## CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION.
$\qquad$

## REPORT

OF THE

## SUPERINTENDENT-GENERAL

OF

## EDUCATION,

FOR THE YEAR

## 1898.


1899.

## CAPE TOWN :

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[G. 2-99.]

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## CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT-GENERAL OF EDUCATION FOR THE YEAR 1898.
 1.899.

Department of Public Education,

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\text { Cape Town ; 30th April, } 1899
$$

The Honourable the Colontal Secretary.
Sir,-I have the honour to submit to you herewith my Report on the work of the Education Department for the year 1898. 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 Educatiou 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 obtaiuing information regarding any part of the educational system in which he may take an interest. The order of the sections is slightly different from that followed in the preceding year.

The First Annexure contains the Reports of the Circuit-Inspectors arranged according to alphabetical order of the writers' names. Each of these reports, of course, 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 Anuexure also contains the Reports of the Department's six Instructors in Special Subjects. Of these, those on the teaching of Music and Woodwork are Subjects. Of these, those on the teaching of Music and Woodwork are
specially deserving of attention : those on Woodwork and Drawing appear specially deserving of attention: those on Woodwork and Drawing appear
for the first time. There has also been attached a Special Report on the [G. 2-'99.]

Division of Middelburg, 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.

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.

The Third Annexure is mainly Financial, giving the details of State Expenditure on Education, the Good Service List, and the Pension List. For the first time the names on the Good Service List are arranged according to Inspection-Circuits.

## I.-ADMINISTRATION

No changes of any importance have taken place during the year. The scheme, referred to a year ago, for apportioning the work of the various Instructors of Special Subjects, so as better to distribute the benefits over every district, has been further developed. The Colony has consequently been definitely separated into two parts by a line running approximately north and south, the Fiscal Divisions bordering the line on the west being north and south, the Fiscal Divisions hordering the ine on een, Jansenville, Hopetown. Prieska, Victoria West, Murraysburg, Aberdeen, Jansenvile,
Willowmore, Humansdorp, and those bordering it on the east being PhilipsWillowmore, Humansdorp, and those bordering it on the east being Philips-
town, Britstown, Richmond, Graaff-Reinet, Somerset East, Uitenhage. This town, Britstown, Richmond, Graaff-Reinet, Somerset East, Uitenhage. This
gives a Western Province containing eight ordinary inspection-circuits, and gives a Western Province containing eight ordinary inspection-circuits, and
an Eastern Province containing nine. For the former of these the staff of an Eastern Province containing nine. For the former of these the staff of
Instructors is complete, viz., one for Vocal Music, one for Needlework, one Instructors is complete, viz, one for Vocal Music, one for Needlework, one
for Woodwork and one for Drawing; for the latter only two Instructors are for Woodwork and one for Drawing; for the latter only two Instructors are as yet available, viz., one for Vocal Music and one for Needlework. The work done by these travelling Instructors has heen most effective, as will be seen from the set of six reports attached to the First Annexure.

During the year two changes have taken place in the Inspectorate. The first was caused by the regrettable resignation of Mr. Clarke of the Queenstown Circuit, whose place was filled by transferring Dr. Rein from one of the town Circuit, whose place was filled by transferring Dr. Rein from one of the
Transkeian Circuits. The vacancy caused by the removal of Dr. Rein was Transkeian Circuits. The vacancy caused by the removal of Dr. Rein was
filled by the appointment of his brother, Mr. R. Rein, of the East London filled by the appointment of his brother, Mr. R. Rein, of the East London
Public School. The other change was due to the rapid growth of schools in Public School. The other change was due to the rapid growth of schools in
Mr. Milne's Circuit and in certain adjoining Divisions, an additional Circuit being thus rendered necessary. To this Mr. Pressly of the Albert Academy was appointed.

## II.-SUPPLY OF SCHOOLS

NEW sCHOOLS. -The increase in the number of schools during the year has been exceedingly gratifying, the number in actual operation in December being exactly 200 more than the corresponding number in December of the previous year. This is quite extraordinary when compared with the increase for the year 1897, and indeed when compared with the increase for the twoyear period January 1896 to December 1897. For the former of these two years it was 34 and for the latter 83 , so that in the one year just elapsed the number of schools in operation has been increased by 83 more than it was during the two preceding years put together

The classification of the 200 additional schools for the year 1898 is as follows:-

First Class Public Schools Second Class Public Schools Third Class Public Schools Poor Schools Farm Schools District Boarding Schools Special Schools
Evening Schools
Mission Schouls
A borigines Schools
Native Training Schools...

| .. | 3 |
| :--- | ---: |
| .. | 3 |
| .. | 21 |
| .. | 50 |
| .. | 21 |
| .. | -2 |
| .. | 9 |
| .. | 3 |
| .. | 32 |
| .. | 60 |
| .. | 0 |
|  | 200 |

Total

200
$\begin{array}{r}3 \\ 3 \\ 21 \\ 50 \\ 21 \\ -2 \\ 9 \\ 3 \\ 32 \\ 60 \\ 0 \\ \hline\end{array}$

The noteworthy points in the list are (1) the large increase in the number of Poor Schools, (2) the fair increase in the number of Farm Schools, (3) the large increase in the number of schools for the coloured population in the Transkei, and (4) the doubling of the number of "Special" schools.

In the last of these classes there are now altogether 23 schools, and the growing importance of them may render it desirable at an early date to have the class sub-divided; it includes at present Industrial Schools, Training Schools for White Teachers, Art Schools, and schools for children who are bodily or mentally defective. It is in the first of these sub-classes that growth is most manifest.

The diminution in the number of District Boarding Schools, as has been previously pointed out, is of no significance, the place of such schools being taken by something more suitable, viz., Boarding Departments in connection with the Public Schools. Similarly, the want of increase in the number of Native Training Schools is not to be deplored; indeed, a decrease, if accomplished by concentration and consolidation, would be preferable.

Adding the 200 additional schools of the year to those of the preceding five years, we find that there were in December last 1,078 more schools in operation than there were six years before, the rise being from 1,510 to 2,588 . Notwithstanding the immense preponderance of the coloured people, they have had but a small share of the advantage resulting from this progressive movement, for of the 1,078 additional schools, 780 are appropriated to the white population.
distribution of gain and loss among the divisions. - The Division which has in this respect made by far the greatest progress during the year is Albert, where the number of schools has risen from 26 to 45 . Almost equally noteworthy is the Division of Piquetberg, where the increase has been from 22 to 33. In Aliwal North the increase is 9, in Robertson 9, in Vryburg 8, in Victoria West 7, and in Komgha 7.

Two Divisions stand out very prominently among those which have fallen back. These are Prince Albert, which has sustained a loss of 9 schools, and Humansdorp, which has 7 fewer. The former of these could in a certain sense afford the loss better than some other Divisions, as in the preceding year it was the Division which showed most progress.

Judged by the growth in the number of schools, the Divisions which have been during the last six years the most sluggish are Philipstown, Namaqualand and Caledon.

Distribution of gain and loss among the circuits. - Inside the DISTRIBUTION OF GAIN AND LOSS AMONG THE CIRCUITS- - Inside the
Colony proper the greatest advance in the founding of schools has been made in the Circuit which until June was under Inspector Milne's guidance, the number of additional schools in it being 28. The same Circuit was honourably mentioned in this connection in last year's report; and, as a consequence of the continued growth, an additional Circuit had to be formed at the commencement of the third Quarter. In the Transkei there is again most evidence of progress in Inspector Rein's, but Inspector McLaren's and Inspector Bennie's are not far behind.

It is most pleasing to record that, almost without exception, every one of the seventeen circuits shows an advance in the number of schools. The one exception is inspector Watermeyer's, which comprises the Divisions of Bredasdorp, Caledon, Siellenbosch and Swellendam.

CLOSING OF SCHOOLS. -The number of schools of all classes which have lapsed during the year is 293 , which, it is pleasing to note, is 16 less than the corresponding number for 1897 . This diminution, following as it does upon a still greater one, is another gratifying feature in connection with the work of the year. The figures for the three-year period 1896-98 are :-

# Year. <br> 1896 

No. of Schools closed

1898
390
309
The details for the various classes of schuols present no feature different from those which have been drawn attention to on previous occasions. The items are:-

First Class Public Schools
Second Class Public Schools
Third Class Public Schools
Pour Schools
Farm Schools
Boarding Schools
Evening Schools
Mission Schools
A borigines Schools $\square$
Total $\quad$.. 293
It will be seen that the "rural" schools-that is to say, the Farm Schools, Poor Schools and Third Class Public Schools-bulk ten times more largely than all the others put together, the percentage being 91 as against 89 of the preceding year. In regard to the first of these classes of schools, however, it has to be noted that, though it still holds the least honourable place, no other is making so rapid progress in the right direction.

The Divisions in which the greatest number of sehools have lapsed are:-

| Prince Alhert | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 16 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| schools. |  |  |  |  |
| Somerset East | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 13 |
| Wodehouse | .. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 10 |
| Humansdorp | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 10 |
| Hum |  |  |  |  |

In the last three cases the number mentioned forms exactly one fourth of the schools in existence at the close of the preceding year. In the first case, sad to say, it is quite a half.

## Inspector Theron's

 Inspector Hagen's Inspector Brice's38 schools.
In the third and first cases there has been a fair net gain, but in the second little has been accomplished to do more than compensate for the loss sustained. In the Transkeian circuits the number of schools which lapse is always small, but in the year under review it is quite phenomenally so 20 are known to circuits together contain almost exactly 600 schools, only 20 are known to have lapsed during the year. The reason for this, as has been previously indicated, lies in the fact that the great majority of the Transkeian schools have their interests specially guarded by a Missionary Superintendent and are not subject to the vagaries of a local committee The fact becomes still more striking when the details are a local committee. is then found that even of the 20 schools referred to, as many into, for it schools for white children, and only 3 were schools for aborigines. We we thus safe in inferring that, when an aborigines school is once admitted to the Government List, it may be viewed as a permanency. It is lamentable the think that in the case of the schools set permanency. It is of the poore class of the white population and paid for affairs is far from being so satisfactory the Government, the state of chools, it is almost literally correct existence one is certain to die.

SCHOOLS FOR THE POOR. - The net increase in the number of Poor Schools is 50 , which brings the total of such schools up to 258. In December 1892 there were only 41, so that the number is now six times more than it was then. The number of additional schuols actually started during the year was 84 , but 34 did not survive. The pervols actually started during the not sc large as it was a year survive. The percentage of lapsed schools is ought to be, seeing that the b, borne almost seeing that the burden of maintaining a school of this class is such schools, referred to the Government. The other unpleasant feature of they are made use of to a in last year's report, also still exsists, viz., that to send their child of a nd their children to schools of a higher grade
The Divisions in which Poor Schools are most numerous are :-

| Riversdale | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 17 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Piquetberg | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 16 |
| Willowmore | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 15 |
| Knysna | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 14 |
| K. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

As was the case a year ago, the worst of these is Knysna, where more than there are 16 Poor Schools out of as Poor: and the next, Piquetberg, where

The Circits 34 .

$$
\begin{array}{lllll} 
\\
\text { Inspector Hagen's } & \text { with } 56 & \text { out of } 162 \\
\text { Inspector Mitchell's } & , & 48 & \text { " } & 158 \\
\text { Inspector Hofmeyr's } & " & 26 & " & 118 \\
\text { Inspector Pressly's } & " & 27 & " & 175 .
\end{array}
$$

U .
is difficult to see a justifiable of these circuits are undeniably poor, but it School. Many of the people, at any rate, shew very little desireol a Poor money on their children's education; and not a few also, desire to spend circumstances, do not experience any uneasiness in being classed whatever their
industrial schonls. - Of the two original schools of this type, that in Cape Town has largely increased during the year, a much more commodious and suitable building having been secured. In the month of December the number of apprentices in attendance was 50 per cent. more than in the same month of the previous year. In the case of Uitenhage marked progress has also been effected, the new principal having greatly improved the administration and so prepared the way for important advances in the future. The Farm Industrial School at Stellenbosch has also made progress, but more time must elapse hefore a confident opinion can be expressed as to its success. By the founding of these three schools Industrial Training was provided for boys only: nothing similar was at the same time set agoing for girls. In the year now being dealt with, however, two schools to provide indigent girls with a training in domestic work were started, one at Wellington and the other at Graaff-Reinet; and preliminary arrangements were made for one or two others.
educational survey - As intimated two years ago, the Divisions most in need of detailed survey for educational purposes had all been attended to, with the exception of Kenhardt, the 18 reports, with accompanying maps, having been published with the Annual Education Reports of the years 1893-96. Whatever survey might be necessary in connection with any other Division was intended to be left to the care of the Inspector of the circuit in which the Division lay. In 1897 no volunteer work of this character was performed, but in the year now under review a valuable contribution was made by Mr. A. Haldane Murray, an Inspector who has all along taken great interest in the pioneer work of providing schools for neglected localities. The Division selected by him was Middelburg, and, as his report and map show in detail, he succeeded in fixing upon suitable sites for 45 schools to provide for the wants of about 470 children at present neglected. If, within the next year or two, these schools could be firmly established, there would not be more than 100 children uncared for in the whole of the Division. Inspector Murray's report may well be commended, therefore, to any influential resident of Middelburg who takes an interest in educational work.

## III.-ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE

enrolment.-The figures in regard to the increase in the number of children on the school rolls are as striking as those in regard to the increase in the number of schools. In December of 1897 the total number of pupils enrolled was 122,186 ; in the same month of 1898 it had risen to 135,805 . The gain for the year was thus

13 619,

which is almost as much as the gain for 1896 and the gain for 1897 put together.
In the Colony proper the Circuit which has made most advance in this respect is that above referred to as having been until recently under Inspector Milne, where there has been an increase of 1,103 pupils. In the case of only one circuit (Inspector Watermeyer's) has there been a falling back. In the Transkei each of the three circuits shows excellent progress.

The distribution of the increase over the four quarters of the year presents a new feature. The facts are :

> 1st Quarter, an increase of 5,287
> 2nd $\quad, \quad$ an increase of 4,547
> 3rd $\quad, \quad$ an increase of 5,979
giving for the first three quarters
a total increase of 15,813 .

Unfortunately, these were followed in the fourth quarter by

$$
\text { a decrease of } 2194,
$$

the net increase thus being as above stated. In 1897 and several other years the second quarter as well as the fourth was associated with a decrease, so that the prominent feature was in these years "a double rise-aud-fall."

Adding the net gain of 13,619 to the corresponding gain of the previous five years, we have the total gain of

## 52,458

for the period 1892-98. As at the earlier date the number on the roll was 83,347 , this implies an increase of
62.9 per cent.
for the period in question.
attendance. - The figures in regard to attendance are still more satisfactory than those in regard to enrolment. The return of average attendance for the four quarters were:-

| 1st Quarter, | 98,386 |
| :--- | ---: |
| 2nd | 99,511 |
| 3rd | $"$, |
| 4th | 107,581 |
|  |  |

Here there is not as in the returns for certain other years a fall in the second quarter; it should be noted, however, that the increase in that quarter is small as compared with the increase in the enrolment.

The net increase-that is to say, the excess of the average attendance for the last quarter of 1898 over that for the last quarter of 1897 -is

$$
12280,
$$

a number which is not much below the net increase in the enrolment.
In the first quarter the attendance formed $77 \cdot 18$ per cent. of the enrolment, and in the remaining quarters 75.37 per cent, 77.97 per cent, and 78.09 per cent. respectively. It will thus be seen that, as was the case last year, the attendance is least regular in the second quarter of the year. As compared with the corresponding percentages for previous years, these figures are in a noteworthy degree satisfactory. The average of the four is $77 \cdot 15$, whereas the corresponding average a year ago was only $74 \cdot 9$. The gradual creeping up of this percentage is one of the most pleasing facts connected with the school system. For five consecutive years the percentages are :-

| 73.73 for | year | 1894 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 73.86 | , | 1895 |
| 74.41 | $"$ | 1896 |
| 74.90 | $"$ | 1897 |
| 77.15 | $"$ | 1898 |

The last advance one fears may be almost too good to be permanent
In the Colony proper this marked improvement makes its appearance in almost every circuit, and inspector after inspector is constrained to comment upon it. Indeed, in all these circuits except three the increase in average attendance exceeds the increase in enrolment; and, curiously enough, the three exceptions are all in the Western Province, viz. Inspector Hofmeyr' Inspector Noaks' and Inspector Le Roux's. In the Transkei the state of matters is not so pleasing.

SEX AND COLOUR.-Taking the enrolment for the last quarter of the year, we find it partitioned as follows:-
White $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}\text { Boys } & \ldots & 28,406 \\ \text { Girls } & \ldots & 27,650\end{array}\right\} 56,056$
Coloured $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}\text { Boys } & \ldots & 39,979 \\ \text { Girls } & \ldots & 39,770\end{array}\right\} 79,749$.

Among the white children the excess of boys over girls is less than ever; during the four-year period 1895-98 it has been steadily diminishing, the figures being 1420, 1087, 873, 756. Among the coloured children a similar approximation to equality has been going on, but until the present year the preponderance has been always on the side of the girls; even now the preponderance has
difference is only 209 in favour of the boys

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

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

58.73 per cent. are coloured.

The former is lower and the latter higher by 1.46 per cent. than at the corresponding date in the preceding year. In the Cape Division there has been, as was to be expected, a marked increase in the number of white children attending school; but this has been accompanied by a fall in the number of coloured children-an unpleasant fact for which no satisfactory reason can be assigned.

## IV.-INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS

FORMAL visits for detailed examination.-The number detailed inspections during the year was 2473,
which, it will be observed, is 115 less than the total number of schools in existence at the end of the year, the difference being due to the fact that most of the new schools started during the year would fall to be examined for the first time in 1899. The number of schools inspected exceeds the corresponding number of the previous year by 137, a number which can only be described as fairly satisfactory. The very least that should be aimed at i one inspection of each school per annum, and, unfortunately, this low ideal has not yet been quite attained.

Four Inspecters have examined over 160 schools, namely: McLaren 196 ; Bennie, 184 ; Ely, 168 ; Hagen, 167.

INFORMAL VISITS.-A marked increase has taken place in the number of informal visits, the total of such for the year being 336 as against 193 There can be little doubt that part of the above-mentioned noteworthy improvement in the average attendance is due to this cause. In the Cape Division, where the low average attendance has become notorious, Inspector Noaks has repeatedly called at defaulting schools, and, as a consequence considerab!e improvement has been effected in this point and others. In the considerab!e improvement has been effected in this point and others. In the circuits of Inspectors le Roux, Brice, and Murray good work of this kind
has also been done. Of course it is only in circuits where the schools are all readily accessible that repeated visits can be paid, and, doubtless, it is on all readily accessible that repeated visits can be paid, and, doubtless, it is on Schools, which an sat
hools, which can all be visited easily two or three times a year.
In only a few instances was a teacher found absent from duty, but instances of neglected registers were much too common. As a step towards
mprovement in this matter of recording attendance, it would be well for all concerned-especially teachers and inspectors-if the time fixed for calling the roll were entered on the time-table of each school.
casual examiners. -The number of schools examined by a local substitute for the ordinary inspector was 58 , as against 81 in the preceding year. The number, however, is still too large, and the aim of the inspectors and the officers of the Department generally must be to reduce it further. Instead of being required to employ a substitute, each inspector ought to examine all his schools himself, and have time to spare to pay second visits where they are needed.

## V.-PUPILS' ATTAINMENTS AT INSPECTION.

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

125974 ,
and of these there were present at inspection
109912,
which is actually 13,140 more than were present in the previous year. Of the number on the roll at inspection, those present formed
$87 \cdot 25$ per cent.
which is considerably higher than in any of the preceding years. Placing together the facts for the last three years regarding enrolment, average attendance and attendance at inspection, we have the following table :-

Year 1896. Year 1897. Year 1898.

| Average attendance, as per- <br> centage of enrolment | $74 \cdot 41$ | 74.9 | $77 \cdot 15$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Attendance at Inspection, as <br> percentage of enrolment | $85 \cdot 4$ | 84.8 | 87.25. |

The curious relation, which has been formerly noted, between these percentages, namely, that their difference is approximately 10, is again seen to hold.

The schools which stand at the head of the list are the Native Training Schools, the attendance at inspection in their case being 98.83 per cent. of the enrolment. The next are the Private Farm Schools, where the percentage is $97 \cdot 72$. The two lowest are the Mission Schools, with a percentage of $81 \cdot 86$, and the Evening Sehools, with a percentage of $74 \cdot 23$; in these cases only are the percentages unsatisfactory.

PUPILS' STANDARDS AT INSPECTION,-The 109,912 pupils present at inspection were after examination classified as follows :-

| Sub-standard | 52,854 | i.e., | $48 \cdot 08$ per cent. |  |
| :--- | ---: | :---: | ---: | :--- |
| Standard I. | 16,491 | $"$, | $15 \cdot 00$ | $"$ |
| Standard II. | 14,861 | $"$ | $13 \cdot 52$ | $"$ |
| Standard III. | 10,421 | $"$ | $9 \cdot 48$ | $"$ |
| Standard IV. | 7,155 | $"$ | 6.51 | $"$ |
| Standard V. | 3,571 | $"$ | $3 \cdot 25$ | $"$ |
| Standard VI. | 1,959 | $"$ | $1 \cdot 78$ | $"$ |
| Standard VII. | 673 | $"$ | $\cdot 61$ | $"$ |
| Ex-Standard | 390 | $"$ | .36 | $"$ |
| Unclassified | 1,537 | $"$ | $1 \cdot 39$ | $"$ |

The one unsatisfactory feature here is the increase in the number of pupils below Standard I; the explanation of it is doubtless to be found in the [G. 2-99.]
extraordinarily large number of new schools started during the year. The most pleasing feature is the marked increase in the number of pupils above Standard IV, the number being 8,130 as against 6,809 in 1897 and as against 6,145 in 1896. Indeed, so great is the absolute increase that, although the total number of pupils examined was, as we have seen, 13,140 more than in the previous year, the pupils classed above Standard IV shew an increase even in the percentage. In three consecutive years an increase of this kind has had to be reported, thus showing that, notwithstanding the large numbers of raw children being brought within the school walls, the number in the upper classes of the schools is relatively higher. The facts are :-
Percentage above Year 1895. Year 1896. Year 1897. Year 1898.
Standard IV
n the steady rise here indicated there is ground for much hope.
ATTAINMENTS OF COLOURED CHILDREN.-The schools which have the lowest leaving standard are the schools for coloured children; and of the two classes of such schools - the Mission Schools of the Colony proper and the Aborigines Schools of the Frontier and Transkei-the former shew to least advantage. In the case of both more than haif the children in attendance are below Standard I, the exact number for Aborigines Schools being 570 out of every 1000, and for Mission Schools 646. In both classes of schools the number of children proceeding beyond Standard IV is exceedingly small, being in the case of Aborigines Schools only 13 out of every 1000 , and in the case of Mission Schools not even 3. Unfortunately, too, these figures when placed alongside the corresponding figures for the previous year give no evidence whatever of progress.

ATTAINMENTS IN POOR SCHOOLS. -The schools which have the next lowest leaving standard are Poor Schools and Evening Schools. In the case of the former it is satisfactory to note that the progress mentioned in previous reports continues. The percentage below Standard I is slowly but previous reports continues. The percentage below Standard I is slowly but
steadily diminishing, and the percentage above Standard II is slowly but steadily increasing. The facts are :-

$$
\begin{array}{lcccc} 
& \text { Year 1896. } & \text { Year 1897. } & \text { Year } 1898 . \\
\text { Sub-Standard } & 4 \mathrm{~S} \cdot 36 & 47.59 & 47 \cdot 12 \\
\text { Standard III and above } & 13 \cdot 20 & 16 \cdot 21 & 17 \cdot 70 .
\end{array}
$$

attainments in other white schools.-After these in ascending order of merit are the Third Class Schools, the Private Farm Schools, the Second Class Schools, and the First Class Public Schools, where the percentages above Standard IV are :- 8.63
$633, \quad 16.74$ $33 \cdot 01$,
respectively. In every case these figures indicate progress, the corresponding percentages for the previous year being

In considering the First-Class Schools, it is more appropriate, however, to begin the comparison a standard higher. Doing this, we find that the figures for the last three years are :-

$$
\begin{array}{lccc} 
& \text { Year 1896. Year 1897. Year } 1898 . \\
\text { Standard VI and above } & 18 \cdot 04 & 19 \cdot 42 & 20 \cdot 32 .
\end{array}
$$

The steady advance here indicated is eminently satisfactory.
ATTAINMENTS IN THE INSPECTION CIRCUITS, - The 17 Inspection Circuits differ greatly in the number of children classed in the Higher Standards. In the three Transkeian Circuits, for example, no Inspector has
more than a dozen children above Standard VI'to examine; and in the Colony proper there are actually three Inspectors who have not a dozen-and-a-half. By far the most important in this respect are the Circuits of Inspectors le Roux and Noaks, in both of which the number is considerably over 200.

## VI.-ANNUAL PROGRESS OF PUPILS

SCHOOLS AND PUPILS EXAMINED TWO YEARS IN SUCCESSION.-Of the 2,473 schools inspected in 1898, as many as 414 were visited for the first time. In addition to these there were 20 schools whose examination results could not be compared with those of the previous year, mainly because the registers of the latter year had been lost or destroyed. It is pleasing to have registers of the latter year had been lost or destroyed. It is pleasing to have
to record in passing that the number of such instances of carelessness is to record in passing that the number of such instances of carelessness is
rapidly diminishing, the figures for the three consecutive years 1896,1897 , rapidly diminishing, the figures for the three consecutive years 1896,1897 ,
1898 being $43,40,20$ respectively-figures which are all the more note1898 being $43,40,20$ respectively-figures which are all the more note-
worthy in view of the fact that the total number of schools has in the same worthy in view of the fact that the total number of schools has in the same
period been largely increased. There are thus left 2,028 schools in which period been largely increased. There are thus left 2,028 schools in which
the progress made by pupils can be satisfactorily estimated.* This is the progress made by pupils can be satisfactorily estimated.* This is
equivalent to 82 per cent. of the total number of schools inspected, a rate equivalent to 82 per cent. of the total number of school
which closely corresponds with that of the previous year.

The number of pupils present at inspection in these 2,028 schools was 100760, but almost half 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. This, as has been before pointed out, is one of the unpleasing features of our school system. That things are mending, however, is evident from the fact that a year ago more than half were below standard instead of less than half. The number of pupils ultimately available for forming a judgment-that is to say, pupils presented for standards and who had been present at the previous inspection-is

$$
42,409
$$

being 3,652 more than in the previous year.

PUPILS ADVANCED A STANDARD. -Out of these 42,409 the number of pupils who advanced a standard was
$29,852$.
This is equivalent to a percentage of
$70 \cdot 39$.
A year ago the corresponding number was 67.07 , and the year before that it was $63 \% 1$, so that a forward tendency is very strongly marked. There can be no doubt whatever that there are only two causes which have contributed to this wonderful advance, namely, the improved character of the teaching and greater regularity of attendance. Of these the first is the more important-indeed, in some districts to it alone the whole of the advance is due. Were School Committees to pursue steadily the policy of securing certificated and experienced teachers in the case of every vacancy, securing certificated and experienced teachers in the case of every vacancy,
the progress would be still more rapid and would be attained with less pain and discomfort to the pupils.

[^0]Taking the different kinds of schools and arranging them in order of merit according to the percentage of pupils who advanced a standard, we have the following list :-

| First Class Public Schools | ... | $83 \cdot 62$ per cent. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Second Class Public Schools | .. | $82 \cdot 25$ | " |
| Third Class Public Schools | ... | $77 \cdot 00$ | , |
| Poor Schools | $\ldots$ | $76 \cdot 09$ | " |
| Boarding Schoois | $\ldots$ | $75 \cdot 86$ | ", |
| Farm Schools | ... | $72 \cdot 82$ | ," |
| Aborigines Schools | $\ldots$ | $62 \cdot 67$ | " |
| Mission Schools |  | $59 \cdot 71$ | ," |
| Evening Schools | ... | $50 \cdot 00$ | " |

It is thus seen that the schools which are below the average as regards progress are, as in former years, the two kinds of Mission Schools and the Evening Schools; and on comparison with last year's report it will be found that there is an improved percentage in the case of every class of school, except the Farm Schools and Boarding Schools.

## VII.-SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION.

BOYS' HANDIWORK. - As was anticipated in last report the year has been one of marked progress in regard to the teaching of Handiwork to boys, the number of schools where the subject is taught having been 58 as agains 47 , and the number of pupils under instruction having been 2,260 as against 1,775 in the previous year. This, however, it should never be forgotten, is a very small percentage of the number of boys who ought to be taught. The change is almost wholly due to the appointment of Instructor Young, whose business it is to foster this subject alone. His report-which, as being the first of its kind, is all the more interesting-will be found worthy of special attention

Of the pupils under instruction at the time of inspection 731 presented themselves for examination in December with very satisfactory results. The examiners reported that there was a decided improvement over the work of the previous year, and referred especially to the change for the better which was evident in the requisite preliminary drawings. The results of the examination may be summed up as follows :-

| First Woodwork Standard |  |  | 1st Grade Certificate. 83 | 2nd Grade Certificate. 309 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total. } \\ 392 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Second Third | " | " | 38 | 138 | 176 |
|  | " | " | 17 | 40 | 57 |
|  |  | Total | 138 | 487 | 625 |
| The corresponding numbers for the preceding year were |  |  | 171 | 249 | 420. |

After the examination a selection of the articles made was exhibited in the hall of the Education Office and attracted considerable attention.

GIRLS' HANDIWORK. - Progress also continues to be made in the teaching of Needlework to girls. The number of schools where the subject is taught has increased, but only by 24 ; the number of pupils under instruction has made a more marked advance, namely, from 39,521 to 43,320 .

It must always be remembered, however, that, notwithstanding the rapid advance in the numbers and notwithstanding the fact that far more girls are taught handiwork than boys, the number so taught is only about 64 per cent. of the whole.

The plan projected a year ago for an examination of the needlework similar to the examination of the woodwork was put into operation at the end of the year with fairly satisfactory results. Two hundred and thirty seven pupils presented themselves for examination in three standards, namely the standards of the three pupil-teacher years, and of these candidates 19 received first-grade certificates and 130 second-grade certificates. These are disappointing figures when compared with those of the woodwork examina tion and when the large number of girls under instruction is taken into account, but, doubtless, this is due to the fact that the institution of the examination had not become well known. After the examination a selection of articles sent in by pupils and pupil-teachers was exhibited in the hall of the Education Office and awakened considerable interest.

The Eastern Province should no longer lag behind in the teaching of this important subject, as a needlework instructress specially set apart for the eastern circuits is now fairly at work. During the year just closed Miss Eaton was stationed at Port Elizabeth and gave full attention to the Miss Eaton was stationed at Port Elizabeth and gave full attention to the
schools of that town just as Miss Fuechsel had previously done in Cape Town. The sphere of both is now extended so as to include each of them one half of the Colony.

DRILL.-There is excellent progress to be be reported in the matter of Drill and Physical Exercises, the figures for the three years 1896, 1897, 1898, being

Year.
1896
1897
1898
1898

No. of Schools 432 525

No. of pupils
taught. 28,400 28,400
32,441 43,219.

This wonderful advance is almost entirely due to the influence of the Vacation Courses of Training, where scores of teachers have for the first time been taught to give physical exercises and learned the importance of them. Encouraging, however, though these numbers may be, there is still a great mount of lee-way to be made up. It is a mere truism to say that not a ingle pupil at school should escape this training. In the case of needlework ingle pupil at school certa additer degree holds for the case of woodwork, but excellent courses of physical
exercises may be carried out at practically no cost at all. At an early date, exercises may be carried out at practically no cost at all. At an early date,
therefore, the school which is not prepared to have a class examined in therefore, the school which is not prepared to have a clas
Physical Exercises should be considered as open to criticism.
vocal music. - In the case of Vocal Music also the progress made is quite astonishing, as the following figures show:

| Year. | No. of Schools. | No. of pupils taught. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1897 | 771 | 46,249 |
| 1898 | 936 | $58,689$. |

Here again the advance is due in great part to the Vacation Courses of Training, but also to the inspection-visits of Instructor Farrington in the Eastern Province and of Instructor Lee in the Western Province. Of course every word said regarding the inexpensiveness of the teaching of drill applies to this subject also. All that is wanted is to have the teachers made capable, and then, instead of 936 schools, the whole 2,588 would be giving proper instruction in music.

The results of the Tonic Sol-Fa College examinations shew the same exceedingly gratifying advance, the figures for the year under review and for the best previous year, namely, 1895, being as follows :-

## Certificates.

Junior
Elementary
Intermediate and Higher
Year 1895.
981
.924
163

Year 1898

## Total

2,068 1, 945 945
276
2,276

The foundation a year ago of a prize (a $£ 50$ Silver Challenge Shield) for the best School Choir in the Cape Division has not only had an excellent effect in the circuit for which it was intended, but has stirred up a gratifying mount of emulation elsewhere. During the year under review three ditional shields have come into existeuce; the first, presented by the Monicipality of Port Elizabeth for competition among the schools of that Municipality of own; the second, presented by Sir James sivewright for competition among the Railway Schools; and the third, subscribed for privately, for competition among the schoois in Inspector le Roux's circuit. The fact that all this has been accomplished without effort shows that Music is fast becoming a popular school subject, and that before many years the schools of the Colony will be able to stand comparison in this respect with those of older countries. Two competitions took place during the year, the centres being Cape Town and Port Elizabeth. In the case of Cape Town the successful choir came from Rondebosch Girls' High School, and in the case of Port Elizabeth from the Erica Girls' High School. In sight singing the Cape Town competition brought out evidence of considerable improvereent.

Full details regarding the whole subject will be found in the Instructors' reports, which are in their way models of what such reports should be.

DRAWING.-The progress made during the year is much more satisfactory than what had to be reported in 1897. The figures for the two $\begin{array}{rcc}\text { years are :- } & \text { No. of Schools. } & \text { No. of Pupils taught. } \\ 1897 & 463 & 19,221\end{array}$

| Year. | No. of Schools. | No. of Pupils taught |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1897 | 463 | 19,221 |
| 1898 | 509 | 23,305 |

Unfortunately it has to be stated that the teaching in a number of these schools is far from satisfactory, and that little better can be hoped for until proper facilities are afforded for the training of teachers. An important step in this direction was the appointment, early in the year, of an Instructress (Miss Ord Brown) to supervise the drawing classes in the Cape Division and to deal generally with Drawing as the previously appointed Instructors had dealt with Sewing, Singing and Woodwork.

For the tirst time an examination was held similar to that for Woodwork and Needlework, the requirements being those of the pupil-teachers' three-year course. The experiment was successful far beyond expectation as regards the number of candidates; but the average quality of the work, especially among the first-year's candidates, was not good. Of 693 who entered only 202 of the first year, 130 of the second and 28 of the third received certificates.

HANDWRITING.-The Inspectors are practically unanimous in regard to the improvement which has been recently made in the teaching of Handwriting, and this they recognise as being a direct result of the Vacation Courses of Training. Most of the teachers who have attended these Courses now teach the subject systematically with the help of the blackboard, and though there are hundreds still to be reached, the work is going rapidly
forward, The hand-book on the subject for the use of teachers, which was referred to a year ago, has since been published, and aid has been given by the Department towards its dissemination. Prizes were also offered to the schools in the Cape and neighbouring Divisions for the best-written pairs of copy-books, with fairly satisfactory results, the leading schools being the two High Schools at Stellenbosch.

GEOGRAPHY.-In the teaching of Geography there are now some signs of improvement, but, as yet, they are not very marked. This is partly explained by the want of good local maps, but the real root of the evil lies in the fact that the need for a common-sense and realistic treatment of the subject has not yet been recognised by any considerable number of the teachers. This is especially the case in regard to the lower Standards; in the upper Standards the South African Atlas prepared under the auspices of the Department has had an excellent influence, an edition of ten thousand having been exhausted within little more than a year.

OTHER ELEMENTARY SUBJECTS.-In regard to the remaining subjects of the Elementary School Course, there is nothing noteworthy to report as being applicable to the Colony as a whole; the reports of the individual Inspectors, however, will be found to contain a considerable amount of interesting matter under this heading.

SCIENCE. - The improvement in the teaching of Botany reported a year ago as being due to the production of a South African edition of Edmonds' Botany has since then been going steadily on, the purely bookish study of the subject having practically disappeared. The number of candidates for the December examination was 67 as against 50 , and for the first time there were candidates, 8 in number, for the advanced stage. The practice at this examination of giving to each candidate, on the day of examination, a previously unseen plant to describe has been productive of much good, and the descriptions are steadily improving from year to year. To encourage practical work, prizes had been offered for small herbaria, and the competition for these produced highly satisfactory results. The prize for the best School Collection was awarded to the Huguenot Ladies' College, Wellington, and those for the collections of individual pupils were divided between this College and the Rondebosch Girls' High School.

In Chemistry there has been a like advance in the number of candidates but, as yet, little improvement in the character of the work has been noticed.

In Physics the number of candidates has gone up with a bound from 12 to 31 , and the examiner speaks well of the papers sent in.

Not a single caudidate was presented in Agriculture, which, in view of the large total (318 as against 250 in 1897), is decidedly disappointing.

OTHER HIGHER SUBJECTS.-During the year progress has been made with drafting the details of a High School Curriculum. When this has been satisfactorily accomplished, it will then be possible to adopt such plans for the improvement of the teaching of the Higher subjects as have already been followed in the case of the Elementary subjects.

## VIII.-TEACHERS.

Qualifications.-According to the returas sent in by the teachers themselves at the end of the third quarter of the year, there were then at work in the Colony 1,991 who were certificated and 2,416 who were not.

The marked change for the better which these figures imply will be seen from the following table :-

| Year | Certificated. | Uncer- | tificated. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | | Percentage |
| :---: |
| Certificated. |

A rise of 3.07 per cent. in one year is of course most gratifying, but along A rise of 3.07 per cent. in one year that we have still a long way to go when with this it has to be remembered that we shall be able to say that half of the acting another year is required

There are now seven inspection-circuits which have over 50 per cent. of entifated as against four circuits in the year 1897 ; and there are now four in which the percentage exceeds 55, viz. :-

$$
\begin{array}{lllll}
\text { four in which the percentage exceeas } & & \\
\text { Inspector Noaks' } & \cdots & \ldots & 60.8 & \text { per cent. } \\
\text { Inspector Fraser's } & \cdots & \cdots & 59.65 & " \\
\text { Inspector le Roux's } & \cdots & \cdots & 57.36 & " \\
\text { Inspector Milne's } & \cdots & \cdots & 56.03 &
\end{array}
$$

The circuit which in this respect occupies the lowest position in the Colony roper is Inspector Hagen's, where the percentage is only $40 \cdot 81$. The three The bottom of the list, the worst of the three being Inspector R. Rein's, where only one teacher in four is certificated.

The schools which everywhere keep down the percentage are, or course the schools for coloured children; for, in the case of the other schools, quite extraordinary progress has in recent years been made in this respect, there being indeed many First and Second Class Schools in which every member of the staff is certificated. Up to the present no statistics have been kept to shew the percentage for each of the classes of sehools, but arrangements have been made to secure this for the future. It happens, however, that four of the Inspectors have made the required analysis for their own circuits, two of the Inspectors have mestern Province and two of them in the Eastern. Inspector them in the Western Province ands that while $60 \cdot 8$ per cent. of all his Noaks, of the Cape Division, finds the case of teachers belonging to teachers are certificated, the percentage in the $81 \cdot 19$. Inspector le Roux, the three classes of Public Schools is as high fuller details; he finds that whose circuit adjoins the Cape, gives still fuller details; he all kinds whereas the percentage of certificated teachers in schools of all kinds combined is $56^{\circ}$. schools are:-

| :- |  |  | .. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| First Class Schools | $\ldots$ | $73 \cdot 4$ |  |
| Second Class Schools | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $72 \cdot 5$ |
| Third Class Schools | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $68 \cdot 0$ |
| Poor Schools | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $58 \cdot 3$ |
| Farm Schools | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $43 \cdot 4$ |
| Mission Schools | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $29 \cdot 0$. |

These figures are most instructive, the extraordinary difference between the These figures are children being especially noteMission almost confidently be set down to the worthy-a difference which may almost conche figures from the Eastern difference which exists in regard to salaies. from the W estern. Inspector Province are quite in keeping Milne finds that in the case of 150 schools examined by him the percentages for the separate classes of schools are:-

| First Class Schools | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 86.0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Second Class Schools | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 75.0 |
| Third Class Schools | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 70.0 |
| Poor Schools | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 60.0 |
| Farm Schools | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 58.5 |
| Min Soll | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 43.7 | Third Class School

Poor Schools
Mission School
$\ldots$
$\ldots$
$6 \cdot 0$
where the order, it will be observed, is exactly the same as before; and Inspector Pressly's figures, so far as they are strictly comparable, do not indicate a different state of affairs

The return above referred to does not distinguish between the various inds of certificates. In the case however, of all schools inspected during the year accurate details on this point are obtainable from the inspectionforms filled up on the day of examination by the Inspector. From these and the corresponding forms of the preceding year, the following table is con-structed:-

|  |  |  |  | 1897 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1898 |  |  |
| Schools examined | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2,336 | 2,484 |

SEX. - In the last quarter of the year there were at work 4,270 teachers, of whom

1,674 were males, i.e., $39 \cdot 2$ per cent.
and 2,596 were females, i.e., 608 per cent.
This is almost equivalent to saying that out of every 5 teachers 2 are men and 3 are women. In the immediately preceding year the percentages were 38.4 and 61.5 .

In only two of the inspection-circuits do the men exceed the women in number, and these are both in the Transkei. In the other Transkeian cincuit the two numbers are nearly equal, and in the three taken together there are 910 teachers, of whom

484 are male, i.e., $53 \cdot 2$ per cent.
and 426 female, i.e., $46 \cdot 8$ per cent.
It will thus be seen that in the Colony proper the number of female teachers is nearly double that of the male teachers, the exact ratio being 31 to 17 .

PUPIL-TEACHERS-Notwithstanding the fact that greater care has been taken to prevent the admission of badly prepared candidates, the number of pupil-teachers has increased to a wonderful extent during the year. The figures for 1897 and 1898 are :-

| Year. | First Year's | Second Year's <br> Class. | Third Year's | Class. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

The large net increase of 230 is difficult to explain, unless on the ground that there is a growing desire among parents to have their children trained to be teachers : the Department has put obstacles in the way rather than removed them. One good result is that the low standard originally required on entrance can now with safety be raised, and intimation of an alteration in
[G. 2-'99.]
this direction has consequently been given. The peculiar distribution of the increase is mainly due to the increased anwillingness of the Department to admit to the Second Year's Class and Third Year's Class candidates who have not passed the examination of the First Year and Second year respectively, a full three years' course being most desirable for all.

DISTRIBUTION OF PUPIL-TEACHERS AMONG THE cIRCUITS. - The number of pupil-teachers under training is at the rate of 1 for every 61 scholars in attendance, and therefore may 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. Of the three circuits singled of the Colony still leaves much to be desired. Of the three circuits singled
out last year as being most unsatisfactory in this respect, viz, those of out last year as being most unsatisfactory in this respect, viz., those of
Inspectors Brice, Hofmeyr and Hagen, the last two have made considerable Inspectors Brice, Hofmeyr and Hagen, the last two have made considerable improvement. More, however, has yet to be done in these three and in the circuits of Inspectors Milne, Theron and R. Rein. The last being a Transkeian circuit, it has fewer facilities for the training of pupil-teachers in the ordinary schools, and the only alternative is to encourage attendance at the one Training School within its bounds.

