | 420 | 587 | 823 | 403 |
| Intermediate | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | . | 115 | 169 | 273 | 158 |
| S.M.T.C. | $\ldots$ | 10 | 12 | 8 | $\ldots$ |  |  |
| Other Certifioates.. | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 66 | 33 | 2 | -64 |  |

The 33 passes in what are described as "other certificates" issued in 1898, consist of 23 First Grade Staff, obtained by pupils of the Huguenot Seminary, Paarl, and 10
First Grade Theory, obtained by pupils of Tulbagh Public School. There were no First Grade Theory, obtained by pupils of Tulbagh Public School. There were no
candidates presented in Staff Notation this year, the teacher being away on leave of candidates presented in Staff Notation this year, the teacher being away on leave of absence.

A very gratifying featnre of the year's progress is to be seen in the fact that the percentage of increase in Elementary passes is more than double that of the Juniors, and the percentage of Intermediate passes quadruple. The percentages are as follows :-

|  |  | Certificates <br> issued, 1898. | Certificates <br> issued, 1899. | Increase. | Percentage. |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Junior | . | $\ldots$ | 1379 | 1595 | 216 | $15 \cdot 7$ |
| Elementary | .. | $\ldots$ | 587 | 823 | 235 | $40 \cdot 2$ |
| Intermediate | $\ldots$ | 169 | 273 | 104 | $61 \cdot 5$ |  |

Summarised according to grade of school the year's returns stand thus :-

|  | Junior. | Elementary. | Intermediate. | Others. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| First Class | 520 | 414 | 163 | 7 | 1104 |
| Second Class. . | 381 | 192 | 41 | 1 | 615 |
| Third Class . | 204 | 64 | 28 | . . | 296 |
| Poor | 57 | 5 | 2 | . . | 64 |
| Mission | 366 | 102 | 18 | $\because$ | 486 |
| Teachers | 67 | 46 | 21 | 2 | 136 |
|  | 1595 | 823 | 273 | 10 | 2701 |

The next Table shows how these certificates are distributed among the several inspectorates, and how each stands in regard to last year's returns :-

| Inspector. | Class of Certificate. | 1898. | 1899. | Increase. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\overline{\text { Brice }}$ | Junior <br> Elementary <br> Intermediate <br> Totals | $\begin{array}{r} 153 \\ 49 \\ 3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 154 \\ 55 \\ 21 \end{array}$ | 1 6 18 |
|  |  | 205 | 230 | 25 |
| Hagen (First Inspection.) | Junior <br> Elementary <br> Intermediate <br> Other <br> Totals | $\square$ <br> $\cdots$ | $\begin{array}{r} 70 \\ 28 \\ 8 \\ 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 70 \\ 28 \\ 8 \\ 1 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | . | 107 | 107 |
| Hofmeyr | Junior <br> Elementary <br> Intermediate <br> Other <br> Totals | $\begin{array}{r} 35 \\ 10 \\ 3 \\ 8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 71 \\ 27 \\ 2 \\ \cdots \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36 \\ & 17 \\ & -1 \\ & -8 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | 56 | 100 | 44 |
| Le Roux | Junior <br> Elementary . <br> Intermediate Other <br> Totals | $\begin{array}{r} 314 \\ 194 \\ 61 \\ 33 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 344 \\ 223 \\ 100 \\ 8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 30 \\ 29 \\ 39 \\ -25 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | 602 | 675 | 73 |
| Mitchell .. .. | Junior <br> Elementary . <br> Intermediate <br> Totals $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 220 \\ 70 \\ 4 \end{array}$ | 191 115 32 | $\begin{array}{r} -29 \\ 45 \\ 28 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | 294 | 338 | 44 |
| $\overline{\text { Noaks }}$. | Junior <br> Elementary . <br> Intermediate <br> Other <br> Totals | $\begin{array}{r} 428 \\ 167 \\ 56 \\ \ldots \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 400 \\ 231 \\ 79 \\ 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -28 \\ 64 \\ 23 \\ 1 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | 651 | 711 | 60 |
| $\overline{\text { Thercn . }}$ | Junior $\quad .$. <br> Elementary $\ldots$ <br> Intermediate <br> Totals .. | $\begin{array}{r} 105 \\ 30 \\ 16 \end{array}$ | 98 56 14 | $\begin{aligned} & -7 \\ & 26 \\ & -2 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | 151 | 168 | -17 |
| Watermeyer .. .. | Junior Elementary . Intermediate Totals .. | $\begin{aligned} & 68 \\ & 26 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 200 \\ 55 \\ 14 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 132 \\ 29 \\ 14 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | 94 | 269 | 175 |
| Vacation Courses, Cape Town, 1898. | Junior <br> Elementary <br> Intermediate <br> Other <br> Totals | $\begin{array}{r} 55 \\ 24 \\ 19 \\ 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}67 \\ 33 \\ 3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 9 \\ -16 \\ -1 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | 99 | 103 | 4 |
| Certificates not allocated among inspectorates. | Elementary .. $\ldots$ <br> Intermediate $\ldots$ <br> Other .. <br>   | $\begin{array}{r} 17 \\ 7 \\ 3 \end{array}$ | . | $\begin{array}{r} -17 \\ -7 \\ -3 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | 27 | . | -27 |
|  | Grand Totals | 2,179 | 2,701 | 522 |

VII. Equipment of Class Rooms.-All the schools visited are supplied with modulators and black-boards; the supply of wall charts is increasing, of books of exercises and songs in First and Second Class Schools, quite adequate, and of improving quality. Very few of the Mission Schools, however, are furnished with books of songs, although the cost thereof is so trifling.

Reference was made last year to the evident awakening of our teachers to the importance of introducing songs of real worth. The increasing number of subscriber to the School Music Reviec, the formation of small reference libraries of school music both indicate an upward trend. There is, of course, still very much to be done in this particular in the lower grade schools.
VIII. Classes for Instruction of Teachers.-Small classes for the special benefit of teachers have been held during the past year at the following centres :-

| Centre. |  | Teacher of Class. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ceres |  | Mr. L. A. Schoonees. |
| Heidelberg |  | Mr. C. T. van der Merwe. |
| Kimberley |  | Mr. R. Miller. |
| Knysna |  | Mr. J. Rettie. |
| Swellendam |  | Miss Greathead. |
| Worcester |  | Mr. M. J. Besselaar. |
| Kalk Bay |  | Miss D. S. Matthews. |
| Willowmore |  | Mr. J. D. du Toit. |

Ten schools have been inspected during the past year into which singing has been introduced through the instrumentality of these classes.

As the Vacation Courses and these local classes are the only effective ways of reaching the teachers of the 539 Third Class, Farm and Poor Schools into which singing has not yet penetrated, it is hoped that an increasing number of volunteers for this work will be forthcoming

Lectures on the Teaching of Singing have been given in Knysna, Humansdorp, gaod.
IX. Public Exhibitions and Competitions.-In Inspector Brice's Circuit the late Principal of the Boys Public School, Kimberley, Mr. Wilkes, made good with characteristic promptitude the promise he gave a few months before his untimely death. Over $£ 50$ was collected by him, and a silver Challenge Shield subsequently purchased. From various causes the Diamond Fields Teachers' Association decided to postpone the first competition until the year 1900, and, as a preliminary, to endeavour to develop public interest in school singing by giving on a large scale an Exhibition Concert in , Now Th He lill ere proceeding apace when war broke out.

Through the generosity and interest in school singing of several gentlemen, resident in Inspector le Roux's circuit, and the hearty co-operation of the teachers, a silver Challenge Shield of $£ 50$ value has been obtained. The first competition was held in the Goodnow Hall, Wellington, on Thursday, 23rd March. Five choirs entered, viz, from the Riebeek West Public School, the Lower Paar and opper Paarl' Public Pabol Was Elijah, a two-part piece selected by the choirs themselves, a sight test in unison and a sight test in two parts. The choir from the Huguenot Seminary, Wellington, carried off the shield. The Judges reported on their performance as follows :- "The singing of the trio was most delicate, the pianissimo passages especially being beautifully rendered. In the chosen piece ('O Happy Birds,' by Guillaume Meynne), the only fault was the taking of a breath in the middle of a word by one or two members of the choir. The unison sight test was excellently sung; and the two-part test likewise, except for a little hesitation at the start." Of the second best, viz., Riebeek West Public School, the Judges remark :-"The rendering of the proposed pieces was vigorous and correct, the parts being well balanced and the altos especially good. The singing, however, and the itself by the singing of its sight tests. The Conductor (Mr. W. Fouché) is deserving of high commendation for the very evident pains he has taken with this branch of his work, and is to be congratulated on the high standard attained." The Conductor's

Medal was awarded to Miss Pauline Küster, and prize books to the members of the Wellington choir. Prize books were also awarded to the members of the choir from Riebeek West in recognition of their very ereditable performance.

In Inspector Noaks' Cirenit the Third Annual Competition for the Challenge Shield presented two years ago was held in the Training Institute, Queen Victoria Street, Cape Division, and the following, wher competition was open to all schools in the viz. :-

1. Rondebosch Girls' High School (holders of the Shield for 1898-9)
2. Trinity Public School, Cape Iown (holders of the Shield in 1897-8).
3. Wynberg Girls' High School.
4. St. Cyprian's School, Cape Town

The Shield was accordingly awarded for the year 1899-1900 to the Rondeboseh Girls' High School, and the Conductor's Medal to Mr. T. Barrow Dowling A R A M An additional prize of books was given to Trinity Choir in recognition of the excellent manner it which it rendered the sight tests. The competition was conducted on the same lines as at Wellington, the prescribed piece being Cowley's " Brook's Slumber Song." The Judges reported that "in regard to sight singing there had been a marvellous improvement, and it is satisfactory to be able to say that the conducting of the various choirs, which last year was strongly commented upon, is now very much better. Much latter being absolutely ignored by a fow expression, the approach those of Wellington and Riebeek West as regards confidence in reading at sight."

The cause of this disparity in sight singing which exists between many of the First Class Public Country Schools and those of the Cape Division is many of the First the former, considerably more importance is attached to individual efficiency in. In singing, and the pupils are encouraged to present themselves for examination for the Junior, Elementary, and Intermediate Certificates of the Touic Sol-fa College It is no uncommon occurrence to be called upon to examine for the Junior Certificates, candidates drawn from Standards I. and II. The advantages of such a practice are obvious : in the first place, the younger children are not half su selfconscious and nervous as the elder; secondly, by commencing in the Kindergarten to sing individually simple phrases, to answer and give ear tests on the common chord, the young pupils are easily trained to think no more of sight singing than they do of a creditable state of as more time can be given to the subject in the lower Standards, IV. and V., and the teachers are then in a position to cone the pupils reach Standards training and the dynamics of music. There is absolutely no reason why this branch of the work should not receive the same attention in the First Class Schools of the Peninsula as, with two exceptions, the several schools are excellently organised and staffed.

The First Annual Competition among the Railuay Schools for the Shield presented by Sir James Sivewright took place at De Aar on Friday, 7th April. The number of part singing. Four choirs took part in the competition, and the Judges agreed in placing them in the following order :-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 1. Touws River. } \\
& \text { 2. Naauwpoort. } \\
& \text { 3. De Aar. } \\
& \text { 4. Alicedale. }
\end{aligned}
$$

In the prepared pieces both Touws River and Naauwpoort were very good as regards quality of tone and balance of parts. The voices of the De Aar choir blended eautifully. The Alicedale choir must give more attention to voice training. Touws River was the only choir which was thoroughly efficient in sight singing. The Shield Medal presented to Mr. D. M. Phillips. Medal presented to Mr. D. M. Phillips.

The state of the singing in Inspector. Mitchell's circuit has improved very considerably during the past two years, and Inspector Mitchell has had little difficulty in raising $£ 50$ for the foundation of a Challenge Shield, the committees of the various Public Schools responding to his appeal both liberally and with promptitude. The first competition will be held in a few months' time
X. Miscellaneous.-In my last report the chief elements of weakness were set forth as-(1) unequal efficiency in time and tune; (2) laxity regarding marks of expres sion, phrasing and attention to the conductor. Although these still remain they are ess marked than formerly.

More attention is given to the very difficult question of voice training, and in the Boys' Schools the progress therein is most patent

In conclusion, I desire to acknowledge my indebtedness to the many teachers who ave with unfailing persistence done so much towards the spread of vocal music in their respective centres since the systematic inauguration thereof six years ago

I have the honour to be,

## Sir,

Your obedient Servant
ARTHUR LEE.
$S_{\text {Ir, }}-\mathrm{I}$ have the honour to present to you a report on the teaching of Needlework in the Eastern Province during the year 1899 .
I. Schools giving Instruction.-In every Girls' School I have visited during the year, with the exception of Cala A. .II, and Berlin A. Sil., and a couple of Mission Schools,
Needlewwrk is a subject of instruction but in very many cases the results are not Needlework is a subject of instruction; but in very many cases the results are not
satisfactory, for the obvious reason that there is a lack of method in the teaching, and often a want of actual knowledge on the part of the teacher.

The work produced by the A. I. Schools is, with a few exceptions, disappointing; not so much from the above mentioned causes, but because insufficient time is given
 can be done, an the shork.
the pressure of other work.

The majority of A. ir. Schools are doing very satisfactory work.
Of the 34 A . rir. Schools that I have visited during the year, 3 are doing excellent work, 6 are satisfactory, and the rest entirely fail to reach the required standard.

In most of the Mission Schools more time is devoted, and so good work should be the result, but this advantage is counterbalanced by, in most cases, inferior teaching and the lack of proper material.

Speaking generally, the quality of the work in the Poor Schools is below mediocrity. The school of this class in King William's Town, however, has done excellent work; with this exception should also be classed the Children's Home, which is making satisfactory progress.

The work in Native Schools varies very much, those in the charge of Native teachers not sucor ding so well as those in the hands of Europeans.

In the five Native Training Schools a much better elass of work is produced, more care and time being spent on it, and better teaching provided.
II. Pupils receioing Instruction.-It is pleasing to notice that, except in two or three cases of physical infirmity, all the girls in most of the schools and the small boys in some half-dozen of them, are taught sewing, though there are still a few schools where the little ones are thought too young to learn. In one or two A. I. Schools the girls in the upper Standards are excused from Needlework, in order to devote more time to other suhjects.
III. Schools Inspected.-I have been able to visit all the larger towns in the Eastern Province, with the exception of East London, and have examined the work o 149 schools : of these 116 were first visits, so it is hardly possible to compare the result of 1899 with those of 1898, except in the case of Port Elizabecth and Uitenhage. In
these places it is pleasing to note that in the greater number of the schools the quality of the work is distinctly better, and both teachers and children are more ambitious to reach a standard of excellence.

The following Table shows the number of schools of each class visited during 1899, with the number of certificated and uncertificated teachers in each group:-


These certificates refer only to Special Needlework Certificates. Besides these a few teachers hold Vacation Course and Third Class Teachers' Certificates in which Needlework is included as one of the subjects.
IV. Results of Inspection.-There is a distinct forward movement in the schools visited for the second time, though in some instances greater progress might have been reasonably expected. A very great interest has been aroused in the subject in many places, and a keen desire to excel has been awakened, but there still remains much to sufficient importance to spend much time and pains over. On the other hand it is sufficient importance to spend much time and pains over. On the other hand it is
pleasing to note that the number of schools where methodical demonstration teaching pleasing to note that the number of schools where methodical demonstration teaching
is adopted is gradually growing greater each quarter, and teachers are beginning to realise that there is no other educational way of handling the subject.

The great majority of schools devote two hours a week to Needlework, or profess to o so, but it is not unusual to hear complaints from the sewing teachers that their legitimate time has been used for some other subject. The very least excuse is sufficient to take the Needlework time for some other branch of the work. I have already remarked that the time given to the subject in First Class Schools, is, as a rule, quite insufficient.

More attention should be given to drills in the infant classes-10 or 15 minutes daily should be given, the teacher remembering that drills are a means to an end, and should therefore be continued even when perfectly known. It is a frequent experience to find the drills dropped altogether directly they are known, or got up specially for garment, which should always, as far as possible, show the practical application of the specimen work, appointed for each Standard in the School Syllabus.
V. Teachers, Certificated and Uncertificated.-I have already shown by a Table the proportion of certificated to uncertificated. Of the former only 6 hold the full Departmental Certificate. Teachers who live in small or isolated places find it difficult o quainy for dificulty instruction. to say that the number entered for examination was considerably smaller, I regret

As a result of the examinations held in December, 1898, the number of certificated teachers in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage during 1899, as compared with 1898, stands thus:-

| Teachers | Certificated <br> Uncertificated | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1898. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |

that is to say-only 5.5 per cent. in 1898 were certificated, while in 1899 the percentage had risen to $31 \cdot 5$.

The indifferent quality of the work produced in the schools taught by uncertificated teachers speaks for itself of the necessity there is for teachers to earn certificates.
VI. Pupils, Certificated.-A fair number of schools are working with the intention to send in pupils regularly for the Departmental Examination. 22 schools have entered in 1899 as compared with 3 in 1898.
VII. Equipment of Classrooms.-In most of the better class schools suitable an adequate provision is made for the right teaching of Needlework, but in some cases the apparatus remains unused. The untidy, dirty and neglected appearance of some of the Poor and Mission Schools is inexcusable. In these schools the blackboards are frequently found out of working order-either they cannot stand without being held or they want painting. The Demonstration Frame is very generally in use in the white schools, but there are a number of Mission Schools where it is still needed.
VIII. Classes for Instruction of Teachers have been held in Graaff-Reinet and King William's Town. In both places the attendance was very regular, and a great interest and keen appreciation evinced. In many instances very good teaching, a well as skilful practical work, has been the result.
IX. Public Exhibitions and Competitions have not yet been held in any town in the Eastern Province.
X. Miscellaneous.-One of the commonest complaints I meet with is the great expense of material for school work. It is grudged because it cannot always be turned to practical use afterwards. It should be remembered that material for children' school use takes the place of a lesson book in any other subject, and must be regarded as a means to an end, and not the end itself.

In order to give to Needlework, as an educational subject, its best value, it must be collectively taught, with demonstration, and to this end it is essential that the work of a class be uniform.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

ETHEL EATON,
Departmental Instructress.

# E.-Miss Fuechsel's Report on the Teaching 

 of Needlework.[CIRcUIT: The Western Province.]

Sir,-I have the honour to submit my report for the year 1899
Previous reports dealt only with the Needlework of the schools of the Peninsula this one, in addition, includes the Needlework of a limited number of schools in the inspection-circuits of Messrs. Brice, Hagen, Hofmeyr, Le Roux, Mitchell, Theron, and Watermeyer.
I. Schools giving Instruction.- 237 schools have been visited, many of them more than once, during the year. In 15 out of this number Needlework was not taught, th reasons assigned being want of funds to procure material, disinclination on the part of the teacher or children, inability of the teacher to devote herself to one class properly with the whole school depending on her, and, lastly, the lack of female assistance The schools entirely under a master and unable to secure the services of any woman Chureh Mission, Barrydale, and the Dutch Reformed Mission School, Warrenton. It is only fair to add that in all, except the five schools particularised, a promise to have Needlework well introduced by the time of my next visit has been made.
II. Pupils receiving Instruction. - In the schools of the first grade ( 25 in number) Needlework is taught to every pupil, though the time given to it by girls of the upper classes is very short, because of the multiplicity of subjects requiring attention. In many of these schools, the boys of the Kindergarten join the Neealework classes, and spend their time usefully in learning to knit, net and sew on buttons, \&c., the most notable instances being the Good Hope Seminary and the Girls' High School, Rondebosch.

In the 24 schools of the second grade (A. II.) and 42 of the third grade (A. II ) the great difficulty seems to be want of organization with regard to the Needlewor classes. It is, of course, the easiest way to put all the girls together for Needlework on one afternoon, whilst the boys do Drill or what not, but it cannot be the most effectual and therefore is des that I have invariably deprecated. In every case, the Principal has hown himself ready to listen to my suggestions, and I am in hopes of finding on $m y$ next visit Needlework still taught to all the children, but in divided classes, and thereofe left out but this. In mat be the proper training of their fingers by drill is immense service when they begin to use the needle
III. Results of Inspection.- The schools of the Peninsula have all been visited at he end of their official year, so that they have been judged on this occasion by the ctual work finished. This as a whole has been satisfactory, the cases being few and hose by special permission, owing to illness, in which the requirements of the Syllabu ave not been carried out. Necessarily the work has varied much in quality; the best produced by the teachers who insist on collective teaching, and who have submitted themselves for examination in the subject

The schools that have shown excellent work are the Normal College, Hebrew ongregational, St. Hilda's, St. Michael's, St. Philip's (A. III.), Trinity, Wynber school of Industry, and St. Stephen's, Riebeek Square; the schools that stand at the bottom of the list are Pepper Street and the upper classes of the Sea Point Public.
[G. 5-1900.]

The remaining schools have been inspected without regard to the end of the official year. In almost every case, the classes have been seen at work, so that a jus judgment could be reached as to style of teaching, character of work, and interest of children. Many suggestions have been made with regard to the first and second which I hope to find carried out on my next visit, and the third depends entirely on the teacher. Where she is inexperienced and careless, the children are more so, but where she is thoughtful, careful to prepare all her work, and satisfied with nothing but On best, the children love to he employed over their Needlework, and all goes well home. This practice ought to be abandoned for the work because it has been taken should be provided with some place under lock and key, where the and every schoo in tidiness and safety until finished and inspected at the time of the annual examination

Some of the teachers find great difficulty in procuring material to work upon, and others in disposing of articles when made. To the former I have suggested the working for orders as is done already in several instances-care being taken, however, in these cases that the early part of the year is devoted to teaching the stitches needed on specimens; and to the latter I would say that if the garments are well shaped and carefully finished, a little extra trouble in holding a sale of work and so gaining the interest of the parents will greatly help them.

In some schools it is the custom for the Pupil-Teachers to do their own Needle work at the same time as the children do theirs. This is far from a good plan, for work at the same time as the children do theirs. This is far from a good plan, for
either teachers or children are neglected, and the Pupil-Teacher is thus entirely debarred from taking any part in the teaching of the subject.

Want of judgment and thought is displayed by those teachers, happily in the minority, who let the children make useless model garments, and suffer garments for wear to be worked with colourea cotton. Where crochet has been the staple work of prescribed by the Syllabus be substituted. desire expresset that the more useful wor
The following schools are distinguished for really scientific teaching and con-
sequently excellent results:sequently excellent results:-

> High School, Paarl. Huguenot Seminary, Paarl. Training School, Wellington. A. r. School, Beaufort West.

But good work is being done in the following:-Gordon's Bay Poor ; Nonna Public School; Lady Grey Public; Poor School, Montagu; Infant Department of Public School, Montagu; Kimberley Public; Good Hope, Molopo; Vryburg Public;
IV. Teachers, Certificated and Uncertificated.-Too much importance cannot be IV. Teachers, Certificated and Uncertificated.-Too much importance cannot be attached to the work which brings the Teachers' Certificate. A teacher cannot prepare
for examination without gaining valuable experience-she learns what she has to teach, but, in addition, has her own limitations forced upon her, and the knowledge of these leads to more careful preparation, more patient teaching, and the exercise of forethought.

I would, therefore, urge all teachers of Needlework to go forward, taking one or more special courses in each year, until the full certificate is gained

Here I should like to acknowledge the kindly assistance given by qualified ladies in certain districts to teachers who are seeking to help themselves. It would be a very good thing if greater numbers would avail themselves of such aid. The ladies are:-

Miss Brice of Kimberley Public School.
", Brin
", Fisk "Wellington Training "
" Kiddell ", Beaufort West Public ",
", Short ", George
", Solomon ", Wellington Training ",
In the schools I have visited during the year I found 74 teachers who are qualified for teaching the subject and 175 who hold no special certificate whatever

There were 335 entries for the varions branches of the Special Needlework Examinations in 1898, as against 270 in 1897.
V. Pupils, Certificated and Uncertificated.-The following Table shows the success of the schools from which pupils were sent in for the newly instituted examinations in Needlework in 1898:-

| Schools. | First Grade. |  | Second Grade. |  | Third Grade. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Entered. | Passed. | Entered. | Passed. | Entered. | Passed. |
| Aberdeen Public. | 8 | 6 | . | $\cdot$ |  |  |
| Good Hope Seminary, Cape Town | 14 |  | . | $\cdot$ | . |  |
| St. Philip's Mission, Cape | 14 | 9 | . | . | . | . |
| Town .. Higi ${ }^{\text {V }}$ | 4 | 4 | . | $\ldots$ | . | . |
| Vredenburg High School, Cape Town | 9 | 5 | . . | . |  |  |
| George Public .. . . | 11 | 11 |  |  | 10 | 6 |
| Kimberley Public . . | 24 | 21 | 9 | 8 |  |  |
| Newingreen Farm . . |  |  | 2 | 2 |  |  |
| Huguenot Seminary, Paarl | 26 | 2 | 30 |  | 16 | i |
| Stellenbosch Public . $\because$ | 6 | 6 | 2 |  | 1 | 1 |
| Van Rhyn's Dorp Public |  | 9 | . | . . | . |  |
| Worcester Deaf and Dumb | 4 | 4 |  |  |  |  |
| Wynberg High School.. | 8 | 7 | 14 | 9 | $\because$ | $\dot{2}$ |

VI. Equipment of Class-Rooms.-There are still many schools without the Demonstration Frame and the other simple apparatus for class work-the want will only be generally met when all the teachers recognize the value of collective teaching as a means of saving time and labour.
VII. Classes for the Instruction of Teachers.-During the year the classes starte by me in Cape Town early in 1899 have been taught and superintended in a very abl manner by Miss Small.

VIII. Public Exhibitions.-In January, 1899, some of the work sent in for examination was displayed for public inspection, and called forth many expressions of praise.

This year, and I nope in all those to come, the greater space in the new Training nstitute which you have been good enough to place at our disposal, will enable us t show adequately work of all classes-pupils, pupil-teachers, and candidates for specia ertificates-but it must be understood that only the very good will be retained for exhibition.
IX. Miscellaneous Remarks.-Irregularity of attendance is a great cheok to clas teaching. It might serve to improve matters if some local people could be induced to take more interest in the schools, especially those of the Mission class.

In far too many of the schools visited it has been necessary to censure three things:--
a. that the teacher wastes her time and energy in placing work for the children This, of course, secures a greater show and perhaps better finish, but it is an injustice to the children, who are thus deprived of the most useful part of
b. that the children are suffered to work without thimbles, thus acquiring bad habits and excluding the possibility of their working with any real pleasure.
c. that drills are insufficiently used in the lower classes.

It has been pleasing to learn that mending brought from home has been encouraged at stated times in some schools, thus putting the lessons of the year to practical account.

The Needlework found in a few Farm Schools, where, of necessity, the children can have but few distractions, was of such a character as leads me to hope that all pupils in this class of school may in time excel in the use of the needle.

I have the honour to be,

## Sir,

Your obedient Servant,
HARRIET D. FUECHSEL,
Departmental Instructress.

## F.-Miss Ord Brown's Report on the Teaching of Drawing.

SIR,-I have the honour to present to you a report on the teaching of Drawing in the Cape Division for the year ending 31st December, 1899.

During the year my time has been spent (1) in inspecting the Drawing of the various schools; (2) in giving courses of instruction in those schools in which the subject of Drawing had not been taught at all, or had been taught inadequately, with the object of aiding the teachers to carry on the work themselves in an efficient manner in future; (3) in preparing teachers for certain of the subjects of the annual examination for the Teachers' Special Drawing Certificate.
I. Schools giving Instruction.-The number of schools now giving instruction in Drawing in the Cape Division is. 74 , as compared with 61 at the close of 1898 . The following Table shows how they are distributed :-

| Class of School. | Giving Instruction. |  | Not giving Instruction. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1898. | 1899. | 1898. | 1899. |
| A. I. . | 11 | 11 |  |  |
| A. II. | 11 | 12 | $\cdots$ |  |
| A. III. . . | 16 | 22 | 2 | i |
| Mission . . | 23 | 29 | 42 | 33 |
| Totals | 51 | 74 | 44 | 34 |

II. Schools Inspected.-The number of schools inspected during the year was 92 , 3 A. iII. and 13 Mission Schools being, for various reasons, left uninspected.
III. Results of Inspection.-The following Table will give an idea of the school inspected and of the quality of the work done:-

| Grade of School. | Good. | Unsatisfactory. | Not Taught. | Not Visited. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A. r. . . . | 11 |  |  |  | 11 |
| A. II. . | 10 | 2 |  |  | 12 |
| A. III. . . | 15 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 23 |
| Mission. . | . | 29 | 20 | 13 | 62 |
| Totals | 36 | 35 | 21 | 16 | 108 |

Thus the number of schools in which the teaching is efficient is 36 , as compared with 25 in 1898.