There were actually sixteen Fiscal Divisions in the Colony proper in which not a single pupil-teacher was under training. These were: Barkly West, Hay, Hopetown, Kenhardt and Mafeking in Inspector Brice's circuit; Beaufort West, Murraysburg and Prince Albert in Inspector Theron's; Humansdorp, Uniondale and Willowmure in Inspector Hagen's ; Barkly East and Wodehouse in Inspector Pressly's; Peddie in Inspector Ely's; Alexandria in Inspector Fraser's ; and Bedford in Inspector Milne's. It has been more than once remarked that all over the country the out-lying been more than once remarked that all over the country the out-lying
schools are almost entirely dependent on locally trained teachers: if, thereschools are almost entirely dependent on locally trained teachers: if, there-
fore, educational progress is to be expected in such Divisions, the managers fore, educational progress is to be expected in such Divisions, the managers
and principals of public schools must lend a hand for some time to come in and principals of public schools must lend a han
the work of extending the pupil-teacher system.

EXAMIIAATION OF PUPIL TEACHERS. -The results of the pupil-teacher examinations show ever more improvement than that which had to be chronicled a year ago. The figures are :-

| First Year's Candidates |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { No. Entered. } \\ 880 \\ 410 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No. Passed. } \\ & 640 \\ & 345 \end{aligned}$ | Percentage <br> - |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Second | ... | ... |  |  |  |  |
| Third | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 443 | 342 | $77 \cdot 2$ |
| Total |  |  |  | 1,733 | 1,327 | 76.5 |

It should be noted too that this marked change for the better is of even more significance than the numbers indicate, the standard having been slightly raised throughout, and especially in the case of first and third ears' candidates.

Though the percentage of failure is still highest among the coloured candidates, the difference is much less than it was a year ago. Indeed, it is the great improvement which has been effected in the traiuing of this section of the candidates which is mainly responsible for the improvement indicated in the totals. On this point the figures for three consecutive years are very striking: they are:-

Percentage of Failures.

| Year. |  |  | European. | Aborigines. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1896 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $12 \cdot 5$ | $50 \cdot 0$ |
| 1897 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $14 \cdot 2$ | $45 \cdot 7$ |
| 1898 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $10 \cdot 2$ | $34 \cdot 0$ |

The tendency towards equality in these percentages is the best auswer to those who advocated the institution of a separate and lower examination for aborigines.

CAPE TOWN PUPIL TEACHER CLASSES.-These classes continue to do very good work. The rate of failure remains practically the same, viz., 22 ut of 133 , and the number of successful candidates placed in the First Grade remains high, viz, 48

The classes are still carried on in disadvantageous circumstances, their only place of meeting being a public hall designed for quite different purposes. The Pupil-teacher Institute authorised by Parliament three years ago is far from being finished.
the new training schools.-The Training School at Wellington continues to attract a large number of pupils. Among 119 candidates there were 18 failures, and 31 of those who passed were placed in the First Grade.

The Training School at Grahamstown has made excellent progress, and in the examinations has done even better than in 1897. Of the 46 pupils presented not one failed, and more than half were placed in the pupils prade There is no school which promises to have a brighter future.

The Training School at Burghersdorp has made a fair start, having in the first year of its existence gathered together 25 pupils, of whom 18 passed.

The Training School at Uitenhage has had only 14 entrants, but their work has been good.
aborigines training schools.-These schools have again made a most marked advance, the number of certificated teachers produced-that is to say, the successful candidates in the third year's examination-being 64 as against 53 in 1897 and 32 in 1896. Of the 64 Healdtown trained 19, Lovedale 10, and St. Matthew's 8. The greatest improvement, how ever, is visible in the case of the first year's pupils, the comparison being easily made by reason of the fact that the number of candidates for examination in 1898 was exactly the same as the number in 1897. Thi number was 361 , and whereas in 1897 only 154 passed, in 1898 the number was 218, and-what is still more noteworthy - 9 of the 218 had actually attained to the First Grade.

The 537 candidates were distributed among the various Missionary Churches as follows:-

| Church. |  | No. of Schools. |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | No. of Candidates.

Greatest improvennent is needed at the English Church School at Engcobo and the Primitive Methodist School at Aliwal North.

MIDDLE CLASS TEACHERS, CERTIFICATE. -The results of the examinations for Middle Class Teachers' Certificates were much less satisfactory than those of the previous year, both as regards the number of candidates and their attainments. The number of those who presented themselves for examination was 34 as against 49 in 1897, 44 in 1896 , and 33 in 1895 ; and of the 34,22 succeeded in obtaining the certificate. The increasea requirements may partly explain the falling off, but in the present state of
affairs, further training and proficiency, rather than less, must be looked forward to. The possession of a Matriculation Certificate has hitherto been takeu as sufficient proof of a candidate's knowledge of certain school subjects, but experience has shewn that the knowledge so attested is, in many cases, extraordinarily meagre for a person who intends to teach others. In Spelling and Composition, for example, a higher standard will need to be pellis The examiner in the former subject at the December examinainsisted upon. The examiner in the former subject at the December examination actually states that out of 23 candidates " 3 gained no marks, and no candidate received full marks" for the writing of a passage from Dictation. In
Handwriting also the results were bad, the candidates, as a rule, being neither Handwriting also the results were bad, the candidates, as a rule, being neither
able to write well themselves nor competent to give methodical instruction able to wr
to others.
training colleges for middle class teachers. - The Cape Town and Wellington College Classes have been fairly well attended, but they show no noteworthy advance in any direction.

FIRST CLASS TEACHERS' CERIFICATE.-Three acting teachers possessing a University Degree, presented themselves as candidates for the highest Teachers' Certificate, and two were successful in both parts of the written examination.

CERTIFICATES FOR SPECIAL SUBJECTS.-NEEDLEWORK.-The progress made during the year in the training of teachers of Needlework has been very satisfactory. The following table shews the number of candidates who qualified themselves to teach the various branches :-

| Plain Needlework | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 71 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mending | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 62 |
| Cutting Out | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 55 |
| Knitting and Netting | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 54 |
| Dressmaking | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 48 |
|  | Total |  | $\ldots$ | 290. |

The corresponding total for the preceding year was 252 , and, for the year 896, only 170

The number of candidates who, as a result of this examination, succeeded in passing in all the five branches of the course was 18 . This, together with those reported in the three preceding years, gives a total of 63 highly qualified teachers of needlework, who have received their full training in the Colony.

SPECIAL WOODWORK CERTIFICATES.-A year ago there was very little to report in regard to the training of teachers of Woodwork; indeed, up till the end of 1897 , only five such teachers had been produced in the Colony. The appointment of Instructor Young has brought about a marked change for the better. Many acting teachers have been induced by him to take an interest in the subject, and, as a consequence, a large number of candidates presented themselves for the December examination. As many as 43 of these succeeded in passing, 20 in the first grade and 23 in the second. If the interest thus awakened be maintained, the demand for teachers of boys' handiwork will soon be satisfied without having recourse to Europe.
special music certificates.-Good progress has again been made in the training of teachers of Vocal Music, as many as 12 "School Teachers" Certificates" of the Tonic Sol-fa College having been granted during the year. This makes a total of 38 highly qualified teachers of singing who have been trained in the Colony
vacation courses of training.-The Vacation Courses of Training for Teachers have been more successful and more popular than ever. During the year three courses were arranged for, one for white teachers at GraaffReinet in June under Inspectors Brice and Murray, one at Blythswood for coloured teachers in the same month under Inspectors Bennie and McLaren, and one for white teachers in December at Cape Town under Inspectors Brice and Watermeyer. The attendances were as follows:-

| Graaff-Reinet | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 105 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Blythswood | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 203 |
| Cape Town | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 142 |
|  | Total | $\ldots$ | 450. |

This number is considerably in excess of that of any previous year, being indeed 35 more than the number for the year 1895 , when there were four centres instead of three. The Cape Town Course, as usual, was attended by a considerable number of the better type of acting teachers. The number of coloured teachers who sought to attend the Blythswood Course was extraordinarily large, and the enthusiasm and zeal of those for whom room was found were most pleasing.

Of the 450 teachers who attended, certificates were awarded to 160 , the details being:-

$$
\begin{array}{llll}
\text { Middle Class Certificates } & & \ldots & 12 \\
\text { Third Class Certificates, } & \text { 1st Grade } & \ldots & 68 \\
\text { 2nd Grade } & \ldots & \ldots & 80 .
\end{array}
$$

As many as 18 of those who obtained the Third Class Certificate took sufficiently good places to entitle them to Middle Class Certificates; these, certificates, however, had to be refused because evidence was not forthcoming that the candidates possessed the University Matriculation Certificate or something equivalent to it. Such teachers would do well to approach the University Authorities with a view to having their claim to a Matriculation Certificate recognised, and, failing this, to be allowed to enter for the Matriculation examination on the terms now specially granted to them.*

There was still in evidence a considerable percentage of teachers, even among those attending the Cape Town Course, whose elementary education had been neglected. One of the Inspectors in speaking of the making up of class registers says that " many of the students are still unable to grasp the "meaning of the word 'average.' It is most discreditable also to find the " tenth part of twice 23 obtained in the following manner:-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 23 \\
& 23 \\
& 10) \frac{46}{46}(4 \cdot 6 \\
& \frac{40}{\cdot 6}
\end{aligned}
$$

"A teacher who requires to work in this fashion cannot of course be anything " but an absolute failure in giving a class practice in Mental Arithmetic."

The number of teachers with a University Certificate (Matriculation, Intermediate, or B.A.) was very noteworthy. Still more noteworthy, however, was the fact that at the Cape Town Course seventeen of these, including three B.A.s, failed to get a Teacher's Certificate of a higher class than the Third.

Matriculation Fxammination and does not wish Council has agreed that any acting teacher who passes the Matricultatio i Examination and does not wish his name to appear in the ordinary classified lists of successful candidates shall have his name placed in a separate unclassified list under the heading "The following
acting teachers have also passed."

## IX.-LIBRARIES.

The founding of new School Libraries has made unexpectedly good progress during the year. In December there were 157 if existence as against 123 in the corresponding month of the previous year, the increase of 34 being equivalent to about 28 per cent.

Of the 77 schools of the First Class, there are still, however, 18 which are in this respect defective.* The managers of these schools, and, perhaps to a greater extent the principals of them, are unquestionably neglecting an important part of their duty to the young people placed under their charge. It is pleasing to report that, as the result of a circular letter from the Department It is pleasing to report that, as the result of a circular letter from the Department
directing attention to the cheap edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" directing attention to the cheap edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" provided themselves with a copy of this valuable work.

Of the 104 schools of the Second Class, there still remain 57 which are unsupplied.

Among the large number of Third Class Schools 12 additional libraries have been started-a fact which ought to prove an incentive to the higherclassed schools which continue to lag behind.

The circuit which has made most improvement during the year in this respect is Inspector Noaks', where there were in December 21 libraries ; but the same Inspector's former circuit, now under Inspector le Roux, is stil that which is best supplied. There are three circuits with only one library or none at all, but they all belong to the Transkei.

## X.-SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND FURNITURE.

pUBLIC LOANS.-Although there has been a marked desire on the part of School Committees to proceed with the work of providing new schools, less has really been accomplished in this direction than was expected, on account of the exhaustion of the loan fund administered under Act 11 of 1882 In the larger towns this has not proved so great a hardship as elsewhere, because several School Committees have boldly overcome the difficulty by obtaining money on the personal security of their members. In many places, however, the stoppage has occasioned regrettable delay, and in some others considerable hardship. Still, the amount of work done has been surprising, and the quality of it is distinctly in advance of that of any surprising, and the quality of it is aistinctly in advance of that of any
previous year. The number of competent school architects has continued to previous year. The number of competent school architects has continued to increase, and committees have shewn more desire than ever to consider the
physical welfare of those placed under their charge. The most noteworthy of the year's buildings are those for the Burghersdorp Training School and High School, the Queenstown Boys' School, the Worcester Boys' School and the Rondebosch Boys' School. Of the many smaller buildings, the best instances are probably those erected by the Railway Department.

free building grants.-The free building grants offered by the Department have been taken advantage of to about the same limited extent as in the preceding year. At the end of the year 15 buildings had been completed and paid for ; three others had progressed so far as to make it possible to pay an instalment of the cost; and in three other cases work had doubtless been done, but vouchers for actual disbursements could not be obtained. In connection with these last it may be noted generally that if managers were reasonably careful and business-like in their ways much if managers were reasonably careful and
trouble would be saved to all concerned.

It is a little unpleasant to relate that one of these buildings of the previous year, erected entirely at the expense of the Government, was only for a short time put to its proper use, the dissensions of the people for whom all the trouble had been taken having resulted in the closing of the school.

In another instance the poverty which led to a claim for a Free Building Grant developed at a later date into affluence, the enthusiastic promoters being then willing to pay for the maintenance of a Second Class School.

PLANS FOR VILLAGE SCHOOLS.-- A year ago reference was made to the difficulty which committees experienced in obtaining proper plans for smali school buildings, and it was intimated that the Department proposed to have such plans prepared and to supply lithographed copies of the same free of charge. This proposal has been carried out. One complete set of plans (marked "P") for a one-roomed school has been produced, and the requisite specifications printed; so that a rural committee in want of a school of this size has nothing more to do than to acquire and bave duly transferred a proper site, advertise for tenders, have the selected tender approved by the Department, and then urge the contractor forward. There has also been prepared a complete set of plans (marked "T") for a school requiring at prepared a complete set of plans (marked " T ") for a school requiring at
the outset two rooms, but which is expected soon to develop. This set, the outset two rooms, but which is expected soon to develop. This set,
therefore, shews how at a later date a wing of two other rooms may be therefore, shews how at a later date a wing of two other rooms may be
added, and still later, another wing of the same size. Printed specifications accompany these drawings likewise, so as to save committees all possible trouble.

## XI.-COLLEGES.

The most important work of the year has been the completion of the new Building for Laboratories, \&c., at Stellenbosch.

Nothing has as yet been done to provide proper class-rooms for the Huguenot Ladies' College at Wellington, all the expenditure up to the present having been incurred in providing comfortable boarding accommodation for the lecturers and students. So far as the Literature classes are concerned little disadvantage has as yet been experienced; the working of the Science classes, however, has been seriously impeded.

The number of College students and the distribution of them in 1897 and 1898 may be seen from the following table:-

| Class. |  |  |  | Students in 1897. | Students in 1898. | Increase of Studeats. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| M.A. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| B A. | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 70 | 97 | 27 |
| Intermediate ... | . | ... | . . | 106 | 119 | 13 |
| Mining | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 64 | 60 | -4 |
| Survey | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 36 | 29 | -1 |
|  |  | Totals | $\ldots$ | 271 | 306 | 35 |
| Senior Marticulation | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 144 | 180 | 36 |
| Junior Matriculation | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | 78 | 66 | -12 |
|  |  | Totals | $\ldots$ | 222 | 246 | 24 |
| Grand Totals (College and School) |  |  | $\ldots$ | 493 | 552 | 59 |

The main point of interest in this table is, as was the case last year, the marked increase in the number of College Students proper, the increase being most noticeable at Stellenbosch and Wellington; the latter, indeed, has all of a sudden risen to occupy the third place in the list of colleges. It is not so pleasing to have to record the fact that at some of the colleges there has been an increase also in the number of students doing elementary work. It is to be hoped that at any rate in the case of the leading colleges this anomaly will have disappeared before another year has passed.

KIMBERLEY SCHOOL of MINES. -The eraction of suitable buildings class-rooms, laboratory, boarding rooms and professor's residence-has made considerable progress during the year, the negotiations referred to in last jear's report having been carried through without a hitch. The buildings, which are exceedingly good of their kind, have not been completed, but they which are exceedingly good of their kind, have not been completed, but they
are so far advanced that they should be ready for occupation early in 1899 are so far advanced that they should be ready for occupation early in 1899 .
The proposed evening classes, also referred to a year ago, were successfully The proposed evening classes, also referred to a year ago, were successfully
started; and under the system of mild compulsion brought to bear on the started; and under the system of mild compulsion brought to bear on the
students by the De Beers Directors, an excellent average attendance has been maintained. The example thus set might well be followed by other large employers of labour in the Colony, and notably at the Railway Works at Salt River, Uitenhage and East London.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.-As foreshadowed a year ago, considerable changes have taken place in connection with the Agricultural School at Stellenbosch. In order to provide proper facilities for giving thorough practical instruction in Farm Work it was decided that for the future the practical instruction in farm in town boarding-houses put should live on a farm. students should not reside in town boarding-houses but shourain old buildings The farm of Elsenburg was consequently purchased, and certain old buildings on it were renovated so as to provide boarding accommodation for 30
students. Other buildings were converted into class-rooms and a laboratory; students. Other buildings were converted into class-rooms and a laboratory;
and a highly qualified Principal having been selected in England, the new institution was opened in August with 24 students. As might have been expected many difficulties were at first experienced, the farm being unstocked and in poor condition, the buildings in decay, and the necessary staff not easily procurable on short notice. To a considerable extent, however, these have been gradually overcome, and doubtless, another year's steady work under fair conditions will make the school an excellent training-place for young farmers.

Pending the working out of this experiment at Elsenburg, the school at Somerset East has been allowed to linger on without alteration. The situation, however, is anything but satisfactory.

## XII.-FINANCE

APPORTIONMENT OF EDUCATION VOTE.-For the latest financial year that can be dealt with, viz., the year ending 30 th June, 1898, the total expenditure was $£ 235,02214 \mathrm{~s} .7$ d., this being apportioned as follows :-


All these items, with the unfortunate exception of the Inspectorate, show an increase on the expenditure of the preceding year, the great bulk of the increase, however, falling under the last heading. Expressing the items a percentages of the total, and taking the corresponding figures for the preceding financial year for comparison, we have the following table:-

|  |  | Year 1896-7. | Year 1897-8. |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| E. Schools | $\ldots$ | 81.91 | 83.40 |
| B. Inspection | $\ldots$ | 6.62 | 5.46 |
| C. Higher Education ... | 5.11 | 4.93 |  |
| D. Training of Teachers | 3.88 | 3.81 |  |
| A. Administration $\quad .$. | 2.44 | 2.37 |  |

It is thus seen that under all headings except the first (E) the percentage has fallen. The fall is most noteworthy, however, in the cases of Inspection and Administration where a similar change has been taking place for severa Admin in the formene period 1894-8 the expenditure on years in succen, from $7 \cdot 14$ per the expenditure on Administration from 2.49 per cent. to $2 \cdot 37$ per cent., the details being:-

|  |  | Percentage of <br> Year. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Inspection. | Expenditure on <br> Administration. |  |  |
| $1894-95$ | $\ldots$ | $7 \cdot 14$ | $2 \cdot 49$ |
| $1895-96$ | $\ldots$ | $6 \cdot 95$ | $2 \cdot 41$ |
| $1896-97$ | $\ldots$ | $6 \cdot 62$ | $2 \cdot 44$ |
| $1897-98$ | $\ldots$ | $5 \cdot 46$ | $2 \cdot 37$ |

These figures are corroborative of what is known otherwise regarding the increase of work which has fallen upon the Inspectors and other Officers.
total cost to government per pupil.-From the foregoing it will be seen that for the year ending 30 th June, 1898, the school system of the Colony cost $£ 223,414$; and, as the average number of pupils in attendance was 96,310 , the year's cost per pupil to the Government was $£ 26 \mathrm{~s} .4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$, This is 2 s . $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. higher than in the case of the preceding year.
[G. 2—'99.]

Rate of grant per pupil. - It is also seen that the net sum paid out to schools was $£ 196,0 \_013 \mathrm{~s}$. 5d., so that, taking again the average attendance at 96,310 , we find that the average rate of grant per pupil was

$$
£ 20 \text { s. } 8 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d} .
$$

which again is slightly more than in previous years; in 1896-7, for example, it was

## £1 18s. $1 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{~d}$.

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 1898 and, for the sake of comparison, those for 1897, are :-

Government Grant per Pupil

## Kind of School.

First Class Public Schools Second Class Public Schools Private Farm Schools
Poor Schools
Third Class Public Schools
Aborigines Schools Mission Schools present at Inspection.


## CONCLUSION.

In all probability the feature of the preceding sections which will appear most striking to a casual reader is the extraordinary increase which has taken place in the number of schools and school children. Re-capitulated in brief form the facts in regard to the schools are :- that at the close of the year there were exactly 200 more schools in operation than at the close of the preceding wear, and that in six years the number of schools has risen from 1,510 to year, and that in six years the number of schools has risen from 1,510 to
2,588 . In regard to the children under instruction, the figures are of similar import, the number of additional children got into school in the one year being 13,619, and in the six years 52,458 .

It would be a mistake, however, to allow these figures to have greater weight than others which follow, merely because the facts which they embody happen to be more easily grasped. To bring about such increases all that is wanted is money, a fairly well organised administration, and a little welldirected enthusiasm. To an educationist there are matters of deeper importance ; and there can be little doubt that such a reader would be much more pleased with the facts which point to an improvement in the quality of the teaching and to the raising of the leaving standard of the pupils. In the most abbreviated form the facts are these: (1) that notwithstanding the most abbreviated form the facts are these: (1) that notwithstanding the
enormous increase of new pupils, the percentage-not the absolute number enormous increase of new pupils, the percentage-not the absolute number
merely-of children above Standard IV keeps steadily rising, the percentages merely-of children above Stan
for the last four years being

$$
5 \cdot 82, \quad 6 \cdot 68
$$

$5.82, \quad 6 \cdot 68, \quad 7.04, \quad 7.39$;
(2) that in the Schools of the First Class the percentage of pupils above the
Fifth Standard shows a like advance, the pereentanes
$7 \cdot 39 ;$ Fifth Standard shows a like advance, the percentages for the last four years being

## and (3) that the $\quad 18 \cdot 04, \quad 19 \cdot 42, \quad 20 \cdot 32$;

ounting who advance a standard in a year is mounting rapidly upwards, there being a leap from 63.51 to $70 \cdot 39$ in two years. The teachers will be the last to say that this is because they have less to do than formerly; the simple explanation is that as a body they
now know better how to do it. A corroboration of this is to be found in the fact that in four years the number of certificated teachers has doubled itself, and the percentage of them risen from $27 \cdot 5$ to $45 \cdot 18$.

These and other similar facts are undoubtedly pleasing, but they are only so because they are indicative of progress and not because the stage which has been reached is in itself satisfactory. There is a long road still to travel, and for the acceleration of our speed we must trust to the same specifics as have already proved beneficial. A still larger number of trained teachers and a still higher degree of training, a longer school life for the pupils and greater regularity of attendance while at school-these are the only means likely to bring us more rapidly to the goal which we desire.

I have the honour to be,

## Sir,

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

ANNEXURE I.

INSPECTORS' REPORTS

TO THE

SUPERINTENDENT-GENERAL.

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I.-DEPARTMENTAL INSPECTORS'.

II.-DEPARTMENTAL INSTRUCTORS AND INSTRUCTRESSES'.

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$143 a$
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E. Miss Ord Brown

147a
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## III.--EDUCATIONAL SURVEY

G. Division of Middelburg (Inspector Murray)

## 1.-Inspector Bennie's Report.

[CIRCUIT:-Glen Grey, Elliot, Elliotdale, Evgcobo, Maclear, Mqandulit, St. Mark's, Umtata, Xalanga.]

Sir,-I have the honour to submit my report on the above districts for the year 1898 .

At the beginning of the year, Barkly East and Hersohel were withdrawn from my circuit, and there were added the districts of Elliotdale, Mqanduli and Umtata. I circuit, and there were added the districts of Elliotdale, Mqanduli and Umtata. I
therefore visited the latter for the first time this year. Statistics here given as to their condition last year are taken from the published Government returns.
I. Supply of Schools.-Last year was one of little or no extension of work; my report showed little improvement in the supply of schools, and, had the circuit been constituted as at present, there would have been an actual decrease to report. It is herefore pleasing this year to see an increase of 17 schools, or nearly 11 per cent. each district during the Third Quarter of 1898 , with the corresponding figures for 1897

| Division. | A.ir. | A iII. | P.F. | Poor. | B. | C.i. | C. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & 1898 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & 1897 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { In- } \\ \text { crease } \\ 1898 . \end{gathered}$ | In- <br> crease 1897. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Glen Grey | 1 | 1 |  |  | 24 |  | 2 | 28 | 27 | 1 | 3 |
| Elliot | . . | 4 | 3 | 6 | $\ldots$ |  | 2 | 15 | 17 | -2 | -3 |
| Elliotdale | $\cdots$ |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | . |
| Engcobo | $\cdots$ | 2 |  |  |  | 2 | 27 | 31 | 30 | 1 |  |
| Maclear | . | 3 | 7 | 2 | $\cdots$ |  | 3 | 15 | 11 | 4 | $\cdots$ |
| Mqanduli |  | . . | 1 |  |  |  | 8 | 9 | 4 | 5 |  |
| St. Mark's |  |  | 4 |  | $\cdots$ |  | 18 | 22 | 23 | -1 | -1 |
| Umtata | 1 | $\ldots$ |  | 2 |  | 1 | 17 | 21 | 17 | 4 | 2 |
| Xalanga | 1 | . | 3 | 1 |  |  | 22 | 27 | 24 | 3 | -2 |
| Totals | 3 | 10 | 18 | 11 | 24 | 3 | 103 | 172 | 155 | 17 | -1 |

Next year there will probably be a large increase in the number of schools of Order C, especially in Elliotdale, where the people have laid themselves under a tax for schools, and the missionary cannot organize and equip new schools fast enough to please them. I may add that during the last quarter of the year St. Mark's has more than made good the decrease of the past two years, and Elliot has almost done so. The number of schools opened and closed during the statistical year is as follows:-


Of the 31 schools opened， 4 are old sohools reopened and 27 are new．Grants have already been，or will shortly be，issued to 6 of the 14 schools closed．

From these statistics it is evident that as the country is recovering from the depression and anxiety caused by the rinderpest and drought，so the interest of the people in education is reviving．

II．Enrolment and Attendance．－The first of the following tables gives the number of pupils enrolled in each district，compared with the number for 1897，and the second table the average number in attendance，also compared with last year．Three Training Sch
been omitted． been omitted．

TABLE OF ENROLMENT．

| Divisiox． | White． |  |  | Coloured． |  | －Total． |  | Percentageof Increase． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ¢ | 宝 |  | $\stackrel{\infty}{\infty}$ |  | 官 | 安 | $\stackrel{\infty}{\infty}$ | 楓 |
| Glen Grey | 114 | 93 | 21 | 1，642 1， | 1，593 49 | 1，756 1,686 | 70 | $4 \cdot 1$ | 11.8 |
| Elliot ．． | 303 | 337 | －34 | 70 | $39 \quad 31$ | $373 \quad 376$ | －3 | －0．8 | $-2 \cdot 3$ |
| Elliotdale | 1 | 8 | －7 | 250 | $48 \quad 202$ | $251 \quad 56$ | 195 | 348.2 | $-33 \cdot 3$ |
| Engcobo ．． | 33 | 58 | －25 | 2，119 1， | 1，7\％0 349 | $\begin{array}{ll}2,152 & 1,828\end{array}$ | 324 | $17 \cdot 7$ | －3．8 |
| Maclear ．． | 147 | 80 | 67 | 144 | 13410 | 291214 | 77 | 35.5 | $-17 \cdot 1$ |
| Mqanduli | 11 | ．． | 11 | 515 | 267 248 | $526 \quad 267$ | 259 | 97.0 | －4．6 |
| St．Mark＇s | 45 | 30 | 15 | 1，258 1 1， | 1，179 79 | $\begin{array}{ll}1,303 & 1,209\end{array}$ | 94 | $7 \cdot 8$ | 1.5 |
| Umtata ．． | 151 | 136 | 15 | 1，099 | 777 | 1，250 913 | 337 | $36 \cdot 9$ | 4.7 |
| Xalanga ．． | 222 | 174 | 48 | 1，450 | 1，352 98 | 1,672 1,526 | 146 | $9 \cdot 6$ | －2．2 |
| Totals | 1，027 | 916 | 111 | 8，547 | $\overline{7,159}$ | $\overline{9,574} \overline{8,075}$ | $\overline{1,499}$ | $18 \cdot 6$ | －0．2 |
| TABLE OF ATTENDANCE． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Division． |  | Average Attendance． |  |  |  | Percentage of Enrolment． |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1898. |  | 1897. | Increase． | 1898. | 1897. |  | 896. |
| Glen Grey | ． | 1，228 |  | 1，152 | 76 | $69 \cdot 9$ | $68 \cdot 3$ |  | $73 \cdot 5$ |
| Elliot | ．． | 318 |  | 312 | 6 | $85 \cdot 3$ | $83 \cdot 0$ |  | $82 \cdot 6$ |
| Elliotdale | ． | 169 |  | 43 | 126 | $67 \cdot 3$ | $76 \cdot 8$ |  | $54 \cdot 8$ |
| Engeobo ．． | ． | 1，513 |  | 1，294 | 219 | $70 \cdot 3$ | $70 \cdot 8$ |  | $72 \cdot 5$ |
| Maclear | ． | 234 |  | 167 | 67 | $80 \cdot 4$ | $78 \cdot 0$ |  | $75 \cdot 9$ |
| Mqanduli | ． | 403 |  | 186 | 217 | $76 \cdot 6$ | $69 \cdot 6$ |  | $73 \cdot 8$ |
| St．Mark＇s | ．． | 922 |  | 820 | 102 | $70 \cdot 7$ | $67 \cdot 6$ |  | $67 \cdot 6$ |
| Dmtata ．． | ． | 929 |  | 674 | 255 | $7 \pm 3$ | $73 \cdot 8$ |  | $75 \cdot 1$ |
| Xalanga ．． | ． | 1，226 |  | 1，015 | 211 | $73 \cdot 3$ | $66 \cdot 5$ |  | $66 \cdot 4$ |
| Totals | $\cdots$ | 6，942 |  | 5，663 | 1，279 | $72 \cdot 5$ | $70 \cdot 1$ |  | $71 \cdot 5$ |

During the year the number of white pupils on the roll was increased by 111，or 12 per cent．；of coloured children by 1,388 ，or 19 per cent．Now as a dizon new schools for white children have recently been started，there should have been a much larger increase in their attendance．But 10 schools have been temporarily or per－ manently closed，and it is this feature which makes the state of education so backward and unprogressive in farming communities．Elliot，which showed a great activity in 1894 and 1895，has now presented a decrease，both in schools and pupils，for two years in succession．The next common cause of this dropping of，schools is the grow－ ing diffioulty of securing teachers．Another factor is，I think，a reaction which has been aggravated by heavy losses and consequent impoverishment．I have been told of a Poor School，＂The people are a little tired of supporting it and will be the better of a rest．＂Meanwhile the children are running wild．Maclear，which has long been
very backward，shows signs of awakening and has more than very baskward，shows signs of awakening and has more than recovered the ground Mqanduli and Umtata，which seem hitherto to have received little attention or to have resisted what efforts were made．One effect of the rinderpest has been to improve the attendance at schools．I observed this last year at Herschel，and this year very markedly in parts of my circuit．It is not only that boys are sent to school who would otherwise have been tending cattle，but whole communities seem to have begun to realise the usefulness of education．

In respect of attendance，Elliot，Maclear，St．Mark＇s and Xalanga show a steady improvement for two years；Umtata，Mqanduli and Glen Grey went down last year， but are recovering，while Engcobo grows steadily worse．The figures for the whole circuit show an improvement of 1 in the percentage of attendance to enrolment，for two years－an improvement two slow to be observable．But I am glad to report that something is being done to stop the too frequent and often unnecessary closing of fault，I have found，is unpunctuality．It is thels might easily be present．A serious of hours is kept，no harm is done by beginning at any time beng as 9 and 11 number and so the teachers＂wait for the children，＂though the time－table fixes 9 ＇o clock for beginning．Needless to say in such schools the attendance goes from bad to worse and no habits of punctuality and reliability are cultivated．
In addition to the foregoing tables，I give below one to show the attendance and
enrolment in each class of school．

| Class of School． | Enrolment． |  |  | Average Attendance． |  |  | Percentage of Enrolment． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1898 | 1897 | Increase | 1898 | 1897 | Increase | 1898 | 1897 | Increase |
| A．II． | 195 | 151 | 44 | 174 | 124 | 50 | $89 \cdot 2$ | $82 \cdot 1$ | $7 \cdot 1$ |
| A．III． | 208 | 202 | 6 | 168 | 155 | 13 | $80 \cdot 8$ | $76 \cdot 7$ | $4 \cdot 1$ |
| P．F． | 145 | 111 | 34 | 130 | 94 | 36 | $89 \cdot 6$ | 84．7 | $4 \cdot 9$ |
| Poor． | 327 | 339 | －12 | 271 | 296 | －25 | $82 \cdot 9$ | $87 \cdot 3$ | $-4 \cdot 4$ |
| B． | 1478 | 1361 | 117 | 1018 | 923 | 95 | $68 \cdot 8$ | $67 \cdot 8$ | $1 \cdot 0$ |
| C． | 7221 | 5911 | 1310 | 5181 | 4071 | 1110 | $71 \cdot 7$ | $68 \cdot 9$ | $2 \cdot 8$ |
| Totals | 9574 | 8075 | 1499 | 6942 | 5663 | 1279 | $72 \cdot 5$ | $70 \cdot 1$ | $2 \cdot 4$ |

Every class of school shows growth and improved attendance，except Poor Schools． Considering the large sums spent on these schools，including not only all the salaries of the teachers but numerous boarding grants for indigent children，this result is deeidedly disappointing．

III．Schools Inspected．－In the districts under consideration 182 schools drawing Government aid were inspected by me，two of which were inspected twice，the first
time as for last year．In addition I inspected two schools in an adjoining circuit and two more which have not yet received a Government Grant．This gives a total of 188 school inspections．All Government schools in operation at any time during the year have been inspected，except three closed before their inspection was due，and three more，opened after my visit to the district and too remote to be specially visitod before
the end of the year. I was able to pay more informal visits this year than last, but not as many as I should have liked. To check irregularities and to secure fair improve ment in the school work, an inspector should be able to visit a fair proportion of his schools a second time in the year, and without warning.
IV. Pupils' Attainments at Inspection.--The following are the results of the fina IV. Pupis Attainments at Inspection.-- the whole circuit, as compared with the classification of pupils after inspection ands are omitted.
results in 1897. Again Training Schools

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total, 1898 | 179 | 9201 | 8020 | 4319 | 1406 | 1137 | 759 | 301 | 70 | 22 |  | 2 |  |
| , 1897 |  | 7324 |  |  |  | 1006 | 574 | 278 | 47 |  |  |  | 342 |
| Percentage, $1898 .$. | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  | $14 \cdot 2$ | $9 \cdot 5$ | $3 \cdot 7$ | $0 \cdot 9$ |  | $0 \cdot 05$ | $0 \cdot 02$ | 4-97 |
| , 1897 |  |  |  |  | $19 \cdot 8$ | $16 \cdot 1$ | 9•2 | $4 \cdot 4$ | $0 \cdot 8$ | $0 \cdot 2$ | $0 \cdot 06$ |  | $5 \cdot 46$ |

The state of things will be better understood if the figures for each class of school are given separately, as in the following tables:-
A. II. Schools.

A. iII. Schools.


|  | \% | B. | I. | II. | III. | IV. | V. | VI. | VII. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| T'otal, 1898 | 20 12 | 42 37 | 36 18 | 26 26 | 18 4 | 11 | 2 | 4 | $\cdots$ | 9 |
| " 1897 . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percentage, 1898 |  | $29 \cdot 8$ | $25 \cdot 6$ | $18 \cdot 4$ | $12 \cdot 8$ | $7 \cdot 8$ | $2 \cdot 8$ | $2 \cdot 8$ | . | 13 |
| , 1897 |  | $39 \cdot 7$ | $19 \cdot 1$ | $27 \cdot 7$ | $4 \cdot 3$ | $7 \cdot 4$ | $2 \cdot 1$ | .. |  |  |

Poor Schools.

|  | \% | B. | I. | II. | III. | IV. | V. | VI. | VII. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total, 1898 | 11 | 138 | 57 | 43 | 39 | 12 | 3 |  | $\cdots$ | 13 |
| ," 1897. | 13 | 133 | 78 | 56 | 33 | 7 | 3 | 3 | $\cdots$ | 13 |
| Percentage, 1898 |  | $47 \cdot 6$ | $19 \cdot 7$ | $14 \cdot 8$ | $13 \cdot 5$ | $4 \cdot 1$ | $0 \cdot 3$ |  | . | $4 \cdot 4$ |
| " 1897 |  | $42 \cdot 5$ | $24 \cdot 9$ | $17 \cdot y$ | $10 \cdot 5$ | $2 \cdot 2$ | $1 \cdot 0$ | $1 \cdot 0$ | . | $4 \cdots$ |

B. Schools.

|  | \% \% \% ¢ | B. | I. | II. | III. | IV. | V. | VI. | VII. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total, 1898 | 24 | 729 | 228 | 170 | 116 | 19 | . | . |  | 19 |
| " 1897. | 20 | 504 | 223 | 152 | 73 | 17 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 17 |
| Percentage, 1898 | . | $57 \cdot 7$ | $18 \cdot 1$ | $13 \cdot 5$ | $9 \cdot 2$ | $1 \cdot 5$ |  |  | . | 1.5 |
| " 1897 | $\ldots$ | $52 \cdot 0$ | $23 \cdot 0$ | $15 \cdot 7$ | $7 \cdot 5$ | $1 \cdot 8$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $1 \cdot 8$ |

C. Schools.

|  |  | B. | I. | II. | III. | IV. | V. | VI. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total, 1898 | 108 | 3308 | 1028 | 835 | 524 | 205 | 27 | 1 | 2 | 235 |
| ", 1897 . | 92 | 2319 | 859 | 712 | 409 | 189 | 22 |  |  | 211 |
| Percentage, 1898 | . | $55 \cdot 8$ | $17 \cdot 3$ | $14 \cdot 1$ | $8 \cdot 8$ | $3 \cdot 5$ | $0 \cdot 5$ | -016 | -033 | $4 \cdot 05$ |
| " 1897 | $\cdots$ | $51 \cdot 4$ | $19 \cdot 0$ | $15 \cdot 8$ | $9 \cdot 1$ | $4 \cdot 2$ | $0 \cdot 5$ |  | . . | $4 \cdot 7$ |

These tables show very low attainments in my circuit. In the highest class of schools less than 38 per cent. of the pupils are in Standard IV and above; in Private Farm Schools the percentage is 13, and in Poor Schools only 4. But it is satisfactory to see that this percentage is increasing in all classes of schools for white children. Were the schools more hardy it would rise far more rapidly. In Native Schools not only is the proportion in the higher standards smaller, but the percentage in the sub-standards is but must be put down partly to numbers of the elder boys and cirls having schools, out to work during the year, and partly to the fact that the large accessions which out work during the year, and partly to the fact that the large accessions which Elementary Schools connected with the Training Schools makes ine percentare large Schools higher than it would otherwise have been.
V. Pupils' Progress. -The following figures relating to the annual progress of pupils have been gathered in 135 schools inspected both last year and this. Such figures relating to 1897 as are obtainable are added for comparison :-

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| White : | 1898 | 638 | 406 | 362 | 280 | 82 |  |
|  | 1897 | . . | . | 320 | 198 | 119 | 3 |
| Percentage | 1898 | . |  | 100 | $77 \cdot 3$ | $22 \cdot 7$ |  |
|  | 1897 |  |  | 100 | $61 \cdot 9$ | $37 \cdot 2$ | $0 \cdot 9$ |
| Coloured: | 1898 | 5,442 | 3,420 | 2,505 | 1,510 | 976 | 19 |
|  | 1897 | .. | .. | 2,340 | 1,308 | 1,016 | 16 |
| Percentage | $1898$ |  |  | 100 | $60 \cdot 3$ | $39 \cdot 0$ | 0.7 |
|  | $1897$ |  |  | 100 | $55 \cdot 9$ | $43 \cdot 4$ | $0 \cdot 7$ |
| Totals | $1898$ | 6,080 | 3,826 | 2,867 | 1,790 | 1,058 | 19 |
| Percentage | $1897$ | , | . | 2,660 | 1,506 | 1,135 | 19 |
|  | $1898$ | . . | . | 100 | $62 \cdot 4$ | $36 \cdot 9$ | $0 \cdot 7$ |
|  |  | . | . | 100 | $56 \cdot 6$ | $42 \cdot 7$ |  |

In connection with the large increase in the proportion of those advancing a standard, it should bo mentioned that most of the schools inspected during the second half of the year had rather more than a year between the two inspections. Still, even considering those schools alone which were taken in the first half of the year and which had only a year's preparation, I find that a considerably larger percentage passed into a higher standard this year. This result is very satisfactory, seeing that this proportion is one of the surest tests of a school's efficiency.
VI. Subjects of Instruction.-Under this heading one has to report in much the same terms from year to year, since old-established faults die slowly. The mistake of supposing that education consists in accumulating stores of facts committed to memory, whether understood or not, and in learning to perform certain mechanical operations without even enquiring how these orerations give the result required and what their use is, is met with from one year to another, and in all parts of the country. But many teachers, of course, aim at better things. Recent Vacation Courses held near at hand have done much to improve the teaching of subjects in the Elementary School Course. Thus it is far commoner than it was two years ago to hear clear and accurate Readiny and Recitation, though too little attention is still paid to translation in sehools where English is not the mother tongue of the pupils. And Writing is slowly becoming better. Very good results have been obtained by white and coloured teachers alike with the Civil Service style. The greatest difficulty is to get the pupila carefully taught from the beginning by means of systematic blackboard instruction and regular supervision in all the classes. Arithmetic is the great stumbling-block of
unqualified teachers, and in most inspection reports mental work. The reason of this became apparent at a Vacation Course where the
lecturer in Arithmetic found "great weakness on the part of very many in dealing with the simplest questions mentally." Still it would be wrong to suppose that there is no improvement even here. Last year I referred to the defective teaching of Grammar, and I regret to say that no improvement is apparent. In many cases the only con clusion to be drawn is that the teacher has not made a sufficient study of the subject Geography and History are apt to be neglect, Chysical Geography in particular apology for what should hat as a result of Vation Liectures, I have had enquirie enerally unsatisfactory. But as a result of aasation Lectures, for school globes, which, hope, mals will understand what they learn. Singing is receiving increased attention, and when we have more teachers well acquainted with the subject, it should be possible to have the Tonic Sol-fa system taught with some thoroughness. Drill has been introduced in a number of schools during the year but it is seldom well done. The teachers have not, as a rule, realized the importance of steadiness, accuracy and promptness. In Sewing there has been great improvemen during the past year, and in most of the schools where it is taught the teachers try to follow the standards. Where the missionary or lady superinton has take an interest in the work, it is good. Special mentiou show work done in many of the Wesleyan Schools in Glen Grey.
VII. Tcachers.-Exclusive of those engaged in teaching handiwork only, there were in the sehools inspected this year 270 teachers. Seven of these held British Certificates of teaching, one a Natal Certificate, one a Swiss Certificate qualifying the holder to teach in a primary school, and 60 the Cape 1 wird Cassifice for to say that, out of fession. Nine teachors hal the Puph 187 or 69.3 per cent, had no teaching five that of the First. The remainder, 187 or 69 per cent., had Class Teachers Framination in is small in this inspectorate, I see little prospect of any marked improvement for the next few years.
The training of white teachers is done chiefly in unaided Girls' schools in Tmtata and Cala; there were only three pupil teachers in public schools this year, of whom two dropped out during the year. The numbers of white caadidates examined by me in the practical part of the departmental examinations are as follows :-First Year 21, Second Year 2, Third Class Certificate 8; total 31. Native pupil teachers are trained at the Training Schools of All Saints', Clarkebury and Umtata. The numbers examined are:-

| Training Schools. | First Year. |  | Second Year. |  | Third Class Certificate. |  | Total. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1898 | 1897 | 1898 | 1897 | 1898 | 1897 | 1898 | 1897 |
| All Saints' . | 43 | 14 | 2 | $\overline{10}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Clarkebury. . | 41 19 | 31 13 | 12 | 10 2 | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | 14 | $\begin{aligned} & 61 \\ & 22 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 55 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ |
| Totals | 103 | 58 | 16 | 12 | 9 | 14 | 128 | 84 |

In addition to these, two coloured pupil teachers of the First Year have been trained in the Cala Convent Coloured School.

Reference has already been made to the good done by recent Vacation Courses of Leference has already been made to the good done by recent acation Courses of Dordrecht at the New Year, and as many mission school teachers as could gain admission went to the Blythswood Course held in June and July. In some instances admission was been marked improvement in teaching. And in addition to introducing better methods, the Courses have given the teachers fresh interest in their work.

Reference has often been made to the treatment teachers receive at the hands of their employers. There is sometimes another side to the question. During the last eighteen months four white teachers, who had received the benefit of vacation courses and been presented with certificates by the Department, left their schools to take up work in neighbouring states on the strength of those certificates, and in no case was the due quarter's notice given. Consequently the schools had to be closed or, as in one case, another school had to be robbed of its teacher to keep the larger one going.
VIII. Libraries.-Two school libraries have been begun during the year in connection with the Second Class Schools at Umtata and Cala respectively. The volumes in them number 606. The latter of the two has very recertly been opened, but the former is already established and is much used by the pupils. It is to be hoped that before long libraries will be found in all the village publie schools, such as Lady Frere, Engeobo and Maclear. I was greatly pleased to see in the Umtata Public Sokool the beginnings of a school museum, for which the pupils were interest in nature, and, provided that zeal for collecting is not all wed to led cruelty, do much good
IX. Buildings.-There has been great delay in beginning sehool buildings for Lady Frere A it, Mbokotwa (Poor) and Zuurhoek (Poor), for which loans or grants were promised some time ago. In the case of these schools and at Maclear new buildings are greatly needed. In connection with the new schoolrooms at Cala, Engcobo and Eliot the Boards have still to form suitable playgrounds. There ha been some imprevement in Mission sohool builigs latery, brat浪边 by strong insistence and at times by the suspension of grants.
X. Furniture and Equipment.-During the year the Umtata Yublic School and the Cala (R.C.) C. have been partly refurnished with dual desks of latest design, and the public schools at Cala and Engcobo have been provided with fairly good desks Huch requires to be done to improve the furniture and equipment of Mission Schools, but for the past two years it has been impossible to insist on more being got than ould supply the bare necessities of the school.

I might sum up by saying that education has not made great strides in my circuit during the year. In certain of the farming districts the lack of progress is eport-in some parts marked progress-as regards the the circuit there is progress to report-in some parts marked progress-as regards the number of schoois and pupils,
and there are indications that if the people have reasonably good crops, there will be marked increase next year. The standard of attainment rises more slowly, but it is rising, if the average standard at a certain age be taken as the criterion.

I have the honour to be,

## Sir,

Your obedient Servant,
W. G. BENNIE.

Cala, Dee. 29, 1898.

## 2.-Inspector Brice's Report.

[Circuit: Barkly West, Gordonia, Hay, Herbert, Hopetown, Kenhardt, Kimberley, Mafbking, Prieska and Vryburg.] $^{\text {] }}$

Sir,-I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the State of Education in my Circuit for 1898.
I. Supply of Schools.-I am glad to note that there has been a steady increase in the supply of schools in this Circuit during the year, althnugh one or two Divisions have been slightly retrogressive in this respect. The following tabulated statement the quarterly return of Enrolment and Attendance for September, 1897, and for September, 1898.


Thus we have a gain of fifteen schools ( 14.5 per cent.) in the year, a satisfactory result, and the more so as in the last two years - years of drought and rinderpestthere seemed practically no change in the number of schools. Still, most of th Districts are as yet very inadequately supplied, and the progress now reported will be more than maintained in 1899
An analysis of the gain and loss in the number of schools in the various Districts
Barkly West gained 2 and lost 4,
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Gordonia } \quad " \quad 0 & \# 2, \\ \text { Hay } & 7 & 2\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Hay } & \# & 7 & \# & 4, \\ \text { Herbert } & \# & 3 & \# & 0,\end{array}$
[G. 2-'99.]
c

| Hopetown gained | 5 and lost 2 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Kenhardt | 2 " 2 |
| Kimberley | 3 ,, 5 |
| Mafeking | , 1 ", 2 |
| Prieska | 7 ", 2 |
| Vryburg | 11 |

Hence twenty-six, that is more than a quarter, of the schools existing in September, 1897, were closed in September, 1898, and fourteen of these were in existence barely a year. The gain, however, more than compensates for the loss, and it appears to me that the main point now to be kept in view is to induce the farmers and smaller committees to prolong the lives of their schools. The loss in the Kimberley Division is more than counterbalanced by the increase in the Enrolment and Attendance, as will presently be shown, but in Barkly West and Hay it is very schools. At the former of these places three local men have honourably distinguished themselves by working hard to keep a schiool going, their efforts being defeated by the apathy of the parents ; at the latter I trust at my next visit to find the School Building, which the new Board have in contemplation, complete and the school in good working order. Throughout Hay the life of schools is extremely short; thus, of six existing in 1897, four were closed in 1898, and five new ones started. Kenhard and Gordonia are still in a very bad way, but I am glad to note progress in Prieskagreatly owing to the energy of Mr. D. J. van Niekerk-and in Vryburg.

The Schools arranged according to classes are as follows :-


Hence there is a loss of three Second Class Schools, and a gain of three Third Class, twelve Private Farm, two Poor, and one Mission School
II. Enrolment and Attendance.-The following table, compiled from the returns for the quarters ending September 30th of 1897 and 1898, respectively, gives a comparative statement of the Enrolment and Attendance for those quarters :-

|  |  |  | 1897. |  | 1898. |  | Gain. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Roll | Attend. | Roll | Attend. | Roll | Attend. |
| Barkly West | . | . | 954 | 731 | 956 | 711 | 2 | -20 |
| Gordonia | . | $\ldots$ | 359 | 255 | 233 | 172 |  | -83 |
| Hay | . . | . | 112 | 97 | 146 | 126 | 34 | 29 |
| Herbert | . |  | 243 | 200 | 231 | 189 | -12 | -11 |
| Hopetown | . | . | 280 | 239 | 280 | 226 | 0 | -13 |
| Kenhardt | . | . | 67 | 60 | 55 | 53 | -12 | -7 |
| Kimberley | . | . | 3,363 | 2,517 | 3,526 | 2,758 | 163 | 241 |
| Mafeking | $\cdots$ | . | 357 | 255 | 341 | 248 | -16 | $-7$ |
| Prieska | . | $\cdots$ | 202 | 178 | 287 | 254 | 85 | 76 80 |
|  | Totals | . . | 6,215 | 4,752 | 6,415 | 5,037 | 200 | 285 |

Hence Prieska has a gain in Attendance of 42.7 per cent.

| " | Vryburg |  | " | , | $36 \cdot 4$ | " | " |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ", | Hay |  | " | ", | $30 \cdot 9$ | ", | ", |
| " | Kimberley |  | ", | ", | $9 \cdot 6$ | " | ", |
| ", | Mafeking ", | loss | ", | " | $2 \cdot 4$ | " | , |
| " | Barkly West |  | " | " | $2 \cdot 6$ | " | ", |
| ", | Herbert | " | ", | ", | $5 \cdot 5$ | , | " |
| " | Hopetown | " | ", | ", | $5 \cdot 5$ | ", | " |
| ", | Kenhardt ", |  | " |  | $11 \cdot \%$ | " | ", |
|  | Gordonia |  |  |  | 32.5 | " |  |

In Barkly West as the Alluvial Diggings depreciate in value and the diggers leave for other parts, I anticipate still further losses, although there is plenty of scope for improvement in the agricultural parts-Daniels Kuil, to wit. Kenhardt seems to be hopeless; its inhabitants are largely nomadic, and they neither know the advantage nor feel the want of Education; they seldom come to the towns or other populous centres and their children consequently know but little of cultus atque humanitatis provincia, and, unless some radical change soon takes place, will in a few generations practically revert to a state of barbarism; the same applies also to some remote parts of Gordonia, Hay, Vryburg and Mafeking. I refer especially to the Whites; for the Blacks and Bastards in some in on 700 white children of shol-roinc a 2 and the last Tnspection only 47 were at School, the highest Standard reached being the Third.

A more pleasing picture is presented by a comparison with an earlier period; the seven Divisions, Barkly West, Hay, Herbert, Hopetown, Kenhardt, Kimberley and Prieska, had at the end of 1892,41 schools and an enrolment of 2,684 children; in September, 1898, 95 schools, with 5,487 children. Thus in six years both schools and enrolment have been considerably more than doubled, a fact the more striking as one is apt to be somewhat pessimistic in noticing the apparently slow rate of progress from year to year. The other Divisions were annexed in 1895.
III. Schools Inspected.-During the year, with the exception of two railway Schools at Modder River which were inspected by Mr. Cuthbert, Railway Education Officer, I inspected every school actually in existence at the time of my visit to the various distriets in my circuit, and also visited various other parts which I have hitherto been unable to reach, with a view of promoting new schools and of encouraging those gentlemen who show an interest in Education. Tuere are, however, many parts and which I have as yet found it impossible to

Rietfontein in Gordonia might be instanced；it is more than 200 miles beyond Upington and the journey must be accomplished either by pack horses or by bullock wagon．Earlier in this report I have shown that 112 schools in this circuit were inspected in 1898 as against 101 in 1897.

IV．Pupils＇Attainments at Inspection．－The following tables will show the Attend－ anoe and the Standards passed by the children at the inspections in 1897 and 1898 ：－

Schools with practically all White Children


Schools with practically all Colourbd Children．

|  | 1897. |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 合 } \\ & \text { 荡 } \\ & \text { 䨜 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Barkly Wes |  | ．． | 416 | 325 | 51 | 33 | 7 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Gordonia |  | ．． | 107 | 91 | 11 | 3 | 2 | ． | ． | ． | ． | $\ldots$ |
| Hay ．． |  |  | ． | ． | ． | ． |  | ． | ． | $\cdots$ | ． |  |
| Herbert |  | ． | 38 | 21 | 6 | 6 | 5 | ． | ． | ． | ． |  |
| Hopetown |  | ． | 39 | 32 | 5 | 2 | ． | ． | ． | ． | ． | ． |
| Kenhardt |  | ．． | 21 | 21 |  |  | \％ | i |  | ． | ． |  |
| Kimberley |  | ．． | 1，270 | 831 | 182 | 126 | 79 | 41 | 11 | ． | ． | $\cdots$ |
| Mafeking |  | ． | 96 | 79 | 15 | 2 | ． | ． | ． | ． | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Prieska |  | ． |  | 97 | i | ． | ． | ． | ． | ． | ． | $\ldots$ |
| Vryburg |  | ．． | 112 | 97 | 15 | ． | ． | ． | ． | ． | ． | $\cdots$ |
| Totals |  | ． | 2，099 | 1，497 | 285 | 172 | 93 | 41 | 11 | ． | ． | $\ldots$ |
| 1898. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Barkly West |  |  | 491 | 404 | 42 | 30 | 12 | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| Gordonia | ． | $\cdots$ | 106 | 71 | 25 | 6 | 4 | ． | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ． | $\cdots$ |
| Hay ．． | ． | ．． | ， | 19 | 1 | ， | 7 |  | ． | ． | ． | ． |
| Herbert | ．． | $\ldots$ | 32 | 19 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 1 | ． | ． | ． | ． |
| Hopetown |  | ． | 53 | 47 | 4 | 1 | 1 | ． | ． | ． | $\cdots$ | ． |
| Kenhardt | ． | ． |  |  | － |  |  |  |  |  | $\ldots$ | ． |
| Kimberley |  | ． | 1，266 | 837 | 177 | 135 | 66 | 36 | 11 | 4 | ． | ． |
| Mafeking |  | ． | 217 | 186 | 18 | 11 | 2 | ． | ． | ． | ． | ． |
| Prieska |  |  |  |  |  |  | ． | ．． | $\cdots$ | ． | ． | ． |
| Vryburg |  |  | 110 | 96 | 13 | 1 |  | ． |  | ． | ． | ． |
| Totals |  |  | 2，275 | 1，660 | 280 | 188 | 92 | 40 | 11 | 4 | $\ldots$ | ． |
| Totals all Schools $\{1897$ |  |  | 4，738 | 2，489 | 723 | 595 | 408 | 310 | 139 | 55 | 10 | 9 |
| White and Coloured \｛ 1898 |  |  | 5，177 | 2，709 | 759 | 691 | 448 | 303 | 177 | 74 | 10 | 6 |

From the four preceding tables we find ihat the percentages below the requirements of any Standard in 1897 and 1898 respectively are as follows：－

## Sub－Standard

| In 1897 |
| ---: |
| ＂ 1898 |
| In 1897 |
| $„$ |
| In 1898 |
| In |
| 1898 |


$37 \cdot 6$ per cent． 1 In Schools for | 37.6 | per cent． |
| :--- | :--- |
| 36.2 | per cent． | In Schools for White Children． 71.3 per cent． In Schools for $73 \cdot 0$ per cent．$\quad$ Coloured Children． $\left.\begin{array}{l}52 \cdot 5 \\ 52 \cdot 3 \\ \text { per cent．} \\ \text { pent．}\end{array}\right\}$ In all Schools

Hence the percentage of children below the requirements of any standard is stil very low，although there is a slight improvement in the White schools．The 73 pe cent．below standard in the Coloured schools should be a sufficiently disgraceful state of affairs to rouse any Missionary Superintendent to take active measures to secure a large First Standard at the next inspection as a basis for future operations．

Still one more comparison : the children who passed the Fourth or a higher standard were as follows:-

| In 1897 |  |  | 17.5 per cent. | In Schools for |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| , 1898 | . | . | 17.7 per cent. | White Children. |
| In 1897 |  |  | 2.5 per cent. | In Schools for |
| , 1898 |  | . | 2.4 per cent. | Coloured Children |

Here too we have a slight falling off in the attainments of the coloured children, and a slight improvement in the White Schools. Real progress all along the line cannot be strongly marked as long as many of the schools are so short-lived.
V. Pupils' Progress.-The progress of the pupils is best shown by a statement of the children who from one year to the next succeeded in advancing a Standard. From my tables I find that of the children presented in the Standards in 1898, only 47.5 per cent. of the white ones were present at the Inspection in 1897, while of the coloured children only 41.6 were present. In face of this, progress on the whole cannot be great, and hence we find that of the 2,639 white children present at Inspection in 1897, only 913 , or 34.5 per cent., succeeded in passing a higher Standard in 1898, while of the coloured children, 2,099 being present in 1897, only 337 , or 16.8 per cent., succeeded
in passing a higher Standard in 1898 . This really deplorable state of things one in passing a higher Standard in 1898 . This really deplorable state of things one cannot expect to remedy at once. Many weary years will elapse before we find the percentages just referred to rise to 60 and 40 ; still it behoves every one to make an district.
VI. Subjects of Instruction.-I have little to say on this head, the class of work depending almost entirely on the teachers, who are commented on in the next paragraph. The Reading and Recitation are still of a monotonous character; the Arithmetic and Writing as found in the classes of the trained teachers and of those who have attended the Vacation Courses, are much better than usual; the Gengraphy, especially of Standards III and IV, is, as a rule, very poor, and the treatment of History leaves much to be desired. Of extra subjects, such as Latin, Euclid and Algebra, prac ${ }^{\text {tically }}$ nothing is done, save in the few larger schools, and in them the progress is generally very fair.
VII. Teachers.-In 1896 there were 143 teachers in this circuit, of whom 44 per cent. possessed either an academic or a professional certificate; in 1897 there were 167 teachers, of whom 49 per cent. ( 57 per cent. white and 17 per cent. coloured) were similarly certificated; and in 1898 the numbers have risen to 182 , of whom 52 per material progress has boen made during the last few years, much remains to be done There are still many so-called teachers in my circuit who are practically useless, and who are tolerated simply because in distriets remote from educational centres it is extremely difficult to obtain trained teachers. In my circuit during the past year I have examined 41 pupil teachers, and of these one was a male (coloured)! My circuit is an exceptionally difficult one with regard to teachers, the places where they are required-e.g., Rietfontein (Mier, Gordonia), Abiquas Puts (Gordonia), \&c.being as a rule so far from known places (Rietfontein is some 600 miles from Victoria West Station) that it is impossible to get teachers to sacrifice themselves. As pointed out in my last year s report, the training of pupil teachers must be encouraged in such rained at one of the places would accept local appointments where it would be trained al to of places mpossible to get teachers from distant educational centres."
VIII. Libraries.-With the exception of a few of the principal schools, as at Kimberley and Vryburg, little has as yet been done; still there is some agitation in this direction, and I trust next year to be able to report progress.

1X. Buildings. - The Board of the Kimberley Public Schools has, as in previous years, made considerable addition to their buildings in 1898; Vryburg Public School has also been much improved; the Holpan Poor School has been finished, and great improvements have been made to the Newton Wesleyan Mission School. Many schemes are on hand, as, for instance, at Postmasburg, Douglas and Griquatown, and there is promise of building enterprise at several other places.
X. Furniture and Equipment.-In this respect, during the past year progress has been slow ; absolutely necessary additions have here and there been made, and the better class-rooms (as at Kimberley and Vryburg) have been furnished and equipped generally in modern style, but in the vast majority of schools little has been done; in fact, so rooted are the old-time Boers to their own ideas and prejudices, that I frequently hesitate to point out the advisability of having a blackboard in the schoolroom. Maps and wall plates require grave consideration, especially the former, as the bulk of the inhabitants in country districts have s deeply-rooted disbelief in the rotundity of the world and hence object to their children being taught geography. In this matter the ministers of the Dutch Reformed Church could be of great help to us.

I again thank many kind friends for their help, especially in transport difficulties.
I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
A. E. BRICF

## 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, 1898.
I. Supply of Schools.-Last year there was a nst loss of six sohools; for the yea under consideration there has been a net increase of twelve. In King William's Town four schools have been closed and eleven opened, in East London one closed and four opened, and in Peddie one closed and three opened. Of the schools closed, four wer Private Farm Schools, one a Mission School, and one an Evening School for Natives f the a ing School for Whites, five were Private Farm Schools and eleven Mission Schools.
II. Enrolment and Attendance.-On the 30th September, 1898, there were on the roll 12,614 pupils, with an average attendance of 9,541 or $75 \cdot 7$ per cent. ; on the 30 th September, 1897, there were on the roll 11,305 pupils, with an average attendance of 8,577 or 75.8 per cent., so that while the total number on the roll has been increased by 1,309 , the average attendance is practically the same-being only $0 \cdot 1$ per cent. less than it was last year. The number of European children has risen from 3,273 to 3,492 , shewing an increase of $219-121$ boys and 98 girls.

The number of European children in Private Schools is, as far as I can gather, 755 , giving a total of 4,247 (say 4,300 ) under instruction.

Enrolment and Atrendance Tabulated.

| Year. | Number of Pupils on Roll. |  |  |  |  | Average Attendance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Boys. |  | Girls. |  | Total. |  |
|  | White. | Coloured. | White. | Coloured. |  |  |
| 1897 | 1696 | 3776 | 1577 | 4256 | 11,305 | 8577 |
| 1898 | 1817 | 4625 | 1675 | 4497 | 12,614 | 9541 |
| Increase | 121 | 849 | 98 | 241 | 1309 | 964 |

III. Schools Inspected.-Between the 30th September, 1897, and the 30th September, 1898, 185 schools were inspected. Of these, 167 were inspected by myself eight by Mr. Cuthbert, Railway Education Officer, and ten by Casual Inspectors.
[G. 2-'99.]

IV．Pupils＇Attainments at Inspection．－The pupils inspected were classified as follows：－

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { झí } \\ & \text { ली } \\ & \text { g } \\ & \text { I } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} 1897 . \\ 10,481 \\ \text { Percentage } \end{gathered}$ | 8272 100 | 111 1.3 | $\begin{array}{r} 4030 \\ 48.7 \end{array}$ | 1320 15.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 1298 \\ & 15 \cdot 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 815 \\ 9 \cdot 9 \end{array}$ | 411 4 | 163 1.9 | 100 1.3 | $\stackrel{20}{ }{ }^{2}$ | 4 |
| $\begin{gathered} 1898 . \\ 11,475 \\ \text { Percentage } \end{gathered}$ | 9306 100 | 135 1.5 | $\begin{gathered} 4724 \\ 50 \cdot 7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1521 \\ 16.3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1349 \\ 14.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 844 \\ 9 \cdot 1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 431 \\ 4 \cdot 6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 173 \\ 1 \cdot 8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}84 \\ \hline 9\end{array}$ | 25 $\cdot 3$ | 20 -2 |

According to these numbers 50.7 per cent．of those present were below standard as compared with $48 \cdot 7$ per cent．during the corresponding period in 1897 ．This falling off must，I think，be largely attributed to the Evening，Mission and Poor Schools，all of which have more than 50 per cent．in the Sub－Standards－－the Evening School for Natives heading the list with no less than 87 per cent．below standard．This could Evening Schools have not been a success in my the year．
question，which collapsed after struggling on for three Circuit．Besides the one in London and failed．The Rev．J．Don took some trouble years，one was tried in Eas children in King William＇s Town，but the attendance has to open one for European extent that I doubt whether it will see the light of another year down to such an another attempt was made on behalf of Native pupils；there was some short time ago up the necessary form，and when I enquired into the matter I was told that the attendance was so discouraging that the managers did not feel justified in apply－ ing for a grant．Next in the downward order come the Mission Schools，with $62 \cdot 1$ per cent．of the pupils in the Sub－Standards．Between these and the ordinary Aborigines＇ Schools（C）there is not much to choose；but the average under C is raised by classing under this heading such schools as D＇Urban，Pirie and Peelton and St．Matthew＇s Practising Sohool．The work in Native schools is generally so poor that I have felt for many years，to the effect that candidates for Standard IV unless at least 50 per cent．of the pupils present Standard IV．would not be accepted rendered necessary by the fact that we found Native teachers dandards．This rule was of their time and attention to a few children at the top of the schog the greater part the more backward．Let me give two instances the top of the school and neglecting the past year：－In one school I found 80 children present；of thes my notice during Standards and 61 were in the Sub－Standards；and I may add that in this passed in the were three teachers，so that they were without excuse．In another school one there was being prepared for the Fourth Standard while another was for the sixth time in the comparatively small number of are too apt to judge of the state of their schools by of failures．The work of the two passes，and to ignore the very much larger number ofementary，but very necessary，two Poor Schools in King William＇s Town is very elementary，but very necessary，as without them a number of＂Poor White＂children
would be running about the streets educationally uncared for
An excellent work is being carried on in the Deaf and Dumb Institution in the
Convent at King William＇s Town．
In De ing illiam＇s Town
In December，1897，the Training Institution at St．Matthew＇s，Keiskama Hoek，
passed
pupil teachers in the first and 9 in the second year＇s examination．

Pupils Attainments tabulated according to the several Classks of Schools：－

A． 1.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { İ } \\ & \text { on } \\ & \text { I } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\ddot{0}} \\ & \text { © } \\ & \text { H } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 学 } \\ & \text { 荡 } \\ & \text { 馬 } \\ & \text { on } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 912 | 828 | 20 | 152 | 92 | 111 | 138 | 113 | 86 | 73 | 23 | 20 |
| Percentage | 100 | $2 \cdot 4$ | $18 \cdot 3$ | $11 \cdot 1$ | $13 \cdot 4$ | $16 \cdot 7$ | $13 \cdot 6$ | $10 \cdot 4$ | $8 \cdot 8$ | $2 \cdot 8$ | $2 \cdot 4$ |

A．II．

|  | 若 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { H } \\ & \text { 荡 } \\ & \text { تِ } \\ & \text { ت゙ } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 325 | 300 | ． | 81 | 50 | 61 | 69 | 33 | 6 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| Percentage | 100 | ． | $27 \cdot 0$ | $16 \cdot 6$ | $20 \cdot 3$ | $23 \cdot 0$ | $11 \cdot 0$ | $2 \cdot 0$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |

A．III．

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { ⿳亠二口阝亍 } \\ & \text { O } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 菷 } \\ & \text { \# } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | H 范 感 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 哿 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1648 | 1404 | 12 | 501 | 262 | 281 | 198 | 95 | 43 | 10 | 2 | ．． |
| Percentage | 100 | $\cdot 9$ | $35 \cdot 6$ | 18.7 | $20 \cdot 0$ | $14 \cdot 1$ | 6.8 | $3 \cdot 1$ | $\cdot 7$ | $\cdot 1$ | ．． |


|  | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\mathbf{U}} \\ & \text { H } \\ & \text { H } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\text { g }} \\ & \text { 弟 } \\ & \text { 忽 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 97 | 93 | ．． | 27 | 22 | 28 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 1 | $\cdots$ | ． |
| Percentage | 100 | ．． | $29 \cdot 0$ | $23 \cdot 7$ | $30 \cdot 1$ | $11 \cdot 9$ | $2 \cdot 1$ | $2 \cdot 1$ | $1 \cdot 0$ | ． | ．． |


| $\begin{aligned} & \text { \#̈ } \\ & \text { c/ } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 蕚 } \\ & \text { 2 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { H } \\ & \text { 荷 } \\ & \text { 麀 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { İ } \\ & \text { 蔒 } \\ & \text { 麀 } \\ & \text { in } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1152 | 1008 | 50 | 473 | 146 | 115 | 95 | 93 | 36 | ． | ． | ．． |
| Percentage | 100 | $4 \cdot 9$ | $46 \cdot 9$ | $14 \cdot 4$ | $11 \cdot 4$ | $9 \cdot 4$ | 9•2 | $3 \cdot 7$ | ． | ． | ． |

B．

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { ïn } \\ & \text { \#1 } \\ & \text { In } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 若 } \\ & \text { 免 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { H } \\ & \text { 础 } \\ & \text { 麀 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7153 | 5514 | ．． | 3425 | 926 | 740 | 328 | 95 | ． | ． | ． | ． |
| Percentage | 100 | ． | $62 \cdot 1$ | 16.8 | $13 \cdot 4$ | $5 \cdot 9$ | $1 \cdot 7$ | ．． | ．． | ． | ． |

c．．


Special.

| تin g 0 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 若 } \\ & \text { \# } \\ & \text { H } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 | 10 | . | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | .. | . | . | .. |  |
| Percentage | 100 | .. | $40 \cdot 0$ | $30 \cdot 0$ | $20 \cdot 0$ | $10 \cdot 0$ | .. | .. | .. | . | . |

V. Pupils' Progress.-During the year 4,860 pupils were present at Inspection who were also present at last Inspection. 3,642 were presented in the Standards and 1,218 remained in the Sub-standards. Of those presented in the Standards 2,209 ( $60 \cdot 6$ per cent.) passed up, $1,411(38 \cdot 7$ per cent.) remained stationary, and $22(\cdot 6$ per cent.) went down. But if we compare the 2,209 who passed up with the total number present at inspection, 4,860 , we find that only $45 \cdot 4$ per cent. of the whole
have advanced a Standard.

Progress Tabulated

VI. Subjects of Instruction. Reading.-In European schools reading is generally intelligent and the pupils readily answer questions on the subject matter; but their pronunciation is very often extremely bad, and I have been urging teachers to do all that in them lies to eradicate local peouliarities, of which I here give a few examples : slong (so long, Slondon (East London), krekt (correct), frocious (ferocious), vracious kyow (cow), rare and wary for rear and weary. In native schools the teachers should make more use of the questions at the end of each reading lessen and insist upon their being answered in properly formed sentences and not in single words. The teachers would themselves derive great benefit from this exercise. In teaching they naturally drop into the vernacular, and so their English, which probably was never very good, gradually deteriorates. Recitation is usually botter than Reading, and for this reason. The pupils prepare one or two pieces for the Inspection, while in Reading they are taken in any part of the book which the Inspector may select. Dictation.-In European schools the number of failures in spelling is comparatively small; but when it comes to original composition spelling and punctuation are often very imperfect, though the construction of the sentences may be correct. Geography is generally poor in Native schools, and even in European schools it is often poor in the clad to say that many of the European suabers maps of the Divisions; but I am glad to say that many of the European teachers endeavour to supply this want by
drawing maps for themselves. Grammar still needs a good deal of attention In complex sentences the pupils are very ant to mix up the different kinds attention. In clauses. In Native schools a good deal of time is wasted upon the technicalities of grammar, which would be much better employed in teaching the children to translate short sentences from Kafir into intelligible English. Children in the Fourth standard, who can parse and analyse a simple sentence fairly well, will produce such nonsense as this in translating from Kafir into English: "In other world the goats is make children"; "Land the goat the lives our children"; "The country is goat push on the children." The correct translation of the sentence would be, "In certain countries goats are herded by children." Instances could be multiplied. Arithmetic.I am happy to be able to report a steady improvement in written arithmetic, and in European schools progress may bo observed in mental arithmetic also: but in Native schools it is very poor. Writing.-Where the semi-vertical style has been adopted and properly taught, great progress has been made. I am trying to get this style of taught more and more according to the Government regulations. Very gis is being taught more and more according to the Government regulations. Very good work is is for the most part well taught in the European schools; but in the majority of Native schools there is no modulator, and many teachers, in writing down the scale on the blackboard, pay no attention to the intervals, and I have known some who wrote the seale doconvards from d to d'. Drill is well taught in most of the European schools, and in some of the larger ones a regular drill instructor is employed; but it will be some time before we can expect much progress among the natives, who do not yet understand its value. Draucing.-Very fair work is done in European schools, but in Native schools the subject is for all practical purposes not taught. Woodwork.-Dale College is still the only school in my circuit in which woodwork is taught, but I hope next year to be able to report that a beginning has been made in the Boys school at East London. Latin.-Translation from Latin into English is I generally fair, but I regret that I cannot say as much for grammar and reading, in the teaching of Latin and Greek, and upon the necessity frarst and grammar last even a tolerable knowledge of quantities is to be acquired by the pupils. It and, if University might help us in this matter by assigning marks, in any but tho most elementary Latin Examination, for a piece of prose, in which the Candidates should be required to mark the quantities of the vowels. Dutch and German are, I am happy to say, taught in a rational manner with very good results. Algebra and Euclid.-Good work is being done in these subjects in the schools in which they are taught.
VII. Teachers.-In September, 1897, there were in my circuit 310 Adult Teachers, of whom only 135 or 43.5 per cent. were certificated; in September, 1898, the number had risen to 331 , and of these 158 or 47.7 per cent. were certificated.

The number of Pupil Teachers employed in schools in 1897 was 78 in 1897. first, 26 of the second, and 15 of the third vear. In 1898 the number was 92 of the the first, 18 of the second, and ' 25 of the third year. With referene to the the Pupil Teachers under training, I must repeat what I said about Object Lessons
last year, that there is about them too much of the book from whioh they are taken, last year, that there is about thena too muffien to not make suficient of the blackboard in giving their lessons or of such materials as they may have for illustrating the lessons.
VIII. Libraries.-Libraries are attaehed to the following sohools:-East London West, and the Dale College, The Girls' Collegiate School, Dale College German Branch, St. Peter's (English Church) and St. Joseph's Girls' in King William's Town.

The Rev. A. J. Lennard has a small library of simple tales for the use of Native Teachers and Girls attending the Aylifi Institution, Foid Peat until Natives acquire teachers and pupils have taken advantage; but I am afraid that until Natives acquire a much better knowledge of English than they have at present, the reading of an
English book will be more of a task than a pleasure to them. As the subject of Libraries has now been brought prominently forward, I trust that in a few years no Public School at least will be without one.
IX. Buildings. - A new wing has been added to the English Church Training School at St. Matthew's. It affords me very great pleasure to report that the Public School buildings and master's residence on the West Bank at East London have been put into thorough repair, and that the ground has been properly fenced and drained. occupied by the Principal.

As the difficulty about a piece of ground for a Public School has at last been rmounted, I trust that East London East will shortly have a set of School buildings worthy of the rising importance of the town.
X. Furniture and Equipment.-In Mission Schools the sitting accommodation is usually sufficient, but there is hardly one of them which would not be the better for some more desks. Their walls, also, are bare of anything but a map or two, too often in a very tattered condition. In European Schools the furniture and equipment are generally good. but some of them need furniture of a more modern all might with advantage be provided with a better class of blackboard

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

Deputy Inspector of Schools.

Hamburg, Peddie, 4th Jan., 1899.

## 4.-Inspector Fraser’s Report.

[Circuit : Albany, Alexandria, Bathurst, Port Elizabeth, Utenhage.]

Sir,-I have the honour to submit to you my Report on the progress and condition of education in my circuit during the year ending September, 1898.
I. Supply of Schools.-There has been an increase of 13 in the number of sohools in my circuit, as 21 have been closed and 34 opened. Of those opened, a few were old schools which had been closed for a time. There are still parts of my circuit in which schools are very much needed. Large districts in the Divisions of Uitenhage and Alexandria are unprovided with sehools. The apathy and indifierence of the peopildren those places are not easily overcome. Even in Port Elizabeth thaid that "their education who should be at school, but of whom a their training the training of the gutter."
is the education of the street, and their training the training of the gutcer. Alexandria, Poor Schools have been established in several parts of the Division of Alexandria, mainly through the exertions of the Rev. H. and, by patient effort, they may shortly these schools
be supplied.

During the year there has been a considerable increase in the number of Special During the year there has
Of these, the School for Imbeciles at Fort England is unique of its kind. There are, in this colony, many children of imperfect mental development who would receive much benefit from attendance at such a school, and it is much ore dits as the existence of such an Institution becomes more widely known, parents may more readily avail themselves of its advantages.
II. Enrolment and Attendance.-The past year has been a particularly trying one. II. Enrolmen and rinderpest have been prevalent in many parts of the circuit, while, Drought, locusts and rinderpest have been prevalent in schools to be temporarily closed. in others, an outbreak of small-pox has caused many and attendance for the Quarters nding September 1897 and 1898 is given below.


The enrolment, and of 686 in the There is, therefore, an increase of 843 in the enroiment, and
attendance. The average attendance has increased from $75 \cdot 5$ to $76 \cdot 3$. This, though much is still to be done, is a distinct improvement. Every Division shows an increase much is still to be done, is a distinct improvement. Average attendance. All but Uitenhage show an increase in the enrolment
[G. 2-'99.]

Bathurst has the same percentage of attendance to enrolment for three years in succession. Alexandria and Uitenhage show a great advance on last year's percentage; of small-pox.
III. Schools Inspected.- My time has been so fully occupied that I have had no opportunity or leisure for making informal visits. 149 schools were inspected, of which 6 were taken by casual Inspectors. Several schocls were inspected by the Railway Education Officer.
IV. Pupils' Attainments at Inspection.-There were 8,176 children on the books of the schools inspected; of these, 7164 or $87 \cdot 6$ per cent. were present. Last year's percentage was 85 . The following is the classification after Inspection :-

| Standard. |  |  |  | Number. | Percentage. | Percentage last year. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Unclassified |  |  |  | 133 |  |  |
| Sub-Standards | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | 3284 | $1 \cdot 9$ $45 \cdot 8$ | $2 \cdot 3$ 43.7 |
| Standard I. |  |  | $\cdots$ | 1043 | $45 \cdot 8$ 14.6 | $43 \cdot 7$ $15 \cdot 4$ |
| Standard II. | . |  | $\cdots$ | 1043 997 | $14 \cdot 6$ $13 \cdot 9$ | $15 \cdot 4$ $14 \cdot 6$ |
| Standard III. |  |  | $\cdots$ | 781 | $13 \cdot 9$ $10 \cdot 9$ | $14 \cdot 6$ |
| Standard IV. |  |  | $\cdots$ | 481 | $10 \cdot 9$ 6.7 | $11 \cdot 1$ |
| Standard V. |  |  | $\ldots$ | 241 | $3 \cdot 4$ | $6 \cdot 0$ 4.1 |
| Standard VI. |  |  | . | 135 | 1.9 | 4.18 |
| Standard VII. | . |  | . | 37 | -5 | 1.8 .6 |
|  | . |  |  | 32 | $\cdot 4$ | $\cdot 4$ |

These results are very unsatisfactory. They show, as did the results of last year more than two-fifths of the children below standard, and about three-fourths last year, below Standard III. The low standard of instruction in Native Mission Schools largely responsible for this, as the following table will show:-

Percentages of Pupils at Final Classification.

| Standard. |  |  | Schools. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | A. 1 . | A. 2 . | A. 3 . | P.F. | Poor. | B. <br> European | B. <br> Native. |
| Unclassified |  |  | $3 \cdot 6$ | $1 \cdot 9$ | $\cdot 5$ |  |  |  |  |
| Sub-Standards |  |  | $19 \cdot 4$ | $25 \cdot 1$ | $40 \cdot 1$ | $2 \ddot{2} \cdot 6$ | $3 \ddot{6}^{\circ} \cdot 0$ | $\dot{5} 7 \cdot 9$ | $\stackrel{6}{6} \cdot 7$ |
| Standard I.. |  | $\cdots$ | $7 \cdot 8$ | $11 \cdot 7$ | $17 \cdot 5$ | $12 \cdot 6$ | $22 \cdot 0$ | $17 \cdot 3$ | 16.7 |
| Standard II |  | $\cdots$ | $12 \cdot 1$ | $16 \cdot 7$ | $16 \cdot 1$ | $21 \cdot 6$ | $30 \cdot 0$ | $14 \cdot 0$ | $11 \cdot 3$ |
| Standard IV |  | $\cdots$ | $14 \cdot 9$ | $19 \cdot 1$ $13 \cdot 4$ | 13.0 8.9 | $23 \cdot 1$ | $10 \cdot 0$ | $8 \cdot 9$ | $4 \cdot 7$ |
| Standard V |  | $\cdots$ | $10 \cdot 5$ | $13 \cdot 4$ $7 \cdot 6$ | $8 \cdot 9$ $3 \cdot 3$ | 10.8 6.5 | $2 \cdot 0$ | $1 \cdot 9$ | $1 \cdot 4$ |
| Standard VI |  | $\cdots$ | $9 \cdot 7$ | $3 \cdot 6$ | $3 \cdot 3$ $\cdot 6$ | $6 \cdot 5$ $2 \cdot 8$ | . | . . | 2 |
| Standard VII |  |  | $3 \cdot 2$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { - } \\ + \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -6 | $2 \cdot 8$ | . | $\cdots$ | . . |
| Ex-Standard | . | $\ldots$ | $3 \cdot 6$ | 9 | . |  |  | . |  |

Here we have at a glance the work done by the various classes of schools. Th Native Mission Schools, with nearly two-thirds of their pupils below standard, more than four-fifths below Standard II, and only 2 per thousand above Standard IV, are
far from satisfactory. Evan here, however, there is progress, which one is glad to note. The percentage in Standard III is the same as last year. The percentage above Standard III is more than double what it was last year, being 1.6 as compared with 77 . There are great difficulties in the way of obtaining reliable information as to the age and standard of pupils leaving school. The following statement as to Public

| Schools. | Standards. | Percentage of those leaving School. |  | Average age at leaving School. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1897 | 1898 | 1897 | 1898 |
| A. 1 . | Standard I . . |  |  |  |  |
|  | Standard II . . | 6 | $3$ | $12{ }^{\frac{3}{4}}$ |  |
|  | Standard III . . | 6 | 13 | 14 | $13 \frac{1}{3}$ |
|  | Standard IV . | 14 | 8 | $13 \frac{3}{4}$ | 14 |
|  | Standard V . | 22 | 16 | 15 | $15 \frac{3}{4}$ |
|  | Standard VI . . | 16 | 27 | $15 \frac{1}{4}$ | $15 \frac{1}{2}$ |
|  | Standard VII. . <br> Ex-Standard and Un- | 10 | 13 | $15 \frac{3}{4}$ | $16 \frac{1}{2}$ |
|  | classified .. . | 26 | 18 | 17 | $17 \frac{1}{3}$ |
| A. 2. | Sub-Standards |  |  |  |  |
|  | Standard I . . | 4 | 6 | i1 ${ }_{1}^{4}$ | $\because$ |
|  | Standard II . . | 4 | 5 | $14 \frac{1}{3}$ | 11 |
|  | Standard III . . Standard IV | 10 | 21 | 15 | $11 \frac{1}{\frac{1}{3}}$ |
|  | Standard IV .. <br> Standard V | 26 | 22 | $13 \frac{1}{3}$ | $13 \frac{3}{3}$ |
|  | Standard V <br> Standard VI | 28 | 26 | 14 | $14 \frac{1}{\frac{1}{3}}$ |
|  | Standard VI . . <br> Standard VII | 26 | 16 | $14 \frac{1}{4}$ | 16 |
|  | Standard VII. . |  |  | $16 \frac{1}{2}$ |  |
| A. 3 . | Sub-Standards |  |  |  |  |
|  | Standard I . | 9 | 8 | $10 \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 10 |
|  | Standard II Standard III | 19 | 18 | 111 1 | $11{ }^{\frac{1}{3}}$ |
|  | Standard III . . . | 25 | 32 | $12 \frac{1}{2}$ | $12^{\frac{2}{3}}$ |
|  | Standard IV | 21 | 20 | $14^{2}$ | $13 \frac{1}{4}$ |
|  | Standard V | 14 | 16 | $13 \frac{3}{4}$ | $14 \frac{1}{2}$ |
|  | Standard VI .. .. | 7 | 3 |  | 15 |
|  | Standard VII. . | . | 1 | . | 16 |

V. Pupils' Progress.-The following Table shows, for each class of school, the progress made by the pupils between two Inspections :-


A very pleasing feature of these results is that there has been a marked advance in every class of school. A comparison with the results of last year shows the percentages of those passing a higher standard to be as follows :-


This advanee is largely owing to increased intelligence in teaching and to regular work on s
increased.
VI. Subjects of Instruction.-Reading and Recitation improve but slowly. Girls pay more attention to style and expression than boys. In most sciools Reading is neglected, and proper phrasing is unthought of. As a result, the Reading is far from pleasant to listen to, and pupils take no pleasure in it. The love of reading is not acquired by the pupils. Time and again I have found on farms valuable books which ad been received by the children as sehool prizes, which on enquy attention is paid to been read. The best work is done in the large the of the pupils in Tijger Hoek Farm School is as good as I find in the country schools. Dictation is good where the passage is selected from the reading book. It is good because the children spell from their memory what their eyes have seen. In Native Schools the spelling is often marvelously good. Handwriting is now receiving great attention. The subject is taught, instead of being left to haphazard. The improvement in this subject is well marked and obvious. In all good schools a uniform style is practised throughout the various classes. Only occasionally does one meet with solled and foul copy books. I have, however, at times to point out that attention is not paid to the standard requirements by size and quantity. Arithmetic is also improving, but slowly. different schools are more variable in this than in any other subject. In 8 , and 8 , and dard VI, 130 out of a possible 135. In a Farm School recently inspected there were 6 correct answers out of a possible 35 . These are the two extremes. The most obvious 6 correct answers out of a possibetation in the lower standards and the lack of intellidefects are the ignorance method in the higher standards. Good work is, however, much more general than it was. Mental Arithmetic is much better in towns than in the country. Grammar is, as a rule, too bookish. In the best schools it is used to stimulate the intelligence and to exercise the reason, but in many schools it is taught simply because it is a standard subject. In these schools it is taught without intelligence, and learnt without interest. Geography is often treated as mere topography. In the best schools attention is directed to the interchange of products between different countries, the effect of the physical features of a country upon its climate, and of the climate upon the life of the people. Composition is the most disappointing of all the standard subjects. Wildren the of systematic instruction is the principal cause of this. With Native children the results obtained are surprising. It is often impossibs much to be desired. For the they have written. Improvement in most importance. Singing. -This continues to purposes of everyday infe is inger centres there are few schools in which the subject does not receive more or less attention, but, even in remote localities, the children often do good work. This is the outcome of the Vacation Courses, at which many teachers have become acquainted with the Sol-Fa system of notation, and have studied it with profit. Riebeek College, Uitenhage, under the tuition of Miss Knaggs, does excellent work. The various schools in Port Elizabeth have benefited greatly by the visits and instruction of Mr. Farrington, the Departmental Instructor. The Municipality of Port Elizabeth has given a shield for competition by the schools of the town, was won lately, for the be commended, and will, it is hoped, be largely followed by other towns.