With one exception, Drawing is taught in some manner or other in every Public School. The exception is Kalk Bay, A. III. Three others, however, teach it only partially ; these are :-Cape Town, S.A.C. School, where Freehand Drawing is taught only to the lower Standards ; Cape Town, St. Martin's, A. II, where it is taught only to certain of the Standards ; and Wynberg, Boys', A. A. where Mere it is taught only to certain of the
alone is done.
In the Public Schools of the First and Second Class I find that the standard of the Elementary School Course in Drawing has been, in general, attained, and in man cases even surpassed. Among so many of equal merit it is difficult to single out any
[G. 5-1900.]
one school for special commendation. The work done, however, by the Sea Point Boys, A. I.; Mowbray, A. II.; and Philadelphia, A. II., Schools was less satisfactory same grade, but even in their case improvement progress is very uniform. progress is very uniform. required standard in Drawing to be achieved in the direction of accuracy, neatness, and arrangement. On account of the distance and the time consequently required, it was thought advisable to omit visiting three schools of this class, viz., Klipheuvel, New Eisleben, and Robben Island I regret to say that in the Kalk Bay School drawing has ceased to be a subject of the curriculum. No advance or improvement, also, has taken place in Cape Town, Peppe Street, A. III., the work of which-especially in the upper Standards-remains very unsatisfactory; possibly the absence of progress is accounted for by the frequen A. III., which, in addition to the regulation branches of the subject, shows some pleasing coloured-chalk work.

The Mission Schools as a whole are distinotly behind the Public Schools in the matter of the teaching of Drawing, one half of them not even attempting to give instruction in the subject. Further, Drawing is at present taught to all the scholar in only three or four Mission Schools. Several schools, of course, may have adequate reasons why the subject cannot be attempted, but where it is taught, the teaching should be thorough and successful in each Standard. Except in a few instances, the teachers in Mission Schools are not sufficiently qualified by personal knowledge of the subject to ensure it being satisfactorily taught in their schools. I am glad to be able te state, however, that eight of the teachers attending my classes during 1899 were from without doubt when interested in Drawing themselves, teachers cannot fail to infuse enthusiasm into their seholars.
IV. Teachers, Certificated and Uncertificated.-There is no perceptible increase to be recorded in the number of teachers possessing the Special Certificate in Drawing.
V. Pupils, Certificuted.-For the examinations of the Pupils' Course in Drawing, held for the first time in December, 1898, 113 candidates presented themselves- 81 for the First, 27 for the Second, and 5 for the Third Year's examination. Their success is shown in the following Table :-

| First Year. |  |  | Second Year. |  |  | Third Year. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Entered. | First Grade. | Second Grade. | Entered. | First Grade. | Second Grade. | Entered. | First Grade. | Second Grade. |
| 81 | 19 | 29 | 27 | 4 | 20 | 5 | . | 5 |

At the examinations in December, 1899, 323 candidates presented themselves252 for the First, 40 for the Second, and 31 for the Third Year's Examinations.
VI. Classes for the Instruction of Teachers.-During the year I have held classes at Wynberg aud Cape Town, designed primarily for teachers engaged in teaching the subject in the sohools of the distriet and in preparation for the examinations in Freehand, Model and Blackboard Drawing of the Teachers' Special Certificate. At these classes the number on the roll averaged 30 ; the attendance at $W$ ynberg was excellent, but less satisfactory in Cape Town. In comparison with the number of teachers in the Cape Division, this number is very small ; but it does not give an accurate impression of the number who are now studying the subject, either privately or at the variou classes in connection with the School of Art.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
J. E. ORD BROWN,

Departmental Instructress

## G.-Inspector Young's Report on Mandal Training for Boys.

Sir,-I have the honour to submit to you herewith my general report for the year
The report deals with the state and progress of Manual Training in the practice and theory of Woodwork and the related Drawing for boys in the Fourth and higher Standards in the state-aided schools of the Colony, and for teachers and pupil-teachers.

The Tables appended give details regarding pupils under instruction, candidates entered for examination and the results of the examinations held in December, 1899 comparison in all cases being made with the work of the previous year.

In my report for 1898 a brief outline was given of the scheme of instruction approved by the Department for the schools of the Colony, and I am convinced that it has served a good purpose. The importance of educational Hand-and-Eye Training is beginning to be realised. Better ideas prevail, and less misconception exists in the popular mind as to its aims and proper position in education.

Although the past year has not been remarkable for a great increase in the number of schools that have introduced Manual Training or in the number of pupils under instruction, yet in other respects it has undoubtedly been successful. The general efficiency of the teaching and the consequent improvement in the work are much more marked than the increase in the number of classes receiving instruction.
I. Schools giving Instruction.-The total number of schools in whioh Manual Training was taught to boys as part of the school curriculum in 1899 was 56 , showing Training was taught to boys as part of the scho

The following Table shows the distribution of the schools among the Inspection-Circuits:-

[G. 5-1900.]

During the year I have visited a considerable number of schools in the Colony for the purpose of impressing upon school managers and teachers the advisability of introducing Manual Training for boys, and it is gratifying to be able to state that I found no lack of sympathy with the object of my mission. School managers without exception expressed a desire to provide the special classroom required, and the principal teacher could invariably see his way to give the requisite time for the instruction; the to be the chief obstacle in the way of introducing the subject. The number of acting teachers and pupil-teachers, however, who have taken an interest in the subject and have obtained certificates of competency to teach it should help to overcome this difficulty in the future.
II. Pupils receiving Instruction.-In 1898 there were 1,925 pupils under instruction in Manual 'training: during the past year the number rose to 2,171, being an increase of 246 , or approximately 13 per cent. The following Table gives the number of pupils in each Inspector's circuit for the two years :-


The Western Province, especially in the circuits of Inspectors Le Roux and Noaks, shows the greatest increase in the number of pupils under instruction. In the Eastern Province the cirouits in which the greatest increase is seen are those of Inspector Murray (now vacant) and T. W. Rein. The subject has made most progress in schools for European children, especially in those of the First Class, and although there has been no appreciable decrease in the Native Schools, they seem to move but slowly in the matter of Manual Training. The Native Training Schools at Lovedale, Healdtowner instruction during the past a Elementary Departments of these schools receiving the benefit of the instruction.

There has been very little effort made to provide instruction in Manual Training for boys at Poor Schools. The value of such a training cannot be over estimated in these schools, and no class of children would reeeive from Manual Training more direct benefit. Should the managers at Poor Schools find the expense of equipment an in surmountable difficulty some arrangements might be made with managers of schools at which a classroom and equipment are already provided to allow the boys from the Poor Schools to use the classrooms for Manual Training. This plan has been adopted at Stellenbosch and has worked well so far. (For further details see pages 181a-182a.)
III. Schools Inspectet. - In the course of the year I have examined the classes in Manual Training at twenty-eight schools, fourteen in the Western Province and four teen in the Eastern. The number of children present at these inspections was on thousand and forty. I hope it will be possible for me next year to visit the whole o the schools giving instruction. I have also visited fifty-six schools at which Manua Training is not given, thirty in the Eastern Province and twenty-six in the Western I have thus been able to obtain a good insight into the difficulties and obstacles in the way of introducing and teaching the subject. I have already stated what some o these difficulties are, and as far as I am able to judge, none are insurmountable wher to the above I have paid one hundred and thirty-eight informal visits to schools for the purpose of giving lessons and otherwise assisting the teachers in all matters relating to Manual Training. By this means the quality of the work and the instruction has been raised at quite a number of schools to a moderately high standard of efficiency.
IV. Results of Inspection.-The results produced in Manual Training by the majority of the schools giving instruction are distinctly in advance of those of the previous year. The number of competent instructors has continued to increase, while most of the others have shown a desire to obtain the Teachers' Certificate for Manual trogress, too often indeed a the
 sort of way without a drawing of any kind whatever. Working to drawing pre pared by the boys themselves is pre-eminently more educational and in keeping with good practice. All work should be executed from scale-drawings carefully prepared by the boys themselves, otherwise the most valuable part of the training is lost. The drawing may be made as interesting to the pupils as the practical work; but to do thi the teacher must be provided with a good blackboard and a large $T$ square. To illustrate the first principles, a simple model should be placed in front of the olass before a line of the drawing is placed on the paper. The boys should follow the teacher step by step from the blackboard, and in this way get a clear conception oi what they are doing, otherwise the subject mus' be meaningless and uninteresting to them.

I admit that there may be difficulties to be overcome in attempting to do this, but teachers should endeavour to adopt this method as far as possible. Notwithstanding the above regrettable fact, drawing has made more progress than any other branch of the subject during the past year. At Wynberg High School for Boys, South African practical work. The drawing boys and infinitely more practical were suitable drawing boards and T squares provided These boards may be made of clear pine, $15^{\prime \prime}$ by $11^{\prime \prime}$, for quarter-imperial drawingpaper, which is cheaper than books and more suitable for the Elementary School Course recommended by the Department. More use should be made of the blackboard and more practice given in projecting simple solids. There is too much copying from diagrams, \&c., and too little revisal of first principles.

The result of the inspection of most of the schools revealed the fact that the pupils' knowledge of the theory of the subject was rather meagre: very few ready answers were given to the questions proposed. The pupils should have a more extensive knowledge of the appliances and materials used, as well as of the principles which underlie the drawing. This knowledge might be given in the form of iuteresting and instructive lessons, which should be given throughout the whole of the year. At several schools Manual Training is optional, is taught after the ordinary school hours, and in many cases a fee is clarged, under which discouraging circumstances no subject can be expected to make progress. his all is, however, gradually decreasing, and it is to be hoped that managers and principals

In the majority of schools two hours per week are given to the subject continuously throughout the school year. More attention is now being paid to this rule, and there is generally a good attendance at the lessons on Manual Training, thus proving
that the boys take an interest in the subject.
V. Teachers, Certificated and Uncert,ficated - Lecording to the returns for the fourth quarter of the year the number of teachers giving instruction in Hianual Training
amounted to forty-eight. Of these seventeen are fully qualified, that is to say they are in possession of the 'Teachers' Special Certificate in Manual Training issued by the Depurtment of eacaion. The numbers for the corresponding quarter of 1898 the majority of the uncertificated teachers have some special qualifications for teachin the subject. Should the above rate of increase be maintained, every schonl at which the subject is taught will very soon have a fully qualified teacher of Manual Training.
VI. Pupils, Certificated - The following Table gives a comparison of the number of pupils entered for examination for 1898 and 1899 , and also the number of passes in each year:-

| Inspector. | 1898. |  |  | 1899. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Pupils entered for Examination. | Passes. |  | Pupils entered for Examination. | Passes. |  |
|  |  | No. | Percentage. |  | No. | Percentage. |
| Hofmeyr . . | 28 | 26 | $92 \cdot 9$ | 23 | 1 | $4 \cdot 3$ |
| Rein, 'I'. W. . | 149 | 135 | $90 \cdot 6$ | 275 | 173 | $62 \cdot 9$ |
| Le Roux . . | 220 | 192 | $87 \cdot 3$ | 255 | 160 | $62 \cdot 7$ |
| Mitchell | 23 | 19 | $82 \cdot 6$ | 19 | 12 | 63 |
| Murray (vacant) | 96 | 78 | $81 \cdot 2$ | 119 | 45 | $37 \cdot 8$ |
| Watermeyer .. | 63 | 49 | $77 \cdot 7$ | 58 | 46 | $79 \cdot 3$ |
| Noaks . . | 282 | 189 | $67 \cdot 0$ | 387 | 267 | 69 |
| Ely . . | 71 | 35 | $49 \cdot 3$ | 76 | 19 | 25 |
| McLaren .. | 52 | 22 | $42 \cdot 3$ | 46 | 31 | $67 \cdot 4$ |
| Pressly . . . | 82 | 22 | $26 \cdot 8$ | 97 | $\cdots$ |  |
| Fraser . | 53 | 14 | 26.4 | 57 | 32 | $56 \cdot 1$ |
| Bennie . . . . | 105 | 17 | 16.2 | 76 | . | . . |
| Milne .. .. | 10 | . | . . | . | . | . . |
| Brice .. .. | . . | . | . . | . . | . | . |
| Hagen .. .. | . | . . | . . | . | . | . |
| Rein, R. .. | . | . | . . | . | . |  |
| Theron.. |  | $\cdots$ |  | . | . |  |
| Totals | 1,234 | 798 | $64 \cdot 7$ | 1,488 | 786 | $52 \cdot 8$ |

In 1898 , of the 1,925 pupils under instruction, $1,234(64 \cdot 2$ per cent.) were pre sented for examination, of which number 798, or 64.7 per cent., gained certificates ( 68.5 per cent.) were entered as candidates, 786 , or 52.8 per cent., gaining certificates (For further details see pages 181a-182a.)
VII. Classrooms and Equipment. - New classrooms for Manual Training have been erected at the following schools :-Grahamstown Boys' 'School, Simons town High School for Boys, Dordrecht Pußlic School, Training Institute Cap Town, Rondehosch Boys' High School, Woodstock Publie School, St. Aloysius' R.C. School, Cape Town, and Healdtown Native Training School. At three schonls now affected by the war, preparations were being made during the third quartor of 1899 for erecting and equipping suitable classrooms for Manual
Training. The number of new classrooms that have been erected during the past year Training. The number of new classrooms that have been erected during the past year is perhaps the best pront that can be given of he statement made before, in reference benches and other fittings of a more modern type are taking the place of the cumbersome, badly-made forms to be found in too many school classrooms for Manual Training Tools and appliances of a better quality and more suitable for the work are in evidence at several of the schools that I inspected during the past year. Last year reference was made to the disorderly condition of several classrooms for Manual Training. That this has been attended to in a great mnny instances is evident by the order and method which now prevai's. There is, however, room for improvement,

Why should the Manual Training Classrooms of South African Schools not be the brightest and most orderly of all the classrooms, as is the case in the majority of schools in Europe? No better criterion of the efficiency of the instruction and the quality of the work can possibly be given than the appearance of the room and the condition of the Lovedale Native Training School, Albert Academy, Burghersdorp, Wynberg High Lovedale Native Training School, Albert, Academy, Burghersdorp, Wynberg High
School for Boys, Wellington Boys' School, South African College School, Sea Yoint School, St. Aloysius' R.C. School, Cape Town, and the Kafir Institute, Grahamstown It is not therefore surprising to find that these are the very schools that have produced the best results not only at the inspection held at the schools, but also at the December Examination in Manual Training. The order of the schools mentioned above would require to be slightly altered to give the list in order of merit. I ought to mention other three schools that have been brought up to a creditable state of efficienoy, viz. The Normal Training College, Cape Town, Stellenbosch Boys' High School and the Woodstock Public School. These might be classified with the former but for the unsatisfactory condition of the equipment, which is not quite up-to-date.

Last year I had occasion to draw attention to the difficulties which School Managers, Architects and Teachers experience in obtaining information regarding such matters as floor space required for a certain number of pupils, fittings and apparatus for classes issuing a pamphet The Department, 1 am glad to state,

The particulars are given under five heads, viz. :-
I. Class-rooms. (Three sets of Plans earefully prepared to soale are
II. Fittings for Class-rooms. (There are included five sets of Drawings prepared to scale).
III. Tools.
V. Wrawing Materials.

In this pamphlet Managers are reminded that on the occasion of the first equipment a free grant not exceeding $£ 30$ may be obtained for the purchase of tools. Ther is also a grant on the $£$ for $£$ principle for other requisites and further supplies of tools.
VIII. Classes for Instruction of Teachers.-At present there are three ways by whic acting teachers in the Colony may be enabled to qualify themselves as teachers of Manual raining. free of charge by the Department. The second and next best is by attending Vacation The third and least satisfactory is by private study.

During the past year the central classes for training teachers have been held at the South African College School. There has been an average attendance of 18 teachers, a very creditable state of affairs for the Cape considering that the class has been conducted here for the last three years in succession.

In future these classes will be held at the Training Institute where suitable rooms have been provided for teachers' classes, in all branches of Manual Training. The rooms and equipment will be on a par with anything of a similar kind in Europe, and it is to be hoped that teachers will take advantage to the ful

The development of Manual Training in the Colony necessitates more facilitie for training teachers. I therefore hope it will be possible to open, and carry on simultaneously three or four training classes similar to those in Cape Town. A considerable number of pupils and pupil-teachers have entered themselves for
the special branches of the Manual Training Examinations. The following Table gives the names of the centres and the number of candidates presented, together with the results of the Examination for the Teachers' Special Certificate in Manual 'Training: -
X. Miscellaneous.-That the majority of the Principal Teachers take an active part in the Manual Instruction at their school is beyond all possible doubt. There are however, some in the schools where Manual Training is taught who take little or no interest in the work. This is possibly due either to the fact that they have had no training in the subject themselves, or to the greater demand made on their time by there can exist room, and the proper relation between Manual Instruction the Manual Training Classschool so indispensable to the life and success of the former and the curriculum of the although the olass-room is within the school buildings and the staff favourably disposed to such training for boys.

The following Table shows the number of pupils under instruction, the number presented for examination and the results of the examinations for 1898 and 1899 espectively, arranged according to classes of Schools:-


Circuit Reports.


- Schools not giving instruction but presenting pupils for examination.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
C. S. YOUNG,

Departmental Instructor.

[^11]
## H.-Educational Survey

INSPECTOR MURRAY'S REPORT ON THE DIVISION OF COLESBERG.

Sir, - I have the honour to hand you herewith my report of an Educationa ur
The following Table supplies information as to the number of children of school going age, school attendance, and ability of parents to pay full school fees.

Table I.
Classification of White Children of School-golng Age.

|  | Able to pay full fees. |  | Unable to pay full fees. |  | Both Classes. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. | p.e. | No. | p.c. | No. | p.e. |
| 1. Children of school age <br> 2. Of these receiving in- | 724 | $79 \cdot 2$ | 190 | $20 \cdot 8$ | 914 | . |
| struction . . <br> (a) At Government | 487 | $67 \cdot 2$ | 39 | $20 \cdot 5$ | 526 | $57 \cdot 7$ |
| (b) Elsewhere |  |  |  |  | 460 | $87 \cdot 4$ |
| 3. Of these not receiving |  |  |  |  | 66 | $12 \cdot 8$ |
| instruction .. | 237 | $32 \cdot 8$ | 151 | $79 \cdot 5$ | 388 | $42 \cdot 3$ |

It will be noticed from the above Table that the number of children attending private schools is very small, so that a good proportion of the children in this divisiog may be considered to be receiving elementary education of a fairly satisfactory

The number of pupils, too, classified as unable to pay full fees is small. This greatly due to the fact that the school fees of the Railway Schools at Naauwpoort and would be Pont are so moderate as to bring education within the reach of many whe
[G. 5-1900.]



ANNEXURE II.
$\qquad$

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

## IN D EX.

1. Enrolment and Attendance
$3 b-137 b$
[These are extracted from the Quarterly Statistics published in the Government Gazette. Detailed information from the Inspeotion Reports for the year is added. When the class of a school has been changed during the year, it is entered twioe, and the Inspection figures are given under the grade to which it belonged at the time of the Inspection.]
2. Increase of Schools and Pupils.
[The comparison instituted is between 30th September, 1898, and 30th September, 1899, as represented by the Quarterly Statistios published in the Gazette.]
A. Arranged in alphabetical Order of Divisions.
B. Arranged according to Inspectors' Circuits.
C. Arranged according to Classes of Schools.
3. Schools Closed .
$140 b-142 b$
[These tables include all schools closed from 31st December, 1898, and do not include those closed from 1st October, 1899.]
A. Arranged in alphabetical Order of Divisions.
B. Arranged according to Inspectors' Circuits.
4. Sex of Teachers

Arranged according to Inspectors' Circuits.
5. Inspection Statistics $\qquad$
$\qquad$
[In these tables each school is placed in the class to which it belonged at the time of the Inspection. When a school has been inspected twice during the year, the figures of the later Inspection only are included in the totals. In the table "K. Cost of Schools," the figures given "under "Total Rate of Government Grant, and "Total and local contributions were being paid at the time of the Inspection; the figures given and local contributions were being paid at the time of the Inspection; the figures given "Local Contribution" is only that devoted to teachers' salaries, the remainder of the iocal expenditure on schools not being reported to the Department.]
A. Number of Inspections made in 1899.
A. Number of Inspections made in 1899. 1899.
C. Teachers' Qualifications : Details of Certificates.
D. Teachers', Qualifications : arranged according to Classes of Schools.
E. Teachers' Qualifications: arranged according to Inspectors' Circuits.
F. Distribution of Pupils into Standards: (1) arranged according to Inspectors' Circuits; (2) arranged according to Classes of Schools.
G. Success and Progress of Pupils at Inspection.
H. Distribution of Pupils into Standards : comparison with previous years.
. Number of Schools Inspected, 1899: arranged according to Divisions and Classes of Schools.
. Pupils receiving instruction in Extra Subjects, 1899
L. School Libraries: (1) arranged according to Classes of Schools; (2) arranged according to Inspectors' Circuits.
6. Examination Statistics ..
[Particulars of the numbers of Candidates who entered for the various December Examinations, arranged according to Inspectors' Cirouits, are given in these Tables.]
I. Number of candidates at each examination.
II. Summary.
7. Divisions included in Inspectors' Circuits

1. STATISTICS OF ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE AND INSPECTION FIGURES.

ABBREVIATIONS


First Class Undenominational P'ublic School. Second Class do.
do. do.
do. Third do. African Methodist Episcupal Church. African Native Church. Mission Sohool. Baptist Church.
Berlin Missionary Society.
Aborigines' Training School.
Aborigines' Scho
Distriet Boarding School.
Dutch Reformed Church
Evening School.
English Chureh.
Free Church of Scotland.
Paris Evangelical Society Independent (Congregational). Inspection
German Lutheran Church
Moravian Church
Private Farm School
Presbyterian Chureh
Primitive Methodist Church.
Roman Catholic Church.
Rhenish Mission Society.
Salvation Army.
Special Institution
Trappists' Mission
United Presbyterian Church of Scotland.
Wesleyan Methodist Chureh.

The information in the last five columns is as follows:-
Higher"-the number of pupils presented for Standards this year who were also present at the previous Inspection, and who this year passed a higher Standard.
"Same" - the number of pupils who passed the same Standard as at the previous Inspection
"Lower" -the number of pupils who passed a lower Standard than at the previous Inspection
"Presented"-the number of pupils presented for Standards in the School.
"Passed"-the number of pupils who passed the Standard for which they were presented.
[G. 5-1900.]






Statistics.








| Name of School. |  | Class. | Scholars on Roll during |  |  |  | Average Attendance during |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1st } \\ & \text { Qr. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 1st Qr. |  |  |  |
| 28. Schilds Kloof |  | Poor | 17 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 11 | 9 | 11 | 10 |
| 29. The Oaks |  | Poor | 15 |  |  |  | 11 |  |  |  |
| 30. Uitzicht |  | Poor |  | 21 | 21 |  |  | 16 | 17 | 15 |
| 31. Caledon | (D.R.C.) | B | 54 | 61 | 66 | 61 | 46 | 42 | 49 | 45 |
| 32. Do. | (Eng. Ch.) | ${ }_{\text {B }}^{\text {B }}$ | $\begin{array}{r}114 \\ 31 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 125 30 | 131 33 |  | ${ }_{21}^{94}$ | 100 19 | $\begin{array}{r}103 \\ 18 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 97 20 |
| 34. Greyton |  | ${ }_{\text {B }}$ | 56 | 48 |  | ${ }_{51}$ | 49 | 43 | 45 | 41 |
| 35. Hawston | do. | B | 43 | 44 |  | 50 | 26 | 29 | 34 | 40 |
| 36. Hermanus Pietersfontein |  | B | 78 | 70 |  | 75 | 67 | 58 | 64 | 64 |
| 37. Houw Hoek |  | B | 31 |  |  | 32 | 27 | 21 | 26 | 23 |
| 38. Stanford | do. ) | B | 52 | 53 | 56 | 58 | 44 | 44 | 49 | 47 |
| 39. Berea |  | B | 34 | 31 | 23 | 30 | 30 | 26 | 23 | 28 |
| 40. Genadendal | (do.) | B | 404 | 381 | 347 | 291 | 367 | ${ }_{3}^{337}$ | ${ }^{309}$ | ${ }^{239}$ |
| 41. Twistwijk | (do.) | B | 50 | 43 | 42 | 37 | 40 | 34 | 34 | 26 |
| Total | . |  | 1738 | 1670 | 1683 | 1589 | 1463 | 1376 | 1426 | 1282 |

CALVINIA (Inspector Hofmeyr).

1. Calvinia

| 2. Bloembergsvlakte (Klipfontein) | A. 3 | 16 |  | 17 | 9 | 11 | 16 | 15 | 9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3. Brandvlei | A. 3 | 29 | 42 | 41 | 29 | 25 | 22 | 33 | 21 |
| 4. Groen River (Nieuwoudtsville) | A. 3 | 60 | 57 | 53 | 51 | 59 | ${ }^{5} 6$ | 52 | 51 |
| j. Grootvlakte .. .. | A. 3 | 25 | 22 | 23 | 15 | 25 | 22 | 23 | 15 |
| 6. Kopjes Kraal | A. 3 | 14 | 17 | 20 | 18 | 11 | 14 | 18 | 14 |
| 7. Matjesfontein | A. 3 | 14 |  |  |  | 13 |  |  |  |
| 8. Rietfontein.. | A. 3 | 39 | 38 | 19 |  | 37 | 35 | 17 |  |
| 9. Rietvlei | A. 3 |  |  | 15 | 14 |  |  | 14 | 14 |
| 10. Spitskop | A. 3 |  | . |  | 12 | . |  | . | 12 |
| 11. Oorlogskloof | D | 27 | 23 | 29 | 26 | 20 | 20 | 23 | 20 |
| 12. Rietfontein.. | D |  |  | . | . | . | . |  |  |
| 13. Calvinia | E | 49 | 53 | 40 | 33 | 39 | 37 | 34 | 26 |
| 14. Achterplaats | P.F. |  |  |  | 6 |  |  |  | 5 |
| 15. Brakfontein .. A. J. Vlok | P.F. | 10 | 11 |  | .. | 10 | 10 |  |  |
| 16. Houwhoek (Lucerne) F. S. v. Dyk | P.F. | 8 | 8 | . | $\because$ | 8 | 8 |  |  |
| 17. Matjesfontein .. J. v. d. Merwe | P.F. |  | 10 | . |  | . | 9 |  |  |
| 18. Marisie .. .. W. P. Louw | P.F. |  |  | . | 5 |  |  |  | 4 |
| 19. Rietvlei .. .. J. C. de Klerk | P.F. | 10 |  |  |  | 8 | . |  |  |
| 20. Boschkloof | Poor |  |  | 10 | 8 |  |  | 9 | 7 |
| 21. Driekuil | Poor | . |  | 33 | 25 |  | 17 | ${ }_{21}^{32}$ | ${ }_{13}^{23}$ |
| 22. Loeriesfontein | Poor |  | 22 | 24 | 17 |  | 17 | 21 | 16 |
| 23. Melk Kraal (Granaatboschkolk) 24. Oude Muur | Poor | 28 | 18 | 16 | 18 | 25 | 15 | 17 | 16 |
| 24. Oude Muur 25. Vondelingsfontein | $\xrightarrow{\text { Poor }}$ Poor |  | 18 | 19 | 17 16 |  | 17 | 17 | 13 |
| 26. Brandlylei 27. Calvinia .. $\quad$.. $\quad$ (D.R.C.) | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{B} \\ & \mathrm{~B} \end{aligned}$ | 65 | 61 | 47 | 62 | 53 |  | 42 | $4{ }^{4}$ |
| Total |  | 467 | 505 | 492 | 471 | 405 | 413 | 439 | 39 |
| CAPE (Inspector Noaks). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Capetown, Deaf and Dumb Inst. (R.C.) | Sp . | 14 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 13 |
| 2. Do., Industrial Home, Boys' | Sp . | 60 | 59 | 55 | 42 | 49 | 49 | 37 | 38 |
| 3. Do., Normal College | Sp. | 35 |  | 48 | 70 | 31 |  | 46 | 65 |
| 4. Do., Pupil-Teachers' Central Classes | Sp. | 137 | 137 | 139 | 135 | 125 | 125 | 124 | 25 |
| 5. Do., Salesian Institute | Sp. | 16 | 18 | 28 | 33 | 14 | 18 | 27 | 31 |
| 6. Do., School of Art (Day) | Sp. | 129 | 45 | 156 | 147 | 98 | 26 | 110 | 115 |
| 7. Do., Do. (Evening) | Sp. | 42 |  | 47 | 37 | 24 |  | 29 | 28 |
| 8. Wynberg, Industrial, Girls' .. | Sp. | 20 | 23 | 25 | 24 | 20 | 23 | 25 | 24 |