Sewing is another subject which has benefited by the Vacation Courses. Fairly satis factory work is the rule. At some of the large sohools for girls really good work is done. In rural schools the pupils often work on lines of their own, which are not the lines of the standard course. Frequently they cannot name the material on which they are working, or the kind of stitoh they are making. There is a tendency in country places to despise plain work and take up fancy work. Miss Eaton, Departcommon than it was a few years ago. This also is delizabeth. Drill is much more drill, however, is by no means common. In the best to the Vacation Courses. Good the physical system by suitable exercises ; it the best schools drill is used to develop graceful movements and intricate evolutions taught and practised unction with music, added a new interest to school life in many districts, in in conhad a large indirect influence for good on the general discipline, the order and more ments in school. Woodwork is not mueh taught in the schools of my circuit. Excellent work is done by the pupils of the Kafir Institution, Grahamstown. It is worthy of nquiry, however, how far the training provided here and at the Uitenhage Industrial chool has fitted the pupils to act as journeymen in their respective trades. For this purpose some register should be kept of the career of the pupils who have left, kindergarten work is done by the prominence. In many of the minor schools a little ork is done by the Grahamstown.
VII. Teachers.-There are 285 Teachers in this circuit, of whom 59.6 per cent hold an academic or professional certificate, and 40.4 per cent. are uncertificated. The female teachers outnumber the males, being almost double in number, or 65 per cent. females, 35 per cent. males. There are 155 pupil teachers, of whom 62 per cent. Training Schools at Grahamstown and Uitenhage. All are females, except 12 年保 the Many of the pupil teachers in Public and Mission Schools are overworked. They are kept so hard at work teaching during school hours that they are too weary to prosecute no such cases of This is being remedied, and I hope soon to be able to report that no such cases of overpressure exist. The Training School at Uitenhage has been only recently started. The Training School at Grahamstown is doing a good work. The character of the work done by the pupil good tone and spirit prevail. The general Several of the lessons given by third teachers of this school was very satisfactory method. The work of the pupil teachers in ordinary were excellent in matter and character. In many schools, I fear, but in ordinary schools is more variable in training. When such trouble is taken, the results produced are of the their practical character. At the Public School in Grahamstown, the pupil teachers most satisfactory work in a most business-like manner, which reflects the greatest credit on the in the and their instructors.
VIII. Libraries.- Since attention was first called to the subject of school libraries a great effort has been made in many centres to provide them. All the schools of the First Class in my Circuit are provided with libraries, and in most of them the Second Class, the larger half in fact, Mand well selected. Many sohools of the econd Class, the larger half in fact, are unprovided with libraries, but the of the the Third Class, librarios a beginning has been made at Port Alfred. In schools of the Third Class, libraries are rare. Want of funds is the main difficulty. Where this is usually a well stocked school library.

IX, Brixaza, Ite
IX. Buildings.-There has been considerable activity during the year in sohool and Bosch Hoek in Alexandria Divisione been built at Vaal Krantz, Doorn Kloof and Bosch Hoek in Alexandria Division. New buildings of a superior class have a very fine structure is in course of erent of the Public School, Grahamstown, and a very fine structure is in course of erection for the Boys' Depariment of the same
school. In Port Elizabeth, considerable at the Grey Institute Hill School and to the Mission have been made to the buildings

In school buildings in towns there is Menerall Sohool at Reservoir Location sanitation. In rural districts this is not so. It is surprising to see the sort offort and that is considered good enough for a Mission School in the country. On sert of building a school building of corrugated iron, unlined, the native children batry. On a hot day, in one finds the work of inspection very trying. It is, therefore, with no little pleasure
that I welcome the issue of the "Plans and Specifications of a Village Sohool," lately that I welcome the issue of the "Such publications will be a help and guide to school managers in outlying districts.
X. Furniture and Equipment.-Most of the schools of the First Class are well provided with desks and maps. In rural schools the desks are often of an obsolete pattern, and sometimes there are no desks. In these schools blackboards are provided, and sometimes therently out of deference to the Inspector's opinion that they are necessary. Very often they are not black, and are so small that they are useless for practical purposes.

There is a growing disposition to introduce wall pictures (Biblical and Historical) nd diagrams. In some country schools the teachers have covered the walls with maps and diagrams, the work of their own hands, and with views of foreig This species of self-help is increasing, and deserves every encouragement.

In closing this report, I regard with satisfaction the various evidences of progress herein noted, and I recall with pleasure the goodwill and kind offices of many of those interested in educational work in the various divisions of my circuit.

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

## 5.-Inspector Hagen's Report.

[Oircuit : Abrrdern, Huma nsdorp, Jansenville, Knysna, Uniondale, Whilowmore.]

Sir, - I have the honour to submit the following report on the progress of state aided education in my circuit during the year 1898.

Although this year is not remarkable for a great increase in the number of schools r in the number of pupils, yet, in other respects, I am inclined to consider it a successful one.
I. Supply of Schools.-According to the returns for the third quarter of the year, the number of Government-aided Schools has grown from 162 to 169

Uniondale this year heads the list with six additional schools, Jansenville oomes mith four, Knysna has an increase of two, Aberdeen remains stationary Willowmore has one school less, and Humansdorp even four less than it had last year The position which Uniondale occupies is remarkable, since in the last annual ort it had to be designated the most retrogressive division.
There is every prospect that Uniondale and Jansenville will oontinue progressing this direction for some years to come.
Knysna cannot be expected to develop quickly, since it ranks among the first risions in the Colony with respect to the percentage of European children attending Government Schools.

The greater part of Willowmore is already well supplied with schools. In that part of the division whioh is considered the D. R. parish of Willowmore there are hardly any openings for larger schools, whereas that portion of the division which belongs to the parish of Steytlerville is capable of development.

In the Divisions of Aberdeen and Humansdorp considerably more efforts should be made to establish new schools and to secure the continuance of existing ones.

The Divisions of Aberdeen, Jansenville and Uniondale possess a fair number of Private Schools, some of them established for the sole purpose of preparing pupils for membership of the D. R. Church, and conducted by men with very meagre attainments.
II. Enrolment and Attendance.-During the year ended 30th September, 1898, the enrolment rose from 4,293 to 4,419 , or by 126, and the average attendance from 3,296 to 3,500 , or by 204 . The average attendance per cent. has accordingly improved by 2.4 per cent., a satisfactory increase. In this respect Knysna remains unsatisfactory, the average attendance reaching only two-thirds of the enrolment, just as it was a
year ago. to the number on roll. Humansdorp shows a loss of 107 pupils.

The increases above recorded for the whole circuit appear satisfactory, but the
The increases above recorded for the whole circuit appear satisfactory, but the painful fact must be stated that although, they are responsible for more than threefourths of the increase. In other words, while the number of white pupils has ncreased by barely one per cent. (which may be considered the natural annual increase of the white population), the increase in coloured pupils amounts to $8 \cdot 1$ per cent. Thus, in spite of the special advantages offered to white children, and in spite of six of the seven additional schools being schools for white children, there is no distinct proof that these educational advantages are in any way appreciated appear that compulsion is urgently needed?
Private tuition is extended to between 350 and 400 white children in my circuit.
III. Schools Inspected.--During 1898, 174 schools were inspected in my circuit Only one fell to the share of the Railway Education Officer. Six others were examined by deputies, on account of my being suddenly called away from my work during June

Three of the above 174 schools were inspected twice by me during the same year nd, moreover, I relieved Inspector Fraser of four of his schools, so that in all carried on 174 inspections during 1898. In addition to these formal inspections I paid informal visits to 17 schools in my circuit.

The number on roll in the 174 schools in my circuit was only slightly in excess of the number enrolled at the time of inspection in 1897. The number present rose in the same proportion.
[G. 2-'99.]

## Inspector Hagen's Report.

The corresponding table for 1897 not being quite complete, a full comparison cannot be made, but, so far as the figures for the two years can be compared, there is evidence of gradual improvement. The average ages in the lowest classes will naturally remain high while it is possible to bring schools to remote corners of the circuit where schools had never been in existence, and where, consequet mastered the difficulties of the alphabet.

That such schools have been opened during the year, or that such illiterate young men and women have been drawn to existing schools, plainly appears from the following table, which states the highest and lowest individual ages of European children in each standard :-

|  |  | In Standard |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | I. | II. | III. | IV. | V. | VI. | VII. |  |
| Highest Individual Age | 24.2 | $24 \cdot 3$ | 20.5 | $22 \cdot 4$ | $19 \cdot 7$ | $22 \cdot 1$ | $21 \cdot 10$ | $17 \cdot 10$ | $20 \cdot 11$ |
| Lowest do. .. | $3 \cdot 11$ | 6.6 | $7 \cdot 5$ | $8 \cdot 1$ | $9 \cdot 3$ | $10 \cdot 8$ | $11 \cdot 11$ | $14 \cdot 10$ | $15 \cdot 11$ |

The highest ages quoted under Sub-Standards and under Standard I are higher than those in the table for 1897, for the reason above stated. It is worthy of note wenty-four, the youngest pupil is only five years of age

Not all the ages of coloured pupils having been ascertained, a table referring to hem is not yet given in this report. I may state that the youngest pupil is between wo and three years of age and the eldest about eighteen.
I also add a table corresponding to Table III in last year's report, in which all schools in my circuit are classed according to the highest standard reached by them :-

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

| Year. | Sub- <br> Standard. | I. | II. | III. | IV. | V. | VI. | VII. | Ex- <br> Standard. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1897 | $\ldots$ | 2 | 4 | 29 | 49 | 47 | 19 | 13 | 3 |
| 1898 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 12 | 23 | 37 | 42 | 35 | 18 | 4 |

Thus it appears that while in 1897, of 167 schools, 83 or 49.7 per cent. reached the fourth or a higher standard, this number becomes 101 , or 58 per cent. of the 174 schools inspected in 1898 . There is, accordingly, the satisfactory increase of $8 \cdot 3$ per schools inspected in 1898. There 18, accordingly, the satisfat.
V. Pupils' Progress.-I do not possess all the necessary figures for 1897, and can herefore state the progress for 1898 only

It appears from the following:-

1. Pupils presented who were also present at the preceding Inspection
2. Of these classified in a higher Standard...
a lower
Total number present at both the last Inspections.

| No. | P |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1779 | 1 |
| 1240 | 69 |
| 529 | 29 |
| 10 |  |
| 2309 |  |

The number of pupils classified in a lower standard deducted from the number who progressed leaves a net advance of 1,230 or 69 per cent., which I consider satisfactory

In three divisions, viz., Aberdeen, Knysna and Uniondale, 75 per cent. or more progressed. In Humansdorp, which shows the least progress, only 58.6 per cent. of the pupils were classified in a higher standard

Of 3,759 pupils present at the last inspection, only 2,209 were also present at the preceding inspeotion.

I must, before closing the chapters on attainments and progress of pupils, once again draw attention to the fact that a considerable number of teachers in country schools attempt too much under the circumstances. This cannot in all eases be asc thei to ambition on the part of the teacher, for there are parents who, wishing to see their children in standards as high as possible, insist upon them being advanced rapidly, or
threaten withdrawal. Such cases are by no means rare and naturally interfere with the discipline and aim of the school. The difficulty is that teachers cannot generally do without these children in order to continue drawing the same grant
To suit the wishes of parents, teachers frequently overdo the classification unnecessarily, and thereby overburden themselves with an amount of work which they cannot possibly execute to satisfaction. It should be the object of country teachers to for actual class-teaching. The following plan, which has been adopted in a few of my for actual class-teaching. The following plan, which has been adopted in a few of my country schools, works well and deserves imitation in schools with larger numbers under
one teacher: The teacher tries to arrange his or her pupils in two-vear-groups, so as to one teacher: The teacher tries to arrange his or her pupis in two-year-groups, so as to
attempt the odd standards in one year and the even standards in the succeeding year The number of failures at inspection in such schools, if under an efficient teacher, is very small, so that there is seldom a difficulty in effecting a compromise.

Teachers and parents must also learn to understand that it is not the highes standards which deserve most attention, but the bulk of the school, i.e., the lowest classes, as a rule. These require the greater portion of the teacher's care. They should, however, not be advanced too rapidly, for a good foundation cannot be laid in a short time.

I should like to point out one peculiar fact, viz., that whereas the percentage of the average attendance with regard to the enrolment of pupils in the Knysna division is only 66.7 , the percentage of pupils who advanced a standard is 77.7 , or 10 more than average attendance, shows a progress of $58 \cdot 6$ per cent. only as regards the standards.
VI. Subjects of Instruction.-Reading continues to improve by degrees. More reproduction of the reading matter has been forthcoming. Reading lessons should a the same time be made language lessons. Suitable object lessons can easily be derived from a number of the lessons in reading books at present in use. This subject is, as a rule, unsatisfactorily taught in schools where the medium is Cape Dutch. Here, pupils seem to make it a point to read as monotonously and unintelligently as they can. The same is the case in other schools with pupils learning to read Dutch only eve also very deficient. Recitation is also improving. But there are still schools in which the importance of this subject is overlooked, and where teachers are satisfied if. their pupils can reproduce the lines in parrot-like fashion. In some cases I have re-
commended the committing to memory of prose passages instead of poetry. Composi tion.-As success in this subject depends largely upon early intelligent training, which is not generally given, satisfactory results cannot as yet be expected. In some village schools and in some of the better P.F. schools, very satisfactory exercises were handed in. Grammar, too, is not yet usually taught as "The Art of Speaking and Writing correctly ", but as a subject in which a number of rules is to be committed to memory Still, progress is being made. Handuritung is more rapidly improving than any othe subject, and the number of schools in which this subject is neglected is gradually decreasing. Arithmetic still receives too little attention in the lowest classes, the teaching being troke fechaing using fingers or with numbers above their understanding. Had they learned addition and subtraction thoroughly within the raige of 1 to 20 they whit which enables them to work without enables them to work without using their brains. In the Sub-Standard classes the how to make right use of it Geography, bacially ars still leaves much room for improvement. The poorest results are found in the Third Standard, where only a few facts relating to the district are required. The good maps of the Colony so liberally distributed by the Department have not been put to proper use. Teachers ought to have copied from them on a larger scale the map of the divisions in which their schools are situated. Such a map ought also to have been drawn on the blackboard before the eyes of the pupils. Coloured chalks, which can now be easily obtained, would be found useful for marking the different surface features. Needlework continues to be taught with fair results in most schools having lady teachers. So far as I am able to judge, some schools produce excellent work. In my circuit, only a few special grants gives the necessary instruction. In Singing I am alad to say somewhat more interest seems to have been taken of late, but, most of my schools being more one cannot expect so much as in a circuit with larger schools. The same may be said about Drill. Freehand Draving is not yet held of much account. The blackboard is made little use of. Some advance has been made in the teaching of Latin and Mathematics. In a number of country schools Instrumental Music is taught, and the instruction given may in general be considered suitable. Of village schools, it is only in the Second Class Public School at Jansenville that this subject is taught by a member of the staff as part of the school work. Dutch Grammar does not yet give satisfaction, except in a few instances. Dutch, in general, does not receive sufficient attention in my circuit. In several schools for Aborigines, pupils are taught to read and spell Kafir. The reading of these pupils is generally very monotonous, and although they learn to read English as well, they very seldom learn to express themselves in it or to translate from one language into the other.
VII. Teachers.-It is gratifying to note that the number of certificated teachers is steadily increasing. Whereas, in 1897, of the 189 teachers in my circuit, 62 only were certificated, the latter number has in a year grown to 80 , while the total number of teachers increased by eleven only, so that instead of 328 per cent., 40 per cent. are certificated. This increase is not so much due to acation Cow certificated teachers as to the introduction of teachers from other parts.

The percentage of certificated teachers for each of my distriots is :-

| 1. Uniondale | . | $\ldots$ | $55 \cdot 2$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2. Knysna | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $44 \cdot 4$ |
| 3. Aberdeen | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $42 \cdot 9$ |
| 4. Willowmore | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $42 \cdot 5$ |
| 5. Humansdorp | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $31 \cdot 7$ |
| 6. Jansenville | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $27 \cdot 3$ |

The order here given is at the same time the order of efficiency as regards attainments in schools.

There is considerable difficulty to get trained teachers for schools in Jansenville, but it seems to me that Humansdorp should not occupy so low a place.

Of the 174 schools inspected during 1898, 132 or 75.9 per cent., were also inspected in 1897. In these 132 schools with 164 teachers only 101 teachers were present at the two successive inspections, and 63 were not present at the former nspection. These 63 do not represent all the changes that had taken place in these vacated the post for one who again left before the last inspection.

These changes are an obstacle to systematic training. The annoyance of an inspector can be imagined who tried to impress educational methods upon a teacher at the former inspection and finds another teacher in the same school a year after. Possibly the former teacher took away the class register and the inspection report, and the new teacher re-classified the pupils, so that matters are in general confusion when he second inspection approaches.

Such changes make it all the more necessary that teachers, especially for country schools, should be trained as much as possible after the same pattern, so that a chang of teacher does not necessarily mean a change of method and an upsetting of the work of the predecessor

There is no doubt that circumstances are occasionally very trying to teachers, The treatment and accommodation at not a few farms is "rough and ready," and one who is not accustomed to the style of life may after a while find it unbearable, and the first good offer of another situation is accepted. This difficulty will never be entirely cvercome, but in the most populous centres the teacher should be a married man and find his own board

During the year 23 candidates for Teachers' or Pupil Teachers' examinations were examined by me in the practical work. One was a candidate for the Middle Class Teachers' examination ; two were preparing for the Third Year's Pupil Teachers' examination; five for the Second Year's and fifteen for the First Year's examination, six of the latter being unpaid. In the preceding year, only eight remarkable. I am also pleased to see that a few boys have joined the ranks of Pupil Teachers.
VIII. Libraries.-Of these useful aids to education there are still very few in my circuit. At the time of inspection, the following village schools were still unprovided in this of Aberde and Uniondale A2, but a supply of books h

The largest
The largest library is owned by the Willowmore Public School
IX. Buildings.-School-buildings become more satisfactory from year to year. The two most important buildings completed during the year are those for the Public Schools at Humansdurp and Jansenville; both are ornaments to their towns. The new buildıng for Buffelsklip, Uniondale, will soon be ready for occupation. A handsompar 1897. Several new buildings have been proposed The offer of the Department been proposed.
farmers to improve existing school-rooms or to build In general, the past year marks considerable new ones. buildings.
X. Furniture ana Equipment.-Also in this respect matters are gradually improving. A number of my more important schools are equipped with the suitable and elegant dual desk. In farm schools the furniture is generally more clumsy, but often quite suitable for the purpose. One cannot expect that in such schools the equipment should be of the best kind. In Private Farm Schools one has often to be satisfied with an ordinary table and benches or chairs. The number of schools in which the furniture consists of a few rough yellow-wood planks loosely placed on trestles is rapidy diminishing.
. quite unsuitable

Maps of the World and South Africa are found in most schools, but the possession of a globe is limited to a few.

Object-lesson cards are found in a fair number of schools, but appear to be made little use of.

Physical apparatus and specimens for natural history are not found in any of my schools.

Concluding Remarks.-When reviewing the work and progress of the last year cannot help observing that in most departments improvement is conspicuous.

I should have been glad to revisit certain schools, but found my time too muoh occupied. It is due to want of time, too, that I could not do more toward the establish
ment of new schools. Nor have I found time to carry on a satisfactory amount of correspondence with teachers and managers of schools, although correspondence of this kind is absolutely necessary, especially in parts where the minister of the Dutch Reformed Church is not sufficiently alive to the importance of education spreading amongst his congregation, or where from certain causes he is unable to pay frequent visits to outlying parts of his parish, or where he does not exert sufficient influence. upon himself that a D.R. minister who exerts himself on behalf of education takes They expelf a great burden. People are too apt to leave all the troubles to him. they expect him to provide a teacher, he has to defray the expenses for furniture and books without being able in all cases to get his money refunded, and, lastly, he must even visit his people to induce them to send their children to school in order to keep up the necessary attendance, otherwise the school has to be closed without having been able to do any good. I have had occasion to notice, however, that in districts where he D.K. miser, sttled state is brought sbout by deorees. Yet, there is no doubt that without actual compulsion things will never be what they ought to be.

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

Deputy Inspector of Schools.

Uniondale,
29th December, 1898

## 6.-Inspector Hofmeyr's Report.

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

Sir, - I have the honour herewith to submit to you my Report on the progress of ducation in my circuit during the year 1898
I. Supply of Schools.-There has been an increase of 17 in the number of schools, s in September, 1897, there were in operation 102 schools, and 119 in September, 1898. The greatest gain was in Piquetberg, where no schools were closed during the ear and 12 new schools were added. ncrease number of children attending school
During the year 13 schools were closed in my circuit, 7 of these being Private Farm Schools, with a small number of pupils in each case.
On the whole, the results are encouraging and show that there is a growing
rest in education. The increase in the division of Piquetberg is most gratifying his division offers special facilities for the establishment of country schools. It is populous district and there are many farms and neighbourhoods containing a large number of families within easy walking distance from each other, where schools an without difficulty be maintained. There is still room for several more schools, an there are a few cases in which schools with at present about 20 pupils should due, to attendance of at least 40 or 0 chidre. The great extent, to the fill situations where it would have been and bred in the distriet, hpointed.
aping appointed.
In the Division of Clanwilliam the circumstances are to a great extent similar to those in Piquetberg, and the supply of schools ousht still to be largely increased Calvinia has greatly improved during the past year and should show a still great advance during the coming year. The district has passed through a long period the depression, and vacancy in the Dutch Reformed Church has at last been filled, and a minister has als been appointed to the newly established congregation of expon to expect an improvement part of the Division of Calvinia, so that there is every reason
in the condition and number of the schools in the near future
In the Division of Ceres there are still some openings for schools. Tulbagh is well provided for. Namaqualand continues in a poor way. The Mission Schools have held their own, but the European population is sadly in want of schools. The circumstances of the people and the character of the district surround the estabishmewt and maintenance of schools with pecular of the number of children that must be growing up uneducated in this district, as in all only 105 children of European parentgrowing up uneducated in this district, as greatly owing to indifference on the part of age attend Government schools. In the village there are cases of parents who have neglected to send their parents. In the village there are cases of parents was required on their part

In the grain districts-Piquetberg and Clanwilliam--a great difficulty has been removed by allowing the alteration of the holidays so as to cover the greater part of the sorving and reaping seasons. Many farm schools are availing themselves of this privilege.
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The following table gives the number and class of schools in each division of my ircuit on the 30th September, 1898:-

II. Enrolment and Attendance.-The number of pupils on roll and the average attendance have increased during the past year. The figures are:-

$$
\begin{array}{lllllc} 
& & & 1898 & 1897 & \text { Increase. } \\
\text { On Roll } \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & 4,929 & 4,509 & 420 \\
\text { Average Attendance } & \ldots & \ldots & 4,071 & 3,483 & 588
\end{array}
$$

The increase in the number on roll is 9.3 per cent., and in the average attendance 6.8 per cent.

In 1897 the average attendance was $77 \cdot 2$ per cent. of the enrolment; in 1898 it has risen to 82.5 per cent

The following table gives the numbers for each division in my circuit, making up these totals:-

| Divisions. | Pupils. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | On Roll. |  |  | Average Attendance | Total on Roll in 1897. | Average Attendance in 1897. |
|  | White. | Colour'd. | Total. |  |  |  |
| Calvinia | 326 | 132 | 458 | 397 | 271 | 206 |
| Ceres | 306 | 265 | 571 | 513 | 593 | 531 |
| Clanwilliam | 337 | 410 | 747 | 615 | 736 | 587 |
| Namaqualand | 254 | 776 | 1,030 | 780 | 1,094 | 728 |
| Piquetberg | 776 | 397 | 1,173 | 1,019 | 896 | 744 |
| Tulbagh .. | 275 | 494 | 769 | 591 | 814 | 600 |
| Van Rhynsdorp | 104 | 77 | 181 | 156 | 105 | 87 |
| Totals | 2,378 | 2,551 | 4,929 | 4,071 | 4,509 | 3,483 |

It will be seen from this table that in both Ceres and Tulbagh there has been a slight decrease. In Namaqualand the decrease is owing to the fact that, during the years of severe drought, people congregated on the Mission Stations and there were more children in the neighbourhood of the schools, while with the return of a favourable season for ploughing, such as they have had this year, many families moved away from the stations and the schools. Clanwilliam and Van Rhynsiorp both show a slight increase, while in Piquetberg and Calvinia the increase is remarkable and most gratifying. In Piquetberg the enrolment has increased by 277 or 30.9 per cent., and increased by 187 or 69 per cent., and the average attendance by 191 or 92.2 per cent.

In my last report Calvinia showed a decrease of 130 in the enrolment of pupils The improvement which I then anticipated has come, and the loss has been more than made good. In the coming year I expect Calvinia to show a still more marked improvement. Piquetberg, in my last Report, showed an increase of 139 in the enrolment and this has been followed by a further increase of 277 this year, making an inorease in two years of 416 or 54.9 per cent. The goal, however, has not yet been reached by a long way
III. Schools Inspected.-In all, 116 schools have been visited for the purposes of inspection, being 12 more than in 1897. Of these 27 were inspected for the first time. Informal visits were paid to 13 schools. In some cases I was enabled to visit new schools, shortly after they had been opened. This proved to be very useful, as
difficulties could thereby be removed and general information and hints given to managers and teachers. One Poor School and 2 Mission Schools in remote parts of Namaqualand, as well as two Mission Schools at Walfish Bay, have not been inspected during the year.
IV. Pupils' Attainments at Inspection.-The following are the results of the classification of pupils after inspection :-

| On Roll. | Present at Inspection. | SubStandard. | I. | II. | III. | IV. | V. | VI. | VII. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ex- } \\ \text { Standard. } \end{gathered}$ | Un- classified. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4709 | 4125 | 1900 | 578 | 680 | 443 |  | 57 | 71 | 26 | 13 | 35 |
| Percentage. | 100 | 46.06 | 14.01 | $16 \cdot 5$ | $10 \cdot 7$ | 5.06 | $3 \cdot 8$ | 1.7 | $\cdot 6$ | -3 | 8 |

Of the total number of pupils enrolled 87.6 per cent. were present on the day of inspection, compared with 80.8 per cent. last year.

It will also be seen that $87 \cdot 2$ per cent. of the pupils are below Standard IV. compared with 88.6 per cent. for the previous year. The schools for Coloured children naturally contribute the largest number of pupils below standard. Of the White children presented for inspection 70.06 per cent. are below Standard IV.

Taking the pupils in Standard VI. and above, it is found that there is a fair increase in all schools for White children. The percentages for the last two years are as follows :-
Standard VI. and above $\ldots\left\{\begin{array}{rrrrrr}\text { A1. } & \text { A2. } & \text { A3. } & \text { P.F. } & \text { Poor. } \\ 1897 \ldots .16 \cdot 1 \text { p.e. } & 12 \text { p.e. } & 3 \cdot 5 \text { p.c. } & 1 \cdot 5 \text { p.c. } & 0.3 \text { p.e. } \\ 1898 \ldots . \ldots 2 \cdot 4 \text { p.e. } & 13 \cdot 9 \text { p.e. } & 4 \cdot 2 \text { p.c. } & 3 \cdot 1 \text { p.c. } 0.6 \text { p.c. }\end{array}\right.$

The relative position of the different classes of schools is shown by the following table, which gives the percentage of pupils in each class of school in the various standards :-

| Standards. |  |  | Schools. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | A. 1. | A. 2. | A. 3 . | D. | P. F. | Poor. | Mission. |
| Sub-Standard |  |  | $3 \cdot 6$ | $18 \cdot 9$ | $27 \cdot 1$ | $33 \cdot 3$ | $44 \cdot 3$ | $32 \cdot 9$ | $65 \cdot 3$ |
| Standard I |  |  | $7 \cdot 9$ | $10 \cdot 5$ | $13 \cdot 4$ | $18 \cdot 6$ | $16 \cdot 4$ | $19 \cdot 5$ | $13 \cdot 7$ |
| ", II |  |  | $21 \cdot 0$ | $14 \cdot 1$ | $21 \cdot 5$ | $22 \cdot 2$ | $26 \cdot 5$ | $18 \cdot 9$ | $13 \cdot 6$ |
| ", III |  | . | $15 \cdot 9$ | $14 \cdot 1$ | $16 \cdot 7$ | $11 \cdot 1$ | $15 \cdot 8$ | $11 \cdot 1$ | $7 \cdot 1$ |
| " ${ }^{\text {IV }}$ |  | . | $16 \cdot 6$ | $13 \cdot 7$ | $10 \cdot 3$ | $7 \cdot 4$ | $4 \cdot 4$ | $6 \cdot 8$ | $\cdots$ |
| $"$  <br>  V |  | . . | $12 \cdot 3$ | $13 \cdot 9$ | $6 \cdot 0$ | $7 \cdot 3$ | $6 \cdot 3$ | $2 \cdot 7$ | . |
| ", VI |  | . . | $11 \cdot 6$ | $5 \cdot 3$ | $3 \cdot 1$ | .. | $3 \cdot 1$ | $\cdot 3$ | . |
| ", VII |  | . | $5 \cdot 8$ | $2 \cdot 6$ | - 06 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | .. | . |
| Ex-Standard |  | . | $5 \cdot 0$ | -7 | . 0.0 | . | $\cdots$ | . | . |
| Unclassified |  | . | . | $5 \cdot 3$ | $1 \cdot 0$ | . | . | . | . |

V. Pupils' Progress.-The following table shows the progress made by the pupils for each olass of sohool :-

|  | Schools. |  | Presented in Standards who were present at previous Inspection. | Percentage who passed a higher Standard this year. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \{ 1897 | 100 | $79 \cdot 0$ $92 \cdot 3$ |
| A. $1 .$. | .. . | $\cdots \quad 1898$ | 104 |  |
| A. $2 .$. | .. .. | .. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}1897 \\ 1898\end{array}\right.$ | 291 | $82 \cdot 1$ |
|  |  | 1897 | 387 | $70 \cdot 8$ |
| A. 3 . | .. .. | - 1898 | 371 | 68.1 |
|  |  | f 1897 | 124 | $79 \cdot 8$ |
| P. F. | .. . $\cdot$ | $\cdots{ }^{-} 1898$ | 87 | $68 \cdot 9$ |
|  |  | \{ 1897 | 126 | $65 \cdot 1$ |
| Poor | .. .. | - 1898 | 183 | $72 \cdot 6$ |
|  |  | .. 1897 | ${ }_{7}^{671}$ | $54 \cdot 2$ $56 \cdot 8$ |
| Mission | . | $\cdots 1898$ | 706 | $56 \cdot 8$ |

Of the tatal number of pupils present at inspection, namely 4,125 , there were 2,661 who had been present at the previous year's inspection. Only 1,742 of these, however, who had been present at the previous year, 742 , the number of pupils who advanced a were presented for standards. This equivalent to a percentage of $66 \%$.
VI. Subjects of Instruction.-The remarks made in my last Report under this head for the most part still apply.

There is a gradual improvement noticeable in the larger schools. The weakest subjects, espeoially in Farm schools, are English Grammar, Composition and Mental subjects, esperialithy in many cases remains defective, mainly because correct pronunciation is not insisted on. The results of pupils not being taught to read carefully and clearly are very often noticeable in Dictation. The schools in whioh Recitation is properly taught are still far too few.

The greatest and most rapid improvement during the year has been made by the Seoond Class School at Calvinia. Class-singing and Drill were taken up as new subjects and surprising progress was made in a very short time. Class-singing and Drill jects and surprising progress wase also been introduced into the Piquetberg Public School during the past year.

In several of the town schools there is room for a Kindergarten Department. Very little provision has thus far been made for Woodwork and Science teaching. The Ceres Public School has had a woodwork class for some years past, and during the past year a Woodwork class has been started in the English Church Clission Sohool at work has been taken up with fair results.
VII. Teachers.-The total number of teachers in my circuit during the quarter onding September 30th, 1898, was 166 . Of these 71 were certificated and 95 uncertificated. For the corresponding period of 1897 these numbers were respectively 55 1897 . The percentage of certificated teachers has thus risen from in several divisions my circuit it is very difficult to get good teachers placed. In many cases we have to be satisfied with less competent teachers, because circumstances, especially as far as the boarding of the teachers is concerned, make it impossible to secure better. This difficulty will gradually be removed as persons from these divisions offer themselves to be trained as teachers. The number of pupil teachers during the past year has risen from 19 to 36 , and several pupils from my circuit are attending schools at other centres as pupil teachers.
VIII. Libraries.-There is no increase to be reported in the number of school libraries. The existing libraries have been kept in good order, and fair use of them has been made by the pupils. The town schools, which have no libraries yet, should take steps to have the want supplied. Libraries may also with advantage be see teachers take more pains to cultivate in their pupils a love of hals. I should like to tive reading.
IX. Buildings.-There is not much to report under this head. No new building of any importance has been erected during the past year, though improvements have been made in the case of many rarm Schools. Some new school buildings are in would be all the better for more suitable school buildings than those at present in use The Poor School at Velddrift in the division of Piquetberg still remains in want of a suitable building. Transfer of a plot of ground for the erection of a building has thus far been the stumbling block.
X. Furniture and Equipment.-Dual desks have been introduced into the Clanwilliam Public School, and all the town schools are now supplied with these desks. Desk accommodation, on the whole, is steadily improving and is fairly Insfactory. In some of the smaller schools the biackboards are very unsatisfactory object-lesson sheets and kindergarten apparatus, which would be very helpful for the instruction of the younger classes.

I have the honour to be,

> Sir,

Your obedient Servant,
J. H. HOFMEYR.

Stellenbosoh, January 7th, 1899
[CIRCUIT: Komgha, Stuttrrheim, 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 1898

The circuit is the same as last year, comprising two districts in the Colony Proper and six districts in the Native Territories

The most notable features of the year's work are a very considerable increaseamounting to over 12 per cent.-in the number of schools in operation, and a very remarkable increase-amounting to over 33 per cent.-in the number of pupils in
attendance. In both respects the increase is most noticeable in the Native Territories, andendance. so far as it is abnormal, it can be traced without hesitation to the very severe lesson learnt by the native people from the outbreak and progress of the rinderpest scourge of last year. The danger and cost of ignorance have been forcibly brought home to the natives by the losses they then sustained, and the feelings of suspicion and distrust with which Europeans and their ways were formerly regarded have given place in many cases to a willingness to be guided by them and to adopt their ways.
I. Supply of Schools.-The number of Schools in operation during the third quarter of 1897 was 187, and during the corresponding quarter of 1898,210 ; an increase of 23 , or $12 \cdot 3$ per cent. It is gratifying to note that the greatest progress is apparent in
those districts which were mentioned in last year's report as being most poorly supplied with schools. Thus Komgha shows an increase of 6 schools, and Idutywa and Kentani have each an increase of 4. The large district of Nqamakwe which had 40 schools last year has now 5 more. Willowvale shows an increase of 2 schools, and Tsomo and Stutterheim of 1 each.

Of the 26 new schools opened during the year, 2 are Third-Class Public Schools, 6 are Private Farm Schools, 2 are Poor Schools, and 16 are Mission or Aboriginal Schools. The three schools closed during the year comprised one Third Class Public School and two Private Farm Schools.
II. Enrolment and Attendance.-The number of pupils enrolled in the circuit in the third quarter of 1897, including pupil teachers in training institutions, was 10,700 . The corresponding number in the third quarter of 1898 was 13,640 , showing an increase of 2,940 or $27 \cdot 5$ per cent.
The number of pupils in average attendance has risen in the same period from 7,750 to 10,353 , being an increase of 2,603 or $33 \cdot 6$ per cent.

The percentage of attendance to enrolment has risen from 72.7 per cent. in 1897 to $75 \cdot 9$ per cent. in 1898. There are still a few native schools in which the attendance is very bad, but a very considerable number show an average attendance of over 80 per cent., which, in view ess to loged quality of the work done usually accompanies an improvement in the attendance
III. Schools Inspected.-During the year I have inspected 196 schools, while one school within the circuit was inspected by the Railway Education Officer. Thi number includes all the schools in each district that were on the aided list at the time of my visit to the district. Several of the schools that have since been added to the ist were visited by me prior to this being done. Time has permitted of surprise visit being paid to only seven schools.

The number of pupils, including pupil teachers, whose names were on the roll at the date of the inspection of their schools was 11,205 , and of these 9,498 or $84 \cdot 7$ per cent. were actually present at inspection. In the preceding year the number on he roll was 9,533 , of whom 7,837 or $82 \cdot 2$ per cent. were present. The following inspected, the number of pupils present at inspection in 1897 and 1898, and the increase in numbers and percentage.
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| Division. | No. of Schools. | Present at Inspection. |  | Increase. | Increase per cent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1897. | 1898. |  |  |
| Komgha | 16 | 189 | 305 | 116 | $61 \cdot 4$ |
| Stutterheim | 29 | 897 | 965 | 68 | $7 \cdot 6$ |
| Butterworth | 24 | 1063 | 1406 | 343 | $32 \cdot 2$ |
| Idutywa | 18 | 658 | 806 | 147 | $22 \cdot 3$ |
| Kentani | 16 | 504 | 530 | 26 | $5 \cdot 1$ |
| Nqamakwe | 43 | 2104 | 2604 | 500 239 | $23 \cdot 7$ $18 \cdot 0$ |
| Tsomo. . W illowvale | $\begin{aligned} & 28 \\ & 23 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1327 \\ & 1095 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1566 \\ & 1316 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 239 \\ & 221 \end{aligned}$ | $20 \cdot 2$ |
| Totals | 197 | 7837 | 9498 | 1660 | $21 \cdot 2$ |

The progress here indicated compares very favourably with that of last year, which showed an increase of 714 pupils, or 10 per cent. over 1896. The little apparent progress in the Kentani district is explained by the fact that the inspection took place in that division in the first month of the school year before the movement towards education referred to above had had time to take effect. The little progress in the Stutterheim district can only be explained by the apathy and indifference to their children's welfare shown in this district by many of the parents, both European and Native.
IV. Pupils' Attainments at Inspection. - The following table shows the classification of the pupils in Standards after inspection for this year and last, the percentage in each Standard for both years, and the increase in the number of pupils in each Standard:-

|  | No. of Pupils. |  |  | Percentage. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1897. | 1898. | Increase. | 1897. | 1898. |
| Present at Inspection. . | 7,837 ${ }^{\circ}$ | 9,498 | 1,661 |  |  |
| Sub-Standard .. | 3,709 | 5,004 | 1,295 | $47 \cdot 3$ | $52 \cdot 4$ |
| Standard I. . | 1,521 | 1,599 | 78 | $19 \cdot 4$ | $16 \cdot 8$ |
| Standard II. . | 1,278 | 1,354 | 76 | $16 \cdot 3$ | $14 \cdot 2$ |
| Standard III. . . | 718 | 778 | 60 | $9 \cdot 1$ | $8 \cdot 2$ |
| Standard IV. . | 386 | 504 | 118 | $4 \cdot 9$ | $5 \cdot 3$ |
| Standard V. | 75 | 122 | 47 | $0 \cdot 9$ | $1 \cdot 3$ |
| Standard VI. . . . | 16 | 22 | 6 | $0 \cdot 2$ | $0 \cdot 2$ |
| Standard VII. | 12 | 4 | -8 | $0 \cdot 2$ | $0 \cdot 1$ |
| Ex-Standard | 4 | 8 | 4) |  |  |
| Unclassifiod . . . | 118 | 103 | -15 | $1 \cdot 5$ | $1 \cdot 1$ |

This table shows a considerable absolute advance in the number of pupils who have passed each Standard, with the exception of the Seventh, and a large increase in the number who have passed the Fourth and Fifth, but at the same time it shows relative decrease in the percentase of the whole who the exception of the Fourth and Fifth. This derease in an increase in the number of pupils inspected, so far as it is an abnormal increase, has gone, as might have been expected, to swell the numbers and the percentage in the Sub-Standards. regular ranks will afford scope for the best energies of the in the fandards I. to III. than in Standards IV. and V. indicates a tendency on the part of many teachers to neglect the lower classes in their schools.

The pupils marked in the above table as "Unclassified " are the pupil teacher whose attainments may be taken as nearly equal to those of the pupils in Standards V. to VII.

The attainments of the pupils in different classes of schools may conveniently be exhibited in a table in which the percentage of passes in the First and Second, the Third and Fourth, the Fifth and Sixth, and the Seventh and Ex-Seventh Standards are grouped together. It is instructive to place the figures showing the approximate cost per pupil in the different classes of schools side by side with the figures which indicate the efficiency of the work done in each class.

| Class of School. |  | Percentage in |  |  |  |  | Cost per Pupil. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Standard. | I and II. | III. and IV | V. and VI. | VII. and Ex. |  |
| A 1. | 1 | $8 \cdot 2$ |  | $43 \cdot 8$ | $20 \cdot 5$ | $2 \cdot 7$ |  |
| A iI. | 4 | $21 \cdot 7$ | $29 \cdot 1$ | $32 \cdot 0$ | $12 \cdot 3$ | $4 \cdot 4$ | ${ }_{3} 386$ |
| P.F. | 22 | 17.9 | $34 \cdot 0$ | $36 \cdot 4$ | $11 \cdot 1$ | $0 \cdot 6$ | 280 |
| A III. . | 6 | $30 \cdot 2$ | $44 \cdot 5$ | $21 \cdot 9$ | $3 \cdot 4$ |  | 219 |
| Poor | 4 | $41 \cdot 2$ | $45 \cdot 1$ | $13 \cdot 7$ |  |  | 3169 |
| C. | 144 | $55 \cdot 3$ | $30 \cdot 8$ | $12 \cdot 9$ | $1 \cdot 0$ |  | 0123 |
| B. | 14 | $57 \cdot 1$ | $37 \cdot 0$ | $5 \cdot 9$ |  |  | 0150 |

V. Pupils' Progress.-Data are available in the case of 177 schools out of 197 inspected for calculating the number and percentage of pupils inspected this year who were also present at inspection last year, the percentage of these who were presented for examination in the Standards, and the percentage of the latter who succeeded in passing a higher Standard this vear than last.
In these schools 8,917 pupils were present at inspection this year, and of these 4,858 or 54.5 per cent. had been present at the previous inspection. Of this number again 3,638 or 75 per cent. were examined in the Standards, with the results shown in the following table, which also gives the corresponding figures for 1897 :-


From this tabie it will be seen that the percentage passing higher is very nearly the same as last year, while the percentage of those who passed a lower Standard than they had passed in the preceding year is considerably less.
VI. subjects of Instruction.-In most schools the Reading and Recitation are gradually improving in fluency and accuracy, but there is little improvement as yet in expression. In Native Schools a much better knowledge of the meaning of the books read and the passages recited is being shown. The Spelling is disappointing in many couses of the weakness in this subject are that the teachers do not sufficiently probable the preparation of the whole of each reading lesson with a view to dictation and that they are not sufficiently careful in correcting the dictation exercises, and in dealing
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with the errors that occur. In schools where blackboard teaching of the semi-upright style of $W$ riting has been introduced, great improvement in the work, both on paper and on slates, is usually apparent. Many schools still adhere to the obsolete method of teaching the slanting style of writing, and in these no improvement is to be found or looked for. Arithmetic is still the subject in which the largest number of failures occurs One great cause of weakness is the defective methods used in teaching the rudiment of the subject. The analysis of numbers is neglected; the addition table is never mastered; the connection between addition and subtraction and the conneotion between multiplication and division are not pointed out; and children are set to do laborious work on slates before they have done the simplest mental exercises In most schools
Urammar is taught too much from the book. The analysis of sentences is usually Grammar. is taught too much from the book. The analysis of sentences is usually
well done, but parsing is seldom good, even in the better class of sohools. Composition well done, but parsing is seldom good, even in the better class of sohools. Composition
is almost invariably weak in Native Schools. In European Schools the exercise is almost invariably weak in Native Schools. In European Schools the exercises
shown in Standards VI and VII are less satisfactory than those done in Standards IV and V. Considerabie improvement is apparent in the teaching of Physical Geography. In teaching the descriptive and political parts of Geography most teacher too slavishly set lessons in some text book, instead of selecting the salient facts for themselves and teaching them orally with the help of the map. An increasing number of schools are taking up Singing from notes, and, since the Vacation Course held a Blythswood in July, Drill has been begun in a large number of Native Schools. The introduction of these subjects has in many cases had a marked effect on the enrolment and attendance, as they have awakened the interest of both parents and children in no common degree still exist seem to be due more to the slowness of managers in providing the necessar materials than to incompetency on the part of the teachers.
VII. Teachers.-In the 197 schools -inspected 324 teachers were employed, of whom 160 were males and 164 females. Id certificates, and 13 more $8 \cdot 1$ Of the males 57 or 35.6 per cent. herst or Second Year. Of the females 28 $17 \cdot 1$ per cent held certificates of competency, and 9 more or 5.5 per cent. held pupil teachers' certificates. 'Thus 33 per cent. of the whole held a certificate of some sort o other, and 67 per cent. had no certificate of any kind at the time of the inspection of their schools. Several teachers, however, have since obtained certificates by their attendance and success at the Vacation Course at Blythswood.

While, as a rule, the work of the certificated teacher is decidedly better than that of the teacher without certificate, yet in some cases, chiefly in native schools, it has been found that the certificated teacher is inclined to rest upon his laurels, while th incertificated man, having no laurels to rest on, often exerts himself so successfully to gain credit for his work as to distance his more fully qualified rival.

The Publio Sohool at Bolo employs two pupil teachers, and the Public Schools at Butterworth and Komgha one each. Native pupil teachers are under training at the Blythswood, Butterworth and Emgwali Institutions. The number of these examince in practical work was first year's class, 13 in the second year and 16 in the third. Improvement in the quality of their work was apparent in most of the practical subjects in which they ar trained, particularly in the use of the blackboard, where Blythswood is easily first Class-teaching is the subject in which there is still greatest room for improvement
VIII. School Libraries.-Su far as I am aware only one school in my circuit-the Third Class Public School at Kuku-possesses a library. At Komgha, Stutterheim, Butterworth, Idutywa and Blythswood there are good Public Libraries accessible to the pupils, but they are probably used by very few.
IX. School Buildings.-Good new schoolrooms have been erected at Nqabara in he Willowvale district, and at Mbulukweza, Nconcolora and Xolobe in the Tsom district. The schools at Ncisininde and Ndondo's in the Nqamakwe district have been enlarged. Many more schools in all the districts require enlarging in view of the increased attendance. Most of the new schools opened during the year have passable rooms, but the promoters might well have had more faith and built them larger

Most of the Native School buildings and several European ones are roofed with corrugated iron, without either external paint or internal ceiling to mitigate the effeet of the sun's rays. As a result they are intolerably hot in summer. In several school in the Kentani and Willowvale districts a layer of thatch has been laid under the iron with excellent effect.
X. Furniture and Equipment.-Through the liberality of the District Councils established under the Glen Grey Act, most of the schools in Fingoland are now provided with a fair supply of substantial furniture. The Mission Schools in the Colony and many of the Private Farm Schools are poorly supplied with furniture, particularly with blackboards. Maps of the Divisions are still scarce, but several teachers and managers, especially in the Butterworth and Tsomo districts, have compiled serviceable manag for themselves. Globes, and the more elaborate apparatus for teaching Geo raphy and Arithmetic, are found in very few schools.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
31st December, 1898.
JAMES McLAREN

## 8．－Inspector Milne＇s Report．

## ［CIRCUIT：Bedford，Cradock，Somerset East，Tarka and part of Wodehouse．］

Sir，－I have the honour to submit to you the following general Report for the year 1898

I．Supply of Schools．－In Bedford，Cradock and Somerset East districts there were 101 schools in active operation in September，1898，and 100 at the same period the previous year，showing an increase of one sohool．In the number of schools Cradock is the worst supplied．In trying to increase the number and keep going those already in existence in this district，I have received great assistance from Mr．G．W．Wilson， of Cradock．Although the number of schools has not increased in this district，this does not mean a standing still，as there is an increase of 91 pupils．An explanation of this－and a noticeable point－is the growth of the A I．and A II．classes of schools which are drawing more on the district and have lessened the number of Private Farm Schools． This is of great importance，as，unless in very exceptional circumstances，the pupils have far greater opportunities of doing well．The superiority of the Public Schools many of the people recognize，and some，who might obtain a Private Farm Sohool grant，prefer to send their children to towns，or even take them daily considerable
distances to better equipped schools．It is also being forced home on the farmers now that their sons cannot all be accommodated on the farms，and that an education fitted to gain a livelihood in some other way is needed，though not all realize yet how much is necessary．

The pupils in the Poor Schools are a very fickle and fluctuating lot，especially in the country districts；but even in the towns，where there is generally some one of nfluence who interests himself in keeping the schol
 unsatisfactory state of matters seem to me still to apply．

1I．Enrolment and Attendance．－Taking the districts of Bedford，Cradock and Somerset East，the numbers on the roll and the average attendance for the September quarters respectively are ：－

|  |  | 1898 | 1897 | Increase． |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| On the Roll | . | 3,036 | 2,804 | 232 |
| Average Attendance | 2,553 | 2,314 | 239 |  |

The increase in the number on the roll is 9 per cent．，and in the average attend－ ance 10.3 per cent．

The percentage of average attendance to enrolment has risen from $82 \cdot 1$ to $84 \cdot 0$ ．
III．Schools Inspected．－The districts inspected this year do not correspond with those last reported on．My circuit was altered during the year，so that I have inspected part of the old circuit and nearly all the new one．Had I not been on leave of absence for some time，the whole of my new circuit would have been overtaken．As it is，the only schools left over are 10 in the Bedford distric

I have inspected 105 schools，while 13 have been done by others．
IV．Attainments of Pupils at Inspection．－The total number of pupils on the rolls of schools，the number present at inspection and the standards passed，are as follows ：－

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { \%in } \\ & \text { ก1 } \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { B } \\ & \text { ت゙ } \\ & \text { 哥 } \\ & \text { ت⿹\zh26灬 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3，593 | 3，159 | 1，231 | 450 | 418 | 372 | 283 | 211 | 119 | 47 | 28 |

[^1]As in former reports, I shall give the results for those schools which have been inspected for at least two years in succession.

For all schools for whites the results are :-

|  | 1898 | 1897 | Increase. | Decrease. | Corresponding figures for |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1897-6 |  | 1896-5 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Increase. | Decrease. | Increase. | Decrease. |
| On Roll | 2030 | 1867 | 163 | . | 143 | $\ldots$ | 212 | . |
| At Inspection . | 1893 | 1738 | 155 |  | 134 | . . | 159 |  |
| Below Standard | 419 | 421 | $\cdots$ | 2 | 25 | $\stackrel{\square}{\square}$ |  | 46 |
| Standard I. . . | 252 | 227 | 25 |  | $\dot{\sim}$ | 79 | 20 |  |
| ", II. . | 261 | 293 | $\bigcirc$ | 32 | 29 | . . |  | 7 |
| " III. . | 306 | 249 | 57 | . | 32 | . | 24 | . |
| ", IV. . | 260 | 218 | 42 | . | 10 | $\cdots$ | $43$ | . |
| ", V. VI. . ${ }^{\text {, }}$ | 201 | 161 | 40 | . | 37 50 | $\cdots$ | 63 | . |
| ", VI. . . | 119 | 112 | ${ }^{7}$ | . . | 50 | . | 47 13 | . |
| ", VII.. | 47 | 36 | 11 | . | 14 | . | 13 2 | $\cdots$ |
| Above Standard | 28 | 21 | 7 | . . | 16 | . | 2 | . |

The total increase is slightly more than last year, but as it is effected on a much smaller total-as I inspected a less number of schools this year-the increase is proportionately greater. At this inspection the increase is practically in Sta

The number in Standard IV. and upwards was for 1895-6, 796, forming 30.5 per cent. of all inspected. The number for 1896-7 was 909 , forming 30 per cent. of all inspected. For 1897-8 the number is 655 , forming $34 \cdot 6$ per cent. of all inspected.

For Standard V. and upwards the numbers are :-

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
415 \text { forming } & 15 \cdot 8 \text { per cent. in } & \text { 1895-6. } \\
523 & 17.2 & " \\
395 & , 1896-7 . & 20.8
\end{array}, " 1897-8 .
$$

These comparisons show, not only that the schools are more efficient, but that the
average school life is extending. from the following table:-

|  |  |  | A I. |  | A in. |  | A iII. |  | Poor. |  | P.F. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { © } \\ & \text { む } \\ & \text { む } \\ & \text { H. } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| On Roll |  |  | 90 | $\ldots$ | 46 | . | . | 8 | 45 | $\ldots$ | . | 12 |
| At Inspection |  | . | 103 | . | 54 | $\cdots$ | . | 13 | 26 | . | $\cdots$ | 15 |
| Below Standard |  | . | 10 | . | 22 | . | $\cdots$ | 43 | 23 |  | . | 14 |
| Standard I. |  | . | 34 | $\cdots$ | 13 | . | 1 | - | $\cdots$ | 5 | . | 18 |
| , II. |  | . | $\cdots$ | 7 | - | . | . | 9 | 3 | . |  | 19 |
| ", III. |  | . | 27 |  | 6 |  |  | . |  | $\cdots$ | 24 |  |
| " IV. |  | . | 28 |  | $\stackrel{\square}{4}$ | 1 | 24 | - | 3 2 | . |  | 12 |
| " V. |  | . | 9 | 8 | 4 | . | 3 | . | 2 | - | 22 | $\cdots$ |
| "" VI. |  | $\ldots$ | 6 | 8 | 4 | $\cdots$ | 7 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 4 | $\cdots$ |
| Above Standard |  | $\cdots$ | 6 4 | $\cdots$ | 2 | $\cdots$ | 4 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | i | , |

The most unsatisfactory class here is the Poor. Though there was an increase at inspection the increase is mostly below standard.

In the A III. Schools, though there was a slight falling off in the number inspected, yet there was a considerable increase from Standard IV. upwards-the decrease being below standard. A similar improvement has taken place in the P. F. Schools, though not so decided.

In the A I. and A II. Schools the increases are large, and, as last year, chiefly in the higher standards. Large increases have taken place in the A I. Schools, Cradock, and also, notably, in Maraisburg Public School.

The numbers for the schools for white children, inspected for the first time this year, are:-

| On Roll |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| At inspection |  |  |
| Below Standard |  |  |
| Standard I. |  |  |
| " |  | II. |
| ", |  |  |
| ". III |  |  |
| ", |  |  |
| IV. |  |  |



Though the character of the work shown here is not very high, still the proportion in Standard III and upwards is better than last year.

The new schools are all with one exception of the A iir and P. F. Classes
The percentages in the different Standards for all the schools for white children, taken together, are :-

|  | 1894. | 1895. | 1896. | 1897. | 1898. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Below Standard | $24 \cdot 0$ | $25 \cdot 4$ | $26 \cdot 0$ | $27 \cdot 9$ | $24 \cdot 3$ |
| Standard I. | $16 \cdot 6$ | $16 \cdot 2$ | $17 \cdot 8$ | $15 \cdot 4$ | $14 \cdot 2$ |
| , II. | $19 \cdot 4$ | $17 \cdot 9$ | $16 \cdot 8$ | $17 \cdot 3$ | $13 \cdot 7$ |
| ," III. | $18 \cdot 3$ | $16 \cdot 2$ | $13 \cdot 9$ | $13 \cdot 8$ | $15 \cdot 4$ |
| ", IV. | $12 \cdot 9$ | $13 \cdot 0$ | 12.5 | $11 \cdot 0$ | $13 \cdot 0$ |
| ", V. | $4 \cdot 9$ | $6 \cdot 1$ | $7 \cdot 0$ | $7 \cdot 2$ | $10 \cdot 0$ |
| ", VI. | $2 \cdot 1$ | $2 \cdot 6$ | $3 \cdot 6$ | $4 \cdot 6$ | $5 \cdot 7$ |
| Above Standard VI. | $1 \cdot 6$ | $1 \cdot 9$ | $2 \cdot 0$ | $2 \cdot 7$ | $3 \cdot 6$ |

Compared with the percentages of 1897, those of 1898 show very favourably. In Compared with the percentages of 1897, those of 1898 show very favourably. In
Standard III. and each higher Standard there is a satisfactory increase. In Standard Standard III. and each higher Standard there is a satisfactory increase. In Standard
V., VI. and above the percentages have more than doubled since 1894, and not in any V., VI. and above the percentages

The percentages in Standard IV. and upwards are :-

|  | All Schools <br> together. | A I. | A. II. | A. III. | P. F. |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $21 \cdot 5$ | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |
| 1894 | $23 \cdot 6$ | $42 \cdot 2$ | $32 \cdot 0$ |  | $12 \cdot 8$ |
| 1895 | $25 \cdot 1$ | $43 \cdot 8$ | $34 \cdot 4$ | 18.0 | $\cdots$ |
| 1896 | $25 \cdot 5$ | $43 \cdot 0$ | $37 \cdot 3$ | $19 \cdot 9$ | $31 \cdot 0$ |
| 1897 | $32 \cdot 2$ | $43 \cdot 4$ | $29 \cdot 5$ | $23 \cdot 3$ | $30 \cdot 0$ |
| 1898 |  |  |  |  |  |

The most noticeable improvements here are those in the total and the A. III, Class. The falling off in the A. II. Class is of a temporary character and due to the large influx of new pupils in the lower Standards.
[G. 2-, 99.$]$

|  | 1898. | 1897. | Increase. | Decrease. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| On Roll | 1,308 | 1,123 | 185 |  |
| At Inspection . | 1,033 | 866 | 167 |  |
| Below Standard | 686 | 550 | 136 |  |
| Standard I. . | 153 | 151 | 2 |  |
| ," II. | 131 50 | 116 33 | 15 | . |
| ", IV. . | 11 | 16 | 17 | ${ }_{5}$ |
| " V. | 2 | . . | 2 | . ${ }^{\text {. }}$ |

The number absent at Inspection is much greater than in the other schools. There is a large increase, but it appears mainly below Standard. Only about 6 per cent. passed in the Third or higher Standard
time. There were 45 one school for coloured pupils inspected this year for the first There were 45 on the roll and 35 present at Inspection, all below Standard,
V. Progress of Pupils.- The following table shows the number of pupils who have advanced a Standard since last Inspection :-

| White. | Coloured. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1,893 | 1,033 |
| 1,185 | 461 |
| 1,035 | 271 |
| 870 | 173 |

Of a total of 2,926 present at Inspection in 1898, only 1,646 had been present at the previous Inspection also, or a percentage of $56 \cdot 1$; but taking schools for whites alone the percentage is $62 \cdot 6$ and for coloured alone, $44 \cdot 6$.
In schools for whites, $12 \cdot 6$ per cent. who were present below Standard in 1897
were still below Standard in 1898 were still below Standard in 1898. In schools for coloured children the percentage is $41 \cdot 2$. This is a large percentage in schools for whites, but is accounted for in great part by the fact that many children are taken into the Kindergarten Departments extremely young. In schools for coloured children the percentage is extraordinarily large, and is due to incompetence or inability of the teacher to cope with the large numbers that are often crowded together under one teacher-usually uncertificated. chools for whites alone $15 \cdot 9$ per cent, schools for whites alone $15 \cdot 9$ per cent, failed, while in schools for coloured children the
percentage was $36 \cdot 1$.
VI. Subjects of Instruction.-The Committees of most of the larger schools ar now anxious to have good Kindergarten Departments, but some cannot see their way to employ a thoroughly qualified teacher. I should like to see the Kindergarten methods continued into the elementary school. Reading.-More attention is being of expression is very noticeable, and frequently, especially in many schools. A want do not speak out loud enough. The vowel sounds are in Farm Schools, the pupils nounced in certain schools. Reading generally is satisfactory in intelligence tholy profew teachers, owing to laziness or incompetence, consider they have done their when the pupils can give equivalents in another language for the words read. and yet very probably they do not understand what they have been reading about, Arithmetic.-A slight improvement has taken place, and much more attention is being paid to method and neatness. There is still, however, far too much meehanical
teaching and consequently a want of brightness in the answering of the pupils. More life would be imparted to the work if questions more concrete, and on subjects in which the pupils are likely to have some interest, were used. Sets of the different weights pupils might readily form approximately correct mental values for quantities pupils might readily form approximately correct mental on the worst schools I find that the teacher, as a rule, on the regular revisal days -should there be such-does not examine carefully exercises that have been handed in wrong, in order to find out the nature of the mistakes made in work and method, so as to utilize them as a guide in his future teaching. Mental Arithmetic is also slowly improving, but there are too many teachers who sit down and read examples straight off from a book, and never attempt to prepare beforehand example suitable for the pupils in hand. Easy examples in Decimal Fractions should be given long before the work of Standard VI. is begun. Writing.-This subject is well taught in many schools, and it is boing less left to take care of itself in schools where formerly this used to be the case. The "Civil Service" Copy-books have been largely adopted, but not to the improvement of the writing as yet, largely owing no doubt to the change and to the short time it has yet been tried. Occasionally I have had abortions of letters-chiefly capitals-explained by the teachers to me as formed according to the instructions. I can then only recommend that instructions which lead towards a want of clearness and boldness had
better not be followed. Geography. -Commercial Geography is receiving more better not be followed. Geography.-Commercial Geography is receiving more
attention, and the teaching is being less confined to lists of names and places, with the result that the pupils are taking more interest in the subject wore might be done in the way of an attempt at a museum for teaching purposes. Pupils who can tell that indigo and opium are produced in India often do not know what these are or for what they are used. An odd pupil can tell that there is a growing commercial intercourse between this country and Australia, but fails to give any reasons for this growth. Some know that there has been trouble in China and fighting in the Soudan, but few can indicate what connection there is between the anxiety of the great nations to gain a footing in these countries, and the need for extended commerce. A reference to such points in the teaching would add life to the lesson. History.-This is still one or the most unsatisfactorily taugh sujects Composition mopial It should be continued from the Kindergarten Department right through, appreciated. the observation. Handiwork.-Instruction in Woodwork is given in only one school in my present circuit. I have hopes of seeing it introduced into two other schools before long. The greatest difficulty is in securing competent teachers. The common idea is that a local tradesman will do quite well. This would be so if the object were to teach the pupils trades, but this is not what is aimed at. It is to develop the observing and reasoning faculties as well as to make the pupils skilful with their hands. For this purpose one of the regular staff of the school, who has had instruction in the use of tools, is far better fitted. Besides, the teacher ought to practise the pupils in drawing, and give explanations and short object lessons on the materials and tools used.
VII. Teachers.-The qualifications of the teachers in the schools I have inspected this year are partly shown in the following table :-

| Class of School. | Number Certificated. |  | Number Uncertificated. |  | Number having University degrees. |  | Number having Intermediate or Matriculation Certificates. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1898. | 1897. | 1898. | 1897. | 1898. | 1897. | 1898. | 1897. |
| A. 1 | 37 | 38 | 6 | 10 | 9 | 12 | 8 | 10 |
| A. II | 3 | 12 | 1 | 6 | i | , | 2 | 7 |
| A. III | 14 | 20 | 6 | 22 | 1 | . | 3 | 3 |
| Poor | 6 | 32 | 4 | 40 | . . | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | 1 |
| P. F. | 24 | 14 | 17 | 18 | . | . | 3 | 1 1 |
| Mission | 14 | 13 | 18 | 27 | . | . | . . | 1 |

The decrease in the percentage of teachers who are uncertificated is very considerable. The results tabulated are unfortunately not for the same districts as las year; still Bedford is the only new district that is included. For sckools of all classe taken together, the percentage of uncertificated teachers is 34.7 . In 1897 it was 48.8 In schools for whites alone the percentage is 29 . In 1897 it was $45 \cdot 2$ and in 1896 it as $51 \cdot 2$.

The improvement has taken place in all the classes of schools. I am glad to see it taking place in the A. III and Private Farm Schools. There are still, however, too many teachers far from efficient and generally of the itinerary class. The proportion of year; in Private Farm Schools rather more than 4 to 3 as against 10 to 11 last year. The pupil teachers at the three centres I examined are being very satisfactorily looked after.
VIII. School Buildings.-The only new building that has been completed this year is the one at Pearston, though two other fine buildings have also been finished in the part that was taken from my circuit this year

Arrangements have been practically completed for new buildings for the Boys' Public School, Cradock, and the Public School, Bedford, and I hope to see a necessary extension of Maraisburg School begun soon.
IX. Furniture--Two schools are furnished with excellent furniture, others in part. Bedford and Maraisburg schools are far behivd in this respect. The A. iII and Private Farm Schools are, as a rule, poorly provided with furniture

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
WILLIAM MILNE.
Cradock, December 31st, 1898.

## 9.-Inspector Mitchell's Report.

[Circuit : Mossel Bay, George, Oudtshoorn, Ladismith and Riversdale.]

Sir,-I have the honour to submit to you my report for the year 1898.
I. Supply of Schools. -The result of effort to establish new schools is much nore satisfactory than in 1897. The number of schools on my list at the close of the September Quarter of 1897 was 142 and the corresponding number for the same
Quarter of 1898 is 155 , i.e., an increase of thirteen schools, which are distributed as follows:-

|  | Schools opened or re-opened Year ended September, 1898. |  |  |  | Schools closed Year ended September, 1898. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A. III. | P.F. | Poor. | Mission | A. III. | P.F. | Poor. | Mission | Evening |  |
| Mossel Bay | 5 | . . | 4 | . . | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | . | 6 |
| George | 1 | 2 | 4 | . | . | . | 2 | . | $\ldots$ | 5 |
| Oudtshoorn | 1 | 1 | 2 | . . | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | -1 |
| Ladismith | . | 1 | 1 | . | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | . | . | 2 |
| Riversdale | . . | 4 | 3 | 1 | . | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Totals | 7 | 8 | 14 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 13 |

03 During the year two P.F. Schools, viz., Diep Kloof in George and Springfontein in Riversdale, have been raised to the rank of A. in1, the Poor and D.Ch. A. in Schools in the town of George have been amalgamated, and the R.C. Mission School of the same town has been divided into two schools, one a Church A.B. A. .. Pops and other a Mission School for coloured children. Two P F. Schools, viz., Kelu Kafirkuils Rivier in the Division of Riversdale have become Poor Sohools.

Schools have been started in the division of Riversdale at three of the centres forred to by Mr. Hagen in his report for 1897, viz., at Vermakelijkheid, Muiskraal and Bren R have visited, had a total attendance and Brand hivier. Ine two fromene I have reason of 74 pupils at the time of inspection and are most proming two other centres which to hope that at no distant date schools viz., Waterval and Rietvlei in the division of Riversdale.

It is thus seen that there is a steady increase of desire for education among the ural population of these districts. People who live in parts more remote from towns are, as a rule, slow to move, but when once they set to work, they frequently do so to good purpose.

Much still remains, however, to be done, especially in the divisions of Oudtshoorn and Ladismith, and among the "downs" along the Riversdale coast; but the outlook is encouraging, and considerable increase in the number of schools may be anticipated
[G. 2-'99.]
II. Enrolment and Attendance.-The subjoined table shews the average enrolment and attendance for the quarter ended September, 1897, and for the quarter ended
September, 1898 :September, 1898 :-

|  |  |  | Quarter ended Sept., 1897. |  | Quarter ended Sept., 1898. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Enrolment. | Atterdance. | Enrolment. | Attendance. |
| Mossel Bay | . | . | 1,026 | 763 | 1,250 | 995 |
| George | . | . | 1,395 | 1,085 | 1,528 | 1,188 |
| Oudtshoorn | . | $\cdots$ | 2,026 | 1,575 | 1,974 | 1,573 |
| Ladismith | . | . | 875 | 738 | 881 | 789 |
| Riversdale | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1,173 | 999 | 1,199 | 1,031 |
| Totals | . | $\cdots$ | 6,495 | 5,160 | 6,832 | 5,576 |

The noteworthy points in the above table are-
(1) The increase of 337 on the roll.
(2) The increase of 416 in the average attendance.
(3) The fact that the percentage of average attendance to enrolment has risen (4) from $79 \cdot 4$ to $81 \cdot 6$
(4) The fact that Oudtshoorn is the only division which shows a slight decrease
under both headings.

For 1897 figures were somewhat more satisfactory. The increase on the roll was 613, the increase in average attendance was 689, and the percentage of average attendance to enrolment had risen from 76 in 1896 to $79 \cdot 4$.

Although the advance is not so decided as in 1897, it is, however, satisfactory to note that, over all, there is an appreciable rise.

Irregular attendance is still prevalent, especially in the case of Mission and Poor Schools, and of a necessity, markedly so during reaping and ploughing seasons.
ufortunately there are other hindrances to the regularity of attendance. There is the irdifferesce of many parents and the absence of earnest effort on the part of not a few teachers to adopt such measures as would tend to check that bad habit of staying The teacher of a country sch
much to disccurage. Irregular attendance in difficulties to contend with, and there is bare walls, unstable desks and parents possessed of curious ideas with reference to the conduct of school work, makes the teacher's position oftentimes an unenviable one ; but, on the other hand, it is not always evident that everything is done that might be done by the teacher to minimize the efforts of that great hindrance to progress, irregular attendance.
III. Schools Inspected.-During the year 150 schools have been inspected in this circuit; seventeen by Mr. P. J. le Roux during my temporary absence on special duty, one by Mr. Watermeyer and the rest by myself. This number is five more than in 1897 and ten more than in 1896

All schools, excepting a small P.F. school which had not been long established before my arrival in the division in which it is situated, and seven others-new schools -which were opened after I had left the divisions in which they were placed, have - which were op inspected.

I was able to find time for only four informal visits, two of which were to schools that bad been in operation only for a very short period.
IV. Pupils' Attainments at Inspection.-The following tables show the classification under standards after inspection :-

All Schools except Mission Schools.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 號 } \\ & \text { d } \\ & \text { 岂 } \\ & \text { d } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mossel Bay | 14 | 548 | 510 | 7 | 186 | 62 | 95 | 61 | 49 | 39 | 11 | , |  |
| George .. | 23 | 862 | 794 | 15 | 305 | 102 | 96 | 92 | 91 | 55 | 19 | 12 | 7 |
| Oudtshoorn | 38 | 1452 | 1284 | 80 | 495 | 188 | 192 | 133 | 94 | 54 | 31 | 12 |  |
| Ladismith | 13 | 417 | 377 | 2 | 136 | 65 | 64 | 44 | 40 | 17 | 9 |  |  |
| Riversdale | 35 | 748 | 702 | 11 | 234 | 97 | 125 | 87 | 78 | 36 | 18 | 8 | 8 |
| Totals | 123 | 4027 | 3667 | 115 | 1356 | 514 | 572 | 422 | 351 | 201 | 88 | 33 | 15 |
| Percentage of total present in different Standards |  |  |  | $3 \cdot 1$ | 36.9 | $14 \cdot 0$ | $15 \cdot 6$ | 11.5 | $9 \cdot 6$ | $5 \cdot 4$ | $2 \cdot 4$ | $\cdot 9$ | 4 |

Percentage in 1898, $18 \cdot 7$ in Standard IV and above.
l'ercentage in 1897, $16 \cdot 8$ in Standard IV and above


Mission Schools.

Perce tand
Percentage in 1897, $67 \cdot 0$ Below Standard

First and Second Class Schools.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mossel Bay | 2 | 187 | 184 | 0 | 39 | 15 | 25 | 24 | 33 | 36 | 11 | 1 |  |
| George . . | 3 | 248 | 233 | 6 | 30 | 26 | 23 | 32 | 43 | 42 | 12 | 12 | 7 |
| Oudtshoorn | 3 | 385 | 375 | 14 | 106 | 33 | 56 | 32 | 54 | 43 | 25 | 12 |  |
| Ladismith | 1 | 91 | 76 | 0 | 20 | 9 | 13 | 8 | 13 | 7 | 6 | . |  |
| Riversdale | 2 | 194 | 190 | 11 | 36 | 6 | 22 | 26 | 34 | 22 | 17 | 8 | 8 |
| Totals | 11 | 1105 | 1058 | 31 | 231 | 89 | 139 | 122 | 177 | 150 | 71 | 33 | 15 |
| Percentage of total present in different Standards |  |  |  | 29 | $21 \cdot 8$ | 83 | 13.2 | $11 \cdot 6$ | 16.7 | $14 \cdot 1$ | 6.7 | $3 \cdot 2$ | $1 \cdot 4$ |

Percentage in and above Standard IV, $42 \cdot 2$.
Percentage in and above Standard IV, $21 \cdot 3$.

Third Class Schools.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mossel Bay | 4 | 198 | 184 | 5 | 71 | 26 | 45 | 25 | 10 | 2 |  |  |  |
| George . . | 9 | 348 | 316 | 2 | 129 | 45 | 41 | 41 | 39 | 13 | 6 |  |  |
| Oudtshoorn | 23 | 664 | 597 | 18 | 250 | 101 | 104 | 83 | 32 | 6 | 3 |  |  |
| Ladismith | 8 | 252 | 231 | 2 | 92 | 41 | 37 | 26 | 23 | 8 | 2 | $\cdots$ |  |
| Riversdale | 4 | 58 | 57 | 0 | 21 | 11 | 9 | 7 | 4 | 5 |  | . . | $\ldots$ |
| Totals | 48 | 1520 | 1385 | 27 | 563 | 224 | 236 | 182 | 108 | 34 | 11 |  |  |

Percentage of total present
in different Standards
Percentage in and above Standard IV, $11 \cdot 1$.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oudtshoorn | 1 | 52 | 36 | 0 | 19 | 10 | 4 | 3 | . | . . |  | . |  |
| Percentage of total present in different Standards |  |  |  |  | $52 \cdot 7$ | $27 \cdot 8$ | $11 \cdot 1$ | $8 \cdot 3$ | . . | . |  | . |  |

Percentage below Standard
$52 \cdot 7$

## VIII.

Totals for all Schools.

$\left.\begin{array}{l|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|l} & \cdot 948 \cdot 6 & 15 \cdot 3 & 13 \cdot 8 & 10 \cdot 2 & 6 \cdot 5 & 3 \cdot 0 & 1 \cdot 2 & \cdot 2 & \cdot 2\end{array}\right\} 1897$ in different Standards

| $948 \cdot 615 \cdot 3$ | $13 \cdot 8$ | $10 \cdot 2$ | $6 \cdot 5$ | $3 \cdot 0$ | $1 \cdot 2$ | $\cdot 2$ | $\cdot 2$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $2 \cdot 746 \cdot 5$ | $13 \cdot 9$ | $14 \cdot 2$ | $9 \cdot 5$ | $6 \cdot 9$ | $3 \cdot 7$ | $1 \cdot 6$ | $\cdot 6$ |

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Pereentage in 1898, } 13 \cdot 1 \text { in Standard IV and above. } \\
& \text { Percentage in } 1897,11 \cdot 1 \text { in Standard IV and above. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Thus it is seen that a decided advance has been made, for in 1897 there were 604 pupils in and above Standard IV, whereas in 1898 the corresponding number is 738 . Leaving out of consideration the one Evening School, the noteworthy points which the preceding tables bring to light are:-
(1) That Mission Schools have the largest percentage of below-standard pupils,
(2) That Poor Sohools have the next largest percentage of below-standard
pupils, viz., $49 \cdot 5$.
(3) That Third Class Schools come next with a percentage of 40.6 belowstandard.
(4) That Private Farm Schools come next with a percentage of $24 \cdot 7$
(5) That the First and Second Class Schools have the lowest percentage of below-
V. Pupils' Progress.-Of the 150 schools inspected during the year, 14 were visited for the first time. In addition to these there are 6 which, having been closed during 1897 or during 1896 and 1897, were not examined two years in succession. There are thus left 130 schools in which the progress made by pupils can be satisfactorily dealt with. The table which follows shows the progress which has been made by the pupils of these 130 schools :-


A year ago 67.8 per cent. reached a higher standard. A very gratifying advance indeed is thus evident.

If the schools be arranged according to the percentages who reached a higher standard, we have the following table:-

VI. Subjects of Instruction.-I have but little to add to the remarks which have bean made in my previous reports. Reading continues to improve. As a rule there is not much fault to find in regard to fluency, and in the best schools style and expression are being successfully cultivated. Writing is undoubtedly the most satisfactory, and it is worthy of note that the progress in this elementary subject is most markidity country schools. Advance in Arithmetic is general, greater accuracy and rapidity being apparent. Composition, which is the most difficult suject, Io received which satisfactory. True it is that in some schools composition exlecises are receiced whing; show neither lack of ideas nor any serious want of knowledge of sentence making; but, generally speaking, this subject leaves a great deal to be rule, well done; but there taken from the rear and other papers. is still a good deal of bad spelling the in the case of a larger number of schools than I have noted with pleasure that in the case of a puils something more than the "dry formerly, teachers have been presenting to their pupils some experience to find that, in bones" of Geography, and so pupils had an inteiligent knowledge of the productions, higher classes at any rate, pupils had an inteiligent knowledge

A few schools in the circuit have for the first time sent up a number of their
A few schools in the circuit have examination. An additional interest in this pupils for the Departmentar has thus been aroused and a considerable increase in the number of presentations may be looked for at next examination.

Singing is making fair progress, and this is vouched for by the fact that, as the result of Mr. Lee's recent visit, 275 certificates- 208 Junior, 63 Elementary and 4 Intermediate-have been awarded. A very considerable impetus to the teaching of vocal musio has been given, and rapid progress may be anticipated.

Wcodwork, so far as the number of schools in connection with which this subject receives successful treatment is concerned, does not make progress. The First Clas Shool for Boys at Mossel Bay continues to lead the way; indeed, it is the only school which appears to fully recognise the educational value of the subject.

In all First and Second Class schools, and in a few of the Third Class and Poo schools of the circuit, Drill receives successful attention. In one Coloured Missio School where this subject is taught systematically, I saw an exhibition of drill of a highly creditable character

Needlework has made great progress in every class of school.
VII. Teachers.-The number of certificated teachers has risen from 102 during the third quarter of 1897 to 117 during the corresponding quarter of 1898.

In the 150 schools inspected during the year were found 228 teachers- 82 male and 146 females. The following table shows how these were divided according to professional certificates :-

Holders of European Government Certificate
Cape 1st Class Certificate
", 2nd
No" Professional Certificate

Thus 53 per cent. possessed no evidence of professional training. The corresponding percentage for 1897 was $54 \cdot 8$ and for $1896,59 \cdot 4$. Of these 228 teachers, 102 had no certificate of any kind. This is equivalent to $44 \cdot 7$ per cent. The corresponding percentage for 1897 was $46 \cdot 9$. Improvement is therefore slight, but it is gratifying to know that there is continuous decrease in the percentage of uncertificated teachers.
Kiversdale has the greatest percentage of uncertificated teachers, and Oudtshoorn the least.

During the year 29 paid pupil-teachers, 33 unpaid pupil-teachers and three candidates for the Third Class Teacher's Certificate were examined by me in the practical part of their work. The corresponding numbers for 1897 were respectively 31,13 and 5 , so that there is a total increase of 16 to record. The training of pupilteachers continues to be carried on, on the whole, with very fair success.
VIII. Libraries.-Of the eight First Class schools in the circuit, seven possess libraries, and of the three Second Class schools, only one has a library. Two Third Class schools and one Mission School also have libraries. I hope to be able at the end of next year to show that there has been a decided increase of activity in regard to this matter. The first thing necessary to ensure success is active interest on the part of the teacher. The presence of libraries in the two Third Class schools (Matjes River in Oudtshoorn and Groot Rivier in Ladismith) which have been referred to, is due to the enthusiasm of their teachers, who will, doubtless, as time passes, recognise, by the quickened intelligence of their pupils, the value of the boon which they have
conferred upon their sohools.
IX. Building.-During the year considerable activity has been exhibited in increasing and improving school accommodation, and in providing new buildings.

In the Division of Mossel Bay, commodious and convenient buildings have been erected at Ruiterbosch and Brandwacht. The Poor School in the town of Mossel Bay is now housed in a most comfortable new room. A more suitable school-room has been provided at Rietvlei, and the Girls' A. I has added a small but convenient lavatory to its premises.

In the Division of George a new school-room has been supplied at Mill River, and the A. III at Gwayang has been enlarged. The Poor and Dutch Church A. III Schools in the town of George have been amalgamated as one institution and now occupy this is a change for the better, I have had no opportunity of judging. The managers

In the Division of Oudtshoom new buildings have been put up
In the Division of oudtshoorn new buildings have been put up at Waaikraal, The Boys' A. I and Girls' A. I have, with advantage to both, accomplished an exchange of premises, and considerable additions to the Girls' School are contemplated. The managers of the A. III at Oude Muragie No. 1 have added a teacher's residence to their school premises, and improvements have been carried out in connection with the Third Class School at Vlakteplaats.

In Ladismith a new A. III, with teacher's residence, has been erected at Voorbat,
and a more comfortable and convenient school-room has been provided at Elandsvlei. In the town of Ladsmiith, where school accommodation is very defective, I hope to hear soon that new premises have

Riversdale also is considered. its record of progress in the way of buildings. A new school-room has been put up at Kafirkuil's Rivier, and buildings at Windsor and Keurfontein have been enlarged. At Weltevreden a larger and healthier room has been provided. The managers of the A. I Girls' School are arranging for a much needed addition to their school premises.

In addition to this record of advance in the matter of new or enlarged buildings, an examination of statements which have been forwarded to me by teachers shows that a goodly number of schools have been improved in regard to floors, lighting, ventilabort, slowly, disappearing
X. Furniture and Equipment. - While a good deal which might be written under the head of progress has been done during the year in the way of providing new desks, blackboards, maps, \&c., there is, generally speaking, room for great improvement. My notes show that over 30 blackboards have been supplied to schools, and that a large number of desks, dual and otherwise, maps, \&c., have been got by schools in the ircut. lime is har a Ladismith, and the A , Blanco are worthy of mention, inasmuch as they have plan replaced dual desk.

I regret that little has been done by the schools in this oircuit to adorn class-room walls by means of good pictures, photographs, \&c. Even in those schools which are very fairly supplied with necessury equipment in the shape of maps, \&c., no effor appears to have been made to foster in the boys and girls, who spend a great deal of their time within school-room walls, a taste for artistic adornment of surroundings.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
JOHN MITCHELLL
Mossel Bay, 31st December, 1898
[CIRCUIT : Britstown, Colesberg, Graaff-Reinet, Hanover, Middelburg, Philipstown, Richmond, Steynsburg.]

Sir,-I have the honour to submit my report for the year 1898.
A considerable portion of the first quarter of the year was devoted to the completion of an educational survey of the Division of Middelburg. The Survey Report pletion of an educational survey of the Division of Middelburg. The Survey Report the Division of Colesberg. This I hope to finish early next year.
I. Supply of Schools, \&c.-There is some increase to chronicle in the number of schools, as there were 135 schools in existence during the September quarter of 1898 as schools, as there were 135 schools in existence during the September quarter of creas a against 122 during the September quarter of 1897 . Middelburg

The number of schools in the country in the Division of Steynsburg is unsatisactory considering the population of the division, and in the division of Philipstown the short life of schools-in two cases less than a year-is a bad feature.
II. Enrolment and Attendance.-The following table shows the enrolment and verage attendance for the quarter ended 30th September, 1897, and for the quarter onded 30th September, 1898:-


The increase in the number on the roll is 700 , while the average attendance has risen from 82 to 84 p.c. The increase in number on the roll is highest in Graaff-Reinet and Middelburg, being 235 and 176 respectively. The increase in Middelburg is 32 p.c This substantial increase is largely due to work done at the time of the Educationa Sure Two Divisions are seen to be in a worse position now than they were a year ago, viz., Hanover and Philipstown.
III. Schools Inspected.-During the past year 125 schools have been inspected in my circuit, 114 by myself and 11 schools at railway stations in my circuit by Inspector Cuthbert. The number of schools inspected this year compared with last year is less Cuthbert. The number of schools inspected this year compared with last year is less by five. I have further paid informal visits to schools on some 21 occasions. The 1897 and 1898 respectively, with the number of pupils on the roll and the number present at inspection. Separate tables are given for white and coloured children.
[G. 2-99.]

White.

| Division. |  | 1897. |  |  | 1898. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | No. of Schs. | Roll. | Present. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No. of } \\ & \text { Schs } \end{aligned}$ | Roll. | Present. |
| Britstown | $\cdots$ | 12 | 295 | 263 | 12 | 319 | 313 |
| Colesberg . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | . | ${ }^{12}$ | 406 | 338 | 11 | 379 | 355 |
| Graaff-Reinet .. | $\cdots$ | 28 | 1,108 |  | 30 | 1,140 | 1,072 |
| Hanover | $\cdots$ | 13 | 223 | 217 | 12 | 206 | 189 |
| Middelburg .. | $\cdots$ | 19 | 356 | 331 | 13 | 321 | 314 |
| Philipstown | . | 8 | 227 | 203 | 7 | 200 | 191 |
| Richmond | . | 11 | 248 | 228 | 11 | 236 | 223 |
| Steynsburg | . | 8 | 168 | 153 | 9 | 214 | 208 |
| Totals |  | 111 | 3,031 | 2,716 | 105 | 3,015 | 2,865 |

It will thus be seen that while the number of schools for Whites inspected during the year has decreased by six, the number of pupils attending is almost stationary, and the number of pupils present at inspection shows a favourable increase. Colesberg, Hanover, Middelburg, Philipstown and Richmond show a decrease. Middelburg may be expected to show a substantial increase next year and Colesberg a fair increase.

Coloured.


The number of pupils present at inspection has increased by 100 , while the number on the roll remains the sume.
IV. Pupils' Attainments at Inspection.-The following tables show the classification in standards after inspection this year:-


Coloured.

| Division. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Britstown | 3 | 169 | 162 | 0 | 124 | 14 | 14 | 7 | 3 |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| Colesberg. . | 4 | 309 | 282 | 12 | 177 | 44 | 29 | 16 | 4 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | . | $\ldots$ |
| Graaff-Reinet | 8 | 757 | 709 | 0 | 482 | 107 | 71 | 33 | 16 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |  |
| Hanover . . |  |  | 19 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | . | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |  |
| Middelburg | 2 | 143 | 124 | . | 75 | 24 | 13 | 8 | 4 | . | $\cdots$ |  |  |
| Philipstown | 1 | 48 | 47 | $\ldots$ | 31 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 2 |  |  |  |  |
| Richmond | 1 | 99 | 88 | . | 59 | 12 | 12 | 3 | 2 |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |
| Steynsburg | 1 | 44 | 42 | . . | 32 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Totals | 20 | 1569 | 1454 | 12 | 980 | 208 | 150 | 72 | 32 | $\ldots$ | . |  |  |

In both classes of schools has the percentage of pupils in Standards increased. In schools for coloured children the percentage of pupils in Standard II or a wigher Standard is 17 per cent. of those present, compared with 14 per cent. last year, and per cent., compared wita 25 per cent. last year.