Enrolment and Attendance．


 Бロスツ



 $\begin{array}{rr}28 & 24 \\ 41 & 65 \\ 27 & 42 \\ 16 & 31 \\ 17 & 16 \\ 18 & 29 \\ 14 & 21 \\ 26 & 33 \\ 9 & 14 \\ 11 & 3 \\ 20 & 24\end{array}$ | 14 |
| :--- |
| 42 |
| 31 |
| 16 |
| 29 |
| 21 |
| 21 |
| 14 |
| 14 |
| 34 |
| 24 | $\begin{array}{cccc}18 & 41 & 21 & 1 \\ 73 & 38 & 68 & 3 \\ 51 & 35 & 31 & 1 \\ 45 & 40 & 46 & 4 \\ 26 & 19 & 20 \\ 12 & 15 & 1 \\ 30 & 5 & 9 \\ 38 & 32 & 21 & 11 \\ 14 & 7 & 17 \\ 25 & 38 & 21 & 4 \\ & & & \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrr}19 & 21 \\ 8 & 32 & 3 \\ 1 & 12 & 2 \\ 6 & 45 & 2 \\ 20 & 6 & 9 \\ 1 & \ldots & \cdots \\ 9 & 2 & 6 \\ 21 & 14 & 14 \\ 17 & 1 & 6 \\ 21 & 44 & 20\end{array}$ $\qquad$



|  | Name of School. |  | Class. | Scholars on Roll during |  |  |  | Average Attendance during |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \text { st } \\ & \mathrm{Qr} . \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  | Cape Downs (Philippi) | (D.R.C.) |  | B | 31 | 25 | 20 | 25 |  | 15 | 14 | 19 |
|  | Capetown, Bree Street | ( do. | B | 266 | 269 | 235 | 278 | 20 | 188 | 180 | 18 |
|  | Do., Hanover Street |  | B | 348 | 339 | 345 | 322 | 185 | 213 | 187 | 226 |
|  | Do., Kinderzending | do. | B | ${ }^{26}$ | ${ }_{15}^{22}$ | ${ }_{174}^{23}$ | 23 | ${ }_{90}^{26}$ | ${ }_{98}^{22}$ | ${ }_{94}^{20}$ | 23 |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Do., } & \text { Rogge Bay } \\ \text { Do., } & \text { St. Stephen's }\end{array}$ | do. | B ${ }_{\text {B }}$ | ${ }_{321}^{146}$ | ${ }_{300}^{157}$ | ${ }_{257}^{174}$ | ${ }_{277}^{170}$ | ${ }_{195}^{90}$ | ${ }^{988}$ | ${ }^{94} 184$ | ${ }_{221}^{102}$ |
|  | Do., South African Miss. | do. | B | 136 | 113 | 121 | 108 | 77 | 79 | 72 | 75 |
|  | Claremont | do. | B | 184 | 150 | 135 | 148 | 104 | 98 | 81 | 78 |
|  | Diep River Flats | do. | B | 256 | 265 | 258 | 266 | 137 | 126 | 112 | 32 |
|  | Hout Bay | do. | B | 34 | 32 | 29 |  | 18 | 18 | 12 |  |
|  | Noord Hoek | do. | ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 49 | ${ }^{51}$ | 46 | 38 | 28 | 30 | 16 | 21 |
|  | Sea Point .. | do. do. do | ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | ${ }_{84}^{127}$ | ${ }^{119}$ | 69 | 129 78 | 73 51 | 76 54 | 48 | ${ }_{57}^{76}$ |
|  | Silo | do | B |  |  | 15 | 27 |  |  | 14 | 20 |
|  | Spannschmaats River | do | B |  | 66 | 73 | 87 |  | 44 | 44 | 70 |
|  | Woodstock | do. | B | 237 | 244 | 223 | 190 | 144 | 138 | 108 | 123 |
|  | Woodstock, Aberdeen Street |  | B |  |  | 150 | 196 |  |  | 100 | 107 |
|  | Wynberg, Battswood | do. | B | 239 | 227 | 198 | 222 | 149 | 135 | 103 | 129 |
| 89. Belleville (Eng. Ch.) |  |  | B | 93 | 96 | 109 | 92 | 72 | 68 | 71 | 65 |
|  | Capetown, Roeland Street |  | B | 255 | 237 | 257 | 244 | 206 | 168 | 168 | 181 |
|  | Do., St. Augustine's | do. | B | 109 | 102 | 92 | 87 | 85 | 80 | 81 | 62 |
|  | Do., St. John's | do. | B | 146 | 150 | 118 | 108 | 121 |  | 72 |  |
|  | Do., St. Mark's | do. | B | 333 | 337 |  | 345 | 245 | 240 |  | 262 |
|  | Do., St. Paul's | do. | B | 277 | 267 |  | 332 | 181 | 178 |  | 224 |
|  | Do., St. Philip's | do. | B | 445 | 427 | 437 | 384 | 291 | 277 | 283 | 289 |
|  | D J., Sch. of Industry | do. | B | 209 | 208 | 195 | 204 | 140 | 117 | 102 | 142 |
|  | Claremont, Boy' ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | ${ }^{\text {do }}$. | B | 43 | 38 | 45 | 50 | 33 | 33 |  | ${ }^{42}$ |
|  | Do., St. Matthew's | do. | B | 254 | 249 | 195 | 206 | 132 | 126 | 101 | 139 |
|  | Do., St. Saviour's | do. | B | 306 | 325 | 296 | 322 | 173 | 172 | 138 | 200 |
|  | Constantia |  | B | 131 | 140 | 138 | 137 | 78 | 86 | 79 | 90 |
|  | Diep River | do. | B | 98 | 111 | 89 | 93 | 56 | 65 | 55 | 62 |
|  | Durbanville | do. | B | 84 | 71 | 67 | 64 | 54 | 45 | 42 | 53 |
|  | Hout Bay | do. | B | 62 | 62 | 61 | 62 | 48 | 50 | 42 | 46 |
|  | Kalk Bay | do. | B | 112 | 112 | 111 | 110 | 66 | 72 | 60 | 72 |
|  | Maitland, St. Anne's | do. | B | 95 | 73 | 118 | 103 | 52 | 43 | 58 | 60 |
|  | Do., Good Shepherd | do. | B | 77 | ${ }^{68}$ |  |  | 44 | 40 |  |  |
|  | Mowbray, Boys' | do. | B | 79 | 73 | 72 | 65 | 48 | 49 | 39 | 42 |
|  | Do., Girls' |  | B | 228 | 246 | 262 | 271 | 140 | 179 | 127 | 147 |
| 109. | Muizenberg | d. | B | 34 | 32 | 32 | 31 | 24 | 18 | 16 | 18 |
|  | Newlands | do. | B | 263 | 273 | 248 | 240 | 160 | 167 | 134 | 195 |
|  | Protea | do. | B | 79 | 81 | 81 | 84 | 48 | 54 | 40 | 39 |
| 112. | Rondebosch, Black River | do. | B | 90 | 93 | 81 | 76 | 54 | 51 | 34 | 48 |
|  | Do., Camp Ground | do. | B | 128 | 105 | 114 | 98 | 58 | 60 | 61 | 73 |
|  | Do. St. Paul's | do. | B | 280 | 291 | 261 | 228 | 190 | 185 | 120 | 163 |
| 115. | Salt River, St. Luke's | do. | B | 107 | 114 | 78 | 91 | 52 | 50 | 39 | 58 |
|  | Simonstown, Boys' | do. | B | 93 | 107 | 128 | 135 | 70 | 82 | 90 | 102 |
|  | Do., Sch. of Industry | do. | B | 145 | 144 | 115 | 104 | 101 | 92 | 65 | 76 |
|  | Woodstock | do. | ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 260 | 229 | 218 | 216 | 183 | 172 | 152 | 161 |
| 119. | Yzerplaat |  | B | 96 | 108 | 98 | 108 | 55 | 52 | 48 | 58 |
| 120. | Capetown, Barrack Street | (Cong.) | B | 164 | 161 | 140 | 138 | 102 | 104 | 80 | 83 |
|  | Capetown, Frere Street | (Mor.) | B | 192 | 195 | 236 | 212 | 148 | 123 | 153 | 136 |
| 122. | Katzenberg | (do.) | B | 135 | 135 | 28 | 127 | 119 | 102 | 101 | 9 |
|  | Capetown, Sir Lowry Road |  |  | 151 | 148 | 147 | 135 | 79 | 64 |  | 82 |
| 124. | Kalk Bay, St. James' | (do.) | B | 75 | 72 | 65 | 68 | 48 | 49 | 43 | 54 |
| 125. | Rondebosch, St. Michat's |  | B | 130 | 132 |  |  | -97 | 88 |  |  |
| 126. | Wynherg, St. Anne's | (do.) | B | 143 | 138 | 88 | 89 | 105 | 117 | 66 | 70 |
| 127. | MatroosfonteinSarepta |  | B |  |  |  | 31 |  |  |  | 23 |
|  |  |  | B | 76 | 75 | 72 | 67 | 54 | 45 | 46 | 8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 369 | 265 |  |  | 83 |
|  |  |  | B | 110 | 74 | 75 | 67. | 38 | 22 | 53 | 53 |
|  |  |  | B | 101 | 112 | 111 | 110 | 60 |  | 62 | 68 |
|  |  |  | B | 42 | 44 | 45 | 41 | 32 | 34 | 29 | 27 |
|  |  |  | B |  |  |  | 25 |  |  |  | 22 |




Enrolment and Attendince.




Enrolment and Atrendance.












|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 灾 |  | - |  | 发 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 11 | 3 | 57 | 17 | 12 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 5 | .. ... .. .. | .. .. .. |  | 17 |  |  |  |  |
| 12 | 3 | 57 | 16 | 21 | 12 | 4 | 4 |  | . | .. .. .. |  | 14 | 15 |  | ${ }_{32}$ | 14 |
| 13 | 3 | 41 |  | 3 | 8 |  | 6 | 3 | ... .. .. ... |  |  | 21 |  |  | 27 |  |
| 14 | 3 | 65 | 23 | 8 | 6 | 18 | 10 |  |  |  |  | 12 | 12 |  | 39 | 22 |
| 15 | 3 | 39 | 17 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 2 |  |  |  |  | 2 | 17 |  | 28 |  |
| 16 | 3 | 40 | 13 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 5 | .. .. .. .. | .. .. .. |  | 13 | 8 |  | 21 | 16 |
| 17 | 3 | ${ }_{4}^{40}$ | 9 | 14 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 2 | .. . .. .. | .. .. .. |  | 7 | 17 |  | 27 |  |
| 18 | ${ }_{3}^{3}$ | 37 29 | ${ }_{20}^{20}$ | 9 | ${ }_{2}^{5}$ | 3 <br> 1 | .. | . | .. . .. . | ... ... .. |  | $\stackrel{1}{1}$ | ${ }^{7}$ |  | 15 3 |  |
| 20 | 3 | 76 | 21 | 17 | 10 | 13 | 10 | 5 | .. .. .. .. | .. $\quad .$. |  | First | Inspection <br> 10 |  | 42 |  |
| 21 | 3 | 75 | 20 | 9 | 17 | 18 | 7 | 4 | .. .. .. .. | .. .. |  | 41 | 5 |  | 51 | 45 |
| 22 | 3 | 40 | 20 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 2 |  | .. .. .. | .. .. |  |  | Recor |  |  |  |
| 23 | 3 | 29 | 19 |  | 4 | 4 |  | 2 | .. .. .. | .. .. .. |  | 9 |  |  | 10 |  |
| 24 | 3 | 49 | 33 | 4 | 5 | 7 |  |  | .. .. .. .. | .. .. .. |  | First | Inspec |  | 12 |  |
| 25 | ${ }_{3}$ | 46 | 24 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 2 | . | .. .. .. .. | .. .. .. |  | 10 |  |  | 16 | 10 |
| 27 | ${ }_{3}^{3}$ | ${ }_{72} 5$ | ${ }_{30}^{19}$ | ${ }_{8}^{11}$ | 19 | ${ }_{12}$ | ${ }_{3}^{1}$ | 5 | . | .. |  | 14 | 14 |  | 35 | 16 |
| 28 | 3 | 83 |  | 13 | 9 | 16 | 7 | 10 | .. .. | $\cdots$ |  | $\stackrel{24}{27}$ | $\stackrel{8}{16}$ |  | 39 44 | $\stackrel{29}{32}$ |
| 29 | 3 | 68 | 8 | 19 | 8 | 22 | 10 | 1 |  | .. .. |  | 24 | 31 |  | ${ }_{5}^{5}$ |  |
| 30 | 3 | 86 | 21 | 9 | 17 | 17 | - | 12 | 2 | .. .. |  | 28 | 29 |  | 61 |  |
| 31 | 3 | 47 | . | . | . | .. | . | .. | .. .. .. .. | $28 \quad 8 \quad 11$ |  | .. | .. |  | .. |  |
| 32 | 3 | 63 | 32 | 8 | 11 | 9 | 3 | .. | .. .. | .. .. |  | 16 |  |  | 29 |  |
| 33 | 3 | 244 | 46 | . 29 | 40 | 35 | 26 | 40 | 28 | - .. .. |  | 72 | 52 | .. |  |  |
| 1 | 1 | 66 | 8 | 9 | 20 | 6 | 3 | 7 | $76 .$. | .. .. . |  | 12 | 9 |  | 49 | 48 |
| ${ }_{3}^{2}$ | 2 | 26 | 5 | 1 | 9 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 2 .. .. |  |  |  |  |  | 21 |  |
|  | 1 | 15 |  | 6 | 4 |  | . | 2 | 1 | .. .. .. |  | Sch. i | n abey | ance. | 7 |  |
| 5 | 2 | 46 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 2 | i | ... ... |  | 13 |  |  | 29 | 25 |
| ${ }_{7}^{6}$ | 2 | 6 | .. | 1 | 3 | 1 |  | 1 | .. .. .. .. | .. .. .. |  | 2 | 1 |  | 5 |  |
| 8 | 1 | 9 |  | 1 | 2 |  |  |  | .. .. .. . | .. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{10}^{9}$ | 1 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 2 | , |  | $\cdots$ | .. | .. .. |  |  |  |  | 5 | 2 |
| 11 | 2 | 10 | .. | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 |  |  |  |  | 4 |  |  | 9 | 4 |
| 12 | . | .. | . |  |  |  |  | . |  |  |  | 4 | 1 |  | 5 |  |
| 13 | 2 | 38 | 18 | 11 | 6 | 3 | .. | .. | $\cdots$ | .. .. . |  | 3 | 1 |  | 9 | 4 |
| 14 | 2 | 23 | 14 | 8 | . | 1 |  | . | .. .. .. .. | .. .. .. |  | .. | 2 |  | ) | . |
| 1 | 3 | 96 | 1 | 3 | 15 | 10 | 17 | 10 | 191542 | .. .. .. |  | 43 | 12 |  | 93 | 73 |
| ${ }_{3}^{2}$ | 2 | 21 |  | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $4$ | 2 | 33 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 10 | 3 | 2 | .. .. ... .. | ..... |  |  | Recor |  | 19 |  |
| $\dot{j}$ | 2 | 11 |  |  | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |
| 6 | 2 | 26 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 32 | .. .. .. |  | 8 | 4 |  | 21 |  |
| 8 |  | .. | . | . | .. | . | .. | . | .. .. .. | .. .. .. |  | . | . | $\cdots$ |  |  |
| 9 | 2 | 21 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 ..... . | .. .. .. |  | 9 | 6 | $\cdots$ | 18 |  |
| 10 | 2 | 10 | 1 |  | 2 |  | 2 | 2 | 2 1 .. .. |  |  | 8 |  |  | 9 |  |
| 11 | 2 | 15 | 2 | .. | 1 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 1 .. .. ... | ... .. |  | 8 | 3 |  | 13 |  |





| Name of School. | Class. | Scholars on Roll during |  |  |  | Average Attendance during |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 27. Newton, St. Paul's .. (Berl. Miss.) | B | 100 | 98 | 110 |  | 78 | 71 | 86 |  |
| 28. Beaconsfield 29. Newton .. $\quad . . \quad$ (D.R.C.) | ${ }_{\text {B }}^{\text {B }}$ | 80 106 | ${ }_{92}^{90}$ | 97 99 | .. | 56 45 | 67 45 | 68 78 | . |
|  | ${ }_{\text {B }}^{\text {B }}$ |  |  | 110 |  | $\begin{array}{r}91 \\ 126 \\ \hline 98\end{array}$ | 85 118 | 81 |  |
| 32. Do. St. Matthew's ( do. ) | B |  |  | 132 |  | 98 | 98 | 106 |  |
| 33. Gway's Village .. (Ind.) | B | 72 | 63 | 60 | .. | 63 | 60 | 50 | .. |
| 34. Kimberley, St. Francis Xavier (R.C.) | B | 83 | 90 | 89 |  | 62 | 67 | 66 |  |
| 35. Beaconsfield $\quad$ (Wes.) | B | 77 | 71 | 73 |  | 68 | 57 | 64 |  |
| 36. Kimberley Location, No. 2 37. Newton .. | B | 146 | 140 | 156 | $\cdots$ | 96 | 104 | 117 |  |
| Total |  | 3546 | 3541 | 3694 | .. | 2853 | 2913 | 3028 |  |
| KING WILLIAM'S TOWN(Inspector Ely). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. K. W. T., Deaf and Blind Inst. (R.C.) | Sp. | 7 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 8 |
| 2. Do., Collegiate, Girls' <br> 3. Do., Dale College, Boys' | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A. } 1 \\ & \text { A. } 1 \end{aligned}$ | 84 185 | 84 185 | 92 171 | 91 177 | 76 162 | ${ }^{7} 15$ | 82 156 | 84 160 |
| 4. Do., 5. Do., Dambridge Road Queen Street | A. 2 | 151 76 | 149 75 | 146 82 | 160 91 | ${ }_{1}^{121} 6$ | 120 66 | $\begin{array}{r} 127 \\ 77 \end{array}$ | 138 85 |
| 6. Berlin | A. 3 | 29 | 31 | 35 | 31 | 22 | 25 | 30 | 26 |
| 7. Blaney Station | A. 3 | 40 | 38 | 44 | 43 | ${ }_{31}^{34}$ | ${ }_{33}^{35}$ | 36 | ${ }_{37}^{37}$ |
| 8. Braunschweig | A. 3 | ${ }_{25}^{51}$ | ${ }_{25}^{43}$ | ${ }_{30}^{43}$ | 44 29 | ${ }_{22}^{31}$ | ${ }_{22}^{33}$ | ${ }_{27}^{35}$ | 37 26 |
| 9. Breidbach .. | A. 3 | 22 | 20 | 20 | 24 | 17 | 17 | 19 | 23 |
| 11. Frankfort .. | A. 3 | 85 | 75 | 81 | 84 | 60 | 52 | 62 | 64 |
| 12. Hanover .. | A. 3 | 15 | 14 | 10 | 10 | 13 | 10 | 117 | 9 |
| 13. Izeli ${ }^{\text {13 }}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (R.C.) | A. 3 | 1108 | 108 14 | 121 | $\begin{array}{r}121 \\ 14 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 99 15 | 102 17 | 117 11 | 118 |
| 14. Kei Road Keiskama Hoek | A. 3 | 64 | 61 | 58 | 62 | 53 | 51 | 53 | 50 |
| 16. K. W. T. $\quad \cdots \quad \cdots$ (Luth. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ) | A. 3 | 83 | 84 | 76 | 67 | 69 | 71 | 66 | ${ }^{60}$ |
| 17. Do., St. Peter's (Eng. Cb.) | A. 3 | 191 | 186 | 201 | 210 | 134 | 144 | 152 | 168 70 |
| $\begin{array}{llll}\text { 18. } & \text { Do., } & \text { St. Joseph's, } \\ \text { 19. } \\ \text { Do., } & \text { Boys } \\ \text { Do., } & \text { Girls' } & \text { (R.C.) } \\ \text { do.) }\end{array}$ | A. 3 | 85 | 87 87 | 97 | 97 100 | ${ }_{64}^{72}$ | 74 | 79 | 70 |
| 20. Southdoorn | A. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 17 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 21. Welcome Wood Mrs. C. Stratford | A. 3 | 21 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 17 | 21 | 22 | 21 |
| 22. King William's Town (Coloured) | $\underset{\text { E }}{\text { E }}$ | 74 | 84 | 46 | 41 | ${ }_{13}^{35}$ | 29 | 28 | 22 |
| 23. Do. (White) | E |  |  | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| 24. Brooklyn (Wolseley) J. Keth | P.F. | 6 | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ | 5 | ${ }_{3}^{6}$ | 5 4 | ${ }_{5}^{5}$ | ${ }_{4}^{6}$ | ${ }_{3}^{6}$ |
| 25. Burnshill .. .. P. W. Wiltshire | P.F. | ${ }^{6}$ | ${ }^{6}$ |  | ${ }^{3}$ | 10 | ${ }_{8}^{5}$ | 17 | ${ }_{15}^{5}$ |
| 26. Hellington.. 27. Willmerton Farm .. F. G. Scheepers | P.F. P.F. | 11 | 12 | 19 | 17 | 10 | 8 | 17 | 15 5 |
| 28. K. W. T. | Poor | 73 | 65 | 85 | 82 | 54 | 52 | 64 | ${ }^{64}$ |
| 29. Do., Children's Home | Poor | 16 | 17 | 17 | 20 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 19 |
| 30. Tshabo .. .. (Bap.) | B | 55 | 34 | 36 | 38 | 23 | 25 | 29 | 32 |
| 31. Emdizeni .. .. (Berl. M.) | B | 45 | 73 | 72 | 70 | 34 | ${ }^{55}$ | ${ }^{66}$ | ${ }^{68}$ |
| 32. Etembeni ... .. ${ }_{\text {33. }}^{\text {Petersberg .. }}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ( do. do. | ${ }_{\text {B }}^{\text {B }}$ | 47 57 |  |  |  | 39 | ${ }_{36}^{29}$ | 62 | ${ }_{50}^{25}$ |
|  |  | 29 |  |  |  | 15 | 17 | 19 | 17 |
| 35. Emncotsho ... ${ }^{\text {a }}$. do. | ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 37 | 42 | 41 | 37 68 | 26 | 28 | 47 | ${ }_{36}^{26}$ |
|  | B ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 62 |  |  | 75 | 42 | 40 | 52 | 52 |







| Name of School. | Class. | Scholars on Roll during |  |  |  | Average Attendance during |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 2nd ${ }_{\text {Qr }}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \mathrm{th} \\ & \mathrm{Qr} \end{aligned}$ |
| 19. Platbosch | Poor | 20 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 14 |  | 15 |  |
| 20. Roodekraal | Poor |  | 24 |  |  |  | 16 | 17 | 14 |
| 21. Sunnyside .. | Poor Poor | ${ }_{31}^{37}$ | ${ }_{29}^{36}$ |  | ${ }_{23}^{37}$ | 20 |  | 17 | 16 |
| 23. Uplands .. | Poor | 14 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 10 | 12 | - |
| 24. Westford | Poor | 16 | 17 | 15 | 15 | 13 |  | 13 | 12 |
| 25. Woodbourne | Poor |  |  |  | 19 |  |  |  | 13 |
| 26. Belvidere .. .. (Eng. Ch.) | B |  |  | 54 | 51 |  |  | 44 | 42 |
| 27. Kirby .. .. ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ do. | $\stackrel{\text { B }}{\text { B }}$ |  |  |  | 82 | 12 | 59 | 49 | 48 |
|  | ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 123 | 23 | 24 | 23 | 17 | 19 | 19 | 16 |
| 30. Plettenberg's Bay .. ( do. | B |  | 39 | 36 | 38 | 24 | 22 | 24 | 18 |
| 31. Kouga Forest (Gouna) (R.C.) | B | 16 | 18 |  | . | 12 | 10 |  |  |
| Total |  | 939 | 968 | 139 | 940 | 698 | 700 | 979 | 703 |
| Komgha (Inspector McLaren). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Komgha, Victoria | A. 1 | 68 | 66 | 72 | 70 | 55 | 57 | 63 | 63 |
| 2. Draaibosch.. | A. 3 | 37 | 86 | 37 |  | 34 | 32 | 17 |  |
| 3. Kuku 4ilver Vale | A. 3 |  | 19 30 |  |  | 16 30 |  |  |  |
| j. Fort Warwick .. H. Miller | P.F. |  |  | 9 | 9 |  |  | 6 | 8 |
| 6. Glen Kei .. G. A. v. Rensburg | P.F. |  | 6 | 6 | 6 |  | 5 | 6 | ${ }^{6}$ |
| 7. Gonubie Farm - W. Edwards | P.F. | 9 | 9 | 6 | ${ }_{6}$ | 8 | 7 | 5 | 6 |
| 8. Hill Cottage (Jessie Farm) S. Turner | ${ }_{\text {P. }}^{\text {P.F. }}$. |  | 5 | 5 | ${ }_{6}^{5}$ | 4 | 4 | 5 | ${ }_{6}^{5}$ |
| 9. Shepherd's Rest .. .. .. | P.F. |  |  |  | 6 | 7 |  | 7 | 6 |
| 10. Kwenxura | Poor | 22 |  |  |  | 16 | . | 18 | 16 |
| 11. Lower Kuku | Poor Poor | 20 | 21 | 20 |  | 20 | 18 | 18 | 19 |
| 13. Mooiplaats .. (D.R.C.) | B | 43 | .. | .. | . | 40 | . | .. | .. |
| 14. Mooiplaats.. .. (Eng. Oh.) | ${ }_{\text {B }}$ |  | 34 | $\begin{aligned} & 47 \\ & 36 \end{aligned}$ |  | 14 | 15 | 24 28 |  |
| 15. Ngwenka |  | 31 |  |  |  | 14 |  |  |  |
| 16. Mooiplaats'. . .. .. (Wes.) | B | 29 | 47 | 51 | 52 | 19 | 36 | 49 | 45 |
| Total |  | 320 | 313 | 365 | 274 | 263 | 234 | 297 | 250 |
| Ladismith (Inspector Mitchell). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Ladismith | A. 2 | 103 | 99 | 90 | 92 | 90 | 88 | 84 | 77 |
| 2. Buffelsdrift.. .. S.P. de Wet | A. 3 | 23 | 24 | 21 | 22 | 16 | 19 | 21 | 19 |
| 3. Buffelsfontein $\quad \ddot{\text { M. }}$ C. v. $\ddot{\text { d. Tonder }}$ | A. 3 A. 3 | 41 | ${ }_{23}^{33}$ | ${ }_{25}^{40}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36 \\ & 22 \end{aligned}$ | 14 |  | 20 | 18 |
| 5. Gamka West .. N. C. Glassen | A. 3 | 24 | 25 | 30 | 25. | 18 | 16 | 24 | 18 |
| 6. Groot River -. P. J. de Wit | A. 3 | 27 | 25 | 30 | 28 | 12 | 12 | 15 | 11 |
| ${ }_{7}$ 7. Hoeko .. .. J. B. du Plessis | A. 3 | 38 | 41 | 44 | 43 | 28 | 31 | 34 | 31 |
| 8. Voorbaat .. .. Mrs. G. J. Nefdt | A. 3 | 35 | 42 | ${ }_{5} 3$ | 64 | 25 | 35 | 46 | 46 |
| 9. Weltevreden | A. 3 | 40 | 35 | 38 | 37 | 33 | 32 | 35 | 31 |
| 10. Adam's Kraal | P.F. |  |  |  | 10 | 9 |  | - |  |
| 11. Elands Vlei Mrs. J. H. v. Zyl | P.F. |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{9}^{10}$ |  |  | 10 9 |
| 12. Ockertskraal | P.F. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13. Assegai Bush | Pcor | 26 | 23 | 26 |  | 19 | 19 | 21 | 20 |
| 14. Dwars River | Poor |  |  |  | 18 |  |  |  | 15 |
| 15. Huisrivier .. | Poor |  |  |  |  | 28 |  | 25 | 24 |
| 16. Seven Weeks Poort .. | Poor |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 17. Amalienstein .. (Berl, M.) | B | 200 | 19s | 190 |  | 192 | 186 | 181 | 174 |