There is a good increase in the number of children present at two consecutive inspections. The percentage of those reaching a higher Standard is 74 per cent., and 71 per cent. for 1897 and 1898 respectively.
VI. Sutjects of Instruction.-In connection with the teaching of Arithmetic, I may remind many teachers of the saying "Repetition is the mother of learning." I note too often a want of knowledge that 100 lbs. make a Cape owt., a useful fact entering into all our calculations of railway carriage, \&o., in this country. Physical Geography is more often than not neglected in Standard IV, or confined to definitions without any attempt to make clear the value of lines of latitude and longitude to enable us to nieasure distance from one place to another and at a later stage through knowledge of the longitude of various places to enable us to tell difference of time between such places. The quality of the work in English Composition varies greatly. At three or four public schools this year, however, I was specially pleased with care displayed in the formation of short and correct sentences, and the evidence there was that teachers had explained the use of inverted commas to Standard IV and V Classes. The six months stay of ing of Singing in the schools of the Division. It is pleasing to note that Kindergarten have been opened at two more schools, Colesberg A. I and Middelburg A. i.
VII. Teachers.-The number of certificated teachers in my circuit remains at ust over 50 per cent. During July a Vacation Course, attended by over 100 teachers was held at Graaff-Reinet. The lecturers were specially pleased with the quality of the work done by the certificated women.
VIII. Lilraries.-Bethesda, Hanover and Steynsburg are the A. II schools in my circuit still without libraries. In the case of the two last named there is every prospeot of the deficiency being made good shortly, ns money for the purpose is already in hand.
Four public sehools at least in this circuit have placed sets of the Encyclopoodia Brittanica upon their library shelves during the year.
IX. School Buildings.-Colesberg now possesses an excellent sehool-building Buildings suitable to the needs of the locality have also been erected at Lets Kraal (A) III), and Onbedacht (Poor), both in the division of Graaff-Reinet, and a new class-room has been added to Richmond A. I.
X. Furniture and Equipment.-Hanover A. II is in need of improved furniture for a larger number of the pupils. In several of the larger schools considerable addior a larger number of the pupils. In several of the larger schools considerable additions of furniture have been made in the shape of good dual desks, which are gradually
superseding the more ordinary backless seats. There is still a great lack of desk accommodation in most of the mission sehools.

The main hall of the Midland Seminary has been made more attractive by the addition of several pictures, and the English Church A. III, Graaff-Reinet deserves special mention for the beautiful prints of standard works which now adorr the walls of the school house.

There is nothing special to chronicle as regards school-work for the year. The larger number of white children which now figures on the school-roll in the division $f$ Middelburg is perhaps the most encouraging feature of the year's work.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
A. HALDANE MURRAY.

Graaff-Reinet,
December 29th, 1898.

## 11.--Ispector Noaks' Report.

[CIRCUIT: CAPE.]

Sir,-I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year 1898
I. Supply of Schools.-The number of schools in the Cape Division which were reckoned in the Departmental Statistics of Enrolment and Attendance for the third quarter of 1897 was 115 ; the number for the corresponding quarter of 1898 was 124. The difference is to be accounted for, partly by the inclusion in the ordinary Quarterly Returns for the present year of five specialised schools which were preliousk, a First under a separate heading, partly by the establishment of six new schools, viz., a First Home for girls at Wynberg, the Salesian Institute (for boys) and Private Farm Schools at Olifantskop and Brakfontein. On the other hand two schools were closed at the end of 1897, viz., a Third Class School at Klipheuvel and a Private Farm School. The net gain on the 30th September was thus four. Since that date the Mission School at Silo has been temporarily closed owing to the illness of the principal and the impossibility of finding a substitute; and, more recently, a Private Farm School at Klipheuvel was placed on the list for inspection.
II. Enrolment and Attendance.-For the quarters ending the 30th September, 1897 and 1898, the total enrolment was, respeotively, 16,161 and 16,732 ; whilst the total attendance was 11,382 and 12,102. Thus in both enrolment and attendance there has been a gain, in the former case of 571, and in the latter case of 720, denoting an advance of 3.5 per cent. and 4.4 per cent. respectively. It is, however, a significant fact that the gain in the enrolment has been entirely on the side of the European section of the school population; in the case of coloured children of both sexes there has been a loss. The exact distribution of loss and gain will be seen from the following Table :-

Table A.

| All Schools. |  |  |  |  | Average Enrolmert. |  |  | Gain. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1898. | 1897. |  | 1898. |
| European Coloured " |  |  | . . | . | 4,863 | 4,576 |  | 287 |
|  | Girls |  | . | . | 4,503 | 4,013 |  | 490 |
|  | Boys |  | . | . | 3,415 | 3,520 |  | -105 |
|  | Girls |  | . . | .. | 3,951 | 4,052 |  | -101 |
|  |  | Totals | .. | .. | 16,732 | 16,161 | (Net) | 571 |

Thus the total gain among the white children has been 777, or 9 per cent. of the enrolment for the previous year-a very remarkable result ; at the same time the loss f 206 , or 2.7 per cent., on the side of the coloured children, is one not to be viewed without deep concern.

A comparison of the average rates of attendance for the four quarters ending on the two dates referred to shows an advance from 70.7 to 71.8 of the enrolment. Encouraging as this result undoubtedly is in the main, it would have been doubly satisfactory the improvement which it indicates had been more general. A referen for the same io the average percentages of attendance in the given in Table B.) shows that whilst Second Class Public Schools and Mission Schools have improved their position and Evening Schools have improved it [G. 2-'99.]
considerably，in Public Schools of the First Class and Third Class there has been a slight deoline．In Private Farm Schools the rate has remained approximately uniform． When it is remembered that the general rate of attendance for the whole Colony has during the past four years crept up steadily from 73.73 to $74 \cdot 90$ ，the possibility of still manifest，and I earestly teachers in every class of school will result in a genert ond on

Table B．


III．Schools Inspected．－All the schools in the Division were inspected during the year，with the exception of three，two of which were found when visited to have been closed without the sending of any previous notice．One school，according to an established precedent，was inspected by Mr．le Roux ；the others by myself．Several schools were also visited informally．With very rare exceptions，I found on such occasions the teachers at their post and the schools in excellent working order ；but in the keeping of the registers there is still in too many instances a need for greater
punctiliousness．

IV．Pupils＇Attainments at Inspection．－Table C．gives，for the different classes of schools，（1）the actual number of pupils enrolled ai the time of the annual inspection， （2）the number present at inspection，and（3）the number of those who passed in the tandards andards．In Table D．these results，summarised in the case of the higher standards，are expressed as percentages．

Table C．


Table D．

|  |  | Percentage of Pupils present in Standards． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ज⿹\zh26灬亍 } \\ & \text { E. } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| A． 1 | 93 | 131 | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | $11 \frac{8}{4}$ | $14 \frac{1}{4}$ | 141 $\frac{1}{2}$ | $36 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 100 | 92 |
| A．II | $91 \frac{3}{4}$ | 33 | 16 | 16 | 14 | $11 \frac{1}{4}$ | $9 \frac{3}{4}$ |  | 100 | 83 |
| A． 111 and P．F．． | 92 | 44 $\frac{3}{4}$ | $17 \frac{1}{4}$ | 14 | 11 | 8 | 5 |  | 100 | $91 \frac{3}{4}$ |
| E． | $76 \frac{3}{4}$ | $48 \frac{1}{4}$ | 10 | 17 | $13 \frac{1}{4}$ | $8 \frac{3}{4}$ | 2 | ${ }^{\frac{3}{4}}$ | 100 | $76 \frac{3}{4}$ |
| B．（Capetown） | 8. | $71 \frac{3}{4}$ | $12 \frac{3}{4}$ | 9 | $4 \frac{1}{4}$ | $1 \frac{3}{4}$ | $\frac{1}{8}$ | ． | 100 | 77 |
| B．（Suburban） | $78 \frac{1}{8}$ | $66 \frac{1}{2}$ | $13 \frac{1}{2}$ | $10 \frac{3}{4}$ | $5 \frac{1}{4}$ | $3 \frac{1}{4}$ | $\frac{8}{4}$ |  | 100 | 73 |
| Sp． | 983 ${ }^{\frac{8}{4}}$ |  | $25 \frac{1}{4}$ |  | $10 \frac{3}{4}$ | $5 \frac{1}{4}$ |  | 16 | 100 | 95 |
| General Average ．． | $85 \cdot 0$ | $51 \cdot 1$ | $13 \cdot 2$ | 11.8 | $8 \cdot 6$ | $6 \cdot 6$ | $8 \cdot 3$ | $\cdot 4$ | 100 | 80 |
| Corresponding figures | $80 \cdot 0$ | $50 \cdot 0$ | $13 \cdot 7$ | $12 \cdot 5$ | $8 \cdot 9$ | $6 \cdot 4$ | $7 \cdot 8$ | $\cdot 7$ | 100 | 80 |

In regard to the above Tables，the following points deserve to be noted ：－
1．The percentage of pupils present at inspection has risen from 80 to 85 per cent． of the enrolment for the time being．In this respect there has been a remarkably uniform advance；but again the schools which have made most progress are the Second Class Public Schools and the Mission Schools．
2．The number of pupils in the two highest Standards has risen 37 per cent．To
this advance only three Mission Sohools have this advance only three Mission Sohools have contributed，viz．，St．Michael＇s，Ronde－ bosch（R．C．），the Claremont Boys＇School（Eng．Ch．）and the Simonstown＊Boys＇

3．In the Mis
3．In the Mission Schools generally，out of 6,965 pupils examined，only 43 were placed above Standard IV．Small as this number is，it indicates a ratio（six per 1，000） Colony．In the Cape Division the conversion of the better Mission Schools into Oh the A．in Schools has had a marked effect in keeping this number low．One result of this system calls for serious consideration，viz．，that it is becoming inoreasingly difficult for respectable coloured parents who desire for their children an education of somewhat wider range than that supplied in ordinary Mission Schools to give effect to their per－ fectly legitimate aspiration．In ordinary Mission Schools any extension of the curriculum beyond Standard IV is，generally，for many reasons inadvisable and is discouraged by the Department．From Church A．II Schools coloured children are definitely excluded．From Public Schools they are practically debarred．It remains for a responsible Committee to take the question up and，under the existing regulations for Pubic Schools，to endeavour to establish one or more schools to meet the want here indicated

4．There has been a slight increase in the already high percentage of children below Standard．This is a feature which is observable in all classes of schools，with nothing to regret．It means simply that such schools are extending，in this tendency advantage，their Kindergarten Departments．In these schools there is no great danger ［G．2－＇99．］

ㅅ 2
that the progress of the pupils will be retarded by immense difficulties of overurowding and understaffing. In the case of Mission Sohools, however, I am convinced that th striking proponderance of children below Standard is to a considerable extent th result of the unduly slow progress which is made, more especially by older children fact will lead to a deoided improvement in this respect, even in spite of existing diff culties. Care should be taken to keep children no longer at the spite of existing diffiabsolutely necessary; and no attempt should be made at any of the immediately suc ceeding stages to keep children in the same class for a whole year. It should be ceeding stages to keep children in the same class for a whole year. It should be under ordinary circumstances, be ready at the end of that time for presentationpossibly in Standard I, but at least in Sub-Standard B. For the future an explanation should be sought for by the Principal in every case where a ohild's progress has fallen short of this
In connection with this reference to the Infant Departments of the Mission Schools of this Division, it is necessary to guard against a possible misconception. The fact hat the proportion of children below Standard in the Mission Schools of Capetown is considerably higher than in the case of the Suburban Mission Schools is no reflection is more regular than in the Suburbs, and the rate of progress is also higher. The eason that there are proportionately more children at the lowest stages is the grea accessibility of the Capetown sohools to infants.
V. Pupils' Progress.-It is only in the case of those pupils who, after being in school for at least a year, have come up for a second examination-and on the latter poasion in one of the Standards-that any numerical estimate can be formed of the rogress which has been made. Table E. shows the percentage of such pupils, in each lass of school, whe this year reached a higher rank than last year. For various easons, which it is unnecessary to specify, there are only 108 schools which are availwhose progress can be measured, is 4,345 . Of these 4,345 pupils, 3,178 were placed in a higher Standard, 1,121 in the same Standard, and only 46 in a lower Standard.

Table E.

|  | of Sohool |  |  |  | Percentag Sta | n Higher ard. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{8}{8}$ | 1898. | 1897. |
| A. 1 | .. .. | . | . | 11 | $83 \cdot 2$ | $84 \cdot 4$ |
| A. 11 | .. .. | . | .. | 10 | $84 \cdot 8$ | $74 \cdot 7$ |
| A. III and P. F. | .. .. | $\ldots$ | .. | 21 | $74 \cdot 3$ | $74 \cdot 0$ |
| E. | .. .. | . | . | 5 | $45 \cdot 6$ | $22 \cdot 7$ |
| B. (Capetown) | .. .. | . | .. | 18 | $68 \cdot 5$ | $60 \cdot 8$ |
| B. (Suburban) | . . | . | -. | 42 | $59 \cdot 1$ | $48 \cdot 3$ |
| Sp. | . $\quad$. | $\because$ | . | 3 | $5 \cdot 9$ | . |
|  | General Average | . | . | . | $73 \cdot 1$ | $68 \cdot 0$ |

In the above table the advance made by the Second Class Publio Schools and both sections of the Mission Schools is once more specially noteworthy. The improvement
in the position of the Evening Schools also strikes the eye. But neither the Public

Sohools of the First Class nor those of the Third Class can appeal with any satisfaction to the test here applied as evidence of a gensral increase of efficieney in the teachin of the ordinary Standard subjects. In this connection it is but fair to add that in th case of First Class Public Schosls (and more especially those for girls) the maintenance of peculiarly difficult by proiency in the more advanced Standard subjects is rendered peculiarly difficult by the pressure of extraneous subjects. And further, I am convinced that in the higher Standards the increase of difficulty is greater in proportion the fetich of arithmetic of the pupils than it is in the lower Standards. In particular Standards, even when the teaching is of admirable efficiency of victims in the higher individual attention. In the case of the higher Standards, a further diffuplts receive in all those schools which prepare pupils for the University School Examinations by the long continued overlapping of the requirements of the University with those of the Department.
VI. Subjects of Instruction.-The number of pupils entered at the annual inspection as learning subjects not included in the ordinary elementary school course was as follows :-

| Algebra |  | 410 | Greek |  | 27 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Book-keeping |  | 41 | Hebrew |  | 149 |
| Botany |  | 89 | Latin |  | 603 |
| Chemistry |  | 128 | Musical Instruments |  | 406 |
| Domestic Economy |  | 7 | Painting |  | 46 |
| Dressmaking |  | 49 | Physics |  | 7 |
| Dutch Grammar |  | 1,233 | Physiology |  | 14 |
| French |  | 139 | Shoemaking |  | 24 |
| Geometry |  | 346 | Shorthand |  | 68 |
| German |  | 380 | Woodwork |  | 519 |

In this enumeration, the trades which are taught to the apprentices at the Town Industrial Home and at the Salesian Institute have not been included. The subject in which the most striking progress has been made is Woodworl. There are now ten schools and institutions in which this subject is taught; and where it is taught
upon the lines laid down by the Departmental Instruator, it valuable means of mental, as well as manual, training. The teaching of provide now in process of organisation upon lines similar to those adopted in the case of Needlework and Vocal Music with such excellent results. A not less urgent need more especially in view of the large number of Infant Sohools in this Division, is the organisation of a suitable form of Kindergarten Work.
VII. Teachers.-The number of certificated teachers acting during the third quarter of the year was 229, that of uncertificated teachers, 148. The percentage of certificated teachers has thus made a further advance, and now stands at $60 \cdot 8$. Of the teachers engaged in the three classes of Public Schools, $81 \cdot 19$ per cont. have a profesinal qualification at least, 8.06 per cent. have an academic qualification at most, and 10.75 per cent. have neither qualification.

The number of pupil-teachers during the same period was 192, as against 180 for the corresponding period of 1897. For the Central Classes, the accommodation has been considerably improved. When the new building is completed, I trust that it will be equipped with a suitable library and museum. In the museum attached to St . Mary's Convent School, Cape Town, may be found an excellent example of what such a museum should be, and those pupil-teachers who have had access to it have plainly profited by the opportunity. Of the steadiness and industry, and the growing vigo Central Classes and in the Repleral characteristics of the pupil-teachers both at the
VIII. Librar.
21. Out of 11 First Class and 11 Sumber of schools possessing a library has risen to ow ith Class Schools, in each case, only four ar解 foundation, whir the same oundation, which I had hoped would take a leading part in this movement. The School and the Hebrew Congresational Sche this year include the South African College Catholic A. uI Schools of Com the Roman Retreat also deserves speeial mention. The teature in which thed Mission School a greatest room for improvament is the provision of very simple story-books for the younger children.
IX. Buildings.-During the past year an excellent building has been erected for the Boys' Public School at Bondebosch, and a large hall has been completed for the use of St. Luke's School at Salt River. Much needed additions or alterations have also been carried out at the following :-

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { Woodstock, A. II. } \\
\text { St. Bridgets A. . . (R.C.) } & \begin{array}{l}
\text { Buitenkant Street (Wes.) B. } \\
\text { Rondebosch, St. Paul's (Eng. Ch.) }
\end{array} \\
\text { Wynberg Sohool of Industry, B. } & \begin{array}{l}
\text { R. Columba's, E. }
\end{array} \\
\text { St. }
\end{array}
$$

At the South African College School the quadrangle is being completed by the erection of a building which will comprise a laboratory, a hal and additional class rooms. In the case of the First Class School for Girls at Sea Point, the Second Class Schools at Muizenberg and Philadelphia, the English Church Schools of St. Paul's (Cape Town) and the Good Shepherd (Maitland), and the Wesleyan A. nir Sohool in Sydney Street, Cape Town, there is a good prospect that the coming year will see effective measures taken to put the accommodation upon a satisfactory basis.
X. Equizment. - As regards equipment, I cannot recall a single instance, in which it has been my duty to point out defects, where steps have nct been taken to remedy the defects in whole or part. In this welcome evidence of the interest taken by Managers in the cause of education, as well as in many proofs of the success which is on every side rewarding the zealous efforts of teachers in the same cause, I have found much reason for encouragement.

The general equipment of blackboards, maps and wall-pictures is now for the most part fairly satisfactory. It is to be wished, however, that pictures of unquestionable artistic merit were more frequentiy to be met with. It is a matter of regret that the publications of the Art for Schools Association are not more widely known. here additional desks are to be provided, I would recommend--more especially in view of the need to economise space-that the dual pattern be adopted.

I have the honour to be,

> Sir,

Your obedient Servant,
EDWARD NOAKS.
Wynberg, 31st December, 1898.

No. 12.-Inspector Pressly's Report.
[CIRCUIT: Albert, Aliwal North, Barkly East, Herscihel, Tarka and Wodehouse.]

Sir,-I have the honour to submit a report on the state and progress of Education in this circuit during the year 1898

The circuit, organised in July, consists of four districts taken from Inspector Milne's circuit-Albert, Aliwal North, Tarka, and Wod house-and two from Inspector Bennie's-Barkly East and Herschel. Since my appointment in July I have been able to traverse all the circuit except Tarka, inspecting 112 of its schools and visiting about 20 more, and have thus succeeded in obtaining some knowledge of the state of Education in it. So far as statistics are concerned, this report deals with the whole circuit and the who have had to be obtained from two circuit reports differing somewhat in their manner of treatment, corresponding data have not in every case been available for an exact comparison. Conclusions, for which other data than figures are required, cannot be drawn till the necessary information has been acquired by means of a second visit.
I. Supply of Schools.- The number of schools in operation in the circuit at the end of the September quarter was 173 , an increase of 16 on the number for the corresponding quarter of 1897. Table A shows the schools existing in the several districts in September, 1897.

Table A.

| Division. | Class of School. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Totals. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sp. | A. I | A. II | A.III | D. | E. | P.F. | Puor | B. | c. | C. r |  |
| Albert | . | 1 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 5 | $\cdots$ | . | 28 |
| Aliwal North | . . | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | 1 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 22 |
| Barkly East | $\cdots$ | . | 1 | 11 | . | . . | 3 | 3 | $\therefore$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 18 |
| Herschel | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | . | 2 | . | 23 | 2 | 1 | 28 |
| Tarka | . . | 2 | . | 5 | $\cdots$ | . | 7 | 1 | 2 | . | $\cdots$ | 17 |
| Wodehouse . . | . . | 1 | . | 13 | . | . | 14 | 13. | 3 | . . | . . | 44 |
| Totals | . | 5 | 4 | 40 | 1 | 2 | 41 | 23 | 36 | 3 | 2 | 157 |

In Table B are given the schools existing in September, 1898,
[G. 2-99.]

Table B

| Division. |  | Class of School. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Totals. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Sp. | A. r. | A. II. | A.mi. | D. | E. | P.f. | Poor. | B. | c. | c. r. |  |
| Albert | .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 6 | .. | .. | 39 |
| Aliwal North | .. | . | 1 | 1 | 7 | . | 1 | 11 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 30 |
| Barkly East | . | . | . | 1 | 6 | . | . | 7 | 3 | 1 | . | . | 18 |
| Herschel | .. | . |  | .. | .. | . | . | 1 | .. | 24 | 2 | 1 | 28 |
| Tarka | . | .. | 2 | .. | 5 | . | . | 6 | 1 | 3 | . | . | 17 |
| Wodehouse .. | . | . | 1 | .. | 8 | 1 | . | 17 | 11 | 3 | .. | . | 41 |
| Totals | .. | 1 | 5 | 4 | 38 | 2 | 2 | 50 | 26 | 40 | 3 | 2 | 173 |

Table C shows the changes which have taken place between September, 1897, and September, 1898.

Table C.

| Diyision. |  |  | Number of Schools. |  |  |  | Increase. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | In Sept.,'97. | Closed. | Opened. | In Sept.,'98. |  |
| Albert. . | $\ldots$ | . | 28 | 8 | 19 | 39 | 11 |
| Aliwal North. . | . | . | 22 | 4 | 12 | 30 | 8 |
| Barkly East |  | - | 18 | 9 | 9 | 18 | . |
| Herschel | . | . | 28 | 2 | 2 | 28 | .. |
| Tarka . . | . | . | 17 | 4 | 4 | 17 | . |
| Wodehouse | . | . | 44 | 13 | 10 | 41 | -3 |
| Totals | . | . | 157 | 40 | 56 | 173 | 16 |

Among the schools closed, and also among those opened, are included 10 which changed from one class to another, as from A. III to P. F., and three which both opened and closed during the year. Taking these away, there remained as result that, of the schools in operation in September, 1897, 28 were closed within a year, while 43 new schools were opened. Of the closed schools, 16 were farm schools, some of which
may be assumed to have fulfilled their purpose. Faim Schools and Third may be assumed to have fulfilled their purpose. Faim Schools and Third Class teachers remain in many cases but a few months, and or oreason or another the teachers remain in many the schoois are either closed altogether or longer or shorter interval.

The increase for the year is wholly in Albert and Aliwal North, which have increased by 11 and 8 schools respectively. Barkly East, Herschel and Tarka maintain the same number as in 1897. Wodehouse shows a decrease of three schools. Considerable as the inerease has been, both in the number of schools and in the number of scholars, there are yet numbers of children, especially in outlying parts, who are receiving no adequate instruction. In some of these places the poverty and apathy of the parents, disheartened and impoverished by repeated losses through drought, rinderpest and locusts, make the starting and maintenance of schools matter of much difficulty ; such is the activity in matters educational manifested in several quarters, however, that I am hopeful of being able next year to report the establishment of schools in some at least of these backward places.

II Enrolment and Attendance.-Table D subjoined gives a comparative view of the enrolment and attendance for the corresponding quarters of 1897 and 1898. The the enrolment and attendance for the corresponding quarters the attendance. Albert, net increase for the circuit is 592 in the enrolment and 707 in the attendance. Albert, Aliwal North, Herschel and Larka show an increase, Barkly Last and Wodehouse a substantial advance. Every district has contributed to this result except Tarka, where the percentage has fallen from 84 to 82 . The average attendance is highest in First Class Schools and Private Farm Schools, lowest in Poor Schools and Mission Schools in towns. In Herschel, where practically all the children are coloured, the percentage has risen from 76 in 1897 to 81 in 1898.

Table D.

| Division. | Sept., 1897. |  | Sept., 1898. |  | Increase. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Enrolment. | Attendance. | Enrolment. | Attendance. | Eurolment. | Attendance. |
| Albert | 1,168 | 976 | 1,489 | 1,263 | 321 | 287 |
| Aliwal North | 977 | 790 | 1,059 | 909 | 82 | 119 |
| Barkly East | 467 | 380 | 424 | 371 | -43 | -9 |
| Herschel | 1,762 | 1,333 | 1,960 | 1,594 | 198 | 261 |
| Tarka | 473 | 401 | 553 | 452 | 80 | 51 |
| Wodehouse | 950 | 786 | 904 | 784 | -46 | -2 |
| Totals | 5,797 | 4,666 | 6,389 | 5,373 | 592 | 707 |

[^2]number of children on the rolls of the various Schools (excluding Train
The 92 per cent., were actually present. The percentages for the different kinds of Schools are given in Table F. The P.F. Schools come out best in the comparison, the Third Class Schools worst. Town Schools usually have notice in advance of the day of inspection, and an effort is made to secure the presence of all the pupils. Country schools have no such notice. The generally high percentage of attendance to enrolment is due in large measure to the more efficient way in which the registers are kept, name of pupils who have left being at once struck off instead of remaining on the roll for an indefinite time.
III. Schools Inspected.-The number of schools inspected in this circuit during 1898 was 184 . Of these Inspectors Cuthbert, Milne and Bennie did 25, 24 and 2 respectively; 21 were done by deputies; 112 I visited myself.

In the number inspected are included all the 173 sohools given in Table B being in operation in September, 1898, except one (a new Farm School) in a remote the last quarter of the 2 which closed after inspection; and 10 which were opened in the second time. In 1897, 42 schools were inspected for the first time, but 17 of these had ceased to exist in 1898.
IV. Pupils' Attainments at Inspection.-Table E gives the classification of pupil after inspection in the several kinds of schools. A comparison with the figures fo 1897 shows that the increase is fairly evenly distributed throughout the standards.

Table E.

| Schools. |  | Pupils. |  | Standards after Inspection. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Class. | No. |  | 㵄 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Un- } \\ \text { class. } \end{gathered}$ |  | I. | II. | III. | 1V. | V. | VI. | VII. | Ex. |
| A. I | 5 | 644 | 616 |  | 137 | 81 | 65 | 93 | 81 | 67 | 42 | 31 | 19 |
| A. II and D | 5 | 535 | 509 | 8 | 96 | 67 | 78 | 63 | 77 | 60 | 42 | 14 |  |
| A. III | 41 | 801 | 758 | . . | 228 | 162 | 126 | 124 | 69 | 36 | 15 |  |  |
| P.F. | 52 | 423 | 416 | .. | 93 | 78 | 84 | 75 | 42 | 25 | 15 | 2 | 2 |
| Poor. | 27 | 913 | 795 | ${ }^{1}$ | 354 | 136 | 112 | 99 | 77 | 14 | 2 |  |  |
| Total White | 130 | 3325 | 3094 | 9 | 906 | 524 | 465 | 454 | 346 | 202 | 116 | 47 | 25 |
| B., C., E. | 51 | 3094 | 2802 |  | $1{ }^{1} 68$ | 514 | 337 | 210 | 148 | 25 |  |  |  |
| Total all Schools | 18i | 6419 | 5896 |  | 2474 | 1038 | 802 | 664 | 494 | 227 | 116 | 47 | 25 |
| Total in 1897 | 147 | . . | 4913 |  | 2181 | 781 | 752 | 533 | 341 | 163 | 97 | 37 | 26 |

Table F, supplementary to Table E, shows the percentages in the differen Standards. The figures for 1898 so closely resemble those of 1897 as to call for no remark

Table F.

V. Pupils' Progress.-Table G shows the progress made by the pupils in each

| Table G. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Class of Schonl. |  |  | Number <br> present at <br> Inspection. | Number <br> present at <br> previous In- <br> spection also. | Number. |  |

VI. Subjects of Instruction.-The fundamental subjects are, as a rule, taught very fairly in the older schools, but with young teachers there is a tendency to attempt too much, at the expense of thoroughness. Reading receives in most sehools the attention its importance demands, but there is still room for improvement in pronunciation and expression. The passages chosen for recitation are in general well known and understood, and in some cases they are really recited with intelligence and expression Dictation is well done in most schools, but mistakes in spelling are too common in exercises in Composition and Grammar. In a few achools in the circuit the Writing is all that can be expected; in a good many systematic teaching has been begun, as an outcome of the Vacation Courses; but there are still too many in which little attention is paid to this subject. In Arithmetic the simple standard tests are generally done with neatness and accuracy, and even the problems are attempted with fair succoss Most difficulty seems to be experienced in Standard III, and there failures are most frequent. Mental Arithmetic is by no means a strong subject in most sehools Woodwow is at present tanght only in the Training Schools and in the Public Schools Class Schools of Dordrecht and Aliwal North made for its introduction into the First
lass Schools or Dordrecht and Aliwal North.
VII. Teachers.-In the schools inspected during the year there were 255 teachers. Of these 107 or 42 per cent. held some sort of professional certificate; but no less than 148-90 whites and 58 natives--had no professional qualification. It has to be noted however, that some of the uncertificated teachers are in charge of Special subjectsSewing, Music, Woodwork-and are not required to hold a general certificate. Table
H. gives the numbers and percentages for the several classes of schools.

Table H.

| Class of School. | Number of Teachers. |  | Percentage of Teachers. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Certificated. | Uncertificated. | Certificated. | Uncertificated. |
| A. 1 and Sp. . | 24 | 6 | 80 | 20 |
| A. II and D. . . | 11 | 2 | 84 | 16 |
| A. III | 17 | 28 | 37 | 63 |
| $\stackrel{\text { Poor . . . }}{ }$ | 16 | 34 | 32 | 68 |
| Poor .. | 11 | 20 | 35 | 65 |
| Whites . | 79 | 90 | 47 | 53 |
| B., C., C.I. and E. | 28 | 58 | 32 | 68 |
| Totals | 107 | 148 | 42 | 58 |

# The 107 Professional Certificates are as follows :- 

| Privy Council |  | . | - | . | 7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Other European | Certificates | . | . | $\cdots$ | 4 |
| T. I | . . | . . | . | $\cdots$ | 1 |
| T. II | - | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | 8 |
| T. III | . . | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | . | 87 |
| achers have Academic qualifications : |  |  |  |  |  |
| M.A. |  | . | . | $\cdots$ | 3 |
| B.A. | .. | $\ldots$ | . | $\cdots$ | 2 |
| Intermediate | $\cdots$ | . | . |  | 4 |
| Matriculation | . | . | . |  | 11 |

Taking Academic and Professional qualifications together, I find this result :-
Teachers having both Academic and Professional qualifications 16 Academic qualification only Professional qualification only no qualification $\begin{array}{rr}. & 90 \\ \therefore & 148\end{array}$
The number of pupils teachers in the circuit is 138 , an inorease of 35 , or nearly 34 per cent., on the number for 1897. The increase is due almost wholly to the establishment of the Training School at Burghersdorp. Of this number 47 are attached to Public Schools. The remainder are in Training Schools, as under :-

> Burghersdorp Aliwal North Bensonvale

27
24
The supply of teachers, and especially of capable and qualified teachers, is far short of the demand. There are at this time about a dozen schools in my circuit for which there is no teacher and which are in consequence in considerable danger of being whish
VIII. Libraries.-There are libraries in several of the schools of my circuit. In one or two cases the pupils have acquired a love of reading which has had a marked effect on their intelligence, but in general the teachers complain that, notwithstanding their efforts, a disappointingly small use is made of the books provided. The Albert Academy, which has hitherto been without a library, is at last taking steps to have this want supplied.
IX. Buildings.-Very considerable improvement in the school accommodation of the circuit has been effected in the course of the year, and the recommendations of Inspectors Milne and Bennie have in almost every case produced good results. The new buildings of the Albert Academy and Training School at Burghersdorp were opened in July, and those of the Aliwal North First Class School are now ready for occupation. Additional accommodation is to be provided and other improvements effected in the First Class School of Dordrecht and the Second Class Schools of Barkly East, Lady Grey, Molteno and Venterstad. New premises, in some cases with teachers residences attached, have been erected for the Third Class Schools at Clanville and Indwe in Wodehouse, and Hilbury in Barkly East, and for the Poor Schools of Kopjesfontein in Wodehouse and Buckhold in Barkly East. Arrangements have been made for new schools at Ravensfell in Barkly East, Odendaastroom in
Albert, and some other places. The idea is dying out that any old ahed on a farm is Albert, and some other places. Hood enough for a school, and improvements are daring the year, and now, through Herschel schools a great advance has taken place during the energy of the Rev. Messrs. Baker, Box, Ellenberger and Weaver, nearly every school in the district is comfortably housed.
X. Equipment.-Furniture of an improved pattern is being gradually introduced everywhere. The First and Sccond Class Schools and many schools of the Third Class everywhere.
are fairly furnished.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your obedient Servant,
JOHN S. PRESSLY,
Burghersdorp, Jan, 7, 1899.
Acting Deputy Inspector of Schools.

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

CIrCuit : Matatirle, Mt. Ayliff, Mt. Currie, Mt. Fletcher, Mt. Frere, Pondoland East, Pondoland West, Qumbu, Tsolo, Umzimkulu.]

Sir,-I have the honour to submit to you my general report on the schools in my circuit for the year 1898.
I. Supply of Schools.-The following table shows that new schools have been opened in almost every district in Griqualand East, but that Pondoland seems to have remained dormant. A spirit of indifference seems to have taken hold of the Europeans; but fortunately, not in all centres or beginning townships. There is a deplorable decrease of two A. III Schools to be recorded, while the number of P. F. Schools has grown by two.

Schools in operation at the end of the September Quarter, 1898.

| Division. |  |  | A. II. | A. III. | P.F. | C. | C.T. | Total. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1898. | 1897. |
| Bizana | . | . . | $\cdots$ | 1 | . | 3 | . | 4 |  |
| Libode | .. . | . . | . | 1 |  | 3 | . | 4 | 1 |
| Matatiele | .. . | . | . | 2 | 2 | 21 | $\ldots$ | 25 | 23 |
| Mt. Ayliff | .. . | . . |  | 1 |  | 7 | . | 8 | ${ }^{7}$ |
| Mt. Currie | . . | . | 1 | 2 | 5 | 14 | $\cdots$ | 22 | 20 |
| Mt. Fletcher | . . . | . . | . . |  | 1 | 12 | . | 13 | 13 |
| Mt. Frere | .. . | . | . | 1 | 2 | 22 | . | 25 | 22 |
| Ngqeleni. . | .. .. | .. | . | . | . | 5 | . | 5 | 4 |
| Ntabankulu | .. . | . | . . | . . | . . | 4 | 1 | 4 | 4 |
| Qumbu . . | .. .. | . | . |  | . | 22 | 1 | 23 | 22 |
| Tsolo .. | .. .. | . | . | 1 | - | 28 | . | 29 | 25 |
| Umsikaba | .. .. | . . | $\cdots$ | 2 | 1 | 7 | . | 10 | 8 |
| Umzimkulu | .. | . | $\ldots$ | 2 | 2 | 22 | . . | 26 | 21 |
|  | Totals, 1898 | . | 1 | 13 | 13 | 170 |  | 198 | 174 |
|  | Totals, 1897 | . | 1 | 15 | 11 | 146 | $1)$ |  |  |

II. Enrolment and Attendance.-From the subjoined table it will be seen that, while we have this year a net increase in enrolment of 2,181 against 431 of last year, or 23.5 per cent. against 4.3 per cent., the average attendance has not improved in the same ratio. However, under the stress of the manifold misfortunes which befel the natives in late years, and which have touched the nerves of their subsistence more acutely than those of most of the Europeans, 1 think we have reason to be satishied with the increase of 1 per cent, the figures being 78.5 per cent. this year against 77.5 per cent. last year.
[G. 2-'99.]

III. Schools Inspected.-During the year 158 schools were inspected, 28 by $\mathrm{Dr}_{1}$ Rein during the first quarter, 124 by myself, and six by the Rev. J. W. Stirling of Sulenkama, whom I cannot mention without expressing my deep obligation to him for his valuable services and ready assistance given in many ways.
It has to be noted that the time for inspection in the second quarter was a very limited one, since my predecessor left for his new circuit early in April, and I began inspecting only late in June. This loss of time may be taken to account for part of uny circuit (a few sohools of the Mount Currie District and the whole of the Umzimkulu District) having to stand over

I regret very much that may visits, even in places of importance, like Kokstad, had to be, for want of time, short and hurried. I trust, however, that the day will not be far of when the feeling that to spend an hour or two in school with the teachers not seem a loss of time. I am sorry too, that, for the samestions incidental to the work, will not seem a loss of time. I am sorry too, that, for the same reason, only a few schools could visit," showed how necessary they are. I think that all Inspectors ought to be in a position to pay such occasional visits to their schools, other than at the to be in a annual inspection. The beneficial effects of such informal inspections would I blieve be incalculable; for not only would those teachers who are disposed to be neglectfu and to take matters easy at times-if not always, then perhaps after the Inspector' visit-be compelled to reform, but the Inspector could then also observe whether or not his hints for improvement, made at the time of his annual visit, were being attended to and put into practice. Every one who knows the character of the natives-and the解 is often tantamount to not telling them at all. It is only by telling them repeatedly what you want to impress upon them and to do that they will take it in: but then you can almost with certainty depend upon them doing their best to follow the advice given-more closely and faithfully perhaps than a European teacher would feel
disposed to do.
IV. Pupils' Attainments at Inspection.-The following tab'e gives the results of inspections along with those of the previous year for comparison:-

V. Pupils' Progress.-The following tables have been drawn up to show the relative position of the separate districts in my circuit with regard to advance in attainments made by the pupils within the last two years :-
A. Eurorean Schools.

| Divisiun. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{8} \\ & \dot{8} \\ & \dot{0} \\ & \dot{0} \\ & \dot{0} \\ & \dot{0} \\ & \dot{0} \\ & \dot{4} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{0} \\ & \stackrel{0}{0} \\ & 0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Progress in Percentage in |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1898. |  |  |  |  |  | 1897. |
| Matatiele |  |  | 4 | 33 | 31 | 17 | 14 | $\ldots$ | $54 \cdot 8$ |  |
| Mount Currie |  | 3 | 122 | 108 | 92 | 16 | $\ldots$ | $85 \cdot 2$ | $86 \cdot 6$ |
| Mount Frere |  | 2 | 16 | 16 | 8 | 8 | $\cdots$ | $50 \cdot 0$ |  |
| Tsolo .. |  | 1 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $87 \cdot 5$ | $90 \cdot 0$ |
| Tmsikaba |  | 1 | 14 | 11 | 11 |  |  | $100 \cdot 0$ |  |
| Totals |  | 11 | 193 | 174 | 135 | 39 |  | $77 \cdot 6$ | $87 \cdot 3$ |
| B. Native Schouls. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\text { s!ooчS fo xәqumn } N$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 品 } \\ & \text { تٌ } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \dot{\oplus} \\ \stackrel{\mid}{\overleftarrow{\phi}} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Progress in Percentage in |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1898. | 1897. |
| Bizara | 2 | 31 | 22 | 12 | 10 | . |  | $54 \cdot 5$ |  |
| Matatiele .. | 10 | 162 | 113 | 78 | 35 | . |  | $69 \cdot 0$ | $64 \cdot 5$ |
| Mt. Ayliff . . | 6 | 199 | 135 | 53 | 82 | $\ldots$ |  | $39 \cdot 2$ | $79 \cdot 5$ |
| Mt. Fletcher | 11 | 302 | 221 | 161 | 60 | $\cdots$ |  | $72 \cdot 8$ | $80 \cdot 9$ |
| Mt. Currie . . | 10 | 254 | 183 | 99 | 84 | $\cdots$ |  | $54 \cdot 1$ | $88 \cdot 2$ |
| Mt. Frere . . | 19 | 824 | 508 | 388 | 120 | $\ldots$ |  | $76 \cdot 3$ | $65 \cdot 2$ |
| Ngqeleni .. | 3 | 91 | 57 | 38 | 19 | . |  | $66 \cdot 6$ | $66 \cdot 6$ |
| Ntabankulu. . | 3 | 73 | 48 | 39 | 9 |  |  | $81 \cdot 2$ | $86 \cdot 6$ |
| Qumbu . . | 21 | 833 | 577 | 375 | 201 | 1 |  | $65 \cdot 0$ | $80 \cdot 7$ |
| Tsolo .. | 22 | 682 | 444 | 273 | 170 | 1 |  | $61 \cdot 5$ | $70 \cdot 0$ |
| Umsikaba . . | 3 | 162 | 87 | 74 | 13 | . |  | $85 \cdot 0$ | . |
| Totals . . | 110 | 3613 | 2395 | 1590 | 803 | 2 |  | $66 \cdot 4$ | $72 \cdot 2$ |

It is thus seen that, while the percentage in some of the districts is considerably lower than last year, in other districts again a movement for the bettier is apparent
[G. 2-'99.]
VI. Subjects of Instruction.-In Reading the chief fault is the want of expression. Too little is done by the native teacher to make the reading lesson attractive and interesting to the native child. Most teachers are satisfied with training their children to read in a most mechanical way, withaut regard to the sense or meaning conveyed The Recitation is almost few in number, From many Native teachers it will never be anything else, for they do ew in number. Flves what good intelligent reading and recitation is. The remedy ies in the training of the teacher. As regards written Arithmetic, I am pleased to state that in the better schools neatness and accuracy, and in a few also method betoken careful training. However, great inability and unwillingness to tackle any thing in the shape of a problem is still too general. Mental Arithmetic is, I regret to say, not yet recognised by the native teacher as a means of awakening the reasoning faculties of the pupils. Though I have found in some schools good, and in a few excellent, Handwriting, especially on slates, I must say that in general too little attention is given to this important subject, and that it is seldom taught, as it ought to be systematically from the blackboard. The copybooks in use are in many schools of an bsolete kind, showing writing which has too much slope. The semi-upright copybooks are deserving of attention. Geography and a seachers are too apt to confine themselves too polls and not to instead of bringing leachers are too apt to confine themselves too closely to the book instead of bringing done in most schools in my circuit, though many teachers do not yet fully understand the requirements for the standards.
VII. Teachers.-The number of teachers visited in the circuit during the year wa 249, of whom 134 were male and 115 female. The corresponding numbers for the previous year were 199, 114 male and 85 female
VIII. Buildings and Furniture.-For native schools I find the good large round huts with pointed thatched roof resting on one centre pole not only the most durable building, but also the most conducive to health. Some of these huts have their walls protected by an all-round verandah projecting with the same slope as the roof proper and as a further defence, both for the walls and the windows, against breakage by cattle and goats, a few have a wire fence beyond the ditch which is to curry off the water from the ground on which the building stands. In a few instances, and this mostly in the case of square buildings without verandahs, I have found the window lined with narrow-meshed wire-netting or wooden shutters, as a protection against breakage. Another recommendation for the thatched roof, and what generally goes along with it, the often despisel mud floor in native schools, is the fact that the noise in such schoolrooms is far less than in the wooden-floored iron constructions, especially when two or three teachers have to teach in one and the same room. The windows, however, are sometimes defective. Ample light should be aimed at, and can always be obtained by using, for instance, the well-known American windows. Some of the better European schools have very fair buildings indeed, or th managers are about to erect such or improve those at present in use, and the mor bo found that have neither proper school-building nor anything in the way of furniture which they can call their own. The most striking case I had the other day in one of the larger magistracies of Griqualand East, where the apathy of those responsible for the carrying on of the school went so far as to expect their children and teacher to manag with nothing more than a broken blackboard. Of the two maps which I found on the day of inspection, the one had beon borrowed from a private school in the place, the other even from a native school. What results other than disappointing could be expected under the circumstances?

Uonclusion.-Looking back on the past year's work, I think I am justified in saying that fair progress has been made. In saying so I am not unaware of the fact that ing that fair progress has been made. In saying so I am not unaware of the fact that . But in spite of all the defects and shortfalls, I firml believe the prospects of the present year to be most encouraging.

I cannot conclude this report without ablig Missionary Superintendents, members of School Boards and others, with whom to the course of my inspections, I have come into contact. Their zeal and interest in the schools under their charge, their hearty co-operation, and their kindness to mysel have tended to lighten my task and make my duties pleasant.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

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

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

SIR,-I have the honour to submit my report for the year 1898.
As I was in charge of the East Griqualand circuit up to the end of March of the past year, and have thus been only nine months in my present circuit, I can only deal with those districts which have been actually inspected by me. I regret to say that the reports of four sohools inspected by the Railway Education Officer were not forwarded to me and have thus to be left out of consideration. In the statistical part of my report I shall, however, embody the figures kindly placed at my disposal by my predecessor, so that, at any rate as
appear unnecessarily fragmentary.
I. Supply of Schools.-The number of schools in actual operation in my circuit on the 30th September, 1898, amounted to 140 as against 135 for the corresponding term of 1897. There is a slight increase in Fort Beaufort and Queenstown, a decrease of three in Fictoria East, while in Cathcart and Stockenstrom the number of schools is practically the same as last year. During the year 20 schools were opened, while 15
again were closed. If we consider in how far these changes affect the different classes of schools, we find that the number of A. II and P.F. schools has remained unaltered; that there is a decrease of three A. inf ; and that on the other hand there is an increase of four Poor Schools, three Mission Schools and one First Class Public School. The latter is due to the separation effected during the year of the boys and girls at the Queenstown High School.

As far as I am able to judge from my first tour of inspection, there is need of an increased supply of European schools in every district. The most neglected parts are, without doubt, the southern portion of Victoria East and more particularly the upper Koonap valley in Fort Beaufort. A class of poor whites is rapidly accumulating here, and as the parents, mostly of Dutch extraction, are anything but eager for education, offered by the Department, it is not surprising to find ignorance making headway side by side with poverty. It is a matter of considerable regret to me that the Compulsory Education Bill has not yet become law, as there appears no other way to bring this class of people to reason.
II. Enrolment and Attendance. - The following table shows that while there is a slight increase in the enrolment in every division except Victoria East, there is at the same time a most substantial increase throughout the circuit in the average daily attendance.

III. Schools Inspected.-During the year 134 schools in all have been inspected. 41 of these were inspected by my predecessor, 6 by the Railway Education Officer, 2 by a casual inspector, and 85 by myself. In addition to the above, 12 schools were visited, 9 of these being new schools preparing for a grant. Every school that had
been sufficiently long in operation on the occasion of my visit has been inspected, with the exception of one which was left uninspected for special reasons. To overtake the work, however, I regret to say I had on two occasions to avail myself of the services of a casual inspector. I trust this will not be found necessary during the coming year.
IV. Pupils' Attainments at Inspection.-The following tables show the attainments of pupils at inspection according to the different classes of schools :-

| Class of Sohool. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { - } \\ & \text { g } \\ & \text { g } \\ & \text { I } \\ & \text { gू } \\ & \text { wh } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $A_{\text {I }}$. | 454 | 399 | 54 | 48 | 54 | 57 | 72 | 38 | 45 | 13 | 12 | 6 |
| $\mathrm{A}_{\text {II }}$ | 398 | 373 | 99 | 63 | 62 | 38 | 64 | 21 | 16 | 1 | 6 | 3 |
| A iII. | 488 | 434 | 114 | 67 | 100 | 64 | 52 | 22 | 10 | 3 |  | 2 |
| P. F. | 284 | 280 | 64 | 51 | 67 | 36 | 32 | 19 | 10 | 1 |  |  |
| Poor | 227 | 198 | 92 | 48 | 34 | 19 | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Native | 4786 | 4171 | 1815 | 624 | 600 | 446 | 293 | 73 |  |  |  | 320 |
| 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 |

Reduced to Percentages.

$\begin{array}{lllllllllllllllllll}\text { A. I } & \ldots & \ldots & 100 & 87 \cdot 8 & 13 \cdot 6 & 12 \cdot 0 & 13 \cdot 6 & 14 \cdot 3 & 18 \cdot 0 & 9 \cdot 5 & 11 \cdot 3 & 3 \cdot 3 & 3 \cdot 0 & 1 \cdot 5\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lllllllllllllllllll}\text { A. II } & \text {. } & & . & 100 & 93 \cdot 7 & 26 \cdot 5 & 16 \cdot 9 & 16 \cdot 6 & 10 \cdot 2 & 17 \cdot 1 & 5 \cdot 6 & 4 \cdot 3 & \cdot 3 & 1 \cdot 6 & \cdot 8\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lllllllllllllllllll}\text { A. III .. } & \text {. } & 100 & 88 \cdot 9 & 26 \cdot 3 & 15 \cdot 5 & 23 \cdot 0 & 14 \cdot 7 & 12 \cdot 0 & 5 \cdot 0 & 2 \cdot 3 & \cdot 7 & \text {. } & & \cdot 5\end{array}$
P. F. . . . $\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllll} & 100 & 98 \cdot 6 & 22 \cdot 8 & 18 \cdot 2 & 24 \cdot 0 & 13 \cdot 0 & 11 \cdot 4 & 6 \cdot 8 & 3 \cdot 5 & \cdot 3 & \ldots & .\end{array}$

| Poor $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 100 | $87 \cdot 2$ | $46 \cdot 4$ | $24 \cdot 3$ | $17 \cdot 2$ | $9 \cdot 6$ | $2 \cdot 5$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | .. | $\ldots$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Native . . | $\ldots$ | 100 | $87 \cdot 1$ | $43 \cdot 5$ | $15 \cdot 0$ | $14 \cdot 4$ | $10 \cdot 7$ | $7 \cdot 0$ | $1 \cdot 7$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $7 \cdot$ |



| Percentage of Pupils. | A. I. | A. II. | A. III. | P. F. | Poor. | Native. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (a) Above Standard IV . | 28.6 | $12 \cdot 6$ | 8.5 | $10 \cdot 6$ | $\ldots$ | $9 \cdot 4$ |
| (b) In and above |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Standard IV . . | $46 \cdot 6$ | $29 \cdot 7$ | 20.5 | $22 \cdot 0$ | 2.5 | 16.4 |

Taking the First and Second Class Public Schools together, we find that there are 20.8 per cent. above Standard IV, and 38.4 in and above that Standard; in other words we have exactly the same figures as last year. Again, taking the A. III and
Poor Schools together, we obtain a slight increase on both heads as against 1897. In Poor Schools together, we obtain a slight increase on both heads as against 1897. In the case of P.F. and Native Schools, however, a slight decrease is observable.

To get a true picture of the state and quality of the work done in Native Mission Schools, it will be necessary to leave out of consideration the large institutions at Lovedale and Healdtown and also the C. Schools intimately oonnected with these viz., the day and industrial schools at the above-named centres. We then obtain the following statistics :-

| Class of School. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Native Mission (B). | $\int^{3706}$ | 3167 | 1660 | 559 | 507 | 317 | 121 | 3 |
|  | ( 100 | $85 \cdot 4$ | $52 \cdot 4$ | $17 \cdot 7$ | $16 \cdot 0$ | $10 \cdot 0$ | $3 \cdot 8$ | $\cdot 1$ |

V. Pupils' Progress -The following tabulated statement shows the annual progress made by pupils in each class of school :-


| Class of School. | Percentage of those present at previous inspection who reached a higher standard. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1898. | 1897. | 1896. |
| A. I and A. if | $76 \cdot 2$ | $86 \cdot 4$ | $81 \cdot 7$ |
| A. III and Poor | $70 \cdot 2$ | $78 \cdot 3$ | $66 \cdot 9$ |
| P. F. . | $65 \cdot 0$ | $72 \cdot 5$ | $59 \cdot 4$ |
| Native | $51 \cdot 2$ | $54 \cdot 1$ | 530 |
| Total for all Schools | $58 \cdot 5$ | $63 \cdot 4$ | $58 \cdot 5$ |

It will thus be seen that while the progress for all schools coincides with that of 1896, there has been a most deplorable retrogression throughout as against 1897. It is very difficult indeed to satisfactorily account for this disappointing feature.

In the case of First Class Schools, however, there cannot be any doubt that the total results would have compared more favourably but for the utter collapse at inspection of the upper standards at the Queenstown High School.

To account for the strange fact that steadier progress is this year shown by Third Class Schools than by those of the Second Grade, it should be borne in mind that schools which were found in such a disorgamised state as Balfour and Alice are included have done remarkably well-are reckoned among the former. I am glad to add that Hilton, which is doing excellent work as a District Boarding School, has since been most deservedly raised to the rank of a Second Class School.
Very great fluctuation seems to exist in the work and results of Private Farm Schools. The frequent change of teachers, the break in the schoolwork often involved by such a change, and the incompetency of many of the teachers, especially those of the male sex, engaged at such schools are the main factors to reckon with. What can, for instance, be expected of a man who is possessed of such orude notions of a School Time lable " four " my imagination for my facts, let me state that a my tually found prominently posted in one of the Farm Schols in the division of was the division of Fort Beaufort.
Schools will An accure picture of the progress, if progress it can be called, made in Native wall be obtained by glancing at the following synopsis:-

| (a) In the Industrial and Day Schools at Lovedale and Healtown | $61.8 \%$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| (b) In the Mission (B) Schools of Queenstown, Catheart, Fort Beaufort and Stockenstrom | $50.1 \%$ |
| (c) In the Mission (B) Schools of Victoria East | 43.1 \% |
| (d) In all Mission (B) Schools | $47.8 \%$ |
| (e) In all Native Schools | $51.2 \%$ |

The above figures will, I believe, prove instructive, and while fully bearing out the general verdict as to the wretched state of the average Mission School, of the truth of which I personally have been most painfully impressed, will also conclusively prove that the low percentage of progress to be recorded in Native Schools is in this instance mainly due to the most unsatisfactory condition of the Mission Schools in Victoria East. The main reasons for the collapse of these schools at inspection are to my mind the following: (1) Irregularity of atteudance. (2) Overcrowded and inadequately furnished schoolrooms; in several sehools also insufficiency of teaching staff. (3) The absurd practice of attempting to teach Standard IV in every paltry school, irrespective of the numbers in and below Standards, and irrespentive of the strength and ability of the staff; and consequent upon this the almost invariable result that other classes, if not entirely neglected, at any rate do not receive sufficient attention. (4) Incompetent management by the Native Missionary Superintendents, with whom, at any East. I am pleased, however, to be able to add that a large section of these schools has lately been placed under the charge of a most energetic and zealous European missionary. I shall welcome the day when similar arrangements can also be made for the remaining schools of the district.
VI. Subjects of Instruction.-There is no need to go into the details of the Elementary School work and to recapitulate here what has already been expressed in the reports on the individual schools. But a few remarks on one or two subjects may not be out of place. Reading is a very weak subject in most of the Native Schools, the articulation
and pronunciation in many cases being atrocious. Victoria East must again be specified in this connection, but not honoris causa. The fault lies, in my opinion, not so much with the teachers as with those who had charge of the training of these teachers. In the lower grade European schools the teaching of this subject should be made much more systematic. The chief flaws are indistinctness of articulation, the tendency to slur the last syllable, and especially in the case of children of Dutch descent, to adopt a highpitched monotone. The foregoing criticism is applicable also to a great extent to Recitation. In a good many Public Schools, however, and also in several Farm Schools, I have been pleased to find that due regard had been taken of emphasis and intelligent rendering. Arithmetic is a badly taught subject, not only in Native Schools, but also and easy problems in and easy problems involving accurate reasoning, with the view to preparing pupils for exercises of increased difficulty. Fault has frequently to be found with the teaching
of Vulgar and Deeimal Fractions, and that too even in Second and First Class Schools. The Public School at Adelaide, however, deserves to be specially mentioned for notable excellence of work in this subject. Physical Geography, Grammar and Composition are subjects that require increased attention in most of the schools. Very fair work, as a rule, is done in Descriptive Geography and History. In the latter subject, however, there is at times evidence of too slavish adherence to the textbook used, and, coupled with it, gross misconceptions of legal and technical expressions. Drill is taught with excellent results in most of the larger schools; the centres specially worthy of mention are Queenstown, Adelaide, Cathcart and Healdtown.

Higher Education is practically an unknown quantity in my circuit. Bread and butter utility, to quote my predecessor's remarks on this head, is still the standard that rules the market in educational matters. There seems, I regret to say, but little prospect generally of any visible improvement in this respect so long as the School section of the community. The only school that deserves to be mentioned as having made even an attempt at affording anything approaching a liberal education is the Second (sic) Class Public School at Seymour, where I found sound instruction being imparted in the following subjects: Algebra, Geometry, Dutch, Latin, and alsorara avis nigro simillima cygno-Greek and Physiology. The school that is found at the other end of the ladder is, strange to say, the very one that by reason of its site, status and extent should hold the premier position in my circuit, viz., the High School at Queenstown. Rather less than four per cent. of the pupils here receive instruction in a modern language. Elementary Algebra and Geometry are taught, so also Latin, but only after a fashion, while Greek and Science are not even deemed worthy to be included in the curriculum. However, with the new arrangements arrived at, I have no doubt that suitable provisiou will also be made for extending the curriculum beyond the pale of the mere elementary subjects.
VII. Teachers.-According to the returns for the third quarter of the year, the number of teachers engaged in my circuit amounted to 231 . Of these 115 were certificated and 116 uncertificated. The numbers for the corresponding quarter of 1897 were 91
certificated and 119 uncertificated. In other words, in 189743.3 per cent. held certificates as against $49 \cdot 8$ per cent. in 1898 . This is a very hopeful sign. Two reasons may be adduced to account for this increase: (1) Certificated teachers have been drafted on from the Training Institutions at Healdtown and Lovedale and have supplanted obtaining certificates or in improving provisional certificates previously obtained by attending the Vacation Course held at Blythswood in July last.
I shall refrain from going into further details until I am more intimately acquainted with the whole of my present circuit.
238 Pupil Teachers were examined by me during the past nine months. 28 of these were attached to Public Schools, all of them being young ladies. The remaining 210 were receiving their training at the Native Training Institutions at Lovedale and Healdtown.
VIII. Libraries.-I am pleased to be able to record that a school library has been established in connection with the Public Si liool at Adelaide, and that there is every
prospect that the want of suitable school liturature will shortly be met in the case of prospect that the want of
Fort Beaufort and Alice.
IX. Buildings, Furniture and Equipmeit.-Considerable advance has been made with regard to the accommodation and equipment of schools. Excellent premises have with regard to the accommodation and equipment of schools. Excellent premises have been opened at Alice, Seymour and several country places. At Hilton, Balfour and Lovedale alterations and additions to existing buildings have been made, and at Healdtown a large building to accommodate the Girls' Boarding Department is rapidly nearing completion. Fort Beaufort seems at length to have seen the folly of its ways and has decided, though somewhat reluctantly, to erect new buildings. A similar scheme, I am glad to say, is also in contemplation at Cathcart.

In point of equipment it is also pleasing to note a substantial improvement in most of the larger schools. The following schools have been entirely refurnished with dual desks and generally have been provided with more modern appliances :Queenstown Boys', Seymour, Adelaide and Cathcart.

The buildings occupied by the Native Mission Schools in Stockenstrom, Fort Beaufort and Victoria East are, generally speaking, in a very unsatisfactory state. The accommodation is too limited and the equipment is often absurdly inadequate, Extensive alterations and additions will be necessary before any marked improvement Extensive alterations and additions will be necessary before any marked improvement
in the efficiency of these schools can well be expected. The remedy lies obviously in the efficiency of these schools can well be expected. The remedy lies obviously
with the Missionary Superintendents, whose co-operation in all matters concerning the intellectual welfare of the natives is herewith earnestly invited.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
THEO. W. REIN.
Queenstown, 10th January, 1899.

## 15.-Inspector Le Roux's Report.

[CIRCUIT : Malmesbury, Paarl, Robertson and Worcester.]

Sir,-I have the honour to submit my Report for the year 1898.
I. Supply of Schools.-The number of schools in operation at the end of the September quarter of 1898, compared with the corresponding period of 1897, stands thus:-


The number of schools opencd during the year ending September 1898 is 21 and the number closed is 12 .

The following table shows the number and the class of school opened and closed in each Division:-

| Division. |  | Opened. |  |  |  |  |  | Closed. |  |  |  | ¢ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Class of School. |  |  |  |  |  | Class of School. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | A. 3. | P.F. | Poor | Sp. | Evg. | B. | A. 3 | P.F. | Evg. | B. |  |
| Malmesbury. . |  | 0 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| Paarl |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Robertson |  | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| W orcester |  | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | , | 1 | 0 | 0 | -1 |
| Totals |  | 1 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 9 |

Of the schools opened, 1 (a Mission School) had been in existence before. Of those closed, 2 (also Mission Schools) were closed temporarily and 1 (an evening school at Wellington) was closed before it could be inspected.

The 15 P.F. Schools in the Divisions of Malmesbury and Rokertson speak well for those districts. The number might have been even larger, for in the Division of Malmesbury there are several private country schools that are desirous of being placed they must first recognise the importance of employing better qualified teachers.
[G. 2-'99.]

II．Enrolment and Attendance．－Not only is the net increase in the number of schools gratifying，but the figures under Enrolment and Attendance are equally gratifying，as will appenr from the following table：－

| Division． | 1897. |  | 1898. |  | Increase on 189\％． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Roll． | Att＇ce． | Roll． | Att＇ce． | Roll． | Att＇ce． |
| Malmesbury | 2507 | 1935 | 2703 | 2285 | 196 | 350 |
| Paarl | 3769 | 2924 | 3856 | 3124 | 87 | 200 |
| Robertson | 1458 | 1150 | 1620 | 1268 | 162 | 118 |
| Worcester | 1591 | 1255 | 1638 | 1315 | 47 | 60 |
| Totals | 9325 | 7264 | 9817 | 7992 | 492 | 728 |

There is thus a net increase of 492 or 5 per cent．in the Roll and of 728 or 10 per cent．in the Attendance．
The percentage of attendance to enrolment for the circuit has increased from $77 \cdot 8$ to $81 \cdot 4$ ．For each division it stands thus ：－

| Malmesbury | $1897 .$ <br> 77 per cent． | $1898 .$ <br> 84 per cent． | Increase on 189 <br> 7 per cent． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Paarl $\quad$. | 77 | 81 |  |
| Robertson． | 78 | 78 | 0 ＂ |
| Worcester | 78 | 80 | 2 ＂ |

Worcester．．
The steady increase in both Roll and Attendance during the past three years－ the average for each year is 245 and 324 respectively－must be regarded as a testimony of increasing educational energy．

III．Schools Inspected．－I commenced my inspections for the current year on the 7th of February，thus giving schools a four days＇start，and continued until the 21st of December，during which period 158 schools，or 8 more than last year，were inspected． Whave to acknowledge assistance rendered by Mr．Cuthbert in the Division of Worcester，and by Inspector Theron in that of Robertson，without which it would have been impossible to get through my circuit．Even with 25 schools thus taken off my hands，I had often to take two schools in one day，besides making arrangements for an occasional inspection on Saturday

The number of schools inspected，and the class of school，for each Division is given below ：－

| Division． | Class of School． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total． | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increase } \\ \text { on } \\ 189 \% \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A 1. | A in． | A．III． | P．F． | B． | E． | P． | Sp． |  |  |
| Malmesbury | 2 | 5 | 11 | 24 | 13 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 58 | 3 |
| Paarl | 8 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 13 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 42 | 1 |
| Robertson | 2 | 1 | 11 | 11 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 33 | 3 |
| W orcester | 2 | 1 | 14 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 25 | 1 |
| Totals | 14 | 15 | 38 | 45 | 32 | 1 | 10 | 3 | 158 | 8 |

These schools represent a total of

$$
\begin{array}{rccc} 
& \text { Pupils Registered. } & 9,691 & \text { Pupils Present } \\
& & 8,572 \\
\text { Corresponding figures for } 1897 & \ldots & 9,156 & 7,506 \\
& \ldots & \begin{array}{l}
1,066
\end{array}
\end{array}
$$

we compare the results for 1898 with those
If we compare the results for 1898 whose for 1896，there is an increase of 977 on the Roll，and of 1,082 in the number present at inspection，or an average increase of 329 and 360 respectively，for each of the three consecutive years． In connection with the foregoing figures I may remark that，as a rule，I give no notice of the day of my visit，which makes these results all the more gratifying It may be interesting to compare the results for the last three years regarding enrolment and average attendance and attendance at inspection．

|  | 1896. | 1897. | 1898. | Division． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Average attendance as percentage of enrolment． | 77 | 77 | 84 | Malmesbury |
|  | 76 | 77 | 81 | Paarl． |
|  | 76 | 78 | 78 | Robertson． |
|  | 75 | 78 | 80 | Worcester． |
| Attendance at inspec－ tion as percentages of enrolment． | 84 | 85 | 91 | Malmesbury． |
|  | 82 | 78 | 86 | Paarl． |
|  | 87 | 85 | 88 | Robertson． |
|  | 88 | 81 | 89 | Worcester． |

Malmesbury heads the list in each case．With the exception of Robertson in the first column，the increase is very fair all round．

Of the 3 Special Schools inspected，2－the Training School at Wellington and the school for deaf mutes and the blind at Worcester－have done very good work for the past year．The other－the Industrial School at Wellington－was opened at the commencement of the year，in a building hired for the purpose，but not very suitable The number bas increased to such an extent that it was deemed necessary to secur ground and erect suitable premises．I wish to urge upon the local Committee t desirability of placing the management of this school in the best hands possible．

IV．Pupils＇Altainments at Inspection－In the next table the pupils registered and present at inspection in each Division are classified into Standards：－

| Division． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 药 前 会 㐫 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Malmesbury | 2，649 | 2，411 | 966 | 348 | 367 | 297 | 186 | 151 | 41 | 27 | 17 | 11 |
| Paarl | 3，867 | 3，337 | 1，203 | 351 | 358 | 312 | 299 | 258 | 210 | 90 | 59 | 197 |
| Robertson ．． | 1，539 | 1，357 | 535 | 193 | 169 | 143 | 142 | 91 | 47 | 12 | 10 | 15 |
| Worcester ．． | 1，636 | 1，467 | 584 | 186 | 191 | 180 | 137 | 73 | 52 | 26 | 16 | 22 |
| Totals | 9，691 | 8，572 | $\overline{3,288}$ | 1，078 | $\overline{1,085}$ | 932 | 764 | 573 | 350 | 155 | 102 | 245 |
|  | Q，156 | 7，506 | 2，745 | 956 | 1，020 | 830 | 773 | 446 | 284 | 147 | 29 | 276 |
| Increase on 1557 | 535 | 1，066 | 543 | 122 | 65 | 102 | －9 | 127 | 66 | 8 | 73 | －31 |

Summarizing some of the facts brought out in the above table we find :-
There is a remarkable increase in the number of pupils present at inspection. ast year the correspunding number was 16

The earlier inspection in Malmesbury (before the harvesting season had set in) accounts to some extent for the increase. There has also been a general improvement
Distributed over the Standards this increase shows itself most in the Sub-Standards, which swallow up $50 \cdot 9$ per cent. of it. Standards I to III are increased by 27 per cent., and Standard IV and upwards by only $21 \cdot 9$ per cent.
For the whole circuit the percentage of pupils in the Sub-Standards is $38 \cdot 3$; in Standards I to III it is $36 \cdot 1$, and in Standard IV and upwards it is $25 \cdot 5$
A similar calculation made for each Division gives the following percentages for

| Division. |  |  | Sub-Standards. | Standards I to III. | Standards IV and upwards. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Paarl | . | $\ldots$ | $36 \cdot 1$ | $30 \cdot 5$ | $33 \cdot 3$ |
| Robertson . . | $\ldots$ | . | $39 \cdot 4$ | $37 \cdot 2$ | $23 \cdot 3$ |
| Worcester . . | . | $\ldots$ | $39 \cdot 8$ | $37 \cdot 9$ | $22 \cdot 2$ |
| Malmesbury | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $40 \cdot 1$ | $42 \cdot 0$ | $17 \cdot 8$ |

There is room for improvement in each Division, but especially in Malmesbury
In the next table are given the attainments of pupils in the different classes of schools, and also the number present at inspection :-

| Class of School. | No. Present. | Percentage in Sub-Standard. | Percentage in Standards I to III. | Percentage in Standard IV \& upwards. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A. 1 | 2,151 | $16 \cdot 1$ | $29 \cdot 5$ | $54 \cdot 3$ |
| A 11 . | 1,154 | $19 \cdot 9$ | $39 \cdot 6$ | $40 \cdot 4$ |
| A. 111. . | 1,138 | 31.5 | $48 \cdot 1$ | $20 \cdot 3$ |
| P. F... | 430 | 32.5 | 50.5 | $16 \cdot 9$ |
| Poor | 286 | $41 \cdot 6$ | $53 \cdot 5$ | $4 \cdot 8$ |
| Mission | 3,145 | $64 \cdot 6$ | 32.4 | $2 \cdot 9$ |
| Special | 268 | not | considered. |  |
| Tutal | 8,572 | . | . | . |

The low grade of work in Mission Schools is seen at a glance from the above table, and the effect the fairly larger number of Mission Sohools in my circuit has in reducing its general percentage in the higher Standards is apparent.
V. Pupils' Progress.-(a) Out of 8,572 who were present at two consecutive inspeetions, 5,155 or $60 \cdot 1$ per cent. were also present last year.
(b) Out of 5,155 who were present at two consecutive inspections, 3,813 were presented for Standards.
(c) Of 3,813 presented for Standards 2,994 or $78 \cdot 5$ advanced a Standard, and 816 or 21.4 made no material advance, while 3 or $\cdot 07$ receded a Standard.

Comparison with last year's figures shows under :-
(a) No data for last year.
(b) An increase of 296 or 8.4 per cent.
c) Pro difference

The following table gives the progress for the different classes of Schools:-
$\left.\begin{array}{lll|c|c|c|c|c}\hline \text { Kind of School. } & & \begin{array}{c}\text { Percentage } \\ \text { present at two } \\ \text { Inspections. }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { Percentage } \\ \text { presented } \\ \text { Sor }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { Percentage } \\ \text { Standards. }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { Percentage } \\ \text { in Higher } \\ \text { Standards. }\end{array} \\ \text { Standard. }\end{array} \begin{array}{c}\text { Percentage } \\ \text { in Lower } \\ \text { Standard. }\end{array}\right]$

Comparison with last year's figures shows that First and Second Class Schools, and also Mission Schools, have raised their percentage in a higher standard, but in Third Class, P.F. and Poor Schools the percentage this year is lower.
VI. Subjects of Instruction.-Speaking generally, I should say there is distinct improvement in most of the elementary subjects. Those with which I had most to find fault were Reading and Recitation in the higher standards, and Composition generally. Reading and Recitation.-Frequent practice in reading of dramatic dialogue in prose and verse will do much to ensure naturalness and expression-the two chief defects in these subjects in the higher standards. In Composition the chief improvement in Standards IV and $V$ is in the use of correct tenses, but the story reproduced is often very different from the story read. The difficulty seems to be to grasp the main points
from which to build it up arain. In the higher standards poverty of ideas is the from which to build it up again. In the higher standards poverty of ideas is the been general improvement in Mental Arithmetic. Handuriting is becoming more and been general improvement in Mental Arithmetic. Andwring is the main, very satisfactory. Teclinical Instruction is still confined to the A i Schools at Wellington, Blauwvallei and Worcester, and to the Institution for deaf mutes and the blind at Worcester.

Higher Subjects.-Prescribed work in I.atin was generally well prepared, but Latin Composition was mostly weak. In Algebra the results were generally very fair, and in Geometry the book-work was invariably good, but skill in working deductions was less satisfactory.
VII. Teachers.-That the teaching power has been steadily improving appears from the following figures:-

For 1896 the percentage of certificated teachers was 50.
For 1897 it was 53.9 .
For 1897 it was 53.9 .
For 1898 it was 56.7
The returns for 1898 give the number of certificated teachers at 184 and the number of uncertificated at 140

In the following table we give the number of teachers and their qualifications as we found them in the different classes of schools at the time of inspection :-

| Class of School. | No. Certificated and class of Certificate. | No. not Certificated. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $A_{1} \ldots . .$ <br> Total | $\begin{array}{rll} 15 & \ldots & \text { T. } 2 \\ 35 & \ldots & \text { T. } 3 \\ 5 & \cdots & \text { P.C. } \\ 3 & . & \text { Sp. } \\ \overline{58} & & \end{array}$ | 21 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Of these } 13 \text { have University } \\ & \text { degrees, and } 17 \text { either the } \\ & \text { Intermediate or Matriculation } \\ & \text { Certificate. } \end{aligned}$ |
| A iI <br> Total | $\begin{array}{rll} 11 & \text { I. } & \text { T. } 2 \\ 17 & \therefore & \text { T. } 3 \\ 1 & \text {. } & \text { Sp. } \\ \overline{29} & & \end{array}$ | 11 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Of these } 12 \text { have either the } \\ \text { Intermediate or Matriculation } \\ \text { Certificate. } \end{array}\right.$ |
| $\begin{array}{lr} \text { A III }_{\text {III }} & \ldots\{ \\ & \text { Total } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} 4 & \text {. } & \text { T. } 2 \\ 31 & \text {. } & \text { T. } 3 \\ 1 & \text {. } & \text { P.C. } \\ \hline 36 & & \end{array}$ | 17 | ) $\begin{aligned} & \text { Of these } 4 \text { have the Matriculation } \\ & \text { Certificate. }\end{aligned}$ |
| P. F. | 20 .. T. 3 | 26 | - |
| Mission | 22 .. T. 3 | 54 | 1 has the Matriculation Certificate. |
| Poor <br> Total | $\begin{array}{ccc} 2 & \text {. } & \text { T. } 2 \\ 5 & \ldots & \text { T. } 3 \\ \hline 7 & & \end{array}$ | 5 | $\left\{\begin{array}{c}2 \text { hare the Matriculation Certifi- } \\ \text { cate. }\end{array}\right.$ |
| Special .. $\{$ <br> Total | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{rll} 4 & \text {. } & \text { T. } 2 \\ 6 & \text { T. } & \text { T. } 3 \\ 1 & \text {. } & \text { Sp. } \\ 2 & \text {. } & \text { P.C. } \\ \hline-13 & & \end{array}\right.$ | 2 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 1 \text { has a University degree, } \\ \text { and } 2 \text { either the Intermediate or } \\ \text { Matriculation Certificate. } \end{array}\right.$ |

Pupil Teachers.-The number of pupil teachers and candidates for the teachers ertificate examined by me during the past year was 186 . Of these 120 were from the certificate examined by me durin
Training School at Wellington.

The practical work showed unmistakable signs of improvement. Handwriting was in the majority of cases of a high order ; greater skill in illustrating object-lessons on the blate better.

The greatest room for improvement is in the art of teaching.
VIII. Libraries.-First-class schools are now all supplied, with the exception of the Boys' P.S., Paarl, and the school at French Hoek.

In Third-class Schools there has been a satisfactory increase in the number, but I In Third-class Schools there has been a satisfactory increase in the number, but I In Third-class Schools there should be many more at the end of another year than the two now in existence.
IX. Buildings.-This year saw the completion of excellent school premises for the Boys' A. I at Worcester and also for the A. ir at Lady Grey, Robertson. The Montagu part of Robertson has added another to its goodly number of suitable Country School buildings. In several others suggested improvements have been made.
X. Furniture and Equipment.-There is steady improvement in this respect also The importance of suitable desks is now generally recognised and modern desks are gradually replacing those of a more unsuitable pattern. Blackboard accommodation has largely improved.

Infant or Kindergarten Departments have not kept pace with the general improvement.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
B. P. J. LE ROUX.

## 16.-Inspector Theron's Report.

[CIRCUIT: Braufort West, Carnarvon, Fraserbura, Murraysburg, Pbince Albert, Sutherland, Victoria West.]

Sir,-I bave the honour to submit my General Report for the year 1898. I. Supply of Schools.-Last year I could report an increase of twelve in the total number of sehools in operation on September 30, 1897; this time I find, much to my regret, that, according to the returns for September, there is a decrease, the number being one less than twelve months ago. Although it has happened in the case of individual districts, this is the first time that I have to record an actual diminution in the sum total of schools in my circuit. In the division of Prince Albert excellent progress was made between September, 1896, and September, 1897. Since the latter date the number of schools in that district has dropped from 29 to 19. Beaufort West suffered a net loss of two schools, the rest of the districts under review each having a small increase to show. The figures in the following table are based on the quarterly abstracts for September, 1898, and the corresponding term of the previous year.

| Division. | Schools opened. | Schools closed. | No. of Schools. |  | Increase. | Decrease. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept., } \\ & 1897 . \end{aligned}$ | Sept., 1898. |  |  |
| Beaufort West | 4 | 6 | 30 | 28 | . . | 2 |
| Carnarvon | 4 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 2 | . |
| Fraserburg | 4 | 3 | 16 | 17 | 1 | . |
| Murraysburg | 4 | 1 | 8 | 11 | 3 | . |
| Prince Albert | 2 | 12 | 29 | 19 | . | 10 |
| Sutherland | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | . |
| Victoria West | 12 | 9 | 23 | 26 | 3 | . |
| Totals | 33 | 34 | 116 | 115 | 11 | 12 |

The loss of 10 sohools in Prince Albert cannot but strike one as a very serious matter. The fact is that some of these were of the number that, during the previous year, were by dint of persuasion almost forced upon a class of people who have sunk so low that the least sacrifice proves an intolerable burden to them. The very severe dro well attended country schools (about 25 pupils each) teachers could not be secured to replace those who left last June. These are to be re-opened in January.
to replace those who lett last une. These are to be re-opened in January.
On reference to the
On reference to the table below, containing enrolment and attendance statistics,
will be seen that, notwithstanding the loss of 10 schools, the Division of Prince it will be seen that, notwithstanding the atually gained slightly in attendance, although the number of white children registered remains the same as last year. This is due mainly to the very satisfaetory growth of the Public School in the village.
[G. 2-'99.]

In my last annual report I spoke about necessitous localities where free building grants had been expended, viz., Koornplaats (Sutherland) and Van Wyk's Vlei (Carnarvon). These two places have as yet not fulfilled expectations. Koornplaats made a good start with about 25 pupils in February, but the enthusiasm infused at the opening soon cooled down; fair promises were forgotten, and to make matters worse the drought made it imperative for all live stock to be removed from the neighbourhood, and the school had to struggle for existence already in the first year of irding School Van der Byl's Kraal, in the Gouph, we intend opening a District Boarding Nohool early next year. The necessary accommodation has been provided by Government, and the school will no doubt be liberally aided. Numbers of children are in the neighbourhood growing up without education worthy of the name. We wish to place amongst them a school where instruction will
he boarding provided on the easiest terms.
If our undertaking fails, it must fail only for want of willingness on the part of parents to accept the remains empty--which I have at present no reason to think-it will at any rate furnish additional argument for compulsory education.
II. Enrolment and Attendance.-The subjoined table indicates what progress has taken place during the last four years. The figures refer to white children exclusively :-

| Division. | On Roll. |  |  |  | Percentage at aided Schools. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1895. | 1896. | 1897. | 1898. |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Beaufort West: } \\ 1897 \\ 1898 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 529 \\ & 619 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 444 \\ & 514 \end{aligned}$ | \} 70 | 1,034 | $38 \cdot 38$ | $44 \cdot 48$ | $51 \cdot 16$ | $59 \cdot 86$ | 8.7 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Carnarvon: } \\ 1897 \\ 1898 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 183 \\ & 204 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 156 \\ & 181 \end{aligned}$ | \} 25 | 950 | 20.78 | 18:52 | $19 \cdot 26$ | $21 \cdot 47$ | $2 \cdot 2$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Fraserburg : } \\ 1897 \\ 1898 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 194 \\ & 233 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 171 \\ & 206 \end{aligned}$ | $\} 35$ | 987 | $23 \cdot 80$ | 16.21 | $19 \cdot 65$ | $23 \cdot 60$ | 4.0 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Murraysburg : } \\ 1897 \\ 1898 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 139 \\ & 191 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 129 \\ & 182 \end{aligned}$ | $\} 53$ | 378 | $42 \cdot 60$ | $43 \cdot 38$ | 36.77 | $50 \cdot 52$ | $12 \cdot 7$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Prince Albert : } \\ 1897 \\ 1898 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 551 \\ & 551 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 456 \\ & 472 \end{aligned}$ | $\} 16$ | 1,068 | 3707 | 3024 | 51.59 | 51.59 | $0 \cdot 0$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Sutherland : } \\ 1897 \\ 1898 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 86 \\ 120 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 72 \\ & 91 \end{aligned}$ | $\} 19$ | 651 | $20 \cdot 43$ | 20.27 | $13 \cdot 21$ | $18 \cdot 43$ | $5 \cdot 2$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Victoria West: } \\ 1897 \\ 1898 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 416 \\ & 499 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 357 \\ & 451 \end{aligned}$ | $\} 94$ | 891 | $36 \cdot 30$ | $44 \cdot 55$ | $46 \cdot 68$ | 56.00 | $9 \cdot 3$ |

The increase shown in the above table for every district is certainly not dis couraging, especially when one remembers to what extent prosperity has decreased in couraging, especially when one remembers to what extent prosperity has decreased in these parts during recent years, and particularly within the last twelve months. In
1897 only two of the seven divisions had over 50 per cent. of their white children a aided schools. This year that percentage has been reached in two more. Still we have now only 40.56 per cent. of the total number of white children in these districts
enrolled at Government Schools. In 1896 and 1897 the percentages were $30 \cdot 40$ and $35 \% 20$ respectively, thus showing an approximate increase of 5 per cent. for each year. The following table gives the enrolment of coloured children for each of the last four years. As yet we have in only one division a fairly satisfactory proportion registered at Mission Schools.

|  | Approximate total coloured children, ages 5 to 15 . (Census 1891). | Percentage enrolled at aided Mission Schools. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1895. | 1896. | 1897. | 1898. |
| Beaufort West | 1492 | $7 \cdot 23$ | $13 \cdot 47$ | $13 \cdot 73$ | $15 \cdot 81$ |
| Carnarvon | 1432 | $21 \cdot 60$ | $20 \cdot 20$ | $15 \cdot 15$ | $13 \cdot 63$ |
| Fraserburg | 911 | $7 \cdot 79$ | $9 \cdot 33$ | $7 \cdot 02$ | $9 \cdot 00$ |
| Murraysburg | 751 | $8 \cdot 00$ | $10 \cdot 78$ | $12 \cdot 11$ | $11 \cdot 71$ |
| Prince Albert | 893 | $17 \cdot 77$ | 19.28 | $30 \cdot 12$ | $26 \cdot 53$ |
| Sutherland | 495 | $7 \cdot 47$ | $5 \cdot 45$ | $0 \cdot 00$ | $9 \cdot 09$ |
| Victoria West | 945 | $8 \cdot 04$ | 7-30 | $7 \cdot 61$ | $6 \cdot 56$ |

III. Schools Inspected.-All the sehools in my circuit have been mspected during the year, except those that were opened in any district after I had already paid it my annual visit. During the month of August I assisted Inspector le Roux in the district of Robertson, where I inspected 17 schools, the examination results of which are of course not included in any of the tables given below. In my own circuit the total Third examined is 111, of which 5 are First Class schools,. 3 Second Class, 23 I also visited Private Farm Schools, 12 "Poor" Schools and 11 Mission Schools. -needed schools opened next quarter.
IV. Pupils' Attainments at Inspection.-The results of detailed examination for standards are given in the following table:-

| Class of School. | On Roll. |  |  | Standards. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 产 | I. | II. | III. | IV. | V. | VI. | VII. | 烒 |
| First Class | 754 | 693 | . | 170 | 90 | 89 | 103 | 119 | 72 | 34 | 9 | 7 |
| Second " | 233 | 208 | 6 |  | 27 | 21 | 35 | 35 | 10 | 7 | . |  |
| Third ", | 445 | 405 |  | 135 | 75 | 58 | 50 | 55 | 20 | 12 |  |  |
| P. Farm | 412 | 403 |  | 129 | 51 | 70 | 64 | 64 | 15 | 9 | 1 |  |
| "Poor" | 410 | 368 |  | 225 | 60 | 41 | 24 | 17 | 1 | . |  |  |
| Mission | 904 | 764 | . . | 545 | 98 | 83 | 30 | 8 |  |  |  |  |

The following percentages under 1898 are derived from the figures in the foregoing table, and last year's results are also given for purposes of comparison.

| Below Standard |  |  | Percentages. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1897. | 1898. |
|  | . | . | $36 \cdot 78$ | $35 \cdot 05$ |
| Standard I. | .. | .. | $13 \cdot 37$ | 14.63 |
| Standard II. | . . | . . | $14 \cdot 54$ | 1347 |
| Standard III. | . | . . | $17 \cdot 01$ | $13 \cdot 32$ |
| Standaid IV. | . | . | $9 \cdot 36$ | 14.00 |
| Standard V. | . | . | $5 \cdot 33$ | $5 \cdot 69$ |
| Standard VI. and above | . |  | $3 \cdot 57$ | $3 \cdot 81$ |

Mission Schogls

| Below Standard |  |  |  | Percentages. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 1897. | 1898. |
|  | . | . | . | 72.25 | 71.33 |
| Standard 1. | . | . | . | 13.85 | 12.82 |
| Standard II. | . |  | . | $9 \cdot 33$ | 10.86 |
| Standard III. . . | . . | . | $\cdots$ | 3.03 | $3 \cdot 92$ |
| Standard IV. | . | . |  | 1.44 | $1 \cdot 04$ |
| Above Standard IV. | - | $\cdots$ | . | 0.00 | 000 |

V. Pupils' Progress.-The figures in the first three columns of the following able include the pupils examined for Standards at all schoors inspected in this circuit, the first time.

| Class of School. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { تథ் } \\ & \text { © } \\ & \text { Wi } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | Pergentagi or Adrance. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1897. | 1898. |
| PublicSohools: $\mathrm{AI}_{1}, \mathrm{AII}_{\text {I }}, \mathrm{A}_{\text {III }}$ | 956 | 704 | 252 | 651 | 495 | 156 | $72 \cdot 46$ | 76.03 |
| Private Farm | 296 | 210 | 86 | 210 | 157 | 53 | $83 \cdot 18$ | 74.16 |
| Poor | 156 | 117 | 39 | 98 | 80 | 18 | 47.91 | 81.63 |
| Mission | 295 | 143 | 152 | 237 | 119 | 118 | 44.07 | $50 \cdot 21$ |
| Totals .. .. | 1,703 | 1,174 | 529 | 1,196 | 851 | 345 | 6691 | $71 \cdot 15$ |

VI. Subjects of Instruction,-In my report for 1894 I drew attention to the very common tendenoy of Dutch-speaking children to sound the letter " j " like " y " in reading English. This is looked upon as a very bad error and is gradually being driven out, but there is another which seems to persist in spite of correction, namely, the faulty pronunciation of the "a" in "man," "hat," \&c. This appears to be absolutely the most difficult sound for Dutch children to master. They give it a sound approaching very nearly to that of "e," and frequently fail to say "man" correctly after repeated efforts. They find real difficulty in this vowel sound, but surely ther is no reason why the " $t$ " in "last," "next," "fact," \&e., should be dropped. In this case the blame lies solely with the teacher. At any rate it strikes one as the result of laziness and want of backbone somewhere. "The vowel " i " is another letter that is sometimes badly managed in words like "fill" and "kill." "Kimberley" is very frequently called "Kumberley." The "ou's" and "th's" present slight difficulties but may be very easily learned even by young begimners, provided the teacher set pronunciation. Expressive Reading still remains the pronunciation. Expressive Reading still remains the exception, but is becoming a little less rare. Pupils are, as a rule, fairly well up in the meanings of words in the
lesson book, and superficial teaching in this respect is very soon detected. Indistinct esson book, and superficial teaching in this respect is very soon detected. Indistinct
articulation is the chief blemish in Dutch reading. In the Cape patois we ignore in our free and easy manner of speech nearly all final consonants. "Hy heef" is invariably written for "hy heeft" by those who, without sufficient knowledge of the anguage, make an attempt at good Dutch. This habit of slurring consonants has to be constantly checked in the Dutch-speaking child. An exaggerated guttural sound of " $g$ " at the ends of such words as "ding,"" "jongeling," \&c., is a bad mistake and is often met with, especially amongst children that have learned a little reading at home. Another very common error is pronouncing "schen" like "sken" in words where the proper sound is "sen " as in "menschen." The books used are frequently too difficult. Spelling is not often the cause of failure in schools for Europeans, though here remains ample room for improvement. Coloured children are much less successful at in one First Class School, where the subject had skilful teacher on the staff. Penmanship is gaining more ground and is engaging the serious attention even of head masters. The semi-upright style, taught at Vacation Lectures, is often successfully introduced. Exercise books and paper work are uniformly neater than they used to be. In Grammar the learning by rote of rules and definitions is gradually giving place to methods, demanding greater skill and painstaking on the part of the teacher, which are calculated to develop the intelligence of the pupils. In Standards $V$ and VI the parsing and analysis are usually satisfactory, but word-building and derivation are too often defective. Composition is not receiving the amount of attention it deserves, considering its importance. One "Essay" a week is all that is done, and when the mistakes have been corrected and pointed out to the class, not seldom in a most perfunctory manner, the formation of correct sentences receives no more thought until the next composition exercise is brought up. Answers expressed in shockingly clumsy sentences, and questionable grammar are freely accepted by the teacher without comment When at inspection Standards V and VI are made to do papers in History, their chief difficulty, in the large majority of cases, consists in putting down what they know in are worst taught is the Third The usual lame excuse is that no map of theography can be obtained. When the teacher possesses sufficient energy and the necessary sense of responsibility, this want is easily supplied. The Geography of the Colony is often well got up by Fourth Standard Classes, though I still occasionally find pupils ready with mere lists of names. In the higher Standards the subject is not neglected but answers in Physical Geography often betray very poor teaching. Very few Fifth Standard Classes are able to explain how the seasons are caused. A prevalent idea seems to be that the summer heat is due to the nearer approach of the sun The largest proportion of failures in Arithmetic occurred this year in Standards V, VI and VII; and no wonder, for in most schools the teaching of the requirement in this subject for the higher. Standards leaves much to be desired. If the question is outside of a certain groove, it is not understood, and inaccuracies are so common tha three correct answers out of five is a result seldom attained. The handling of decimal fractions is usually weak in Standard VI, the point being often wrongly placed in the most absurdly improbable position, clearly suggesting mechanical work. steadily improving. For the last three satisfactory, and mental work is slowly bu short paper to the more advanced always entered to the pupils' credit, and taken into account in determining passes; and

I have found that the prominence thus given to the subject has borne good fruit. cannot say that I am satisfied with pupils' knowledge of the History prescribed for tandards V and VI. Too often dates and events are relied on, and net tory can be told, either viva voce or on paper, of important por in the great majority the study of Dutch is confined to reading and spelling in the great majority of Dutch grammar or village schools ample provision is usually made for instruction in y pupils are almost without exception much inferior to the English ones, translation ito the more inflected language requiring a larger share of time and greater skill in eaching. Composition in the language is seldom attempted. The study of Latin Algebra and Geometry is taken up in schools where classes can be formed for he "School Higher" and Matriculation. Very little else is kept in view than the cramming up of a sufficient amount to enable candidates to score some marks at these examinations. Latin should be commenced earlier than is usually done pupils should be started at reading easy narratives as soon as possible, and the practic of rendering of such passages at first sight should be continued throughout the whole ourse. If this were done pupils would not be so hopelessly at sea when they attempt an asy bit of Latin outside of their portion of prescribed work. At two of the five First Class Schools in my circuit, papers on the rudiments of Algebra and Geometry ere done in a manner that spoke well for the teaching. In the case of the few other were done in a manner that spoke well for the teaching. In the case of the few other schools where these subjects are included in the curriculum, pupils generally leave The Seving at the only Girls' School that I have to visit has for some years always been very good, and is likely to continue so. With a few bright exceptions the needlework done at country schools deserves no commendation. I have noticed hat in the teaching of this subject in particular the instruction given at Vacation Lectures often produces marked improvement. Singing has not been introduced, I regret to say, into all those schools where it undoubtedly should be taught. A Murraysburg, Fraserburg, Carnarvon and Sutherland little or nothing has as yet been lone to Vocal music. These places will, I hope, receive an early visit from the Departmental Musie Instructor.
VII. Teachers.-Of 147 teachers whom I found employed at schools at the time of inspection 10

i.e., 53.74 per cent. have no professional certificate. Last year the percentage of uncertificated teachers was 58.
VIII. Libraries.-There are at present, as far as I am aware of, six libraries attached to schools in this circuit. Last year the number was three. The Public Schools at
Carnarvon, Fraserburg, Laingsburg, Vosburg and the Girls' School at Beaufort West were at the time of last inspection still without these useful aids to education.