Enrolment and Attendance.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 19 | 1 | 14 | 4 |  | 3 | 6 |  | 1 |  | .. .. . |  | 2 |  | 1 | 10 |  |
| 20 | 1 | 20 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 51 |  |  | 7 | 5 9 |  | ${ }_{33}^{14}$ | ${ }_{23}^{10}$ |
| ${ }_{22}^{21}$ | 1 | ${ }_{23}^{35}$ | 18 | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | 8 | ${ }_{3}^{5}$ | 4 |  | 512 | . $\quad .$. | \% | First | $\stackrel{9}{9}$ |  | ${ }_{5}^{33}$ | $\stackrel{23}{2}$ |
| 23 | 1 | 11 |  | 1 | j | 4 | 1 |  |  | .. .. . | .. | 6 |  | .. | 11 |  |
| 24 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | .. .. .. .. | .. .. .. | . | 1 | 10 | .. | 11 | 4 |
| 25 | .. | .. | .. | . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. .. .. | .. .. | .. | .. |  | .. | .. | .. |
| ${ }_{27} 6$ |  |  |  |  |  | . | . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 27 \\ & 28 \end{aligned}$ | 1 | 79 | 52 |  | 7 | 9 | 3 | $\cdots$ | ... .. . | .. |  | 13 | ${ }_{6}^{2}$ |  | 21 | 14 |
| 29 | 1 | 19 | 14 | 2 | 3 |  |  | .. | .. .. | .. .. . | . |  | Inspec |  | 3 |  |
| 30 | 1 | 31 | 14 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 6 | . | . | .. .. |  | ${ }^{5}$ | , 4 |  | 15 |  |
| 31 | 1 | 11 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 |  |  | .. |  | 1 | 5 | . | 6 | 1 |
| 1 | 4 | 70 | 3 | 4 | 12 | 9 | 9 | 17 | 48 | .. .. . |  | 37 | 11 | .. | 64 | 49 |
| 2 | 4 | 39 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 5 | 7 | $1 . .$. | .. .. |  |  | 2 |  | 30 |  |
|  | 4 | ${ }_{23}^{20}$ | ${ }^{2}$ | 2 | 5 | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ | ${ }_{6}^{8}$ | 2 | $\ddot{2}$ |  |  | 14 | 2 |  | ${ }_{21}^{18}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | 3 |  | 2 |  | 1 | .. | . .. |  | First | Inspec |  | 6 |  |
| 6 | 4 | 6 | 1 | .. | 3 | 1 | 1 | . | ... .. | . |  |  |  |  | 5 |  |
| 7 | 4 | 6 | 1 | .. |  | 1 | 2 |  | 2 | .. |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |
| 8 | 4 | 5 | 1 | .. | 1 | . | 1 | 1 | .. 1 .. |  |  | 2 | 2 | .. | 4 | 2 |
| 9 | 4 | 6 | . | .. | .. | . | 1 | 1 | 3 |  |  | 5 | 1 |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 11 \end{aligned}$ | 4 | 15 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 3 |  | , |  |  |  | 4 |  |  |  |  |
| 12 | 4 | 14 | 1 |  | 3 | 2 | 4 | $\because$ | . |  |  | 4 | 7 | $\because$ | 11 | 8 |
| 13 |  | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. .. .. | .. .. |  | .. | .. | . |  | . |
| 14 |  | 35 | 24 | 6 | 3 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  | 3 | 2 |  | 5 | ${ }^{3}$ |
|  | 4 | 36 |  | 13 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 1 | .. |  |  | 10 | 2 |  | 15 |  |
| 16 | 4 | 47 | 17 | 11 | 11 | 6 | 2 | . | .. .. .. .. | .. .. |  | 12 | 4 |  | 21 | 12 |
| 1 | 3 | 85 | 7 | 15 | 8 | 9 | 12 | 12 | 1462 |  |  | 40 | 13 | .. | 65 | 47 |
|  | 3 | 21 | 4 |  | , | 3 | 5 | , |  |  | 1 | ${ }^{6}$ | 1 | . | 11 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | 28 28 | 4 | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | 11 | 5 | ${ }_{5}^{2}$ | 1 | .. .. . |  | 10 9 | 11 |  | 19 | ${ }_{11}^{8}$ |
| 5 | 3 | 26 | 9 |  | 7 | 5 | 4 |  |  |  | 1 | 11 | 1 |  | 16 | 16 |
| 6 | 3 | 29 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 2 |  |  |  | 10 | 9 |  | 22 | 14 |
| 7 | 3 | 40 | 22 | 3 | s | 4 | 2 | 1 |  |  |  | ${ }^{6}$ | 5 | $\cdots$ | 16 | 9 |
| 8 | 3 | 46 | 14 | 12 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 2 |  |  | 7 |  | . | 23 | 15 |
| 9 | 3 | 37 | 年 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 4 | .. .. . | 4 | 18 | 1 |  | 25 | 25 |
| 10 | 3 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | First | Inspec |  | 11 | j |
| 11 | 3 | 11 |  | 1 | 1 | 3 |  | 2 | 21 | - | . | 10 | 1 |  | 11 | 10 |
| 12 | 3 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | .. .. .. .. | .. .. |  | 7 | 1 |  | 8 |  |
|  | 3 | 21 | . | . | 6 | 8 | 7 | . | .. .. .. .. | $\cdots$.. |  | 15 |  |  | 21 | 20 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 14 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ | 3 | $\ddot{22}$ | 5 |  |  |  |  |  | .. .. ... .. | . |  |  | Inspec |  | 14 |  |
| 16 | 3 | 29 | 15 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 2 |  | .. .. . |  |  |  |  | 13 | 6 |
| 17 | 3 | 183 | 59 | 37 | 29 | 39 | 19 |  |  | .. .. . |  | 68 | 24 | .. | 92 | 74 |



| Name of School. |  |  |  | Class. | Scholars on Roll during |  |  |  | Average Attendance during |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Rhebokfontein |  | . Krause |  | P.F. | 7 | 7 | 7 |  | 7 | 6 | 4 |  |
|  | Rocklands .. |  | Schickerling | P.F. |  |  |  |  | 7 | 4 | 8 | ${ }^{6}$ |
|  | Stumpnose | ${ }_{\text {John L }}$ L. | D. Bresler | $\xrightarrow{\text { P.F.F. }}$ | 18 | 21 | 24 | 25 | 15 | 19 | 21 | 1 |
|  | Wolvedans |  |  | P.F. | 14 |  |  |  | 11 |  |  |  |
|  | Wolvenkloof | .. | P. Marais | P.F. | 18 | 18 | 16 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 7 |
|  | Zeekoegat |  | J. L. Louw | P.F. | 8 |  |  | 7 8 | ${ }_{5}^{7}$ | 6 | 7 | 7 |
|  | Fransvley (Droeda | svallei) |  | Poor | 28 | 22 |  |  | 24 | 19 |  |  |
|  | Klipbank .. | (1) |  | Poor | 23 |  | 24 | 23 | 19 |  | 23 | 15 |
|  | Groen River |  | (D.R.C.) | B | 55 | 43 | 51 | 50 | 38 | 13 | 26 | 28 |
|  | Malmesbury |  | do. | ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 148 | 141 | 144 | 128 | 113 | 108 | 112 |  |
|  | Riebeek Kasteel |  | do. | ${ }^{\text {B }}$ |  | 33 | 27 | 18 50 |  | 17 46 | ${ }_{43}^{17}$ | 9 44 |
|  | Riebeek West |  | do. | B | 61 |  |  | 50 | 43 | 46 |  | 44 |
|  | Abbotsdale, St. Mi | chael's | (Eng. Ch.) | ${ }_{8}^{\text {B }}$ | 129 | 125 | 124 | 117 | 107 32 | 100 33 | ${ }_{32}^{104}$ |  |
|  | Boerplein (Church Hoetjes Bay | Haven) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { do. } \\ & \text { do. } \end{aligned}$ | B ${ }_{\text {B }}$ | ${ }_{91}^{35}$ | ${ }_{95}^{36}$ | ${ }_{76}^{35}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36 \\ & 65 \end{aligned}$ | 50 | ${ }_{48}$ |  |  |
|  | Hopefield .. |  | do. | B | 121 | 124 | 119 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 77 |
|  | Langebaan |  | do | B | 57 | 59 | 60 | 59 | 45 | 48 | 51 | 51 |
|  | Malmesbury, St. T | homas's | do. | B | 204 | 184 | 176 | 169 | 143 | 126 | 133 | 141 |
|  | Paternoster |  | . | B | 63 | 60 | 65 | 62 | $47$ | 38 | 37 | ${ }^{45}$ |
|  | cenbergs Cove |  |  |  | $52$ |  | 46 | 40 |  |  |  | ${ }_{62}$ |
|  | Stumpnose Bay |  | do. ) | B | 75 |  |  |  | 71 |  |  |  |
|  | Mamre |  | (Mor.) | B | 285 | 263 | 250 | 253 | 246 | 231 | 236 | 204 |
|  | Total |  |  |  | 2923 | 2754 | 2827 | 2713 | 2395 | 2192 | 2398 | 2188 |
| middelburg (Inspector Murray). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Middelburg |  |  | A. | 179 | 193 | 204 | 210 | 163 | 170 | 188 | 194 |
|  | Conway Station |  |  | A. 3 | 49 | 47 | 47 | 48 | 41 | 39 | 44 | 36 |
|  | Grootfontein |  |  | A. 3 | .. | 15 | 22 | 21 |  | 12 | 21 | 21 |
|  | Moordenaarspoort |  |  | A. 3 |  |  |  | 17 |  |  |  | 14 |
|  | Olyvenboom Rosmead Junction | .. |  | A. 3 | ${ }_{41}^{13}$ | ${ }_{31}^{13}$ |  | 11 21 | ${ }_{33}^{12}$ | 11 26 | ${ }_{22}^{9}$ | 117 |
|  | Ruigterlei ... |  |  | A. 3 |  |  |  |  | 8 |  |  |  |
|  | Saltpetre Krantz | rrs. J. H. | Labuscagne | A. 3 | 16 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 13 | 9 | 9 | 11 |
|  | Vetfontein .. |  |  | A. 3 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 13 |
|  | Alphen |  | v. d. Merwe | P.F. | .. | 5 | 5 | 5 | .. | 5 | 5 | 5 |
|  | Beschuitfontein |  | c. v. d. Walt | $\underset{\text { P. }}{\text { P. }}$. |  |  | .. | 10 |  |  |  | 10 |
|  | Bultfontein |  | Grobbelaar | ${ }_{\text {P.F. }}^{\text {P.F. }}$ | 6 | $\ldots$ |  |  | 5 |  |  | 6 |
|  | Brandvlei ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | .. | ${ }^{\text {J. J. Coetsee }}$ | ${ }_{\text {P P F }}$ |  |  |  | 7 |  | 6 | 6 | 6 |
|  | Droogefontein Grootfontein |  | P. Pretorius | P.F. | 17 | 6 | 6 | 6 | ${ }_{15}^{6}$ | 6 | 6 | ${ }^{6}$ |
|  | Highlands .. | . | G. B. Smith | P.F. |  |  |  | 5 |  |  |  | 5 |
|  | Kruidfontein |  |  | P.F. | 8 | 8 |  | 8 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 8 |
|  | Oppermanskraal | .. G. | Watermeyer | P.F. | 9 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 |  |
| 19. | Ravensbourne | .. H | H. C. Huntly | $\underset{\mathrm{P}}{\mathrm{P} . \mathrm{F} .}$ | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ | 6 | 6 | ${ }^{6}$ | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ | 6 | 6 |
|  | Rietvlei ${ }_{\text {Ritzkop }}$.. |  | G. Michau | ${ }_{\text {P.F. }}$ | 7 |  |  |  | 7 |  | . |  |
|  | Tafelberg .. | .. | S. Games | P.F. |  |  |  | 10 |  |  |  | 0 |
|  | Telpoort .. | . | P. Aucamp | P.F. | - | 9 | 9 |  | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ | 7 | 9 | 8 |
|  | Vlakfontein |  | N. Vorster | P.F. | 10 | ${ }_{8}^{5}$ |  |  | 8 | 8 | 8 | .. |
|  | Middelburg | .. | .. . | Poor | 105 | 90 | 81 | 83 | 76 | 55 | 63 | 66 |
|  | Do. |  | (D.R.C.) | B | 104 | 94 | 100 | 100 | 75 | 17 | 64 | 73 |
|  | Do. | . | .. (Wes.) | B | 90 | 88 | 84 |  | 73 | 70 | 69 | 71 |
|  | Total | .. | .. . |  | 707 | 655 | 659 | 696 | 588 | 480 | 557 | 603 |




Enrolment and Attendance.


| Name of School. |  | Class. | Scholars on Roll during |  |  |  | Average Attendance during |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 4th } \\ & \text { Qr. } \end{aligned}$ |
| 6. Namies |  |  | Poor | 22 | 26 | 32 | 25 | 20 | 23 | 28 | 13 |
| 7. Anenous | (Eng. Ch.) | B | 43 | 39 | 45 | 39 | 30 | 34 | 36 | 27 |
| 8. Nababeep .. | do. | ${ }_{8}^{\text {B }}$ |  |  |  | 108 144 |  |  |  | 78 74 |
| 10. Port Nolloth | do. | ${ }_{\text {B }}^{\text {B }}$ | ${ }_{126}^{126}$ | 121 62 |  | 144 56 | 66 41 | 48 |  | 74 41 |
| 11. Concordia | (Rhen. M.) | B | 95 | 194 | 196 | 187 | 143 | 99 | 110 | 145 |
| 12. Kammaggas | do. | B | 158 | 139 | 144 | 162 | 48 | 103 | 91 | 120 |
| 14. Stehteroveld | do. | ${ }_{\text {B }}^{\text {B }}$ | 172 | 19 90 |  | 41 102 | 96 | 48 |  | 24 78 |
| 15. Matjeskloof | (R.C.) | B | 36 | 30 | 33 | 28 | 29 | 22 | 28 | 21 |
| 16. Lilyfontein | (Wes.) | B | 161 | 133 | 156 | 124 | 108 | 54 | 100 | 34 |
|  |  |  | 1217 | 1078 | 1138 | 1207 | 868 | 687 | 655 | 814 |
| OUDTSHOORN (Inspector Mitchell). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Oudtshoorn, Boys' |  | A. 1 | 142 | 148 |  | 159 | 123 | 134 | 130 | 141 |
| 2. Do., Girls' |  | A. 1 | 190 | 205 |  |  | 160 | 174 |  |  |
| 3. Calitzdorp |  | A. 2 | 122 | 116 | 121 | 111 | 97 | 103 | 107 | 91 |
| 4. Andries Kraal |  | A. 3 A. 3 | $\begin{aligned} & 36 \\ & 48 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35 \\ & 53 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35 \\ & 61 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 37 \\ & 67 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29 \\ & 48 \end{aligned}$ | 32 44 | $\begin{array}{r} 33 \\ 57 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{61}^{31}$ |
| 6. ARakenskraal | J. $\ddot{\text { B. }}$ le Roux | A. 3 | 23 | 24 | 22 | 24 | 20 | 17 | 18 | 20 |
| 7. Buffelskloof |  | A. 3 |  | 18 | 18 | 22 |  | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 8. De Dam (Wynand's |  | A. 3 | 32 | 28 |  |  | 29 | ${ }_{35}^{21}$ | 37 | 31 |
| 9. Gamka East | A. C. Lategan | A. 3 | 34 24 |  |  |  | 20 |  |  |  |
| 11. Groenfontein |  | A. 3 | 42 | 35 | 40 | 39 | 30 | 26 | 32 | 29 |
| 12. Hazenjacht | $\cdots$ | A. 3 | 28 | 28 |  |  | 26 | 24 |  |  |
| 18. Klein Kruis |  | A. 3 | 26 | 26 | 23 | 22 | ${ }_{29} 21$ | 21 | 19 | 8 |
| 14. Kombuis Kruis River (Cango | ) | A. 3 | 31 31 | ${ }^{28}$ | ${ }_{28}^{26}$ | 24 29 | ${ }_{27}^{29}$ | 32 | ${ }_{26}^{22}$ | ${ }_{26}^{21}$ |
| 16. Langverwacht |  | A. 3 | 20 | 24 | 29 | 27 | 17 | 22 | 28 | 21 |
| 17. Lower Kamnatie | . | A. 3 | 23 | 23 | 24 | 23 | 14 | 17 | 14 | 17 |
| 18. Matjes River |  | A. 3 | 31 | 30 | 22 |  | 28 | 21 | 19 | . |
| 19. Meiring's Poo | J. Snyman | A. 3 A. 3 | 42 | 38 | 47 | 45 | ${ }_{34}^{17}$ | 34 | 45 | 43 |
| 21. Nooitgedacht North |  | A. 3 |  |  | 32 |  |  |  | 30 |  |
| 22. Nooitgedacht South |  | A. 3 | 38 | 39 | 46 | 40 | 34 | 24 | 19 | 33 |
| 23. Onverwacht | - $\cdot$. | A. 3 |  |  |  | ${ }_{20}^{25}$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{20}$ |
| 24. Oude Muragie, No. |  | A. 3 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 32 | ${ }_{23}$ | ${ }_{24}$ | 26 | ${ }_{25}$ |
| 26. Roodeheuvel |  | A. 3 | 11 |  |  | ${ }^{3}$ | 17 |  |  | . |
| 27. Stolsvlakte |  | A. 3 | 15 |  |  |  | 12 |  |  |  |
| 28. Vlakte Plaats |  | A. 3 | 63 | 68 | 66 | ${ }^{61}$ | 52 | 58 | 55 | 52 |
| 29. Welbedacht |  | A. 3 |  |  | ${ }^{26}$ | 28 |  |  | 21 | ${ }_{17}^{23}$ |
| 30. Zeekoe River | A. Lategan | A. 3 | . |  | 22 | 17 |  |  | 19 | 17 |
| 31. Oudtshoorn | .. (Ind.) | E | 48 | 44 | 47 | 50 | 35 | 33 | 39 | 33 |
| 32. Lategans Vlei | H. W. Fourie | P.F. | 4 |  | 3 | \% |  |  | 3 | 3 |
| 33. Leeuwblad | J. W. Guest | P.F. | 14 | 14 |  | 11 | 13 | 13 | 9 | 10 |
| 34. Zeekoe River | A. Lategan | P.F. |  | 18 |  |  | . | 13 |  | . |
| 35. Buffelsbosch River |  | Poor |  |  | 20 |  |  |  | 18 | 16 |
| 36. Buffelsdrift, No. 137.Do.,No. 2 |  | Poor | 27 | 28 | 29 | 28 | 20 | 19 | 23 | 18 |
|  | . .. | Poor | 28 |  |  | 21 | $\begin{aligned} & 19 \\ & 17 \end{aligned}$ |  | 12 | 12 |
| 38. Dysselsdorp |  | ${ }^{\text {Poor }}$ | $\stackrel{24}{29}$ | 31 |  | 28 | 26 | 24 | 29 | 14 |
| 40. Juta |  | Poor | 20 |  | 28 | 19 | 15 | 12 | 22 | 13 |
| 41. Klein Doorn River |  | Poor | 41 | 39 | 41 | 39 | 33 | 12 | 32 | 5 |
|  |  | Poor | 14 | 14 | 17 | 16 | 10 | 12 | 16 | 15 |
| 42. Klip River . . | .. - | Poor | . |  |  | . |  |  |  | . |


|  |  |  | $\underset{\text { A. }}{\substack{\text { Bin } \\ 0}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | تٌ \#̈ 范 से | 遃 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 | 2 | 18 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 5 |  |  |  |  |  | No Insp'n last yr. |  |  | 13 | 9 |
| 7 | 3 | 34 | 17 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 12 | 6 |
| 9 | 3 | 85 | 36 | 20 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 1 |  |  |  | 16 |  |  | 35 | 22 |
| 10 |  | 52 | 34 | 10 | , | 4 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11 | 4 |
| 11 | 3 | 119 | 70 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 8 | 5 |  |  |  | 23 |  |  | 38 | 23 |
| 12 | 3 | 75 | 29 | 15 | 11 | 10 | 8 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13 14 | 3 | 119 | 59 | 26 | 22 | 9 | 2 | 1 |  |  |  | 13 | 9 | 1 | 41 | 33 |
| 15 | 3 | 24 | 17 |  | 1 | 5 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7 | 4 |
| 16 | 3 | 146 | 107 | 19 | 13 | 3 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  | 5 |  | 22 | 15 |
| 1 | 2 | 139 | 1 | 16 | 21 | 17 | 17 | , | $\begin{array}{llll}22 & 17 & 9 & 10\end{array}$ |  |  | 69 | 11 |  | 116100120 |  |
| 2 | 2 | 188 | 50 | 15 | 15 | 18 | 28 | 23 | 19124 |  |  |  | 11 |  |  |  |
| 3 | 3 | 109 | 29 | 13 | 10 | 22 | 9 | 15 | 74 | .. .. |  | 50 | 11 |  | $67 \quad 56$ |  |
|  |  | 35 | 7 | 9 | ${ }^{6}$ |  |  | 2 |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 15 \\ \text { First Inspection. } \\ 11 \\ \text { First Inspection. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | 20 | 12 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 6 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{3}^{3}$ | ${ }_{20}^{45}$ |  | ${ }^{16}$ | 3 |  |  |  | $4 . .$. | .. .. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 | 3 | 18 | 9 |  | 4 | 4 |  |  | .. .. .. .. | .. .. |  |  |  |  | 199 |  |
| 9 | 3 | 40 | 9 | 15 | 9 | 1 | 4 | 2 |  |  |  | $9 \quad 2 \quad 1$ |  |  | is 13 |  |
| 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11 | 3 | 33 | 12 | 3 | 5 | 57 | 2 | , | .. .. .. | .. |  |  |  |  | 18 i7 |  |
| 12 | 3 | 27 |  | 1 | 7 |  | 1 | 3 | .. .. .. .. | .. .. |  | [ $\begin{array}{rr}10 & 6 \\ 5 & 2\end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}21 & 13 \\ 14 & 11\end{array}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 13 \\ & 14 \end{aligned}$ | 3 | 21 | 6 | . | 5 | 7 | 2 | . | .. .. .. .. | .. .. | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15 | 3 | 28 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 54 |  | 4 |  | . |  | 17 |  |  | $20 \quad 18$ |  |
| 16 | 3 | 31 | 12 | 4 | ${ }_{9}^{4}$ | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | .. .. |  | ${ }_{8}^{11}$ \% $\quad$ : |  |  | $\begin{array}{rrr}15 & 15 \\ 12 & 9\end{array}$ |  |
| 17 18 | ${ }_{3}^{2}$ | ${ }_{20}^{22}$ |  | 2 |  | ${ }^{9} 5$ | 5 | 4 | .. ... .. . | .. |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}17 & 16\end{array}$ |  |
| 19 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20 | 3 | 41 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 2 .. .. .. | .. .. . |  | $\stackrel{5}{5}$10 <br>  <br>  <br>  <br> First Inspection. |  |  | 2518 |  |
| 21 | 3 | 32 | 12 | 10 | 8 | 4 | ${ }^{3}$ | . | .. .. .. .. |  |  |  |  |  | 20  <br> 14 11 <br> 16  |  |
| ${ }_{23}^{22}$ | 3 | 47 | 24 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 6 | .. | .. .. .. . | .. .. |  | First Inspection. |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 23 \\ & 24 \end{aligned}$ | 3 | 24 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 1 |  | . .. | .. | 1 | 13 |  |  | $\because{ }_{\square} \ddot{6}^{6}$ |  |
| 25 | 2 | 31 | 10 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 1 | .. .. .. .. | .. .. | 1 |  |  |  | $16 \quad 13$ |  |
| 26 |  | .. | .. | . | .. | .. | .. | . | . | .. | . | $\begin{array}{ccccc}\because & \because & \because & \cdots & \cdots \\ 40 & \ddot{2} & . & \square \\ 57 & \ddot{54}\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| -27 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 28 \\ & 29 \end{aligned}$ | 3 | 18 |  | 7 |  | 1 1 | 1 |  |  | .. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 30 |  | . |  | .. |  |  |  | . |  |  |  | First Inspection. |  |  | $\begin{array}{rr} 157 & 54 \\ 7 & 3 \end{array}$ |  |
| . 31 | 3 | 43 | 16 | 12 | 10 | 5 |  |  |  |  |  | 10 |  |  | 20 |  |
| 32 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  | . 1 1 .. <br> 9  $\ldots$ . <br> 2 First Inspection.  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}2 & 1 \\ 9 & 9 \\ 3 & 3\end{array}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 33 \\ & 34 \end{aligned}$ | 2 | 14 | 2 | 3 |  | ${ }^{2}$ |  | 3 | 4..... | .. .. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 36 | 3 | 26 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 2 |  | .. .. |  | $9 \quad 2$ |  |  | i7 13 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 37 \\ & 38 \end{aligned}$ |  | . | . | . |  | .. |  | . | .. .. .. | .. .. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 39 | 3 | 29 | 5 | 4 | 14 | 5 | .. | 1 |  | . |  | 126 |  |  | $\ddot{22} 10$ |  |
| 40 | 3 | 21 | 4 | 1 | 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10 | 8 |
| 41 | 3 | 34 | 16 | 2 | 3 | 5 |  | . | 7 .. 1 |  |  | , |  |  | $17 \quad 10$ |  |
| $4{ }_{4}^{42}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | ${ }_{25}^{11}$ | ${ }^{2}$ | 1 | ${ }_{5}$ | - | $\cdots$ | . | . . . . . . | .. |  | First Inspection. |  |  | ${ }_{5}^{3}$ |  |
|  | 2 |  | 20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |









|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }_{3}^{1}$ | 1 | 181 | .. | 6 | 11 | 24 | 34 | 30 | 4316134 |  |  |  |  | 105 | 31 | .. |  | 139 |
|  | 2 | 111 |  | 13 | 12 | 18 | 11 |  | 83 |  |  |  |  | First | Inspec |  |  |  |
| 5 | 2 | 270 |  | 22 | 30 | 38 | 41 | 33 | 2814 | 5 | 4 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 | 1 | 165 | 36 | 20 | 26 | 27 | 23 | 26 | 7 |  |  |  |  | 71 | 23 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 51 | 21 | 8 | 9 |  | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 14 | 2 |  |  |  |
| $8$ | 2 | 73 |  |  | 2 | 17 | 27 | 15 | 812 |  | 1 |  |  | 37 | 4 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 221 |  | 34 | 38 | 13 | 11 | 20 | 65. | 2 |  | 1 |  | 55 | 11 |  |  |  |
| 10 | 2 | 152 | 48 | 26 | 34 | 30 | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ | 8 | .. .. .. .. | .. | .. |  |  | 42 | 29 | 3 | 84 |  |
| 11 |  | 59 |  |  | 7 | 13 | 3 | 8 |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{5}^{20}$ | ${ }_{1}$ |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 12 \\ & 13 \end{aligned}$ | 2 | 538 |  | ${ }_{26}^{10}$ | 11 | ${ }_{20}^{9}$ | 4 | 8 |  |  |  |  | 3 | ${ }_{31}^{5}$ | 5 |  |  |  |
| 14 | 2 | 143 | 23 | 6 | 45 | 21 | 14 | 18 | 115 |  |  |  |  | 65 | 12 |  | 114 |  |
| 15 | 2 | 82 | 38 | 11 | 10 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 2 |  | . | .. | 4 | 16 | 11 |  |  |  |
| 16 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  | 9 | 2 | . |  |  |
| 17 | 3 | 9 | .. | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. 1 |  |  |  |  | 4 | 3 |  |  |  |
| 18 | 2 | 4 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | . | $1 .$. |  |  |  |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |
| 19 | 1 | 61 | 53 | 4 | 4 |  |  |  |  | .. |  |  | . | First | Inspec |  |  |  |
| 20 | 2 | 98 | 39 | 19 | 24 | 12 | 4 | $\cdots$ | .. .. . . $\cdot$ | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ |  | ${ }_{30}^{21}$ | 10 |  |  |  |
| 23 | 1 | 53 | 18 | 20 | 6 | 8 | 1 |  | .. .. .. |  |  |  | .. | 7 | 7 |  |  |  |
| 24 | 2 | 80 | 41 | 20 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  | 10 |  |  |  |  |
| 25 |  | 21 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | . | ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 26 | 2 | 113 | 63 | 18 | 9 | 15 |  | 1 | .. .. .. | . |  | $\cdots$ |  | 16 | 14 |  |  |  |
| 27 | 1 | 108 | ${ }^{34}$ | ${ }_{21}^{32}$ | 14 | 14 | 10 | 4 | .. .. .. . . | .. | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ${ }_{2}^{22}$ | 9 | $\cdots$ |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 28 \\ & 29 \end{aligned}$ | 1 | ${ }_{132}^{60}$ |  | ${ }_{24}^{21}$ | $\stackrel{5}{5}$ | ${ }^{3}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ |  |  |  |  | .. |  | ${ }_{23}^{6}$ | 17 |  |  |  |
| 30 | 1 | 74 |  | 16 | 9 |  | , | 1 | .. .. .. | . | . | . |  | 10 |  | 2 |  |  |
| 31 | 2 | 124 | 79 | 26 | 7 | 9 | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |
| 32 | 1 | 99 | 42 | 17 | 16 | 13 | ${ }_{5}$ | 6 |  | .. |  |  |  | 29 | 9 |  |  |  |
| 33 | 1 | 125 | 31 | 32 | 29 | 15 | 12 | 6 |  |  |  |  |  | 40 | 20 |  |  |  |
| 1 | 1 | 68 | 11 | 9 | 7 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 5 2 .. .. |  |  | .. |  | 17 | 11 | .. |  |  |
|  | 1 | 12 | 10 |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  | . |  | 5 |  |  |  |
|  | 1 | 19 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 | .. .. .. | $\cdots$ |  | . | $\cdots$ | 10 |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{5}^{4}$ | 1 | i0 |  | .. | 3 | . | 2 | $\dot{3}$ | 2 | . |  | . | . | 4 |  |  | 10 |  |
| 6 | 1 | 14 | 4 | .. | 2 | .. | $\delta$ | 3 |  |  |  |  |  | 7 | 2 |  | 10 |  |
|  | 1 | 7 |  | 1 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | . | First | Inspe | tion. | 3 |  |
| 8 | 1 | - ${ }_{10}$ |  |  |  | . | 1 | . | . | $\cdots$ | .. | $\cdots$ | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 2 | $\ddot{2}$ | .. | i | ... ... .. .. |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\because$ |  | Do. |  |  |  |
| 11 |  |  |  | .. | .. |  | .. | . | .. .. ... . | . |  | . |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12 | 1 | 15 | 1 | 9 |  | 4 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13 | 1 | 56 | 16 | 23 | 6 | 5 | 6 |  | .. .. .. .. | $\cdots$ |  | .. |  | 7 |  |  |  |  |
| 15 | 1 | 18 | 12 | 3 | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | Sch. | in abey | ance. |  | 3 |
| 16 |  |  |  | .. | .. | . |  |  | .. .. .. .. | . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 17 | 1 | 37 | 35 | 2 | . | .. | .. | . |  |  |  | . |  | First | Inspe | tion. |  |  |


| Name of School. | Class. | Scholars on Roll during |  |  |  | Average Attendance during |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1st } \\ & \text { Qr. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| PRINCE ALBERT (Inspector Theron). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Prince Albert | A. 1 | 197 | 154 | 173 | 182 | 180 | 140 | 147 | 152 |
| 2. Antjeskraal | A. 3 | 10 | 10 |  |  | 10 | 10 |  |  |
| 3. Baviaanskloof | A. 3 | 14 | 11 | 11 |  | 10 | 10 | 10 |  |
| 4. ${ }^{\text {4. }}$ Kleemendal Waterval | A. 3 A. 3 | 12 |  | 12 | 12 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 11 |
| 6. Klipgat .. | A. 3 | 20 | 19 | 20 | 15 | 19 | 19 | 17 | 114 |
| 7. Laingsburg | A. 3 | 82 |  |  |  | 72 |  |  | 81 |
| 8. Scholtzkloof | A. 3 | 11 |  | 10 | 10 | 8 | - |  | 7 |
| 9. Wilgerbosch | A. 3 |  |  |  |  | 7 |  |  |  |
| 10. Buffels River ${ }^{\text {a }}$. J. A. La Grange | P.F. | 8 | 8 | 8 |  | 8 | 8 | 7 | 7 |
| 11. Koedoesfontein W. M. v. d. Westhuizen | P.F. | 7 | 7 | 6 |  | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
|  | P.F. | 11 | 11 | 10 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 4 |
| 14. Baartmansfontein | Poor | 38 | 38 | 36 | 36 | 29 | 33 | 33 | 26 |
| 15. Bezemfontein | Poor | 25 | 22 | 21 | 20 | 21 | 18 | 19 | 17 |
| 16. Blauwpunt.. | Poor | 20 | 16 | ${ }_{2}^{20}$ | 20 | ${ }^{16}$ | 11 | 16 | 12 |
| 18. Doorn River | $\xrightarrow{\text { Poor }}$ Poor | ${ }_{26}^{22}$ | 28 | ${ }_{33}^{21}$ | 17 27 | ${ }_{25}^{21}$ | 18 | 18 | 16 |
| 19. Kleinvlei (Koudeveld) | Poor |  | .. |  | 20 |  |  |  | 18 |
| 20. Klein Waterval | Poor |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 21. Prince Albert .. ... .. | Poor | 47 | 45 | 44 | 46 | 38 | 36 | 33 | 31 |
| ${ }_{\text {23. Welterei }}^{\text {22. Rietlei }}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. P. Basson | Poor | 43 | 42 | 41 | 46 | 32 | 33 | 35 | 31 |
| 24. Zeekoegat .. $\quad$.. Chas. Oosthuizen | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Poor } \\ & \text { Poor } \end{aligned}$ |  | 21 | 18 20 | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \\ & 21 \end{aligned}$ |  | 17 | 18 | 13 20 |
| 25. Laingsburg .. (Berl. Miss.) | B | 128 |  |  | 125 | 103 | 108 | 110 | 111 |
| 26. Prince Albert .. (D.R.C.) | B | 67 | 102 | 93 | 81 | 51 | 79 | 73 | 59 |
| 27. Do. .. (Eng. Ch.) | B | 37 |  | .. | . | 25 |  |  |  |
| Total |  | 833 | 764 | 819 | 816 | 681 | 643 | 701 | 658 |
| QUEENSTOWN (Inspector T. W. Rein). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Queenstown, Boys', | A. 1 | 81 | 91 | 87 | 89 | 78 | 84 | 80 | 80 |
| 2. Do., Girls' | A. 1 | 171 | 161 | 168 | 175 | 144 | 140 | 140 | 153 |
| 3. Sterkstroom | A. 2 | 92 | 86 | 102 | 103 | 73 | 71 | 91 | 63 |
| 4. Bailey Station | A. 3 | 35 | 33 | 35 | 39 | 30 | 26 | 29 | 19 |
| 5. Forest Range | A. 3 | 20 | 22 | 23 | 22 | 18 | 21 | 23 | 21 |
| 6. Flinkfontein | A. 3 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 12 | 11 | 9 |
| 7. Glen Thorn .. W. J. Marshall | A. 3 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 9 |
| 8. Junction Farm | A. 3 |  | 11 | 11 | 14 |  | 11 | 11 | 12 |
| 9. Loudon Farm (Hartebeestfontein) | A. 3 |  | 12 | 11 | 12 |  | 12 | 11 | 11 |
| 10. Putterskraal . | A. 3 | 16 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 10 | 16 | 16 | 14 |
| 11. Pavet .. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ( C. B. Barnes | A. 3 | 17 | 11 |  |  | 14 | 9 |  |  |
| 12. Queenstown, Queen's Drive | A. 3 | 195 | 188 | 201 | 218 | 139 | 124 | 143 | 149 |
| $\begin{array}{lll}\text { 13. Turvey's Post } \\ \text { 14. Tylden Station } & \text {.. } & \text { E. Wainwright } \\ \text {.. }\end{array}$ | A. 3 | 28 | 22 | 19 | 18 | 20 | 16 | 19 | 18 |
| 15. Whittlesea.. | A. 3 | 28 | 14 | 14 | 19 | 23 | ${ }_{13}^{24}$ | 14 | ${ }_{17}^{28}$ |
| 16. Avondale .. .. T. Niland | P.F. | 9 | 9 |  | 8 | 8 | 6 |  | 6 |
| 17. Coldstream $\quad . \quad$ H. T. Torr | P.F. |  | 5 | 5 | 5 |  | 5 | 5 | 4 |
| 18. Contest .. .. J. A. Spence | P.F. |  | 7 | 7 | 7 |  | 5 | 6 | 6 |
| 19. Galla water.- .. R. J. Smith | $\xrightarrow{\text { P.F. }}$ P. | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 |  | ${ }^{6}$ |
|  | P.F. | 8 |  | 11 | ${ }_{9}^{11}$ |  |  | 10 | 10 |
| 22. Merino Wailk $\quad$ H. H. Callaghan | P.F. |  | 6 | 6 |  |  | 5 | 6 |  |
| 23. Occupation (Staal Klip) J. L. Bisset | P.F. | 12 | 11 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 7 |
| 24. Rooikraal .. .. T. W. Molony | P.F. | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 25. Thibet Bark .. W. Frost | P.F. | 8 | 8 |  |  | 8 | 8 |  | . |

Enrolment and Attendance.


| Name of School. |  | Class. | Scholars on Roll during |  |  |  | Average Attendance during |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{st} \\ & \mathrm{Or} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| 26. Tyldendale.. .. W. | W. MacDonald |  | P.F. | 7 | 7 | 7 |  | 7 | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ | 7 |  |
| 27. Vaalkrantz.. | I. J. Botha | $\xrightarrow[\text { P. }]{\text { P. }}$ F. |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{5}^{6}$ | ${ }_{7}$ | ${ }_{5}^{6}$ |
| 28. Walles ${ }_{\text {29, Who-can-teli ? }}$ | L. J. Botha | $\xrightarrow{\text { P.F.F. }}$ | 7 |  |  |  | 6 |  |  |  |
| 30. Brakkloof |  | Poor | 21 | 19 | 13 |  | 17 | 17 | 12 |  |
| 31. Doornhoek |  | ${ }_{\text {Poor }}$ |  |  |  | 119 | 13 | 14 | 16 | 12 |
| 32. Gwatyu |  | ${ }_{\text {Poor }}^{\text {Poor }}$ | 26 | 20 |  |  | 19 | 11 |  |  |
| 34. Naudesfontein |  | Poor | 14 | 12 | 12 |  | 11 | 11 | 8 |  |
| 35. Sterkstroom |  | Poor | 41 | 38 | 34 | 39 | 28 | 35 | 32 | 31 |
| 36. Sterkstroom | . . (D.R.C.) | B | 37 | 46 | 36 | 36 | 26 | 39 | 31 | 23 |
| 37. Queenstown, St. Andrew's | 's (Eng. Ch.) | B | 77 | 68 | 77 | 84 | 46 | 44 | 56 | 67 |
| 38. Cimerile | $\ldots$.. (Ind.) | B ${ }_{\text {B }}$ | 76 | 76 | 81 | 77 84 | 68 50 | 65 44 | 56 | 53 59 |
| 40. Hackney | (do. | B | 97 | 102 | 102 | 99 | 79 | 70 | 57 | 67 |
| 41. Musa .. | (do.) | B | 110 | 112 | 111 | 100 | 62 | 44 | 63 | 49 |
| 42. Queenstown | (do. | B | 40 |  |  | 33 | 27 | 28 | 22 | 26 |
| 43. Tsitsikama | (do.) | B | 46 | 47 | 52 |  | 40 | 39 | 42 |  |
| 44. Engotini | .. (Mor.) | B | 64 | 54 | ${ }_{73}^{56}$ | ${ }^{53}$ | 51 | 50 | 49 | 49 |
| 45. Newhope .. | $\ldots$ ( do. ${ }_{\text {do }}$ do. | ${ }_{\text {B }}^{\text {B }}$ | 78 168 |  |  |  | 72 143 | ${ }_{150}^{60}$ | 54 156 | 42 157 |
| 47. Bullhoek | .. (Wes.) | B | 86 | 89 | 84 | 86 | 66 | 53 | 58 | 54 |
| 48. Didamana .. | $\ldots$.. do. ${ }_{\text {do. }}$ | ${ }_{\text {B }}^{\text {B }}$ | 106 101 | 89 108 | 114 | 103 | 88 | ${ }_{96}^{59}$ | 100 | 93 |
| 50. Kamastone.. | . (do. | B | 74 | 70 | 77 | 90 | 59 | 50 | 58 | 62 |
| 51. Matshoba | (do.) | B | 48 |  | 56 | 60 | 37 | 32 | 45 | 40 |
| 52. Mcewula | (do.) | B | 76 |  | 64 | 60 | 57 | 54 | 35 | 38 |
| 53. Queenstown | - (do.) | ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 85 | 94 | 68 | 77 | 56 | 75 | 50 | ${ }^{60}$ |
| 54. Sterkstroom | $\therefore$ ( do.) | ${ }_{\text {B }}^{\text {B }}$ | 54 28 | 30 | ${ }_{27}^{51}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 53 \\ & 47 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{20}^{41}$ | 25 | ${ }_{26}^{40}$ | 36 34 |
| 56. Lesseyton, Boys' | (do.) | C | 113 |  |  | 108 | 80 | 70 | 67 | 2 |
| 57. Do. Girls' | (do.) | C | 39 | 37 |  |  | 38 | 36 |  |  |
| Total . |  |  | 2538 | 2550 | 2320 | 2447 | 1992 | 1923 | 1813 | 1796 |
| RICHMOND (Inspector Murray). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Richmond |  | A. 1 | 157 | 160 | 167 | 169 | 146 | 139 | 149 | 143 |
| 2. Richmond Road Station | .. .. | A. 3 | 12 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 11 | 13 | 14 | 14 |
| 3. Dassiesfontein | C. Eckard | P.F. | 6 |  |  |  | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 4. Gegundefontein -. A | A. P. Burger | P.F. |  | 9 |  |  |  | 8 | 8 | 7 |
| 5. Mynfontein ${ }_{\text {6. Patrysfontein }} \quad \therefore$ w. | W. A. Booysen | $\xrightarrow{\text { P.F.F. }}$ | 7 |  |  |  | ${ }_{7}^{6}$ | 7 | 7 |  |
| 7. Wynandsfontein N. J. S. | S. v. d. Merwe | P.F. | 5 | 5 |  | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 |  |
| d. Zoetvallei .. Mrs. W. B | Burgers, Jun. | P.F. | 8 | 9 | 7 |  | 7 |  | 7 | 7 |
| 9. Richmond | (D.R.C.) | B | 106 | 102 | 105 | 111 | 88 | 73 | 85 | 91 |
| Total |  |  | 318 | 312 | 317 | 321 | 273 | 258 | 279 | 273 |
| RIVERSDALE (Inspector Mitchell). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Riversdale, Boys' |  | A. 1 | 82 |  |  |  | 74 |  | 65 | 65 |
| 2. Do., Girls' |  | A. 1 | 114 | 114 | 114 | 105 | 92 | 103 | 103 | 104 |
| 3. Buffelsdrift |  | A. 3 |  |  |  |  | 13 |  |  | 13 |
| 4. Love Spot | .. .. | A. 3 | 19 | 19 | 20 | 19 | 15 | 14 | 17 | 16 |




ROBERTSON (Inspector Le Roux).

1. Montagu
. Robertson
2. Lady Grey
3. Baden
4. Boschjesman's River
5. Boschriver (Voor Kiesie)
6. Concorrdia
7. De Hoop
8. De Hoop ..
9. Derde Heuvel
10. Klaas Vogd's River
11. Klipkuil
12. Wakkerstroom
13. Zand Vliet








| Name of School. | Class. | Scholars on Roll during | Average Attendance during |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1st 2nd 3rd 4th Qr. Qr. Qr. Qr. | 1st 2nd 3rd 4th Qr. Qr. Qr. Qr. |










VICTORIA WEST (Inspector Theron).

| 1. Victoria West | A. 1 | 170 | 166 | 182 | 191 | 146 | 151 | 166 | 171 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2. Abraham's Kraal | A. 3 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 12 | 11 |
| 3. Biesjesfontein . H. J. v. Heerden | A. 3 | 12 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 11 | 10 |
| 4. Osfontein .. .. H. J. Classens | A. 3 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 |
| 5. Roodepoort | A. 3 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 9 |
| 6. Vosburg | A. 3 | 99 | 97 | 99 | 102 | 91 | 85 | 87 | 92 |
| 7. Wolvenfontein | A. 3 | 11 | 11 |  |  | 10 | 9 | . | . |
| 8. Wonderfontein | A. 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9. Biesjerdam .. G. Thompson | P.F. | 7 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 6 |
| 10. Brakpoort .. .. J. C. de Klerk | P.F. |  |  | 5 | 5 |  |  | 4 | 4 |
| 11. Bultfontein H. C. Esterhuizen | P.F. | 5 | 4 |  | 4 | 5 | 4 |  | 4 |
| 12. Burgersfontein -. J. F. Theron | P.F. | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | ${ }_{3}^{6}$ | ${ }^{6}$ | 7 | 6 |
| 13. David's Kraal ${ }_{\text {14 }}$ Groot Beyersfontein W. G. Boonzaaier | P.F. | 5 | 5 | 5 |  | 3 | ${ }_{4}^{4}$ | $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{ }$ |  |
| 14. Groot Beyersfontein W. G. Boonzaaier | ${ }_{\text {P P F }}$ P. | 5 | 7 | 7 | ${ }_{5}^{6}$ | ${ }_{3}$ | ${ }_{5}^{5}$ | 7 | 6 |
| 15. Groot Boesmanspoort H. G. Scholtz 16. Hoeksplaats | ${ }_{\text {P. }}^{\text {P. }}$ P. | 5 | 5 | ${ }_{5}^{5}$ |  |  |  | 5 |  |
| 17. Jakhalsdans ...J. M. Theunissen | P.F. | 5 | 5 |  |  | 5 | 4 |  |  |
| 18. Kraanvogelkuil .. A. S. Jackson | P.F. | 6 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | ${ }^{6}$ |
| 19. Kweeka .. .. P. J. Olivier | P.F. | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | j | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 20. Lakenvlei | P.F. |  | 7 | 9 | 11 |  | 7 | 9 | 11 |
| 21. Maanhaarspoort .. L. M. Pheiffer | P.F. | 7 | 5 |  |  | 6 | 4 |  |  |
| 22. Matjesfontein .. J. H. Horne | P.F. |  | 6 | 6 |  |  | 6 | 8 |  |
| 23. Modderfontein : D. v. d. Merwe | P.F. |  |  | . | 8 |  |  |  | 8 |
| 24. Nieuwefontein © J. H. Nolte | P.F. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 25. Nobelsfontein -. J. S. Roux | P.F. | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 7 | \$ | 8 |
| 26. Rietfontein -. J. J. Hugo | P.F. |  |  | 5 |  |  |  | 5 |  |
| 27. Rietpoort .. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ M. D. Ras | P.F. |  |  |  | 6 |  |  |  | 6 |
| 28. Slijpfontein .. J. C. de Klerk | P.F. | 10 | 6 |  |  | 10 | 6 |  |  |
| 29. Sterkfontein - P. P. Bosman | P.F. | 10 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 9 |
| 30. 'Taaiboschfontein C. F. v. Schalkwijk | ${ }_{\text {P P }}^{\text {P.F. }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 31. Treurfontein } & \text { A. P. Liebenb rg } \\ \text { 32. Vlakfontein } & \text { G. H. v. Niekerk }\end{array}$ | ${ }_{\text {P. }}^{\text {P. F. }}$ | 8 | 8 | 8 | 15 | ${ }_{9}$ | 8 | 8 | 15 |
| 32. Vakrontein |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| % G. H. V. Niekerk | P.F. |  | 8 | 8 | ) | 6 | 8 | 8 | 9 |
| 34. Zandgat .. .. J. J. Human | P.F. | $\dot{5}$ | 5 |  |  | 5 | 5 |  |  |
| 35. Zwavelfontein .. W. R. Reid | P.F. | 11 | 11 | 13 | 14 | 9 | 11 | 13 | 13 |
| 36. Middeldam (Hex River) | Poor |  |  | 29 | 20 |  |  | 29 | 20 |
| 37. Victoria West | Poor | 75 | 58 | 67 | 66 | 37 | 34 | 47 | 44 |
| 38. Victoria West .. (D.R.C.) | B | 56 | 45 | 69 | 58 | 38 | 36 | 52 | 46 |
| Total |  | 584 | 543 | 604 | 602 | 474 | 472 | 536 | 534 |


| Name of School. | Class. | Scholars on Roll during |  |  |  | Average Attendance during |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 4th } \\ & \text { Qr. } \end{aligned}$ |
| VRYBURG (Inspector Brice). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Vryburg | A. 1 | 147 | 169 | 137 | . | 127 | 121 | 12 | .. |
| 2. Doornpoort | A. 3 | 11 | 11 | 13 |  | 10 |  | 13 |  |
| 3. Foetlief | A. 3 |  |  | 13 |  |  |  | 1 |  |
| 4. Grootgeluk | A. 3 | 15 |  |  |  | 14 |  |  |  |
| 6. Middelkop. | A. 3 | 12 | 12 | 12 |  | 11 | 12 | 11 | .. |
| 7. Vlaklaagte | A. 3 | 13 |  |  | .. | 16 |  |  | .. |
| 8. Brussels Siding | $\xrightarrow[\text { P.F. }]{\text { P. }}$ | 7 | 7 | 7 |  | 5 | ${ }_{8}^{6}$ |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 9. Glencairn } \\ \text { 10. Madrid (Klipfontein) } & \text { D. McHardy } \\ \text { T. S. Smith }\end{array}$ | P.F. | 9 6 | 9 |  |  | 8 6 | 8 |  |  |
|  | P.F. |  | . | 7 | .. |  |  |  | . |
| 12. Vryburg .. .. (A.N.C.) | B | .. | . | . |  |  |  |  | .. |
| 13. Vryburg .. .. (Eng. Ch.) | B | 41 | 39 | 35 |  | 32 | 23 | 25 |  |
| 14. Manthe .. .. (Ind.) | B | 43 | 38 | 62 | . | 31 | 32 |  |  |
| 15. Gamabote .. .. (Luth.) | B | 39 | 36 |  |  | 32 | 28 |  |  |
| 16. Taungs .. .. (R.C.) | B | 41 | 45 | 72 |  | 31 | 29 | 6 |  |
| Total |  | 395 | 373 | 348 |  | 333 | 274 | 30 |  |
| WILLOwMORE (Inspector Hagen). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Steytlerville | A. 2 | 48 | 46 | 54 | 54 | 39 | 43 | 4 | 47 |
| 2. Willowmore | A. 2 | 112 | 115 | 117 | 117 | 99 | 103 |  | 99 |
| 3. Antonies Kraal | A. 3 | 15 | 17 | 17 |  | 12 | 13 | 1 | 13 |
| 4. Buffelsfontein (Zoetvlei) | A. 3 | 11 | 16 | 18 | 17 | 1 | 14 |  | 12 |
| 5. Eenzaamheid | A. 3 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 1 | 11 |
| 6. Elandsheuvel | A. 3 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 14 | 1 |  |  |
| 7. Good Hope | A. ${ }^{\text {A }}$ A | 10 | 14 | 11 |  | 6 | 11 |  |  |
| 8. Hartebeestekuil | ${ }_{\text {A. }}{ }^{\text {A }} 3$ | 16 | 15 | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | 14 | 13 |  |  |
| 10. Kruis River | A. 3 | 13 | 15 | . | . | 8 | 12 |  |  |
| 11. Matjesvlei .. | A. 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12. Nietvoorby | A. 3 | 12 |  | 12 | 12 | 10 |  | 1 | 11 |
| 13. Noorspoort | A. ${ }^{\text {A. }} 3$ | 12 | 12 | 10 | 15 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 12 |
| 14. Rust en Vrede | A. 3 | 15 | 16 |  | 11 | 14 | 16 |  | 10 |
| 16. Studtis (Klipfontein) | A. 3 | 15 | 17 | 19 | 19 | 13 | 14 | 1 | 18 |
| 17. Swanepoels Poort | A. 3 | 19 | 13 | 20 | 19 | 15 | 11 | 1 | 17 |
| 18. Allemans Kraal Mrs. W. J. Hayward | P.F. | 5 | 5 | 5 |  | 4 | 4 |  |  |
| 19. Boschfontein | P.F. |  |  | 7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20. Kalkdam ... J. Swanepoel | P.F. |  |  | . | 6 |  |  |  |  |
| 21. Kleinboschfontein ${ }_{\text {22 }}$ Nauwte Mrs. E. M. J. J. M. v. V. Vuuren | P.F. | 7 | ? |  | 9 | 7 | \% |  |  |
| 23. Perseverance | P.F. |  | . | 7 | 7 | . | . |  |  |
| 24. Platfontein .. J. E. Nortje | P.F. |  |  |  | 5 |  |  |  | 5 |
| 25. Rietfontein.. .. J. Senekal | P.F. |  | 1 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 10 |  |  |
| 26. Vaaldraai .. .. J. Knoesen | P.F. | 10 | 10 |  | 8 | 10 | 10 |  | 8 |
| 27. Zoutkoppies .. D. J. du Pisani | P.F. | ${ }_{5}$ |  |  | .. | ¢ |  |  |  |
| 28. Naauwte Mrs.E. M. J. J. M. y. Vuuren | Poor | 14 | 14 |  |  | 11 | 9 |  |  |
| 29. Puts .. | Poor |  |  |  | 17 |  |  |  | 15 |
| 30. Riet Rivier.. | Poor |  |  |  | 25 |  |  |  | 21 |
| 32. Tooverfontein | ${ }_{\text {Poor }}$ | 14 | 15 |  |  | 13 | 14 | 1 |  |
| 33. Vledermuispoort | Poor |  |  |  | 27 |  |  |  | 25 |





Ëniolment and Attendance.
$103 b$








| Name of School. | Class. | Scholars on Roll during |  |  |  | Average Attendance during |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1st } \\ & \text { Qr. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| MACLEAR (Inspector Bennie). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Glen Thompson (Umga) G. C. Shutle | A. 3 | 23 | 22 | 26 | 25 | 19 | 15 | 22 |  |
| 2. Kenelm .. .. .. .. | A. 3 | 10 |  |  |  | , |  |  |  |
| 3. Maclear .. | A. 3 | 34 | 30 | 31 | 35 | 26 | 23 | 26 | 26 |
| 4. Ugie .. .. | A. 3 | 15 | 15 |  |  | 13 | 12 |  |  |
| 5. Oxlands .. .. A. W. T. Cook | P.F. | 5 |  |  |  | 5 |  |  |  |
| 6. Sandwich Farm .. Canon Galloway | P.F. | 8 | 8 |  |  | 6 | 7 |  |  |
| 7. The Falls .. ${ }_{\text {a }}$. W. M. Marais | P.F. | 4 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| $\begin{array}{lll}\text { 8. The Granary, Pot River } & \text { J. A'Bear } \\ \text { 9. Wizard's Vale } & \text {-. } & \text { B. E. Leach }\end{array}$ | P.F. P.F. | 5 |  | 5 | $\dot{5}$ | 5 | 5 4 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 10. Gatberg | Poor | 12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11. Zamenkomst | Poor | 27 | $\ddot{22}$ | $\ddot{2}$ | $\ddot{23}$ | 21 | 16 | $2 i$ | 20 |
| 12. Upper Tsitsana .. (Eng. Ch.) | C | 41 | 36 | 39 | 39 | 25 | 28 | 26 | 24 |
| 13. Mapassa's Hoek .. .. (F.C.) | C | 50 | 42 | 32 | 33 | 27 | 21 | 22 | 15 |
| 14. Remia .. .. .. (do.) | C | 37 | 36 | 38 | 37 | 22 | 26 | 30 | 19 |
| 15. Lower Tsitsana .. .. (Wes.) | C | 55 | 53 | 48 | 52 | 42 | 43 | 40 | 40 |
| Total |  | 331 | 291 | 260 | 265 | 240 | 215 | 206 | 179 |
| matatiele (Inspector Robert Rein). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Cedarville .. | A. 3 | 60 | 57 | 58 | 56 | 57 | ${ }^{5} 5$ | 2 | 52 |
| 2. Henwood .. | A. 3 | 12 | 10 | 10 |  | 10 | 8 | 9 |  |
| 3. Matatiele | A. 3 | .. | 16 | 20 | 22 |  | 11 | 18 | 20 |
| 4. High Flats (Zwart Modder) . A. Kirk | P.F. | 8 |  |  |  | 7 |  |  |  |
| 5. Merino Walk 6. Valschfontein $\quad$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ S. J. v. Niekerk | $\xrightarrow[\text { P.F. }]{\text { P. }}$ | 15 |  | 16 | ${ }^{5}$ | , |  | ${ }^{5}$ | 5 |
| 7. Lower Rolweni .. (Eng. Ch.) |  | 60 | 63 | 65 |  |  |  | 17 |  |
| 8. Manning -.. do. | C | 29 | 30 | 27 | 27 | 23 | 27 | 24 | 26 |
| 9. Matatiele, St. Ann's do. | c | 52 | 46 | 34 |  | 41 | 33 | 26 |  |
| 10. Prospect .. .. do. | C | 36 | 33 | 36 | 36 | 27 | 25 | 31 | 27 |
| 11. Queen's Mercy .. do. | c | 54 | 59 |  | 46 | 33 | 33 | 41 | 28 |
| 12. Ramohlakoana's .. do. | c | ${ }_{50} 0$ | 45 | 44 |  | 39 | 39 | 38 |  |
| 13. St. Paul's .. .. ( do. | C | 39 | 37 | 37 | 34 | 31 | 26 | 25 | 22 |
| 14. Hebron -. .. (Fr. Ev.) | C | 39 | 38 | 46 | 47 | 36 | 31 | 36 | 32 |
| 15. Mafube .. .. do. | C | 76 | 70 | 73 | 70 | 55 | 60 | 52 | 54 |
|  | ${ }_{C}^{\text {c }}$ | ${ }_{83} 9$ | ${ }_{6}^{30}$ | 28 | 31 | 23 | 25 | 22 | 27 |
|  | ${ }_{C}$ | ${ }_{36}$ | ${ }_{36}^{63}$ | 34 | 25 29 | 58 30 | 47 30 | 29 | 39 23 |
| 19. Tsikarong .. .. ( do. | C | 96 | 97 | 102 | 99 | 70 | 68 | 70 | 70 |
| 20. Bethesda .. .. .. (Mor.) | C | 91 | 87 | 100 | 97 | 80 | 70 | 76 |  |
| 21. Bubese . .. .. (do. | C | 35 | 37 | 41 | 44 | 29 | 31 | 36 | 37 |
| 22. Elukolweni .. .. do. | C | 50 | 61 | 82 | 88 | 41 | 51 | 62 | 64 |
| 23. Magadla's .. .. .. (do.) | C | 67 | 62 | 68 | 67 | 50 | 51 | ${ }_{51}$ | 45 |
|  | C | 57 | 64 | 67 | 55 | 49 | 42 | ${ }_{5}$ | 44 |
| 25. Polile ... .. .. (do. | C | 52 | 41 | 49 | 47 | 28 | 27 | 30 | 33 |
| 26. Upper Rolweni .. .. (do.) | C | 36 | 40 | 42 | 41 | 28 | 30 | 28 | 28 |
| 27. Malubelube .. .. (Wes.) |  |  |  |  | 42 |  |  | 34 | 33 |
| 28. Sigoga's, Mount Hargreaves.. (do.) | C | 117 |  | 135 | 144 | 93 |  | 102 | 94 |
| 29. Tswilika .. .. .. (do.) | C | 33 | 42 | 49 | 51 | 30 | 38 | ${ }_{42}$ | 45 |
| $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { 30. Hardenberg } \\ \text { 31. Maria Linden (Mohlokofane) }) \\ \text { 32. Maria Zell .. } \\ \text { (Trap. M.) } \\ \text { do. } \\ \text { do. } \\ \text { do. }\end{array}\right\}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | c | 38 | 29 | 36 | 35 | 23 | 25 | 31 | 31 |
|  | C | 51 | 52 | 52 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 47 | 42 |
| Total |  | 1462 | 1301 | 1512 | 1448 | 1142 | 019 | 1177 | 1105 |








Enrolment and Attendance.





|  |  |  | － | \＆xN్心N弋心 | ： | Nơもあ | ごちらちゃいこち |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\omega \omega_{0}=0 \omega_{0} \omega \omega_{0}$ | $\omega \omega \omega \omega \omega \omega \omega \omega c c c c c c c o c$ |  | $\omega$ | －－NNNNT | $\cdots$ | NNNO | －ーーーN゙NーN | Inspection Qr． |
|  |  |  | ¢ |  | \＆ | NNT్త心⿷匚 | 本め゙らが心めが心 | Present at Inspection． |
|  |  |  | － | ぶございだ | ＂ | いあの卉 |  | P）Sub－ |
| かったいこぺ |  |  | ： | いこのべちら | － | いの忒 | もあぁどがいの | to $\int$ Standards． |
| のosoču vix |  |  | － | くこー戸゙つの心 | $\bigcirc$ | －1＋0゙0 |  | Standard I． |
| －couciout |  |  | － | －Cowった0 | － | O：Wn |  | Standard $\mathrm{I}^{T}$ |
| －：$-\infty$ ：$-\infty$ | の：：－n：reornos |  | a |  | N | ：a： | ornor：：：n | Standard III． |
| $: 0 \infty: \infty$ | ¢ ：：：：：： |  | ： | ．－ーロ： | ： | ：：n： | ：：ーゅ：：： | Standard IV． |
|  | ．：：：：：：：： | ：：：：：：：：：：：：： | N | ： | ： | ：：： | ：：：：：：． | Standarà V． |
| ．．．． | ：．：：：：：：： | ：： | ： | ：：：：：：： | ： | ：：：： | ： | Standard VI． |
| ： | ： | ：：：．：：：：：：：：：： | ： | ：：：：：： | ： | ：：：： | ：：：：： | Standard VII． |
|  | ：：：：：：：：：： | ：：：：：：：：：：：：： | ： | ：：： | ： | ：： | ：：：：： | Ex－Standard． |
|  | ： | ：： | ： | ：：：：：：： | ： | ： | ：：： | $-1$ |
|  | ：：：：：：：：：： |  | ： | ：：：：：：： | ： |  |  | $\underset{y}{y}\} \begin{gathered} \text { Pupil } \\ \text { Teachers } \end{gathered}$ |
| ：．．．．： | ：：：：：：：：：：： | ： | ： | ： | ： |  | ． | E |
| ：：．．： | ：：：：：：：：：：： | ：： | ： | ：：：：：：： | ： | ：：： | ：： | Unelassified． |
|  |  |  | $\bullet$ | 「0ののい | a | $\infty \text { 監 }-1 \text { : }$ | ゅうなぁ忽ーーN |  |
| \％¢ |  |  |  |  | － | い＊¢ ¢ |  | Same． |
| \％：\％： | 유：： | ：：：：：：：：：：¢ ：：： |  | ：：：：：： |  |  |  | Lower． |
| 二もい8の示す |  |  | $\stackrel{\square}{0}$ |  | $\checkmark$ | ちか出耍 | gicucutaron | Presented． |
|  |  |  | － |  | a | $\infty$－${ }_{\text {¢ }}^{\text {－}}$ | 囚゙ニベフanoun | Passed． |


| Name of School． |  | Class． | Scholars on Roll during |  |  |  | Average Attendance during |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {1st }}^{\text {Qr．}}$ |  |  |  |
| TSOMO（Inspector McLaren）． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1．Hange | J．Wattrus |  | P．F． | 9 | 8 | 8 |  | 7 | 7 | 8 |  |
| 2．${ }^{\text {3．}}$ Tskwinti | R．B．Garner | P．F． | 5 | 6 | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ |  | ${ }_{6}$ | ${ }_{6}$ | ${ }_{6}$ | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ |
| 4．Tsomo | W．Hogg | P．F． |  | 10 | 12 | 12 |  | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 5．Caba | （Eng．Ch．） | C | 121 | 108 | 142 | ． | 91 | 99 | 131 |  |
| 6．Hange ${ }_{\text {d }}$ |  | ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 73 |  | 84 |  | 54 |  | 66 <br> 38 |  |
| 7．Kuze，St．Dunstan ${ }^{\text {d．}}$ Lower Qutsa（Sijula＇s） | do． | $\stackrel{C}{\mathrm{C}}$ | 46 | 51 | 61 |  | 43 | 43 | 59 |  |
| 9．Mbulukweza ．． | do． | C | 51 | 54 | 60 |  | 36 | 38 | 48 |  |
| 10．Mfula | do． | c | 102 | 105 | 108 |  | 78 | 76 | 85 |  |
| 11．Mkwinti | do． | c | 42 | 42 | ${ }_{5}{ }^{0}$ |  | 20 | 21 | 23 |  |
| 12．Nconcolora | do． | C | 80 | 77 | 91 | 84 | 53 | 61 | ${ }^{67}$ | 54 |
| 13．Ngonyoma ．． | do． | C | 71 | 64 | 63 |  | 49 | 40 | 55 |  |
| 14．Ngudhle＇s | do． | C | 66 | ${ }_{90}$ | 87 |  | 55 | ${ }_{63}$ | 66 |  |
| 16．Tsojana（Pitso＇s） | do． | C | 127 | 130 | 144 | ．． | 110 | 102 | 118 |  |
| 17．Upper Qutsa | do． | C | 81 | 80 | 77 |  | 59 | 53 | 65 |  |
| 18．Upper Xolobe | do． | C | 68 | 67 | 67 | ． | 61 | 52 | 54 |  |
| 19．Cibala | （U．P．） | ${ }^{\text {C }}$ | ${ }_{99}^{47}$ | 46 | ${ }^{68}$ | 75 | ${ }_{80}^{23}$ | 13 | 57 99 | 57 94 |
| 20．Esigubudwini |  | C | 99 | 84 | 109 |  |  |  | 99 | ${ }_{99}^{94}$ |
| 22．Mbaxa | do． | C | 88 | 100 | 117 | 118 | 56 | 49 | ${ }_{68}$ | 72 |
| 23．Mbulu（Paterson） | do． | c | 127 | 124 | 134 | 135 | 106 | 100 | 113 | 112 |
| 24．Middle Xolobe | ．．do． | C |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{53}$ |
| 25．Qwiliqwili ．． | $\because$（do．） | C | 30 | 34 | 30 | 31 | 23 | 28 | 27 | 28 |
| 26．Intsito ．． | －（Wes．） | C | 58 | 56 | 64 |  | 41 | 37 | 50 |  |
| 27．Lumani＇s ．． | （do．） |  | 65 | 62 | 74 | 74 | 46 | 41 | 60 | 51 |
| 28．Mhlondleni＇s | do． | C | 66 | ${ }^{63}$ | 71 | 80 | $50$ | $40$ | $59$ | ${ }^{61}$ |
| 29．Tshangana＇s ${ }^{\text {30 }}$ Tsojana（Mhluzi＇s）${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\because$ ．do． | ${ }_{\text {C }}$ | 76 107 | 82 | ${ }_{93}^{57}$ | ${ }_{93}^{71}$ | 5 | ${ }_{68}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 53 \\ & 72 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{51}^{51}$ |
| 31．Tsomo ．．． | do． | c | 91 | 99 | 112 | 109 | 58 | 56 | 72 | 59 |
| 32．Tsume＇s | （do．） | c | 42 | 54 | 60 | 54 | 35 | 43 | 53 | 40 |
| Total |  |  | 2026 | 1985 | 2249 | 1274 | 1516 | 1440 | 1842 | 959 |
| UMSIKABA（Inspector Robert Rein）． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1．Flagstaff |  | A． 3 | 18 | 19 |  |  | 15 | 16 | 11 | 17 |
| 2．Lusikisiki |  | A． 3 | 15 | ．． | ．． |  | 12 |  |  | 14 |
| 3．Willow Park | L．T．Clarke | P．F． | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 4．Eqebetu $\ddot{\square}$ | （Eng．Ch．） |  | 19 | 31 | 42 | 9 | 15 | 14 | ${ }^{26}$ | 11 |
| 5．Lusikisiki，St．Andrew＇s | do． | ${ }^{\text {C }}$ | 32 | 33 |  | 16 | 15 | 15 | 20 | ${ }_{9}^{11}$ |
| 6．Mbotyi ．． |  | ${ }_{\text {C }}^{\text {C }}$ | 15 37 |  |  | 13 37 | ${ }_{33}^{11}$ | 13 25 | 11 29 | 9 3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 35 |  |  |
| 9．Emfundisweni，Boys＇ | ．．（do． | C | 101 | 115 | 79 | 84 | 76 | 88 | 62 | 62 |
| 10．Do．，Girls＇ | （do． | c | 116 | 96 | 101 | 96 | 93 | 76 | 74 | 80 |
| 11．Enhlenzi | do． | C |  |  |  | 23 |  |  |  | 20 |
| 12．Fort William |  | C |  |  |  | 41 |  |  |  | 41 |
| 13．Hlabati | do． | ${ }_{\text {C }}^{\text {C }}$ |  | 50 | ${ }_{53}^{28}$ | 34 49 | 28 | 41 | 44 | 42 |
| 15．Palmerton | do． | C | 98 | 77 |  | 141 | 49 | 50 | 110 | 79 |
| 16．Tonti | do． | C | 30 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 21 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| 17．Twazi | （do．） | C | 25 | 26 | 31 | 30 | 22 | 23 | 26 | 24 |
| Total |  |  | 581 | 591 | 620 | 633 | 416 | 435 | $45^{\circ} 7$ | 494 |


|  | －rout | $\infty$ | Nor | Miccessixsios |  |  | －con－ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | －cocco | $\omega$ | $\omega$ | $\omega \omega_{\omega} \omega \omega \omega_{c} \omega_{\infty}$ | $\omega \omega \omega \omega \omega \omega \omega$ |  | $\omega$ coceco | Inspection Qr． <br> Present at Inspection |
|  |  | の | ごぁ |  |  |  | Tosorco |  |
|  | あったへ | － | ธ心 | が心式式忒 |  |  | －：： | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sub- } \\ \text { Standards. } \end{gathered}$ |
|  | $\infty \rightarrow \infty$ | ： | Now | －\％N0゙ちちら |  |  | かった |  |
|  | －－ 0 | ： | －－ | こも忥ごけ忒 |  |  | －：：－ | Stancard I． |
| －on－w：尼こ： | a．no． | － | ＋ |  |  |  | aル－ | Standard II． |
|  | no | 12 | －0 | のちのかった1＊ | い ：Noのルー |  | ：－n | Standar IIII． |
| ：： $\boldsymbol{\sim}$ ：：：चヵ | ：：：： | ： | ：： | い：のーヘーー |  |  | －－ | Standarć IV． |
| ：：：：：：：：： | ：：：： | N | ：－ | ： | ：．．．． | ：：：：：：：：：：：：： | ：－ | Standard V．Standard VI． |
| ：：：：：：：：： | ：： | ： | ：： | ： | ：．．：：． | ：：：：．．．． | －N |  |
| ：：：：：：：：：： | ： | ： | ： | ：：：：：：： | ：： | ：：：： |  | Standard VII． |
| ：：：：：．：：：： | ：：：： | ： | ． | ．：：：：：： | ：：：：：：： |  |  | Ex－Standard． |
| ：：：：：：：： | ：：： | ： | ： | ：：：：：：： |  |  |  | － |
| －：：：：：：：： | ：：：： | ： | ： | ：：：：：：： |  |  |  | $\text { Z }\} \begin{gathered} \text { Pupil } \\ \text { Teachers. } \end{gathered}$ |
| ：：：： | ：：：： | ： | ： |  |  | ：： |  |  |
| ：：：：：：：：：： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Unclassified． |
|  | 蜸 | a | $\checkmark$ | ち¢ |  |  |  | Higher． |
|  |  |  | N． |  | － |  |  | Same． |
| ¢ ：：¢ ：：：：： | ） |  |  |  |  |  |  | Lower． |
| ふぃべが，：せせ | C．： 0 ， 0 | $a$ | $-\infty$ |  |  | ¢ ¢ Mid | $\infty 0000$ | Presented． |
|  | ゃ：$\omega$ |  | －- |  |  | 二ベumensNo | $\infty+N \infty$ | Passed． |




| Name of School. |  | Class. | Scholars on Roll during |  |  |  | Average Attendance during |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 26. Msingapansti's <br> 27. Nazareth <br> 28. Nqaniswenj <br> 29. Ntlwana <br> 30. Thornbush . | (Wes.) |  | C | 57 | 65 | 59 |  | 50 |  | 49 |  |
|  | (do.) | c | 56 | 56 | 50 | 46 | 36 | 49 | 42 | 34 |
|  | (do. | ${ }_{\text {c }}$ | 65 | 57 | 57 | 59 | 51 | 52 46 | 54 | 56 |
|  | $\because\binom{$ do. }{ do. } | $\mathrm{C}_{\text {C }}$ | 56 |  |  |  |  |  | 50 27 | 50 26 |
|  |  |  | 1481 | 1477 | 1625 | 1317 | 1217 |  | 1337 | 1010 |
| WALFISH BAY (Inspector Hofmeyr). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Rooibank <br> 2. Walfish Bay | (Rhen. M.) | ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 28 | 28 | ${ }^{23}$ | 40 | 19 | 20 | 17 | 32 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tota |  |  | 61 | 69 | 61 | 68 | 37 | 47 | 44 | 52 |
| WILLOWVALE (Inspector McLaren). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Toleni | J. H. Kirk | P.E. | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 2. Ciko | (Eng. Ch.) | ${ }_{\text {C }}^{\text {C }}$ | 62 |  | ${ }_{92}^{90}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 94 \\ & 92 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 58 \\ & 42 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 53 \\ & 58 \end{aligned}$ | 75 39 |  |
| 3. Egwadu | $\begin{aligned} & \text { do. } \\ & \text { do. } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\sim}{\mathrm{C}}$ | ${ }_{5}^{61}$ |  | ${ }_{58}^{92}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| \%. Qakazana ${ }^{\text {4. }}$ | do. | C | 105 | 101 | 126 | 99 | 66 | 73 | 87 | 88 |
| 6. Busila | (U.P.) | C |  | 65 | 71 |  |  | 44 | ${ }^{45}$ | ${ }^{36}$ |
| 7. Ciko | (do. | C | 74 | 82 | 93 | 80 | 54 | 57 | 61 | 50 |
| 8. Malan | do. | ${ }_{\text {C }}$ | 54 | ${ }_{62}^{91}$ | 85 | 82 |  | 49 | 82 | 64 |
| 10. Mpume | do. do. | c | 47 | 56 | 66 | 57 | 24 | 43 | 48 | 36 |
| 11. Msendo | do. | C | 57 | 67 | 73 | 64 | 46 | 50 | 57 | 59 |
| 12. Ntlahlana | do. | c | 60 | 46 | 45 | 24 | 42 | 37 | 40 | 23 |
| 13. Ramra | .. do. | c | 57 | 57 | 60 | 54 | 43 | 44 | 47 | 40 |
| 14. Sungulo | .. (do.) | c | 44 | .. | 44 | 61 | 22 |  | 24 | 35 |
| 15. Beecham Wood | .. (Wes.). | , | 54 | 48 | 53 | 48 | 37 | 38 | 37 | ${ }^{36}$ |
| 16. Fort Malan | .. (do. | C | 107 |  | 140 | 113 | 93 |  | 118 |  |
| 17. Gosani's | .. do. | C | 48 | 44 | 41 | 40 | 42 | 25 | 35 | ${ }^{34}$ |
| 19. Konadu Location | do. | ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 10 | 92 | 91 | 96 | 13 | 82 | 70 | 66 |
| 19. Kona's Location | $\cdots$.. do. | C | 70 | 80 | 87 | 80 | 47 | 58 | 71 | 58 |
| 21. Mbangcolo ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\ldots$.. do. | C | 69 | 80 | 99 | 97 | 51 | 61 | 85 | 64 |
| 22. Mendu .. | .. do. | C | 87 | 93 | 123 | 120 | 70 | 73 | 101 | 92 |
| 23. Mevans -. | .. do. | C | 56 | 51 | ${ }^{56}$ | 56 | 50 | 42 | 50 | 47 |
| 24. Mfula | .. do. | ${ }_{\text {C }}$ | 90 |  | 112 | 92 | 77 |  | 88 | ${ }_{39}^{55}$ |
| 25. Ncizela | do. | ${ }_{C}^{C}$ |  |  | + | - 215 | ${ }_{1}^{42}$ | ${ }_{109}^{44}$ | ${ }_{140}^{46}$ | 39 |
| 26. Nq\& ${ }_{\text {27 }}$ Ntsimba | do. | ${ }_{C}^{\text {C }}$ | 168 | 168 | 194 80 | - 215 | ${ }_{7} 116$ | 109 | ${ }_{1}^{140} 70$ | 132 79 |
| 28. Ntubeni ${ }^{\text {a }}$.. | do. ${ }^{\text {do. }}$ do. | ${ }_{C}$ | ${ }_{31}$ | 19 | 29 | 29 | 22 | 15 | 25 | 23 |
| 29. Shixini (Songwevv | do. | C | 68 | 83 | 82 | 66 | 34 | 55 | 52 | 50 |
| 30. Weza |  | C | 65 | 61 | 62 | 59 | 42 | 48 | ${ }^{50}$ | 49 |
| 31. Willowvale | (do.) | C | 16 | 35 | 33 | 32 | 14 | 18 | 26 | 26 |
|  |  |  | 1870 | 1796 | 2343 | 2204 | 1402 | 1362 | 1805 | 1634 |
| XALANGA (Inspector Bennie). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Cala | .. . | A. 2 | 70 | 65 | 85 | 85 | $6 \pm$ | 54 | 81 | 81 |
| 2. Askeaton | F. W. Baxter | P.F. | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 3. Lower Indwana | D. Ruiters | P.F. |  |  |  | 20 |  |  |  | 18 |
| 4. Mahlungulu | A. Hener | P.F. | 12 | .. | .. | .. | 11 | .. |  | .. |
| 5. Cala |  | Poor | 49 | 46 | 39 |  | 40 | 28 | 23 | .. |
| 6. Cala River | (Eng. Ch.) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7. Lower Lufuta | do. | C | 89 | 70 | 83 | 89 | 56 | 46 | 52 | 62 |
| 8. Manzimdaka |  | C | 53 | 52 |  | 68 | 41 | 31 | 43 | 41 |
| 9. Mnxe | do. | C | 95 | 80 | 100 | 110 | 60 | 56 | 70 | 86 |
| 10. Nyalase .. | do. | C | 75 | 69 | 71 | 58 | 53 | 39 | 34 | 34 |



Statistics.


Enrolment and Attendance.


ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE: LATE RETURNS
The following list includes those schools from which quarterly returns were received too late
be included in the divisions and summaries of the respective quarterly tables.

| Name of School. | Class. | Scholars on Roll during |  |  |  | Average Attendanen during |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {1st }}{ }_{\text {Qr. }}{ }^{2}$ | 2nd ${ }_{\text {ar. }}$ | ${ }_{\text {3rd }}^{\text {r. }}$ - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| COLONY. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aberdeen : Fonteinplaats | P.F. |  | 8 | . |  | .. | 7 |  |  |
| Albany: | A. 1 | 184 |  |  |  | 147 |  |  |  |
| Grahamstown, Girls ${ }_{\text {S }}$ | A. 1 A. 3 P. | 184 |  |  | 41 | 147 | $\because$ |  | 37 |
| Shem The Peninsular Farmerfield | P.F. |  | $\ldots$ | 62 |  |  | $\because$ | 48 | 7 |
| Albert: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Roodepoort | A. ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  | . | 13 | ${ }_{14}^{11}$ |  |  |
| Zwavelkrantz Molteno | ${ }_{\text {Poor }}^{\text {A. }}$ |  | ${ }_{50}^{14}$ | . |  | 13. |  |  | .. |
| Cyphergat $\quad . . \quad$ (Eng. Ch.) | B |  |  | . | . | .. |  |  |  |
| Aliwal North : Klipplaat | A. 3 |  | 39 | .. | .. | . | 31 | .. | .. |
| Barkly East: $\begin{gathered}\text { Blarney }\end{gathered}$.. . . .. A. 3 .. 18 .. .. .. 15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Blarney Malpas . | A. ${ }^{\text {A. }}$ 3 |  | 13 | $\because$ | $\because$ |  | 13 |  |  |
| Bonnyvale | P.F. | ${ }_{15}^{6}$ | 6 |  | . | ${ }_{14}^{6}$ |  |  |  |
| Dalmally . | A. 3 |  | .. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Barkly West: Boetsapa |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boetsap <br> Klein Boetsap | Poor | $\ldots$ | 20 |  |  | . | 16 |  |  |
| Beaufort West : P.F. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Content ${ }_{\text {Dunedin }} .$. | P.F. |  | 5 | . | $?$ |  | 4 |  | 6 |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Munedin }}$ Mishaus Request | ${ }_{\text {P.F. }}$ | 9 | .. | . |  | 8 | .. |  |  |
| Ongeluksfontein | $\underset{\text { P. F. }}{ }$ | . | . | 6 | 7 |  |  | 6 | 6 |
| Post Plaats | P.F. |  | $\cdots$ |  | .. |  |  | 6 |  |
| Bedford:Commandofontein .. .. .. P.F. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commandofontein ... ${ }_{\text {Doorndrai }}$.. | P.F. |  | $\ddot{8}$ | . | .. | 4 | 8 |  | $\cdots$ |
| Lichtenstein | P.F. | 8 | . | \% | - | 7 | . | $\cdots$ | $\because$ |
| Lower Cameron's Glen .. ${ }_{\text {Zeerust }}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (U.P.) | P.F. | 34 | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | .. | 28 |  |  | $\cdots$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bredasdorp: <br> Nooitgedacht..N |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Duinefontein | $\underset{\text { P.F. }}{\text { P. }}$ |  |  | 7 | $\because$ |  |  | 7 | . |
| Nieuwedam | P\%. |  | 8 | . |  |  | 8 |  |  |
| Wolfgat .. | Poor |  |  | .. | 28 |  |  |  | 26 |
| Britstown:Boterkraal.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minnie's Kloof . ${ }^{\text {G }}$ | P.F. |  | 9 | .. | .. | . | 8 |  | . |
| Calvinia : A. 3 .. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Groenberg. Bosch Kloof a | A. 3 Poor der |  |  |  |  |  | 8 |  | 16 |
| $\underset{\text { Vondelingsfontein }}{\text { Bosch }}$. $\quad .$. | Poor | 19 |  | 18 |  | 16 |  | 12 | .. |
| Cape:              <br> Rondebosch, Boys' $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$. A. 1 $\ldots$ .. $\ldots$ 142  . $\ldots$ $\ldots$ 131 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Woodstock, Aberdeen Street (D.R.C.) | ${ }_{8}^{\text {B }}$ |  |  | 303 |  |  |  | 192 |  |
|  | B | . | 125 |  |  |  | 96 |  |  |






SUMMARY OF ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE.


Summary of Enroiment and Attendance.


1396


TABLE SHOWING INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF SCHOOLS:
arranged according to classes.

| ARRANGED ACCORDING TO CLASSES. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: |
| Year. | Sp. | A. 1. | A. 2. | A. 3. | D | E | P.F. | Poor | B | C. 1 | C | Total. |
| 1898(Sep.30) | 24 | 77 | 100 | 467 | 6 | 15 | 547 | 248 | 579 | 11 | 468 | 2542 |
| 1899 (Do.) | 25 | 78 | 98 | 487 | 6 | 13 | 573 | 279 | 595 | 11 | 509 | 2674 |
| Increase .. | 1 | 1 | -2 | 20 | .. | -2 | 26 | 31 | 16 | .. | 41 | 132 |

3. STATISTICS REGARDING SCHOOLS CLOSED DURING YEAR ENDING 30 TH SEPT., 1899.
A.-ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER OF DIVISIONS.
[Sprcial Note.-In the statisties regarding schools closed it has been found necessary for [SPRCIAL NoTE.-In the statistics regarding schools closed it has been found necessary for representing the year 1899. The state of the Colony during the fourth quarter of 1899 prevented
that quarter being taken into consideration; as, however, it was desirable to make a comparison that quarter being taken into consideration; as, however, it was desirable to make a comparison
between two periods of twelve months, the fourth quarter of 1898 and the first three of 1899 have between two periods of twelve months, the fourth quarter of 1898 and the irst three of 1899 have
been compared with the figures for 1898. Although the periods in question overlap, a truer comparison has been obtained than would have been the case had only the first nine months of 1899 or the whole of that year been reckoned.]


| Division. | Sp. | A. 1 | A. 2 | A. 3 | D | E | P.F. | Poor. | B | C. 1 | C | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Malmesbury | . | .. | .. |  | .. | .. | 6 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 8 |
| Middelburg .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | $\because$ | $\ldots$ | 4 | . | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| Mossel Bay .. | . | . | . |  | $\cdots$ | .. |  | . |  | . | $\cdots$ |  |
| Murraysburg. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | . |  | $\because$ |  | . | .. | 3 | . | 1 | .. | .. | 4 |
| Namaqualand.. | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | .. | . | i |  | 1 | .. | . |  |
| Oudtshoorn Paarl. | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | ${ }^{5}$ | $\because$ | . | 1 | 4 | . | . | $\cdots$ | 10 |
| Paarl.. Peddie $\quad$.. | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\because$ |  | .. | . | 2 | . | . | $\cdots$ |  | 2 |
| ${ }^{\text {Pedidie }}$ | . | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 3 | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | 4 |
| Piquetberg .. | .. | . | .. | . | $\because$ | $\because$ | 2 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\because$ |  | 3 |
| Port Elizabeth | . | . | .. | . | . | .. | . |  | 1 | $\cdots$ | . | 1 |
| Prieska | . | . | . | 1 | - | .. | . | 2 | .. | .. |  | 3 |
| Prince Albert .. | .. | $\cdots$ | . | 1 | .. | . |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |
| Queenstown | . | $\cdots$ | . | 2 | .. | . | 3 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 8 |
| Richmond Riversdale | . | $\cdots$ | . |  | $\cdots$ | . | 6 |  |  | .. |  | 6 |
| Robertson .. | . | $\because$ | $\because$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | 2 | 2 | $\div$ | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | 5 2 2 |
| Somerset East. . | . | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 4 | $\ldots$ | $\because$ | 12 | 1 | $\because$ | . | $\because$ | 17 |
| Stellenbosch .. | . | $\ldots$ | .. |  |  | . |  |  |  | $\ldots$ | . |  |
| Steynsburg | . | .. | . | 1 | . | .. | 3 |  | . |  | $\cdots$ | 4 |
| Stockenstrom |  | $\because$ | $\cdots$ |  | $\ldots$ | . |  |  |  | .. |  |  |
| Stutterheim .. | . | .. | . | 1 | .. | . | 4 |  | . | .. | . | 5 |
| Sutherland .. | .. | $\cdots$ | .. | 1 | . | . |  | $\cdots$ |  | .. | $\cdots$ | 1 |
| Swellendam .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | . | 6 | $\cdots$ |  | . | .. | 8 |
| Tarka .. | . | . | . |  | . | $\cdots$ | 3 | $\cdots$ |  | . | . | 3 |
| Tulbagh ${ }_{\text {Uitenhage }} \quad$. | .. | . | .. |  | $\cdots$ | . | , |  | $\cdots$ | . | .. |  |
| Uitenhage ${ }_{\text {Uniondale }}$. | .. | .. | . | 1 | $\ldots$ | . | 3 | 1 | . |  |  |  |
| Van Rhynsdorp | $\ldots$ | .. | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\because$ | 1 |
| Victoria East .. |  | $\ldots$ | $\because$ | . | $\because$ | $\because$ | . | . | 3 | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | 3 |
| Victoria West .. | . | . | .. | 2 | $\cdots$ | .. | 4 | $\cdots$ |  | . | .. | 6 |
| Vryburg | . | . | $\cdots$ | 3 | .. | .. | 1 | . | 1 | $\ldots$ | .. | 5 |
| Willowmore .. | .. | . | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 4 | 5 | .. | $\ldots$ | . | 11 |
| Wodehouse | .. | .. | $\ldots$ | 3 | . | .. | 2 | 4 | .. | . | .. | 9 |
| Worcester | .. | .. | .. |  | .. | .. | .. | .. |  | .. | . |  |
| Total.. | . | .. | . | 64 | .. | 4 | 170 | 36 | 26 | .. | 1 | 301 |
| Magistray. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bizana | . | $\cdots$ |  |  |  | .. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Butterworth .. | $\cdots$ | . | .. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | \% | $\cdots$ | 1 |  |
| Elliot | $\ldots$ |  | $\cdots$ | .. | $\cdots$ | . | i |  | . |  | 1 |  |
| Engcobo ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | .. |  | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | 2 | 2 |
| Idutywa .. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | .. | .. | i | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | 1 |
| Kentani .. | .. | . | .. | 1 |  | .. | . | .. |  | .. | 1 | 2 |
| Libode | $\because$ | .. | . |  | . | . |  |  | .. | . | . |  |
| Maclear ${ }_{\text {Matatiele }}$.. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ |  | 6 | 1 | . |  | 1 | 3 |
| Mount Ayliff ... | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | 2 | $\cdots$ | .. | $\ldots$ | 1 | 1 |
| Mount Currie .. | $\because$ | $\ldots$ | .. | 1 | $\because$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | . | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | 3 |
| Mount Fletcher | .. | . | . |  | .. | .. | 1 | . | .. | . |  | 1 |
| Mount Frere .. | .. | . |  | 1 | $\ldots$ | .. | 1 | . | .. | .. | . | 2 |
| Mqanduli .. | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | . | $\ldots$ | .. | .. | . | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | . | . |
| Ngqeleni .. | .. | .. |  | .. | .. | . |  | .. | .. | .. |  |  |
| Nqamakwe .. | . | .. | .. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | . | .. | .. | 2 | 2 |
| Ntabankulu ... | . | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | .. | $\because$ | $\ldots$ | .. | $\because$ | $\because$ | . |
| St. Mark's | .. | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | .. | i | .. | $\ldots$ |  | 2 | 3 |
| Tsolo.. | .. | $\because$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | .. |  | $\ldots$ |  | $\cdots$ |  | . |
| Tromo .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |  |  |  | .. | .. | . | .. |
| Umsikaba ${ }_{\text {Untata }}$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | .. | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  | . | $\cdots$ |  | 1 | 1 |
| Umzimkulu | .. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | . |  | $\cdots$ |  | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  | 1. |  |
| Walfish Bay | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | .. | $\ldots$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | $\because$ |  |
| Willowvale | .. | . | .. | $\ldots$ | .. | $\cdots$ |  |  | . | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Xalanga .. | .. |  | .. | .. |  | .. | 2 | 1 | .. |  |  | 3 |
| Total for Territories Do. Colony Total. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 39 |
|  | .. | .. | . | 64 | .. | 4 | 170 | 36 | 26 | .. | 1 | 301 |
|  | .. | .. | .. | 68 | .. | 4 | 186 | 41 | 26 | . | 15 | 340 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | T 2 |  |  |

CLOSED SCHOOLS.
B.-Arranged according to Inspectors' Circuits.

| Inspector. | A. 2 | A. 3 | D | E | P.F. | Poor | B | C | Total, 1899. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total, } \\ & 1898 . \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mr. Bennie |  | 1 | . |  | 10 | 3 |  | 8 | 22 |  |
| ,", Ely | $\because$ | 5 |  | 1 | 6 | ${ }_{5}$ | 5 |  | 21 3 | 28 |
| ", Fraser .. | $\cdots$ | 1 |  | 1 | 12 | 2 | 1 | $\cdots$ | - ${ }^{3} 8$ | 8 10 |
| ", Hagen .. | $\ldots$ | 7 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 24 | 9 | 2 | $\cdots$ | 42 | 33 |
| " Hofmeyr .. | . | 4 |  | . | 7 | 1 | 2 | .. | 14 | 18 |
| ", Le McLaren . | $\because$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | .. | 9 | ${ }_{2}$ |  |  | 12 | 11 |
| ", McLaren .. | $\cdots$ | ${ }_{5}^{3}$ | $\because$ | 1 | ${ }^{6}$ | 1 | $\because$ | 5 | 15 | 4 |
| ", Mitchell ... |  | 7 | . | . | 4 | 7 |  |  | 18 | 18 |
| , Murray .. | . | 3 | . | . | 27 | . |  | .. | 30 | 26 |
| " Noaks |  | 1 | . |  |  |  | 5 | . | 6 | 3 |
| ", Pressly | $\ldots$ | 10 | .. | 2 | 15 | 5 | 2 | $\because$ | 34 | 25 |
| , R. Rein | .. | 2 | .. | . | ${ }_{5}$ |  |  | 3 | 10 | 8 |
| ", T. W. Theron | . | 4 |  | . | 8 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 19 | 17 |
| ", Watermeyer |  | 6 | .. | . | 19 | 1 | 1 | , | 27 | 38 |
| Watermeyer |  | 6 |  | .. | 14 | 1 | 1 |  | 22 | 18 |
| Totals | .. | 68 | . | 4 | 186 | 39 | 26 | 17 | 340 | 293 |
| Totals for 1898 | 1 | 73 | 1 | ¢ | 160 | 33 | 17 | 3 | 293 |  |

4. STATISTICS REGARDING SEX OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED IN STATE-AIDED SCHOOLS, 1899

ARRANGED ACCORDING TO INSPECTORS' CIRCUITS.
(Based on information given in Quarterly Attendance Returns.)

| Inspectors. - |  |  | Male. | Female. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Inspector | Bennie | . | 158 | 141 | 299 |
| ", | Brice | $\ldots$ | 84 | 115 | 199 |
| " | $\underset{\text { Fraser }}{\text { Ely }}$. ${ }^{\text {e }}$ | . | 142 96 | 209 189 | 351 <br> 285 |
| ", | Fraser Hagen a a | $\ldots$ | ${ }_{68}^{96}$ | 189 130 | 285 198 |
| " | Hofmeyr .. |  | 46 | 132 | 178 |
| ", | Le Roux . | . | 112 | 229 | 341 |
| " | McLaren .. | .. | 189 | 186 | 375 |
| ", | Milne ${ }_{\text {Mitchell }} \quad$.. | $\cdots$ | 48 90 | 125 168 | 173 258 |
| ", | Murray .. | .. | 72 | 152 | 224 |
| ," | Noaks | . | 105 | 287 | 392 |
| " | Pressly | . | 129 | 148 | 277 |
| " | R. Rein T. W. Rein | .. | 198 95 | 141 145 | 339 240 |
| ", | Theron | .. | 42 | 117 | 159 |
| ", | Watermeyer | .. | 58 | 159 | 217 |
|  | Total, 1899 |  | 1732 | 2773 | 4505 |
|  | Percentage | ) | 38.44 | 61.56 |  |
|  | Total, 1898 |  | 1674 | 2596 | 4270 |
|  | Percentage | ) | $39 \cdot 2$ | $60 \cdot 8$ |  |

5. STATISTICS REGARDING SCHOOL INSPECTIONS DURING 1899.
A.-TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS MADE IN 1899.

|  | Reqular. |  |  |  |  | Informal. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Circuit in Charge of Inspètoror |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bennie . | 201 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brice ... | 82 | 1 |  | 83 | 112 | 72 34 | 3 |  | 72 37 | 29 |
| Ely | 178 | 8 | 10 | 196 | 182 | 37 | 1 | .. | 38 | 4 |
| Fraser . ${ }_{\text {Hagen }}$ | 119 154 | $\stackrel{26}{1}$ |  | 145 | 147 | 71 | 5 | .. | 76 | 13 |
| Hafmeyr | 121 |  | 2 | 123 | 173 | $\begin{array}{r}33 \\ 26 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1 |  | 34 | 17 |
| ${ }^{\text {Le }}$ R Roux | 123 | 8 | 24 | 155 | 158 | 68 |  | 13 | 81 | 37 |
| McLaren | 221 | 1 | 7 | 229 | 197 | 46 | 2 | 4 | 52 | 9 |
| ${ }^{+}{ }_{\text {Milne }}^{\text {Mitehell }}$ - | 116 | 3 |  | 119 | 94 | 30 | 4 |  | 34 | 12 |
| Mitchell | 162 |  |  | 162 | 150 | 43 |  | $\cdots$ | 43 | 7 |
| $\pm$ Noaks | 127 | 93 | 9 | 129 | 126 | 14 | 37 |  | 51 | 35 |
| Noaks... | 126 |  |  | 126 | 118 | 122 |  | $\cdots$ | 122 | 73 |
| Pressly . Rein, R . | 181 196 | 1 |  | 182 211 | 186 | 98 | 1 |  | 99 | 17 |
| ${ }_{\text {Rein, }}$ Rei. T . | 196 142 | ${ }^{-}$ | 15 3 | 148 | 156 | 47 <br> 23 | 6 | .. | 47 |  |
| Theron.. | 129 |  |  | 129 | 112 | 24 | 6 |  | $\stackrel{29}{29}$ | ${ }_{5}^{6}$ |
| Watermeyer | 135 |  |  | 135 | 131 | 56 |  |  | ${ }_{56}^{24}$ | 23 |
| Total | 2413 | 145 | 70 | 2628 | 2473 | 844 | 60 | 17 | 921 | 336 |

${ }^{-}$Mr. B. P. J. le Roux was on leave for part of the year ; the number of inspections made by his substitute during his absence is included in the first total (123).
$\dagger$ Mr. Milne also made inspections in Mr. Fraser's circuit, and assisted in examination of High Schools in adjoining circuits. These inspections have not been included in his total.

Mr. Murray resigned his office on 31st March 1899 ,
eckoned in each case.
B.-TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF REPORTS RECEIVED FROM DEPARTMENTAL INSTRUCTORS AND INSTRUCTRESSES DURING 1899.

| Subject. | Name of Officer. |  | Number of Reports. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Drawing | Miss J. E. Ord-Brown | .. .. | 59 |
| Needlework | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Miss E. Eaton } \\ \text { Miss H. D. Fuechsel } \end{array}\right.$ | $\because \quad\}$ | 155 |
| Vocal Music.. | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Mr. F. Farrington } \\ \text { Mr. A. Lee } \end{array}\right.$ | $\because \quad$-. | 516 |
| Manual ${ }^{6}$ Training (Woodwork) | Mr. C. S. Young .. | .. | 58 |
| Total number of reports on Special Subjects |  |  | 788 |

C. TEACHERS' QUALIFICATIONS.


- Nine teachers are here included who have passed the whole or part of the written examination for the First Class Certificate, but who have not taken the practical part of the examination.

A COMPARISON WITH 1895 AND 1898.

| Item. | Percentage in |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1895. | 1898. | 1899. |
| Teachers holding Cape Third Class Certificate | $27 \cdot 14$ | $31 \cdot 17$ | $34 \cdot 78$ |
| Teachers holding Professional Certificates | $33 \cdot 4$ | $40 \cdot 31$ | 45.02 |
| Teachers without Professional Certificate | $66 \cdot 6$ | $59 \cdot 69$ | 54.98 |

D. TEACHERS' QUALIFICATIONS

Arranged according to Classes of Schools.

E. TEACHERS' QUALIFICATIONS.

Based on Inspection Statistics and compared with results obtained from information supplied in Quarterly Attendance Returns.

Arrangel according to Inspectors' Circuits.

| Inspector, |  |  | No. of Teachers. |  |  | Percentage of Certifioated Teachers. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | According to Inspection Statistics. |  |  | 1899. <br> According to <br> Inspection Statistics. | 1899. According <br> Accordin Quarterly Returns. | 1898. <br> According to Quarterly Returns. |
|  |  |  | Cert. | Uncert. | Total. |  |  |  |
| Bennie | .. | .. | 91 | 233 | 324 | 28.09 | 34.78 | $34 \cdot 23$ |
| Brice |  | .. | 82 | 82 | 164 | 50.0 44.97 | ${ }^{53} \cdot 76$ | ${ }^{54.6}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Ely }}^{\text {Elaser }}$ | . | $\ldots$ | 173 | 133 | 358 306 | ${ }_{56}{ }^{44 \cdot 53}$ | ${ }_{63}{ }^{46} 15$ | ${ }_{59}{ }^{47} 785$ |
| Hagen |  | .. | 79 | 116 | 195 | 40.51 | $40 \cdot 90$ | $40 \cdot 81$ |
| Hofmeyr |  | .. | 64 | 115 | 179 | $35 \cdot 76$ | $40 \cdot 44$ | 42.77 |
| Le Roux .. | .. | $\cdots$ | 200 | 137 | 337 | 59.34 | ${ }^{63 \cdot 63}$ | $57 \cdot 36$ |
| McLaren .. |  | . | ${ }_{87} 103$ | 287 77 | 395 164 | 27.34 53.04 5 | $31 \cdot 2$ $49 \cdot 13$ | 38.43 <br> 56.03 |
| Milne |  | $\cdots$ | 120 | 142 | ${ }_{262}$ | $40 \cdot 8$ | 49.61 | ${ }^{57} 17$ |
| Noaks |  |  | 274 | 139 | 413 | $66 \cdot 34$ | $67 \cdot 34$ | $60 \cdot 8$ |
| Pressly |  |  | 117 | 154 | 271 | $43 \cdot 17$ | 42.59 | 47.57 |
| Rein, R. $\quad$. |  |  | 82 | 259 | 341 | 24.05 | $25 \cdot 36$ | 25.0 |
| Rein, T. W. |  | .. | 115 | 129 | 244 | ${ }^{47} 1.13$ | 51.66 51.57 | 49.57 |
| Theron | .. | .. | 85 | 85 | 170 | 50.0 | 51.57 |  |
| Watermeyer Vacant Circuit |  | .. | 103 118 | 133 97 | ${ }_{215}^{236}$ | $43 \cdot 64$ 54.88 | $49 \cdot 30$ $50 \cdot 89$ | 53.81 51.01 |
| Total |  |  | 2059 | 2515 | 4574 | 45.02 | $47 \cdot 72$ | $47 \cdot 66$ |

Note.-The above Table forms a comparison with the results obtained this and last year by means of the information given in the Quarterly Returns, and shows when compared with the results obtained from Inspection Records that a number of teachers erroneously return themselves as certificated on the Quarterly Return Forms.

PUPILS INTO STANDARDS
(1) Arranged according to Inspectors' Circuits.

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Circuit } \\ \text { in charge } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Inspector. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \|ris |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bennie | 10729 | 9493 | 3247 | 1879 | 1554 | 1420 | 839 | 358 | 92 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brice . |  | 4680 | 1560 | 917 | 666 | 571 | 368 |  | 143 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Ereser }}^{\text {Ely }}$ | 12451 | 10674 | 3795 | 1582 | 1709 | 1549 | 980 | 532 | 305 | 112 | 13 | 12 | 232 | 24 | 27 | ${ }^{1}$ |
| Fraser Hagen | 8993 4237 | 7790 3855 | ${ }_{1216}^{2394}$ | 1123 560 | 1108 557 | 974 528 | 761 | $1{ }^{597}$ | 323 | 131 | 43 | 18 | 856 | 56 | 36 | 170 |
| Hofmeyr | 5153 | 4516 | 1269 | ${ }_{837} 8$ | ${ }_{5} 596$ | 689 689 | 511 | 129 | 172 179 | 88 | 29 <br> 29 | $\begin{array}{r}3 \\ 13 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | ${ }^{7} 18$ | 5 |  |
| Le Roux | 9820 | 8448 | 2095 | 1140 | 956 | 1011 | 936 | ${ }^{803}$ | 618 | 371 | 161 |  |  | 18 <br> 44 <br> 4 | , |  |
| McLaren | 14027 | 12125 | 3933 | 2677 | 2033 | 1560 | 995 | 608 | 160 | 34 |  |  |  | 25 | 5 | 7 |
| Milne | ${ }_{6}^{3363}$ | ${ }_{6}^{2960}$ | 742 | ${ }_{146}^{446}$ | 401 | 394 | 346 | 252 | 192 | 105 | 40 | 22 | 5 |  |  | 7 |
| Mitchell | 6878 5129 | ${ }_{4723}^{625}$ | 1949 | 1002 | 933 | 883 | 592 | 395 | 230 | 118 | 43 | 35 |  |  |  | 74 |
| Noaks | 16398 | 13774 | ${ }_{5}^{1378}$ | ${ }_{152}^{555}$ | 646 1766 | 639 1466 | ${ }_{1285}^{505}$ | ${ }_{936}^{444}$ | 273 | 129 |  | 40 | 26 | 27 |  |  |
| Pressly | 6962 | 6317 | 1647 | 928 | 896 | 1079 | 1280 | $\stackrel{3}{511}$ | ${ }^{575}$ | 132 |  | 87 |  | 58 | 2 | 41 |
| Rein, Robt. | 12582 | 11250 | 3767 | 3257 | 1729 | 1269 | ${ }_{738} 6$ | ${ }_{331} 31$ | ${ }^{205}$ | 132 17 |  |  | ${ }_{20}^{49}$ | 37 6 | $24$ | ${ }_{24}^{12}$ |
| Rein, T. W. . | 7215 | 6606 | 1360 | 1142 | 970 | 974 | 782 | 602 | 344 | 81 | 26 |  | 105 | 89 | 34 | $\stackrel{24}{36}$ |
| Theron | ${ }^{3287}$ | 3013 | 813 | 439 | 395 | 444 | 321 | 251 | 183 | 89 | 42 | - | 16 | 5 | d | 7 |
| Watermeyer | 6143 | 5349 | 1407 | 924 | 831 | 728 | 528 | 353 | 203 | 157 | 90 | 41 |  | 18 | 5 | 59 |
| Total | 1387501 | 12 | 946 | 209 | 17746 | 16178 | 11555 | 7860 | 4290 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total for 1898 | 125974 | 109912 | 5285 |  | 16491 | 14861 | 042 | 710 ¢ | 3571 | 96 |  |  |  |  |  | 1037 |
| Increase | 12776 | 11915 | 6022 |  | 1255 | 1317 | 1134 | 705 | 719 | 125 | 193 | 946 | - 63 | $\stackrel{+}{452}$ |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Increase of } 1898 \\ \text { over } 1897 . . \end{gathered}$ | 11860 | 13140 | 8076 |  | 1453 | 855 | 656 | 779 | 641 | 3541 |  | 81 |  |  |  |  |

* Notr.-This is due to a different classification. Hitherto pupil-teachers have been included
under the item "unclassified ": hence decrease in number of pupils returned as "unclassified."
G.-SUCCESS AND

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE LETTERS.

[^12]Comparison impossible because-
(1) In the case of 15 Training Schools and 3 Sp . Schools the figures are not comparable.
(2) Record of previous Inspection was missing in 29 cases.
H.-DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS INTO STANDARDS, \&C.

| Standard. | 1894. | 1895. | 1896. | 1897. | 1898. | 1899. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sub-standard | $42 \cdot 69$ | $44 \cdot 41$ | 45.81 | $46 \cdot 27$ | 48.08 | 48.33 |
| Standard I. | $17 \cdot 48$ | $16 \cdot 18$ | $15 \cdot 8$ | 15.54 |  | $14 \cdot 56$ |
| Standard II. | $16 \cdot 25$ | 16.22 | 14.87 | $14 \cdot 47$ | 13.52 | $13 \cdot 28$ |
| Stanuard III. | $12 \cdot 18$ | 11.0 | $10 \cdot 49$ | 10.09 | $9 \cdot 48$ | $9 \cdot 49$ |
| Standard IV. | 6.33 | 6.37 | $6 \cdot 35$ | 6.59 | $6 \cdot 51$ | $6 \cdot 45$ |
| Standard V. | 2.76 | $2 \cdot 86$ | $2 \cdot 93$ | 3.03 | $3 \cdot 25$ | $3 \cdot 52$ |
| Standard VI. | $\cdot 67$ | $1 \cdot 3$ | 1.57 | $1 \cdot 66$ | 1.78 | 1.71 |
| Standard VII. |  | $\cdot 33$ | $\cdot 43$ | $\cdot 57$ | $\cdot 61$ | 71 |
| Ex-standard | $1 \cdot 48$ | $\cdot 39$ | $\cdot 28$ | $\cdot 32$ | $\cdot 36$ | 39 |
| Pupil-Teachers : 1 st year | .. | .. |  | .. |  | . 52 |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Do., } \\ \text { Do., } & \text { 2nd year } \\ \text { 3rd year }\end{array}$ |  | .. | $\cdots$ |  |  | $\cdot{ }^{37}$ |
| Unclassified | -15 | . 94 | $1 \cdot 47$ | 1.46 | $1 \cdot 39$ | ${ }^{214}$ |

(Note.-Previous to 1899, pupil-teachers were reckoned with unclassified pupils.)
I.-TABLE SHOTVING NUMBER OF SCHOOLS INSPECTED DURING 1899 IN THE VARIOUS DIVISIONS OF THE COLONY
arranged according to Classes of Schools.



K.-COST OF SCHOOLS.

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Class } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { School. } \end{gathered}$ | Total Rate of Government Grant. | Total Kate of Local Contribution. | Teachers with Free |  |  | Cost to Government per Pupil Examined. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Board. | House. | Land. | Highest. | Lowest. | Average. |
| Sp. | 2ticc. | $\begin{array}{cccc}\underline{5} & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 2331 & 16 & 8\end{array}$ | 22 | , |  | $\begin{array}{ccc}  \pm & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 27 & 6 & 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}\text { f } & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 1 & 5 & \\ 1 & 5 & 9\end{array}$ |  |
| A. 1 | 43566 | 36233 <br> 23 | 102 | 36 |  | 7199 | $\begin{array}{lll}1 & 5 & 4\end{array}$ | ${ }_{3}^{3} 100^{6 \frac{1}{3}}$ |
| A. 2 | 20535 5 1 | 1914000 | 7 | 46 | 2 | 613 7 8 | 1 1 7 <br> 0 9  | $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 4 & 93 \\ 2\end{array}$ |
| A. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | $\begin{array}{r}31933 \\ 122617 \\ 126 \\ \hline 13\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}22511 & 12 & 6 \\ 919 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 250 | 13 1 | 4 | $\begin{array}{rr}7 & 8 \\ 13 & 6 \\ 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 9 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |  |
| $\underset{\mathrm{E}}{\mathrm{D}}$ | 1226 13 329 13 | $\begin{array}{lll}919 & 0 & 0 \\ 224 & 2 & 0\end{array}$ | ${ }^{5}$ | 1 | . | $\begin{array}{rrr}13 & 6 & 8 \\ 1 & 3 & 4\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 & 8 \\ 0 & 7\end{array}$ | 3 1 19 <br> 0 73  <br> 0 15 3 |
| P.F. | 11553110 | 11012120 | 553 | ${ }_{5}$ | 1 | $\begin{array}{llll}6 & \overline{5} & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 711\end{array}$ | $2{ }_{2} 910 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Poor | $18074{ }^{18} 1$ | 2648 \& 0 | 156 | 38 |  | 7156 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 6 & 9\end{array}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2} 131$ |
| B | 23607100 | 14940146 | 131 | 139 | 51 | 216 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 4 & 10 \frac{1}{2} \\ 6\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 11 & 9 \frac{3}{4} \\ 8\end{array}$ |
| C. 1 | 5350 00 | 295400 | 12 | 20 | 1 | 14182 | $613{ }_{6}^{6}$ | 81811 |
| C | 189530 | 8543126 | 170 | 133 | 130 | 150 | 04 | 0121 |
| Total | 18435110 | 12145918 | 1408 | 433 | 189 | $27 \quad 6$ | 04 | 1123 |
| 1898 | $17053110 \quad 0$ | 112056100 | 1310 | 519 | 178 | $27 \quad 4$ | 04 | $111 \quad 0 \frac{1}{4}$ |

L.-SCHOOL LIBRARIES.
(1.) Arranged according to Classes of Sohools.


## 6. EXAMINATION STATISTICS.

The following table shows the number of candidates from each Inspector's Cirouit at the various examinations of the Department in 1899. The examiuations are named in the order given in the Syllibus of Examinations, viz. :-
I. EXAMINATIONS FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

1. Pupil Teachers' Course.
a. First Year.
b. Second Year.
c. Third Year (Third Class Certificate),
2. Second Class Certificate
3. First Class Certificate.
a. Part I.

## II. EXAMINATIONS IN SCIENCE, ART AND MANUAL TRAINING

1. Drawing
(1) Pupils' Course.
a. First Year.
b. Second Year.
c. Third Year.
(2) Teachers' Course
a. Freehand Drawing.
b. Model Drawing.
c. Geometrical Drawing.
d. Perspective Drawing.
e. Blackboard Drawing.
2. Needlework.
(1) Pupils' Course.
a. First Year.
¿. Second Year
c. ThirdYear.
(2) Teachers' Courses.
a. Course I.-Plain Needlework.
b. , II.-Mending.
c. ," III.-Cutting Out.
d. ", IV.-Knitting and Netting.
3. Science.
(1) Agriculture.
a. Elementary Stage.
b. Advanced Stage.
(2) Botany.
a. Elementary Stage.
b. Advanced Stage.
(3) Building Construction and Drawing.
a. Elementary Stage.
b. Advanced Stage.
(4) Chemistry.
a. Elementary Stage.
b. Advanced Stage.
(5) Domestic Economy.
(6) Geology.
(7) Physics.
(8) Physiology (Human).
a. Elementary Stage.
4. Woodwork
(1) Pupils' Course.
a. First Year.
b. Second Year.
c. Third Year
(2) Teachers' Course
a. Branch I.
b. ," II.

The number of candidates actually under training in each Inspector's Circuit is given, private candidates being given separately. The numbers for the Second Class Teachers' Certificate are the sums of the numbers for the two examinations held in June and December respectively.

The Summary gives the sum of the number of candidates taking the various Teachers', Lrawiug, Noedlework, Ścionce, and ondwork Examinations respectively.


| TEACHERS'. |  | II. S U M M R Y . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | DRAWING. |  | NEEDLEWORK. |  | SCIENCE. |  | WOODWORK. |  | TOTAL. |  |
| Inspector. | No. | Inspector. | No. | Inspector. | No. | Inspector. | No. | Inspector. | No. | Inspector. | No. |
| Rein, T. W. | 301 | Noaks .. | 547 | Noaks | 108 | Le Roux | 70 | Noaks | 326 | Noaks. | 1284 |
| Le Roux . | 249 | Fraser | $\stackrel{292}{155}$ | Ely | 58 | Noaks | 68 | Le Roux | 102 | Le Roux | 713 <br> 55 |
| Noaks | 235 | Ely | 155 | McLaren | 56 | Ely | 55 | Golightly | 103 | Fraser . | 552 |
| Fraser | 182 | Le Roux . | 138 | Le Roux ${ }_{\text {W }}$ | 54 | Golightly .. | 48 | Rein, T. W. | 66 | Rein, T. W. | 476 |
| Ely | 105 | Golightly .. | 104 | Rein, T. W. | 36 | Watermeyer | 38 | Watermeyer | 49 | Ely | 421 |
| McLaren .. | 104 | Watermeyer | 75 | Theron | 36 | Mitchell | 31 | Ely | 48 | Golightly | 358 |
| Golightly .. | 66 | Rein, T. ${ }^{\text {W. }}$. | 65 | Hofmeyr .. | 31 | Fraser | 12 | Hofmeyr | 20 | Watermeyer Mitchell | 207 |
| Watermeyer | 65 | Mitchell . | 62 | Golightly .. | 30 | Rein, T. W. | 8 | Mitchell . . | 17 | McLaren | 188 |
| Bennie . | 64 | Theron | 23 | Fraser . | 23 | Milne | 7 | McLaren | 8 | Hofmeyr | 127 |
| Mitchell | 64 | Hofmeyr . . | 22 | Hagen | 16 | Bennie | .. | Bennie | .. | Milue . | 106 |
| Hofmeyr | 42 | McLaren . . | 20 | Tooke . | 14 | Brice |  | Brice |  | Theron .. | 95 |
| Hagen | 41 | Tooke | 15 | Watermeyer | 13 | Hagen |  | Hagen Milne | $\ldots$ | Tooke . ${ }^{\text {Bennie }}$ | 95 |
| Milne $\quad$. | 36 29 | Hagen | 1 | Bennie | 2 | Pressly |  | Pressly |  | Bennie | 58 |
| Brice |  | Brice | $\cdots$ | Brice | $\cdots$ | Rein, R. |  | Rein, R. |  | Brice | 8 |
| Rein, R. | 6 | Pressly |  | Pressly | . | Theron |  | Theron |  | Rein, R... | 6 |
| Pressly | 4 | Rein, R. |  | Rein, R. |  | Tooke |  | Tooke | .. | Pressly .. | 4 |
| Extra-ColonialPrivate | 57 | Extra-ColonialPrivate |  | Extra-ColonialPrivate |  | Extra-ColonialPrivate .. |  | Extra-Colonial Private .. | 17 | Extra-Colonia Private .. | $\begin{array}{r}57 \\ 264 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  | 84 |  | 54 |  | 105 |  | 4 |  |  |  | 264 |
| Total .. 1898 | 1815 1772 | Total | 1641 | Total | 615 | Total | 365 | Total | 887 | Total | 5323 |

## 7. DIVISIONS INCLUDED IN INSPECTORS' CIRCUITS.

W. G. Bennie, B.A.

Glen Grey
Elliot
Elliotdale
Engcobo
Maclear
Mqanduli
St. Mark's
Umtata
Xalanga
A. E. Brice, B.A.

Barkly West
Gordonia
Hay
Herbert
Hope Town
Kenhardt
Kimberley
Mafeking
Prieska
Vryburg
J. H. Hofmeyr, M.A.

Calvinia
Ceres Clanwilliam
Namaqualand
Piquetberg
Tulbagh
Van Rhyn's Dorp
Walfish Bay
B. P. J. Le Roux.

Malmesbury
Paarl
Robertson
Worcester

Rev. J. MoLaren, M.A.
Komgha
Stutterheim
Butterworth
Idutywa
Kentani
Nqamakwe
Tsomo
Willowvale
W. Milne, M.A., B.Sc.

Bedford
Cradock
Somerset East

John Mitchell.
Rev. D. D. Fraser.
Albany
Alexandris
Bathurst
Port Elizabeth
Uitenhage
G. Hagen, B.A,
$\triangle$ berdeen
Humansdorp
Jansenville
Knysna
Uniondale
Willowmore

George
Ladismith
Mossel Bay
Oudtshoorn
Riversdale
A. H. Murray, M.A.

Britstown
Colesberg
Graaff-Reinet
Hanover
Middelburg
Philipstown
Richmond
Steynsburg
E. Noaks, M.A.

Cape
J. S. Pressly, M.A.

Albert
Aliwal North
Barkly East
Herschel
Tarka
Wodehouse

Robert Rein.
Bizana
Libode
Matatiele
Mount Ayliff Mount Currie Mount Fletcher Mount Frere
Ngqeleni
Ntabankulu
Qumbu
Tsolo
Umsikabs
Umzimkulu
T. W. Rein, M.A., Ph.D.

Catheart
Fort Beaufort
Queenstown
Stockenstrom
Victoria East
G. P. Theron, B.A.

Beaufort West
Carnarvon
Fraserburg
Murraysburg
Prince Albert
Sutherland
Victoria West
C. E. Z. Watermeyer, B.A., LL.B.

[^13]ANNEXURE III.

FINANCE.

## INDEX.

. State Expenditure for Public Education
2. Pupil Trachers' Fund -.
3. Pensions Granted
4. Good Service List

1. STATE EXPENDITURE FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1899.

$$
\text { A. }-O_{\text {FFICE }}:
$$

```
Staff--Salaries
Sllllllll
```


C.-Higher Education :
University
Do. School and College Bursaries
$\begin{array}{cccrcc}\text { University } & \ddot{3} \\ \text { Do. School and College Bursaries } & \ldots & . . & 2,500 & 0 & 0 \\ \text { George Grey Memorial Scholarship } & \cdots & . . & 400 & 0 & 0 \\ \text { South African College } & \text { (Special } & & 3,500 & 0 & 0\end{array}$
South African College (Special Grant, Ordinance $\begin{array}{lllll}3,500 & 0 & 0\end{array}$

$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { a. Salaries } & \cdots & \cdots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots 21 \\ \text { b. Mo } & 0 & 0\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{rrr}1,630 & 4 & 2 \\ 247 & 10 & 11\end{array}$

$$
247 \quad 10 \quad 11
$$

D.-Training of Teachers :
Educational Museum
Instructors in Drawing.
Singing
Do. of Pupil Teachers
Instructor in Woodwork
Instructresses in Needlework
$\begin{array}{ccccrrr}\text { Do. Physioal Exercises } & \ldots & \ldots & 350 & 0 & 0 \\ 30 & 0 & 0\end{array}$
Allowance to Principals on passing Pupil Teachers $\begin{array}{rrrr}\ldots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1,677 & 13 & 4\end{array}$
Vacation Courses of Training
b. Railway Fare and Cart Hire to

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Lecturers } \text { c. Railway Fare and Cart Hire to } \\
& \text { Toachers }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Railway Fare and Cart Hire to } \\
& \text { Teachers attending Vacation } \\
& \text { Courses }
\end{aligned}
$$

            Courses .. ... .. \(86516 \quad 3\)
    d. Books, Furniture, \&e , fupplied \(\quad\). 8656516
    d. Books, Furniture, \&e, rupplied ..
    e. Petty Expenses, Cab Hire, Vacation
566
5
Courses

$$
\text { Courses } \quad . \quad \text {.. } \quad . \quad 40 \quad 5 \quad 3 .
$$


Pupil Teachers' Monthly Railway
Fares
$\stackrel{\text { Fares }}{\text { Caretaker and Petty Expenses }}$
Rent of Rooms
Examination for Certificates
Examination for Certificates ..
Transport of Departmental Instructors
Pupil Teachers' Institutes
$\begin{array}{rrr}1,060 & 9 & 0 \\ 688 & 10 & 1\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Pupil Teachers' Institutes } & \ldots & . . & & 798 \\ \text { Bonuses for Teaching of Agriculture and } & 12 & 0 \\ \text { Science } & . . & 144 & 2 & 6\end{array}$
E.-Schools :

Undenominational Public Schools White Mission Schools
Boarding Schools
Poor Schools
Poor Schools
Private Farm Schools
Native Industrial Institutions
Native Industrial
Mission Schools
$\ldots \quad . . \quad . \quad 4,774 \quad 10$
$\begin{array}{lllllrll} & . & . . & \ldots & \ldots & 5,428 & 14 & 2 \\ 15,231 & 18 & 8\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{rrr}1,630 & 4 & 2 \\ 247 & 10 & 11\end{array}$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$5,783 \quad 4 \quad 3$

d. Books, Furniture, \&c, , upplied $\quad$.
e. Petty Expenses, Cab Hire, Vacation

Pupil Teachers' Monthly Railway

| Caretaker and Petty Expenses |
| :--- |
| $\quad . . £ 208$ |
| 7 | Rent of Rooms

$\begin{array}{r}2207 \\ . \quad 381.50 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Examination for Certificates
Pupil Teachers' Institutes Instructors
Bonuses for Teaching of Agriculture and Science

Evening Schools
Trade Schools for Poor Whites
..
Grants to Schools in exceptionally destitute Districts
Transkei Schools for all Classes .
Tembuland do. $\quad . \quad . . \quad . \quad . \quad 6,596 \quad 510$
Griqualand East do. $\quad . . \quad . . \quad . \quad 6,076 \quad 0 \quad 0$
Pondoland
Pupil Teachers
Good Service Allowances to Teachers
Maintenance Grants-
a. Boarders and Apprentices
b. Fees for Indigent Children

Rent of Land and Buildings

Bursaries for VI. Standard .. .. .. $225 \quad 0 \quad 0$
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Part Travelling Expenses of Teachers on Appointment } & 352 & 7 & 6 \\ 4812 & 0 & 7\end{array}$
School Buildings in Poor Districts
$\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Interest on Building Loans } & \ldots & \quad . & 4,097 & 7 & 8 \\ 40 & 8 & 6\end{array}$

Travelling Expenses of Geological Classes. $\quad$. $\quad$| 40 | 8 | 6 |
| ---: | :--- | ---: | :--- |

$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Grant to supplement the Teachers' Pension Fund } & \text {. } & 1,200 & 0 & 0 \\ \text { Vian }\end{array}$
Victoria College, Stellenbosch, for Library
of
Expenses of Competitions and Contributions of Manual Work, Singing, Writing, \&... . .
Travelling Expenses of Teachers attending Conferences and Association Meetings
$4414 \quad 6$

Buildings for Industrial Training of Poor Whites- -

$1,000 \quad 0 \quad 0$
$217,167 \quad 15 \quad 6$
F.-Agricultural Schools:

## Stellenbosch.

Salaries

$$
\begin{array}{lllll}
\text {.. } & \quad . & 954 & 7 & 8
\end{array}
$$

Bursaries for promising $\ddot{\text { Sons }}$ of Poor Parents
1271311
a. Wellington
$\qquad$

Travelling Expenses and Excursions with Students, and for Free Passes of Students joining and leaving School
Rent

Furniture, \&c., for Agricultural School $\square$
Working of Laboratory, Experimental Farm, Dairy, Nursery, Technjcal Instruction in Woodwork ..

$100 \quad 0$
$239 \quad 9 \quad 3$
$6315 \quad 0$
1,696 98
8961810

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
1,333 & 9 & 1
\end{array}
$$

Somerset Eust.

| Salaries | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 809 | 3 | 4 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Working Expenses | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 87 | 14 | 2 |
| Rent | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |

"Inchuding $£ 167$ 10s. 0d. Interest on "Slave Compensation" and "Bible and Suhool Commission" Funds.

## 2. PUPIL TEACHERS' FUND.



The Capital Sums of the "Slave Compensation" and "Bible and School Commission" Funds are held in trust (Education Act, No. 13, of 1865, Section II), the Interest on which is appropriated to the payment and training of Pupil Teachers in Mission Schools.

## 3. PENSIONS GRANTED.

Under the provisions of the Teachers' Pension and Fund Act, No. 43 of 1887, the following Pensions to Teachers have been approved :-

## Date.


4. GOOD SERVICE LIST

ARRANGED ACCORDING TO INSPECTORS' OIRCUITS


| Names. | Month when Allowance falls due. | Names. | Month when Allowance falls due. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rev. D.D. Fraser.-Contd. |  | J. H. Hofmeyr, M.A.Contd. |  |
| Le Cornu, W., M.A. | January. June. | Jack, Miss J. | July. |
| Linnenkohl, Miss A. E. Linney, Miss S. A. | June. ${ }_{\text {Do }}$ | Leipoldt, Miss M. C. | Novembe |
| Lister, Miss C. A. | Do. | Pienaar, G. F. | September. |
| Lord, A. D. | December. | Rossouw, Miss A. M. | ${ }^{\text {Do. }}$ |
| MoLennan, Miss N . | June. | Roux, D. G. | June. <br> January. |
| Meredith, W. C., M.A. Miller, C. J. | Do. <br> December. | Thompson, P . |  |
| Mollett, Rev. P. R. | Do. <br> August. | B. P. J. Le Roux. |  |
| O'Neil, Sister A. | June. |  |  |
| Pemberton, J. | Do. | Bland, D. | June |
| Quail, J. | Do. December. | Bliss, Miss A. Brink, Miss W. | December. <br> June. |
| Raphael, Sister M. Redford, Miss G. | December. Do. | Brink, Miss W. <br> Cairneross, Miss M. C. | March. |
| Robertson, Miss J. | September. | Cillie, Miss M. H. | December. |
| Sihuna, Mrs. M. | December. | Cilliers, Miss S. E. | March. |
| Smith, Rev. G. | Do. | Cluver, F. A., B.A. | June. |
| Stocks, A. | Do. | Coetzer, J. N. | September. May. |
| Swemmer, J. W. | June. | De la Bat, B. J. | May. <br> June. |
| Taylor, W. T. Turpin, Miss E. E. | March. | De Smidt, J. H. <br> De Villiers, Miss A. | March. |
| Walker, Miss M.G. Hagen, B.A. | June. | De Villiers, Miss M. | December. |
|  |  | De Wet, Miss M. | June. |
|  |  | Dods, D. A. <br> Dreyer, J. C. | March. |
|  |  | Ebeling, Miss A. M. |  |
| Armstrong, Miss A. J. | August. | Eurrard, F. C. | September. |
| Balshaw, G. H. | June. | Euvrard, J. G. | June. |
| Beerling, Miss A. M. | January. | Fouché, W. C. | March. |
| Dowthwaite, R. G. | March. | Fourie, M. C., B.A. | June. |
| Groenewald, M. | May. | Fransman, A. | November. |
| Louis, E. | April. | Goliath, J. F. | March. |
| MacCuaig, A. | December. | Harris, Miss A. M. | Do. Do. |
| Marais, Miss A. | March. | Hendrickse, A. J. |  |
| Marais, Miss A. C. | September. | Herholdt, Miss J. M. | June. Do. |
| Marais, Miss J. | March. | Hill, H., B.A. | Do. |
| Matodlana, N . <br> Mitchell, S. H | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Do. } \\ & \text { June. } \end{aligned}$ | Hoogenhout, C. P. <br> Hugo, J. C. | September. Do. |
| Muller, Miss A. | December. | Hutehinson, G. P. | July. |
| Ndubela, S. | Do. | Immelman, P. D. | June. |
| Nel, L. F. | July. | Inglis, J., M.A. | December. |
| Pauw, T. C. | September. | Joubert, Miss D. | June. |
| Rettie, J., M.A. | June. | Kriel, Miss A. P. | March. |
| Stegmann, Miss H. L. | December. | Kriel, Miss M. L. | December. |
| Theunissen, P. H. | September. | Krige, D. J. | March. |
| Varnfield, G.Vorster, Miss A. E. | December. Do. | Le Roux, J. G. | June. |
|  |  | Le Roux, Miss J. P. | December. |
|  |  | Le Roux, P. J. | March. |
|  |  | Lindenberg, Miss A. | September. |
| J. H. Hofmeyr, M.A. |  | Lloyd, G. A. | March. |
|  |  | Louw, F. B. | June. |
| Balie, R. |  |  | December. May. |
| De Kock, Miss M. | Do. | Malherbe, Miss J. E. | May. <br> June. |
| DeVilliers, S. J. | September. | Marais, Miss M. Marsh, E | June. <br> October. |
| Downes, W. J. | February. | Marsh, E. | October. |


| Names. | Month when Allowance falls due. | Names. | Month when Allowance falls due. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| J. Le Roux.-Contd |  | W. Milne, M.A., B.Sc. |  |
| , Miss C. C. <br> Myburgh, Miss M. | June. |  |  |
|  | Do.May. |  | December. Sentember. |
| Naudé, Miss H. |  | De Villiers, A. B. |  |
| Noble, J. K. | September. | Dowell, Miss H. | January. |
| Pauw, D. A. | June. <br> December | Driver, A. | June. <br> March. |
| Pienaar, Miss A. S. | June. <br> December. | Eksteen, Miss E. C. Esselen, Miss C. E. |  |
| Pride, Miss V. |  | on, Miss C. E. <br> Grant, A. F. | June. <br> November. |
| Ronsouw, Miss E. H. | March. <br> December. | Hockly, Miss L. R. | September. |
| Roux, G. A. ${ }^{\text {Ruiter, }}$. |  | Hofmeyr, Miss M. C., B.A. | Do. |
| Schmidt, Miss M. | Septem | Mason, S., B.A. | Do. |
| Sedeman, S. M. | Dept.ember. | Msutwana, A. | December. |
| Smit, A. W. | September. | Perring, Miss C. ${ }^{\text {Starkey, E. J., B.A. }}$ | June. February. |
| Smit, J. J. | June. | Walker, Miss M. J. | December. |
| Smith, Miss A. E. | Do. | Wilson, G. W. | January. |
| Spyker, Miss A. H. | February. <br> December. |  |  |
| Stegmann, Rev. J. F. |  |  |  |
| Stewart, Miss M. |  |  |  |
| Stucki, M. J. | September. | J. Mitchell. |  |
| Van Alphen, W. D. |  |  |  |
| Van der Merwe, W. ${ }^{\text {J }}$. | December. Do. |  | September.Do. |
| Van der Spuy, M. J. | June. | Anderson, Rev. G. W. |  |
| Weich, S. B. | March. | Baalie, F. J. | December. |
| Wium, J. | December. | Bloemkolk, M. P. | March. |
| W yatt, Miss M. Zeeman, D. W | Do. | Cornelissen, Miss A. | September. |
|  | Do. | Cummings, Miss E. A. | May. |
|  |  | Frylinck, D. E. | September. |
|  |  | Gerber, Miss M. C. Geyser, H. J. | December. |
| Rev. J. McLaren, M.A. |  | Glynn-Wright, J. | December. |
|  |  | Heese, Miss F. | Oecember. |
| Christie, Miss A. |  | Hofmeyr, C. L. | March. |
| Davidson, J. T. | December. | Innes, Miss H. Rose | September. |
| Dunga, G. | February. | Jordaan, P. D. | December. |
| Fanti, E. | June. | Kannemeyer, P. | April. |
| Hope, Miss M. W. | July. | Kretzen, R. D. | October. |
| Lusaseni, P. | December. | Kretzen, R. D. | June. |
| Lyon, A. F. | December. | Meyer, Miss M. C. | December. <br> March. |
| Mahali, J. | June. | Mitchie, Miss M. A. | June. |
| Mahlaka, J. | September. | Muller, F. |  |
| Makapela, J. | December. | O'Rourke, Rev. C. | December. |
| Mbeki, M. | September. | Pienaar, Miss H. H. | November. |
| Ndwandwa, T. | April. | Prozesky, Rev. C. | August. |
| Ntloko, W. R. | December. | Rosenow, C. F. | August. |
| Pamla, G. | June. | Searle, Miss E. M. | December. |
| Pattison, Rev. J. | September. | Searle, Miss F. | June. |
| Sidziya, F. | February. | Short, Miss S. | December. |
| Smith, P., M.A. | June. | Stassen, J. N. | September. |
| Soyizwapi, A. | December. | Steyn, Miss S. D. | March. |
| Walsh, J. | Do. | Van Niekerk, Miss C. | December. |
| Xakekile, J. Xatasi, W. F. | March. | Wagner, J. H. | December. <br> Do. |
| Xatasi, W. F. | Do. | Weeber, Miss M. | May. |


| Names. | Month when Allowance falls due. | Names. | Monthewhen <br> Allowance falls due. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A. H. Murray, M.A. |  | E. Noars, M.A.-Contd. |  |
| Allez, W | June. | Dickie, Miss | December. Do. |
| Augustine, Sister | September | Dorbes, Miss J. C. | Do. |
| Boggenpoel, W Botha, M. J. | December. | Fourie, J. S. | July. |
| Brink, C. P. | June. | French, G. | March. <br> December |
| Clement, Sister. | Do. | Gordon, H. | September |
| Coutts, Miss H. M. | Decembe <br> June. | Haretle, Miss A. C. | June. |
| Every, Miss F. ${ }_{\text {Forman, W. J. }}$ | Deeember. | Heldzingen, Miss M. | Do. |
| Frorman, ${ }_{\text {Fransch, Miss }}$ M. | July. | Heldzingen, Miss J. | Do. |
| Frylinck, J. R. | March. | Herold, Miss J. H. | Do. |
| Gericke, J. C. | September. | Hurst W. J . | Do. |
| Immelman, C. J. | March. | Irving, J. E. | Do. |
| Luana, J. ${ }_{\text {Marais, F. G. }}$ | September. | Johnston, Miss J | December. |
| Mgyima, C. | December. | Kennedy, Miss M. M. | March |
| Murray, Miss H . | Maroh. | Kirsten, Miss M. B | April. |
| Nelson, A. C. | September. | Klerek, Miss S. M. | December. |
| Poole, Miss A Retief, H. P. | Ducember. | Laws, Miss G. | September. |
| Sadler, Mrs. M. C. | March. | Leendertz, P . |  |
| Scott, A. | December. |  | June. |
| Tas, Miss S. | Juyly. | Lloyd, W. H | September. |
|  | February. | Mackay, N . | March |
| Vorster, J. H. | Juue. | Macleod, A. G., M | Decembe |
| Waitt, Miss G. C. | January. | Maclusky, W | August. |
| Way, W. A. |  | Martin, Miss S. J. (Sister Clare) | March. |
| E. Noaks, M.A. |  | McLachlan, Miss A. H. | cember |
|  |  | Mills, Miss E. | . |
| Alberta, Sister M. |  | Milne, G. A. | September. |
| Alexander, Miss E. | December. | Morton, Miss E., L.L.A. | December. |
| Anderson, Miss M. C. | June. | Musson, Miss A. |  |
| Annecke, P. | Do. |  | December. |
| Aristeus, Bro. | August. | Osmond, Miss M. G. | June. |
|  | March. | Parkinson, G. W. | July. |
| B ${ }^{\text {Bollen, F. G. }}$. | December. | Panneck, Miss M. F | June. <br> M |
| Brink, Miss A. E. | June. | Peters, Rev. T. H. M.A. | September |
| Brink, Miss P. A. | September. | Robertson J | Do. |
|  | Do. | Russell, W. A., M.A. | December. |
| Cairneross, Miss A. | Do. | Smith, J. | D. |
| Cairncross, Miss H . | January. | Stahl, Miss E. M. | Auch. |
| Calderwood, Miss M. | August. |  | December. |
| Chambers, Miss A. H. | J anuary. | Van Schoor, Miss G. | Do. |
| Chaney, Miss S. | June. | Van Oordt, Miss H. O . | June. |
| Cotter, Sister M. B. | March. | Venn, Mrs. C. | February. |
| Crowly, Miss F. E. | December. |  | September |
| Daoma, Miss A. | February | Walters, M. M. | June. |
| De Leeuw, E. A. | December. | Whitton, J. R. | December. |


| Names. | Month when Allowance. falls due. | Names. | Month when Allowance falls due. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| E. Nosks, M.A.-Contd. |  | T. W. Rein, M.A., Ph.D. <br> -Contd. |  |
| Whyte, Miss M. <br> Wilkinson, A. B. | December. June. |  |  |
| Willebrord, Bro. | Mareh. | Halcrow, T. S. | March. <br> December. |
| Xavier, Sister | July. | Hornabrook, Miss E. E. | December. Do. |
|  |  | Hornabrook, Rev. R. F. | June. |
| J. S. Pressly, M.A. |  | Magocoba, H. | Maril. |
| Bampton, F. W. | January. | Matshoba, J. | December. |
| Basson, P. A. | June. | Sheppard, Mrs. E. B. | June. |
| Berthold, E. Bresler, J. | Do. | Stormont, Rev. D. D. | Deeember. |
| Eaton, L. | Do. | West, Miss M. R. |  |
| Franken, P. F. | Deeember. |  |  |
| Gundwana, J. | August. | G. P. Theron, B.A. |  |
| Johnson, R. J. | December. | G. P. Theron, b.A. |  |
| Just, Mrs. M. E. Le Roux, D. F. | June. | Daniels, Miss C. | September. |
| Maclean, D. N. | July. | Davidson, J. ${ }_{\text {Dickenson, }}$ Miss E . | March. |
| Malan, G. D. | Mareh. | Dickenson, Miss E. Du Plessis, J. S. | September. |
| MeLeod, Miss M. | December. | Gantz, Miss C. L . | January. |
| Mitchell, Miss A. | March. | Glennie, Miss C. F. | April. |
| Monyakuane, N. | December. Do. | Langa, C. | July. <br> September. |
| Oliver, O. J. | June. | Minnaar, Miss M. | Do. |
| Orsmond, Miss E. E. | December. | Roux, A. P. | December. |
| Reebe, Miss M. ${ }^{\text {diss }}$. | Do. | Scott, W. MoD. | March. |
| Van der Horst, E. J. | March. | Stueki, Miss C. M. | December. |
|  |  | Tiran, Miss J. | Jebruary. |
| R. Rein. |  | Tobias, Miss E. Y. |  |
| Cembi, D. |  |  |  |
| Cumbela, A. J. | June. |  |  |
| Figelan, G. J. | September. | B.A., LL.B. |  |
| Hagelthorn, Miss A. | February. |  |  |
| Mabandla, Miss J. | Junember. | Adams, F, Booysen, E. J. | February. |
| Мауеza, I. J. | December. | Carnie, A. T. | February. |
| Mazibu, J. | Do. | Clarke, J. | June. |
| Nakin, J. | June. | Cook, J. | January. |
| Ngaka, J. | December. | De Kook, Miss M. J. | December. |
| Ntikinoa, H. | September. | Devine, Miss G. | August. |
| Ntobongwana, J. | June. | De Wet, A. P. | Do. |
| Ntondini, J. | December. |  |  |
| Pamla, Miss M. | Do. | Dowling, Miss E. J. | February. |
| ${ }_{\text {Porltabo, N., M. }}{ }^{\text {P.A. }}$ | June. | Greathead, Miss E. B. | January. |
| Sehlabo, M. | August. | Haas, Miss F. | December. |
|  |  | Hendrickse, Mrs. J. N. | June. |
| T. W. Rein, M.A., Ph.D. |  | Immelman, S. A. <br> Jackson, Mrs. H. | December. |
|  |  | Janssen, Miss H. | Do. |
| Armstrong, Miss K. Broster, T. | December. <br> February. | Jonker, J. <br> Juffernbruch, C. | April. |
| [G.5-1900.] |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Y |


| Names. | Month when <br> Allowance <br> falls due. |  | Names. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  | Month when <br> Allowance <br> falls due. |  |
|  |  | C. E. Z. WATERMEYER, |  |
| C. E. Z. WATERMEYER, |  | B.A., LL.B.-Contd. |  |


[^0]:    These schools are :
    Beaufort West, Girls',
    Bedford,
    ${ }^{\text {Beaufort }}$

[^1]:    [G. 5-1900.]

[^2]:    [G. 5-1900.]

[^3]:    It thus appears that the results at inspection in 1898 were somewhat more satis-

[^4]:    [G. 5-1900.7

[^5]:    ［G．5－1900．］

[^6]:    The enrolment has increased in all the districts-notably Cradock. While the average attendance has increased in Bedford and Cradock at nearly the same rate, it has not done so in Somerset East, where the percentage of average attendance to enrolment has fallen from 83.8 to 78.5 . Cradock has the best average attendance The percentage of average attendance to enrolment for the whole circuit has fallen from 84 to $81 \cdot 2$.
    [G. 5—1900.]

[^7]:    Percentage below Standard, 1899
    $65 \cdot 8$.
    1898 .. .. $64 \cdot 2$.

[^8]:    The disinterested efforts and the self-denial of the European teachers engaged at the Native Training Schools are worthy of every recognition. Though a gradual improvement is being effected in most subjects of instruction, it must be confessed that the results obtained are scarcely commensurate with the time and energy expended.

    The training of European Pupil Teachers in general cannot be called entirely satisfactory. In many cases there appears to be too great a tendency to regard her

[^9]:    [G. 5-1900.]

[^10]:    Hitherto free building grants have been expended in only four necessitous localities. Of these Van Wyk's Vlei, the Government estate in Carnarvon, and Rietvlei in Prince Albert show most promise of sucuess. The other two, Koornplaats
    (Sutherland), and Van der Byl's Kraal (Beaufort West) have not as yot fuld expectations in the matter of attendance. The want of appreciation on the part of the people for whose benefit they have been established is most regrettable.
    II. Enrolment and Attendance.-In the subjoined table, which is similar in form to one I gave last year, the percentages of enrolment for four successive years are calculated on the Census returns of 1891. If allowance is made for natural increase these figures should convey a fairly correct estimate of the actual state of things. The

[^11]:    Training Institute,
    Queen Victoria Street,
    Cape Town,
    January,'1900.

[^12]:    a. Total number of Pupils presented for Standards
    b. Number of Pupils who passed the Standard for which they were presented
    c. Percentage of passes
    d. Number of Schools inspected for the first time
    $\because$ Number of Schools where a comparision with a previous inspection is impossibib for other ressons
    g. Number of Schools where such a comparison is possible

    Do.
    h.
    Dumber presented for
    do.
    do
    i. Number presented for Standards at inspection

    Of these, number presented for Standards this year who were also present at previous inspection
    $\begin{array}{ll}\text { l. } & \text { Do. } \\ \text { Do } & \text { do. passed a higher Standard this year } \\ \text { the same Standard this year }\end{array}$
    
    n. Percentage of Pupils who passed a higher Standard this year
    $\begin{array}{lll}\text { o. } & \text { Do. } & \text { do. } \\ \text { Do. } & \text { the same Standard this year }\end{array}$
    do.

[^13]:    Bredasdorp
    Caledon
    Stellenbosch
    Swellendam