The Library of the First Class School at Murraysburg has by far the best collection of its kind in my oirouit. It contains some excellent books of reference and a good stock of juvenile literature, to which a fresh supply has recently been added.
IX. Buildings.- Under this heading I have to mention (1) the excellent accommodation for the Girls' School at Beaufort West, which is now approaching completion, (2) the ew rosidence of the principal Boys' Sest, whol the same ppraand (3) the erection of cood building for the Poor School at Riet Vlei, Prince Albert. (Of the five First Class chools under my inspection the following are now suitably provided for in this respect viz., the Boys' and Girls' Schools at Beaufort West and the Mixed School at Prince Albert. The accommodation of the First Class School at Victoria West is fairly suitble, and that at Murraysburg, which is the property of the Dutch Church, is far from satisfactory. Of the three Second Class Schools, the one at Carnarvon has a very good building, that at Sutherland is moderately accommodated and the one at Fraserburg wretchedly. At the last mentioned place I am pleased to say that the managers have wretched to build.
X. Furniture and Equipment.-These are generally satisfactory in A. I and A. I Schools, much less so at A. III Schools, and exceedingly varied in the case of Private Farm Schools, where the furniture is often of the poorest description, the blackboards really excellent equipment is provided. usually deficient.

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

## 17.-Inspector Watermeyer's Report.

「CIRCUIT: Bredasdorp, Caledon, Stellenbosch, Swellendam.]
$\qquad$

Sir,-I have the honour to submit to you my report on the schools in the above circuit for the year ending 30th September, 1898.
I. Supply of Schools.-Last year I had to report a decrease of 8 in the number of schools. This year there is an increasd of 3 , Stellenbosch, Caledon and Bredasdorp adding 5,1 and 1 respectively to their former totals, and Swellendam showing decrease of 4. Since the beginning of 1897 Swellendam has been losing ground, and it has now only 38 schools where it once numbered 50. I trust that it has now reached lowest ebb.
The number of schools of the various classes in operation during the third term of the year, as well as the total number for the same term last year, may be gathered from the following table :-

|  | Sp. | A. I. | A. II. | A. III. | P. F. | Poor. | B. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ 1898 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & 189 \text {. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { In- } \\ \text { crease } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bredasdorp | . | . | 2 | 8 | 12 | 4 | 5 | 31. | 30 | 1 |
| Caledon |  | 1 | $\ldots$ | 15 | 8 | 6 | 11 | 41 | 40 | 1 |
| Stellenbosch | 3 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 11 | 28 | 23 | 5 |
| Swellendam | . | 1 | 2 | 9 | 10 | 5 | 11 | 38 | 42 | -4 |
| Totals | 3 | 4 | 6 | 38 | 33 | 16 | 38 | 138 | 135 | 3 |

The Division of Stellenbosch is so well supplied by its 28 schools that there cannot be many children who do not live within comparatively easy reach of a school. I ouly wish that a greater proportion were taking advantage of their opportunities. The three remaining districts are very inadequately supplied; in each there are large areas quite destitute educationally.

The accompanying table shows the schools opened and closed during the twelve months:-

|  |  | Sp. | A. i. | A. i. | A. III. | P.F. | Poor. | B. | E. | Total. |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Opened | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 4 | 8 | 4 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 19 |
| Closed | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 16 |
| Increase | $\ldots$ | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 3 | -2 | 2 | -1 | -2 | 3 |  |

It will be noticed that the number of ordinary schools opened exactly counterbalances those closed. The increase of 3 in the total is made up of the 3 specia oools in Stellenbosch.
Both the Evening schools have been closed during the year. I fear that the country villages are not sufficiently advanced educationaily to profit by these. Uneducated youths are the rule rather than the exceptiona, and before such can be brought to submit voluntarily to the discipline of regular Evening study, they must feel that the are handicapped in relation to the majority of their acquaiutances by what they the A regrettable feature in the table is the number of lapsed Farm Schools.
[G. 2-'99.]

II．Enrolment and Attendance．－A comparison of the statistics of enrolment and attendance for the years 1898 and 1897 gives the following results ：－

Enrolment．


Here we find that there has been a fair increase in the number of white children －olled in all but the Swellendam district，where the decrease is marked．Stellenbosch alone shows an increase in the number of coloured children．
If we turn to the figures for attendance，we again find an increase in all but Swellendam．The realts in the three other districts must be considered satisfactory． Arranging the above data according to the various classes of schools，we get this ext table：－

| 잉 | No．of Schools． |  |  | No．on Roll． |  |  | Average Attendance． |  |  | Percentage of Attendance to Enrolment． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { io } \\ & \text { in } \\ & \text { H } \\ & \text { 总 } \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | 1898. | $1897 .$ | ¢ | 1898． | 1897. | ¢ ※̈ ¢ \＃ | 1898. | 1897. |  | 1898. | 1897. |  |
| Sp． | 3 | 0 | 3 | 86 | 0 | 86 | 72 | ${ }^{0}$ |  |  | 0 | 0 |
| A． 1 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 586 | 508 | 78 | 519 | 441 | 78 | 88 | 84 | 3 |
| A．II | 6 | 6 | 0 | 452 | 439 | 13 | 397 | 373 | 24 | 87 | 84 | 3 |
| A． 111 | 38 | 40 | －2 | 999 | 1，059 | －60 | 862 | 886 | －24 | 86 89 | 83 89 | 3 |
| P．F． | 33 | 33 | 0 | 329 | 280 | 49 | 297 | 254 | ${ }_{7}{ }^{4}$ | 89 | 89 | 0 |
| Poor | 16 | 11 | 5 | 359 | 262 | 97 | 304 | 229 | 75 | 84 | 87 | 3 |
| B． | 38 | 39 | －1 | 3，348 | 3，510 | －162 | 2，485 | 2，517 | －32 | 74 | 71 78 | 0 |
| E． | 0 | 2 | －2 | 0 | 19 | －19 |  | 15 | －10 |  |  |  |
| Totals | 138 | 135 | 3 | 6，159 | 6，077 | 82 | 4，936 | 4，715 | 221 | 80 | 77 | 厄 |

One regrets to notice a decreased roll in the case of A．III and Mission Schools． On the other hand the percentage of the attendance to the enrolment has increased in all but the Poor Schools，where there is a falling off of 3 per cent．This state of affairs emphasises the fact，abundantly proved from other data，that those who get their schooling cheapest value it least

III．Schools Inspected．－During the year I inspected 137 schools， 1 being in Inspector Mitchell＇s circuit．This is exactly the same number as last year． This year，however，I was able to visit several destitute localities，and paid 22 informal visits to schools．All the schools in operation at the time of my
regular visit to each district have been inspected．In one case I was compelled to have regular visit to each district have been inspected．In one case I was compelled to have
recourse to a casual examiner，owing to a school proposing to close before I could visit it personally．The lesson learnt from informal visits is that they must go hand－in－ hand with the regular visits for inspection if one wishes to ascertain the true state of a school．

IV．Pupils＇Attainments at Inspection．－The results of inspection for the whole circuit may be tabulated as follows ：－

|  | 命 |  |  | Standards |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | I． | II． | III． | IV． | V． | VI． | VII． |  |  |
| Total 1898 | 5753 | 5259 | 2600 | 707 | 693 | 493 | 311 | 210 | 123 | 36 | 34 | 52 |
| Total 1897 | 5879 | 5066 | 2493 | 720 | 659 | 474 | 306 | 174 | 93 | 38 | 42 | 68 |
| Percentage 1898 |  | 100 | 49 | 13 | 13 | $9 \cdot 4$ | $5 \cdot 9$ | $3 \cdot 9$ | $2 \cdot 3$ | 6 | －6 | $\cdot 9$ |
| Percentage 1897 |  | 100 | 49 | 14 | 13 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 1.8 | 7 | －8 | $1 \cdot 3$ |

We find here that 193 more children were presented for inspection this year than last， and that 107 more were below standard．This is a sadly large proportion．From Standards aregression．If we take the percenta sight advan two years are surprisingly similar，the slight advan tage being with the present year．

The following tables show the same results distributed among the various classes of schools ：－

|  |  |  |  | Standards |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | I． | II． | III． | IV． | V． | VI． | VII． |  |  |
| A． 1. | 548 | 519 | 73 | 27 | 48 | 59 | 72 | 74 | 60 | 26 | 34 | 46 |
| A．II．．． | 467 | 416 | 109 | 47 | 53 | 54 | 50 | 49 | 35 | 8 | ． | 6 |
| A．III．．． | 971 | 890. | 351 | 122 | 131 | 113 | 93 | 60 | 18 | 2 | ． |  |
| P．F． | 333 | 320 | 91 | 63 | 65 | 52 | 34 | 10 | 5 | ． | ． |  |
| Poor ．． | 350 | 310 | 142 | 44 | 70 | 29 | 7 | 13 | 5 | ． | － |  |
| B．． | 2954 | 2804 | 1834 | 404 | 326 | 186 | 50 | 4 | ． |  | ．． |  |


|  |  |  | Standards |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | I. | II. | III. | IV. | V. | VI. | VII. |  |  |
| A. i. | 100 | 14.0 | $5 \cdot 2$ | $9 \cdot 2$ | $11 \cdot 3$ | $13 \cdot 8$ | 14.2 | 11.5 | $5 \cdot 0$ | 6.5 | $8 \cdot 9$ |
| A. II. | 100 | $26 \cdot 1$ | $11 \cdot 2$ | 12.7 | $12 \cdot 9$ | $13 \%$ | 11.7 | $8 \cdot 3$ | 1.9 | . | $1 \cdot 4$ |
| A. пII. . | 100 | $39 \cdot 4$ | 13.7 | 14.7 | $12 \cdot 6$ | 10.4 | 6.7 | $2 \cdot 0$ | $\cdot 2$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| P. F. . | 100 | 28.4 | $19 \cdot 6$ | $20 \cdot 3$ | $16 \cdot 2$ | $10 \cdot 6$ | $3 \cdot 1$ | 1.5 | . | $\cdots$ | . |
| Puor | 100 | $45 \cdot 8$ | $41 \cdot 2$ | $22 \cdot 5$ | $9 \cdot 3$ | $2 \cdot 2$ | $4 \cdot 2$ | $1 \cdot 6$ | . | $\cdots$ |  |
| B. . | 100 | $65 \cdot 4$ | 14.4 | $11 \cdot 6$ | $6 \cdot 3$ | 1.7 | $\cdot 1$ | . | . |  |  |

The discouraging figures are those Below Standard and in the two lowest Standards in the A. III, P. F., Poor and Mission Sohools.

Collecting together the figures from Standard III upwards, we get totals showing that 75.2 per cent of the pupils inspected were below Standard III-a highly unsatisfactory state of affairs, towards which the Mission Schools-in other words, the coloured ohildren-mainly contribute, as these tables show :-

|  | A. I. | A. iI. | A. iII. | P. F. | Poor. | B. | All <br> Schools. |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Percentage in Standard III <br> and above <br> $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | $62 \cdot 6$ | $48 \cdot 3$ | $32 \cdot 1$ | $25 \cdot 3$ | $17 \cdot 4$ | $8 \cdot 5$ |

V. Pupils' Progress.-Of the 5,259 children present at inspection this year, 3,296 were present last year too, that is, $62 \cdot 2$ per cent. have remained at school during the full year. I have no means of comparing these figures with those for previous years. Of the 2,096 presented in Standards who were also present at last inspection, 1,569 hav advanced a Standard, or 74.8 per cent. The number last year was 75 per cent.

Tabulating the details with regard to the various classes of schools, the following figures result :-

|  | A. I. | A. II. | A. III. | P. F. | Poor. | B. | All. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. present at Inspection both last year and this | 356 | 298 | 550 | 194 | 164 | 1,734 | 3,296 |
| No. presented in Standards who were also present last year . | 248. | 253 | 439 | 172 | 135 | 852 | 2,096 |
| No. who advance a Standard | 218 | 212 | 342 | 138 | 96 | 563 | 1,569 |
| No. who do not advance a Standard | 30 | 41 | 97 | 34 | 39 | 289 | 525 |


|  | A. 1. | A. п. | A. III. | P.F. | Poor. | B. | All. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Percentage of those inspected who were also present last year . . | $68 \cdot 7$ | $71 \cdot 6$ | $64 \cdot 0$ | $60 \cdot 6$ | $52 \cdot 9$ | $59 \cdot 7$ | $62 \cdot 6$ |
| 2. Percentage of those present both years who were presented for Standards | $69 \cdot 6$ | $85 \cdot 0$ | $79 \cdot 8$ | $86 \cdot 6$ | $82 \cdot 3$ | $49 \cdot 1$ | $63 \cdot 5$ |
| 3. Percentage of those who advance a Standard | $88 \cdot 3$ | $83 \cdot 8$ | $77 \cdot 9$ | $79 \cdot 0$ | $71 \cdot 1$ | $66 \cdot 0$ | $74 \cdot 8$ |
| 4. Percentage of those who do not | $11 \cdot 7$ | $16 \cdot 2$ | $22 \cdot 1$ | $21 \cdot 0$ | $28 \cdot 9$ | $34 \cdot 0$ | $25 \cdot 2$ |
| 5. Figures in 1897 under column 3 | 85 | 84 | 82 | 79 | 73 | 61 | 75 |
| 6. Figures in 1897 under column 4 | 15 | 16 | 18 | 21 | 27 | 39 | 25 |

In the last table the figures for A. I sohools in columns 1 and 2 are surprisingly low. I cannot explain the cause. The figures relating to Mission schools are low enough, but would be still lower were it not that the general average is raised considerably by five or six of the best schools. The Poor schools, too, show unsatisfactory progress.

In all but the Mission schools the proportion of coloured children is so small that Ine figures given for those schools may be taken to represent the state of affairs in the figures given for those schools may be taken to represent the state of affairs in
regard to the white children in my circuit. In the Mission schools the figures for regard to the white children in my coloured children respectively are the following:-

|  | White. | Coloured. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Percentage of those inspected who were present last year | $66 \cdot 3$ | $58 \cdot 4$ |
| Percentage of those present last year and this who were presented in Standards | $63 \cdot 2$ | $47 \cdot 3$ |
| Percentage of these last who advance a Standard | $80 \cdot 1$ | $64 \cdot 3$ |
| Percentage who do not | $19 \cdot 9$ | $35 \cdot 7$ |

VI. Subjects of Instruction.-The same faults remarked upon in my last report in respect of the teaching of the various standard and ex-standard subjects exist this year. respect of the teaching of the various standard and ex-standard subjects exist this year.
I am pleased to find, however, that in many instances teachers are taking advice, and the results are promising. Of the extra subjects, Sewing, Singing from Notes, Drawing the results are promising. Of the extra subjects, Sewing, Singing from Notes, Drawing
and Physical Exeroises are those taught most generally. Seuing is professed in almost all the schools, but it is the exception to find it done well. Singing from Notes and Physical Drill have improved during the year, but Draving remains unsatisfactory Except in schools with several teachers, in which case one at least is generally well qualified, this subject is very badly taught. Three schools teach Woodwork; I trus that the number will increase during the year. I am surprised that Botany is not taught more generally. At present only about a dozen children are studying it.
VII. Teachers.-About 120 academic and professional certificates are held by the 223 teachers in my circuit. These certificates are distributed as follows :-

VIII. Libraries.-I regret to have to report but slight progress in the matter of sehool libraries. The following schools alone lay claim to having one :-


Teachers are surprisingly negligent in this matter of libraries. That it is not a difficult matter to get together, and periodically add to, a fairly good set of books is proved by the fact that every teacher who shows any interest has a school library.
IX. School Buildings.-In this matter I am able to report some improvement. The Stellenbosch Gymnasium has moved into its new and admirably constructed buildings. Greyton A. III, too, is housed in its new school-room. Caledon A. i has the questionable distinction of having the most defective buildings of all the first class schools in my circuit. Swellendam A. I (Girls') is not much better off than Caledon. Of A. in schools, Somerset West and Kuils River have the most suitable buildings. The remaining buildings are painfully defective.

Amongst A. III schools, Villiersdorp, Greyton and Buffelsjagts River have the best buildings. Sir Lowry's Pass comes next; the rest of the schools are housed anyhow.

Amongst Mission schools we have some of our best as well as some of our worst buildings. The Moravian Missions at Genadendal and Elim, the Rhenish at Stellenbosch and the Einglish Church at Caledon rank high. Of Poor schools, Voorhuis has the neatest aud best school-room. Hartebeest River stands next.

Without exception all the other erections are destitute of every one of the qualities usually considered essential in school buildings.
X. Furniture and Equipment.-The quality of the furniture and the standard of equipment vary in most instances directly with the class of building. The echools mentioned as being best housed are also best equipped. One other, which may be commended for its furniture, is Matjeskloof (Bredasdorp). I am glad to find increased blaek-board space in many schools. Evidently the protestations in my inspection reports have borne fruit. Teaching appliances of any kind are but scantily met with, and even where found, are not made use of sufficiently.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant
C. E. Z. WATERMEYER

This shows that 44 per cent. have some professional certificate. Last year the umber was 40 per cent. This progress is gratifying, but the number of unqualified teachers is still far too large. Unfortunately, in the majority of cases, "uncertificated" is synonymous with "very incompetent.

I examined 68 pupil teachers during the year, 33 for P.T. I, 14 for P.T. II, and 21 for P.T. uir. Only two of these were males-an exceedingly disproportionate number. The P.T. work of the Bloemhof Seminary and Greyton Public School was far above the average.

## 18.-Railway Education Officer's Report.

Sir,-I have the honour to submit my Report for the year 1898.
I. Supply of Schools.-The number of new schools opened this year has been five, and the number closed one, thus making 29 in actual operation, as against 25 the and the number closed one, thus making 29 in actual operation, as against 25 the Uitenhage (Evening). The school closed is Dohne.

Of the 21 projected schools mentioned in my last year's report as being necessary to meet the requirements of the three systems, more than five would have been in operation had it not been for the fact that proper accommodation could not be obtained. It must be remembered that it is not enough to put up buildings that will more or less roughly answer the purpose; the desire and aim of the Department is, as far as possible, to include in each case all the essential features of a model school

I regret to state that the school supply at Cradock Railway Camp is still impeded. The difficulty of dealing with 140 neglected children of school-going age is a growing one. They are generally of a restless disposition and therefore a source of annoyance; sometimes even coarse in speech and precocious in wickedness.

It is entirely away from the point to say that the existing town schools could supply the accommodation necessary, the fees of these schools being quite unsuited to the circumstances of the great majority of railway employés.
II. Eniolment and Attendance.-The enrolment for the last quarter of the year amounted to 1,353 as against 1,091 for the corresponding quarter of the preceding year This increase of 262 is equivalent to a percentage of $24 \cdot 3$ or approximately to one-fourth more

The average attendance for the same quarter was 1,126 as against 888 for the previous year, there being thus an increase of 238. It is readily seen from these figures that, whereas in 1897 the average attendance formed $81 \cdot 4$ per cent. of the enrolment, this percentage has risen
gratifying feature in school statistics

The full details regarding both are given in the following table :-

| Name of School. |  | Number on Roll. |  | Average Attendance. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Dec., 1897. | Dec., 1898. | Dec., 1897. | Dec., 1898. |
| Touws River |  | 63 | 91 | 47 | 68 |
| Matjesfontein |  | 24 | 26 | 21 | 19 |
| Richmond Road |  | 18 | 15 | 15 | 14 |
| De Aar |  | 92 | 115 | 76 | $95 \cdot 2$ |
| Modder River (European) | . |  | 45 | $\bigcirc$ | 37 |
| Modder River (Mixed) | . . | 72 | 78 | 66 | 69 |
| Hanover Road . . | . | 29 | 25 | 21 | 20 |
| Naauwpoort . . | . | 136 | 157 | 106 | 130 |
| Norvals Pont .. | . . | 27 | 29 | 19 | 26 |
| Rosmead Junction | . | 38 | 36 | 35 | 31 |
| Conway .. | . | 25 | 39 | 22 | 37 |
| Cookhouse .. .. | . | 66 | 68 | 53 | 58 |
| Middleton . . | . | 34 | 42 | 29 | 36 29 |
| Commadagga | . | 33 | 31 112 | 28 104 | 29 104 |
| Alicedale | . | 114 | 112 | 104 | 104 |
| Sandflats | . | 36 | 37 | 24 | 31 |
| Addo. . | . | 18 | 15 | 11 | 13 |
| Glenconnor . . | . | 36 | 22 | 26 | $18 \cdot 3$ |
| Mount Stewart | . | 26 | 25 | 23 | 23 |
| Uitenhage (Evening) | . | . | 84 | $\cdots$ |  |
| Knapdaar .. .. | . |  | ${ }_{5}^{7}$ |  | 6 41 |
| Burghersdorp .. | . | 50 | 53 30 | 37 | ${ }_{26}^{41} \cdot 3$ |
| Stormberg; . . . | $\cdots$ | . | 30 | . | $2{ }^{26}$ |
| Bailey .. .. | $\cdots$ | 4 | 30 | 32 | 25 |
| Wylden ${ }_{\text {Waku }}$... | $\cdots$ | 23 | 17 | 21 | 13 |
| Toise River . . | .. | 17 | 21 | 12 | 16 |
| Dohne .. | . | 17 | Closed | 11 | Closed |
| Kubusie | . | 29 | 31 | 25 | 25 |
| Blaney Junction .. | : | 26 | 40 | 24 | $34 \cdot 3$ |
| Totals | . . | 1,091 | 1,353 | 888 | $1,126 \cdot 1$ |

Although this table indicates a certain measure of progress and improvement, it is still very necessary to repeat here what was said a year ago, that too many of the loca committees show that they do not realise the amount of gond they might effect by a thorough supervision of the school attendance. The one great obstacle to efficient work in our schools is the irregularity of the attendance, and the one pressing duty, therefore of school committees is to see that this irregularity is reduced to a minimum. This duty they can rightly fulfil only by strict and systematic supervision of their schools, and by persuasion, remonstrance or rebuke.

Some committees and teachers have, with much care and discretion, effected by their private personal influence a perceptible improvement, and what such committees have done every other might do.

The growing tendency to curtail school life is also becoming a serious question. It cannot be too strongly urged that instruction, cut short at the 2nd or 3rd Standard is a possession of very doubtful permanence.

The children, set free from school so early in life, as though learning and knowledge were mere childish accomplishments, will, long before they reach manhood, have to a great extent, if not entirely, forgotten the little they had acquired. There are few more important questions before us than how to retain school children until their training shall become of permanent value. If pupils were not allowed to leave before passing say the 5th Standard, what they had acquired would not only be more easily retained but would likewise form the stepping stone to further acquisitions. In this direction much has been attempted throughout the year by personal exhortation addressed to parents, and with fair results. I have also been heartily supported by the
superior officers of the respective systems, who are endeavouring, as far as possible, to demand a fair standard of education from candidates for admission to any branch of the railway service. A still higher standard, however, is absolutely necessary, and I shall be glad if the matter could be discussed at the next general meeting of Heads of Departments.

At the Uitenhage Evening School 43 pupils are on the roll of the elementary department and 41 in the technical part. In the latter the chief subject-Machine Construction and Drawing-is taught to all who are actually passing through their apprenticeship in the workshops. The stages are from the elementary lelvations, plans and sections of class-room models up to the "working" and "finished" drawings of engines, general machinery and carriage work. Freehand Drawing and Shading are reserved for younger lads who are employed during the day as messengers or officeboys and who have not yet entered the workshops proper. These are promoted to and their handling of the tools. All pupils are taught applied meohanics. Hand sketching is specially for the elder and more experienced boys.

At Salt River and East London there are drawing classes, but no elementary school. Although there are slight difficulties in the way of starting such a school, it is to be hoped that during the year those will be overcome, and a more comprehensive scheme for the benefit of all apprentices introduced.

Before passing from this heading, it may be mentioned that it is estimated, from the results of the census, that if the 253 farmers' children be included, for every 100 children of school age who ought to have been at school, 43.8 per cent. were on the registers and 36.5 per cent. in daily attendance. The corresponding figures for 1897 were 35.3 per cent. and 28.9 per cent. respectively.
III. School Inspection.-In the course of the year 77 schools have been inspected. I have also been able to visit 36 schools informally and thus obtain an insight into the difficulties under which their daily work is carried on, as well as into the possibilities of their improvement.

Much of the teaching, I regret to say, is marked by neglect to sufficiently impress upon the pupils what they have learnt. Teachers should remember that a considerable the count of repetition is needed to fix things in the mind of the average pupi, and that of difficultit use of the blackboard is an important means to this end. means of timely To secure this, simple familiar examples in illustration of what is remote, difficult or abstract should be freely used, and if possible drawn from the pupils. Skill in using such illustrations effectively should be specially aimed at by every intelligent teacher The main avenue to easy and firm recollection is a clear understanding of the matter; what is not understood is sure to lapse from the memory.

Again, the inductive method is too often ignored in the teaching of grammar and arithmetic. It is quive a common thing, for example, to find pupils required to learn the general rule for forming the plural of nouns, or the comparison of adjectives, befor any examples are considered. The proper and eduoative by comparison of familiar examples, and so establish it inductively; thus arrived at, it will be understood and easily remembered. This method can and should be used in teaching three-fourths of the grammar and much of the arithmetic in the ordinary school course.

At informal visits, as a rule, the schools were found in good order and working cording to the Time-table. In only one or two cases were slight irregularities met with. The out-offices are not regularly kept as they ought to be, but on the whole I am glad to be able to report a marked general improvement in a point that so strongly affects the physical aud moral health of the school. The contrast, too, so frequently observed between the appearance of the children on the day of inspection and on a visit without notice should be less marked. The personal cleanliness and general neatness of the pupil; are matters that lie strictly within the teacher's province, and are worthy of atter tion on ordinary working days as muoh as on the day of inspection.
IV. Pupils' Attainments.-The facts under this heading will be best understood from the following table:-


From this it is seen that while in 189711.4 per cent. of pupils present at inspection were placed in Standard IV and above, the corresponding percentage for 1898 was $14 \cdot 4$ per cent. The upward tendency thus manifested is worthy of note.
V. Pupils' Progress.-The number of pupils present at inspection was, as has been seen, 1,046. Strange to say, however, only 567 of these had been present at the previous inspection, a fact which indicates how fluctuating the school population is. Of these 567 , only 424 were presented in Standards, and 368 of the 424 passed. This amounts to 86.7 per cent., a good percentage of those presented, but a small proportion of those actually present. In 1897 the percentage was 75 . As progress may also be of those actually present. In 1897 the percentage was 7. Astruction in the various school subjects, the following table will be found useful :-


The last two columns are those which deserve special attention.
As the question of pupils' ages is important in estimating the progress of a schoo As the question of pupils ages is important in to been considered desirable to append the following tables from year to year, it has been considered a be noted, refer to the last day of the calendar year:-

| Standards. | Male. | Female. | Totals. | Percentages. |  | Average Age. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 1897. | 1898. | Male. | Female. |
| Below Standard | 195 | 181 | 376 | 28.4 | $27 \cdot 7$ | $7 \cdot 6$ | $7 \cdot 2$ |
| Preparing for Standard I . | 118 | 97 | 215 | $22 \cdot 4$ | $15 \cdot 8$ | $9 \cdot 2$ | $9 \cdot 3$ |
| ," ", II.. | 126 | 87 | 213 | $15 \cdot 6$ | $15 \cdot 7$ | $10 \cdot 3$ | $10 \cdot 2$ |
| ", ", III | 121 | 73 | 194 | $13 \cdot 3$ | $14 \cdot 3$ | $11 \cdot 1$ | $10 \cdot 8$ |
| ", ", IV.. | 116 | 62 | 178 | $10 \cdot 0$ | $13 \cdot 1$ | $12 \cdot 0$ | $12 \cdot 6$ |
| ", " V.. | 60 | 39 | 99 | $6 \cdot 3$ | $7 \cdot 3$ | $12 \cdot 7$ | $13 \cdot 0$ |
| ", ", VI.. | 46 | 15 | ${ }^{61}$ | $3 \cdot 1$ | $4 \cdot 5$ | $13 \cdot 4$ | $15 \cdot 0$ |
| ", ", VII | 10 | 7 | 17 | -08 | $1 \cdot 2$ | $14 \cdot 0$ | $16 \cdot 0$ |
| Totals | 792 | 561 | 1,353 |  |  |  |  |

Pupils Classified according to Age.

| Ag |  |  |  |  | Male. | Female. | Totals. | Percentages. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1897. | 1898. |
| $5_{6}$ years and under 6 |  |  |  |  | 56 | 52 | 108 | $7 \cdot 5$ | $8 \cdot 0$ |
|  | " | " |  |  | 56 | 40 | 96 | $8 \cdot 5$ | $7 \cdot 0$ |
|  | , | " |  |  | 58 | 50 | 108 | $10 \cdot 0$ | $8 \cdot 0$ |
|  | " | " |  |  | 75 | 66 | 141 | $10 \cdot 4$ | $10 \cdot 4$ |
|  | " | " |  |  | 79 | 64 | 143 | $11 \cdot 7$ | $10 \cdot 5$ |
|  | " | " | 11 |  | 95 | 57 | 152 | $10 \cdot 9$ | $11 \cdot 2$ |
|  | " | " | 12 |  | 85 | 56 | 141 | $10 \cdot 0$ | $10 \cdot 4$ |
|  | " | " | 13 |  | 77 | 52 | 129 | $10 \cdot 0$ | $9 \cdot 5$ |
|  | " | " |  |  | 47 | 47 | 94 | $8 \cdot 1$ | $6 \cdot 8$ |
| 14 years and over ${ }^{14}$ |  |  |  |  | 81 | 37 | 118 | $5 \cdot 7$ | $7 \cdot 9$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | 83 | 40 | 123 | $6 \cdot 7$ | $9 \cdot 0$ |
| Totals |  |  |  | , | 792 | 561 | 1,353 |  |  |

VI. Subjects of Instruction.-Distinctness is a great characteristic of the Reading. A considerable degree of fluency has also been attained, but the prevailing defect in the teaching of it is the absence of a pattern to imitate. The children can copy a written word or sing a bar of music sung by the teacher; let them have in the same way a suitable example of reading, and they will succeed as surely. The schools which combine style, expression and intelligence are the exception. These exceptions, however give hope, for when excellent reading is possible at Richmond Road and Mount Stewart, what is to prevent every school from achieving the same desirable result? In too many instances also there is no proper teaohing of Writing. The pupil is set down to a copy book with an engraved headline, and does his page or his couple of pages, each line, it may be, worse than the one above it. The remedy is to be found in the constant use of the blackboard, in thorough drill in the few elementary lines and loops and
 The Aithmetic shews signs of an and and
 with proportion and vulgar and decimal fractions, a want of knowledge of short with proportion and vulgar and decimal fractions, a want of knowledge of short problems have been successfully grappled with, but in this direction there is considerable room for improvement, and the results are only to be regarded with satisfaction in so
far as they furnish hopeful evidence of progress. The Dictation tests are, as a rule accurately done. A good deal of weak spelling is, however, to be met with in composition and other written exercises. Composition is taught with very varied success. In too many cases correct structure, punctuation and the use of capitals do not receive sufficient Attention. An unmethedical stringing together of the heads of a story cannot pass for
 composition, however well written and spelt. Geographyy on the whole is fairy satisfactory, but the geographical llesson mignt galied by their own locality. By means make a more copious use of the the teacher who makes the physical features the basis of all the rest, who can draw rapidly and fill in details with skill, makes the geography lesson an important exercise in stimulating the imagination and the higher faculties. The Sewing schedule has given an immense stimulus to industrial work, and its requirements are being fulfilled to a very satisfactory degree. There are several instances, however, where sewing might be begun earlier. As soon as a child can hold a needle she should receive the first lesson in sewing, and it is astonishing to see how quickly an intelligent girl falls into the way of preparing and putting together the various parts of a simple piece oî work. Indeed, I have not unfrequently seen button-holes-that crucial test of the expert needlewoman-so well formed and neatly worked by girls of tender years as to put to the blush many of the older girls, who had not enjoyed the same advantages in the earlier years of their school life. In Handiwork for boys there is no progress to record. The difficulty of finding men, even in our larger railway camps, having a competent knowledge, and at the same time the teacher's gift of imparting it and of exercising a healthy moral influence, at present blocks the way. The three second class scteor
VII. Teachers.-At the end of the year there were in employment 41 teachers; VII. Teachers.-At the end of the year there were in empleyment and 17 male and 24 female. These were divided according to certificates as follows:-

|  |  | Male. | Female. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| University Degrees |  | 1 | $\cdots$ |
| Intermediate Certificate | . | 1 | 4 |
| British Government Certificate |  | 10 | 4 |
| Other European " | . | 2 |  |
| Cape 2nd Class ... |  | 2 | $\stackrel{2}{16}$ |
| Cape 3rd Class |  | 2 1 | 16 2 |
| Totals |  | 17 | 24 |

It is worthy of note that only three of the 41 adult teachers are without certificates of any kind, and that as many as 36 or 87.8 per cent. have certificates of professiona of ary kind, and that as miny as sures for 1897 were 26 or 78.7 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:-


The teachers, with very few exceptions, are earnest and faithful and well qualified for their work. Cases of hopeless incompetency have been weeded out, and suitable modes of teaching are being constantly kept before the attention of those who are comparatively new to the profession, and give promise of ultimately rendering good service. I have found those now in office ready, as a body, to meet me heartily in carrying out every plan for securing greater efficiency in our common work.
VIII. Libraries.-The subject of supplying pupils with suitable matter out of shool hours has been frequently discussed, and this will in all probability eventually result in a library being attached to every railway school. During the year thre shools have been added to the list of those which have the desirable equipment, viz Bailey, Commadagga and Touws River. The two latter possess large and well selected sets of books. Of the 29 schools, 24 yet remain unsupplied.
IX. Buildings.-During the year 5 new buildings, viz., at De Aar, Conway Bailey, Modder River and Stormberg, have been erected, and 4 so completely re modelled as to be practically new; 16 of the others afford good substantial accommoda tion; while the remaining 3 are in a dilapidated unhealthy condition, namely, those at

All the schools are large, well ven
All the schools are large, well ventilated and fitted up in accordance with the most recent notions in regard to efficiency and health. This itself is of the greatest attractive the schoolrooms are made to children, the more will more comfortable and of school days be intensified, and children when they become parents in recollection be the more eager to confer the like benefit on the generation that will follow them

Eighteen schools have good teachers' residences attached, of which number one new and 4 are enlarged and so improved as to make them sufficiently comfortable and in all respects suitable for their purpose; the others, with the exception perhaps of four, are fairly satisfactory.
X. Furniture and Equipment.-The progress made in improving the furniture and quipment will be readily seen from the subjoined table:-

| In Use. |  |  | 1897. | 1898. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bennett's Dual Desks |  |  |  |  |
| Blackboards . | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 25 | 33 |
| Globes . | $\ldots$ | . | 7 | 12 |
| Maps . . | $\cdots$ | . | 97 | 107 |
| Object Lesson Cards | . | $\ldots$ | 48 | 68 |

In addition to this, it may be noted that a fair number of wall pictures and diagrams have been distributed, and that, whenever practicable, wall surfaces have
been specially prepared for use as blackboards.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
J. R. CUTHBERT,

Railway Education Officer.

## A.-Music-Instructor Farrington's Report.

## CIRCUIT: Eastern Province.]

Sir, - I have the honour to present to you a report on the progress of the teaching of Singing in the Eastern Province during the year 1898.
I. Schools giving Instruction.-Broadly speaking, about 90 per cent. of the schools profess to teach singing by note. In some cases it is really difficult to say whether schools ought to be included in this class or not, owing to the very low standard of attainment. If one had to give the number of schools satisfactorily imparting instruction, the percentage would be reduced considerably. Nearly all First Class Public Schools teach singing by note, but in the case of Boys' Schools the singing lesson is often discontinued above the Fifth Standard. The proportion of Second and Third Class Public Schools teaching singing is not quite so great, nor is the quality of the work so good, as a rule. Schools for Poor Whites are in this respect in a most deplorable condition. Considerably more than half of them make no attempt to teach singing; therefore the refining influence of music is lost to th children entirely, since there is little opportunity for musical culture in their home and churches. Training Schools are, in some respects, most satisfactory of all.
II. Pupils receiving Instruction.-In a few of the schools giving instruction, the younger children are withdrawn from the lessons on account of their youth. They are even debarred from Action Songs, which are so wholesome and recreative for in singing, but I fear the stupidity was not altoger pupils were too stupid to take part In many Boys' High Schools was not altogether on the side of the children
In many Boys' High Schools the pressure of work in the upper standards is said unfortunately, passed the Fifth Standard, are thus debarred it ind twelve who have so little is accomplished, when one understands that, during a large portion of a boy's short school life, he is either too old or too young to learn. Tharge portion of a boy' few schools for boys which teach singing throughout, notably Gill College School.
III. Schools Inspected.-During my Inspection Tour, which was considerably longer than that of 1897, I visited nearly every one of the towns in my circuit except King William's Town, East London and those of the Native Territories

|  |  |  | In 1897. | In 1898. | Increase. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Schools inspected | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 77 | 165 | 88 |
| Number of scholars on the roll | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 6,590 | 15,947 | 9,357 |
| Number of scholars present | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 5,167 | 12,997 | 7,830 |

[^3][G. 2-'99.]

The following Table gives more complete information:-

| Class. | Schools. |  |  | Pitpils. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A. 1 (First) | 23 | 22 | 1 (4 p.c.) | 3,515 | 3,237 (92 p.c.) | 2,976 | 539 (15 p.c.) |
| A. II (Second) . | 17 | 14 | 3 (18 p.c.) | 1,826 | 1,603 (87 p.c.) | 1,516 | 310 (17 p.c) |
| A. III (Third) | 29 | 27 | 2 (7p.c.) | 2,681 | 2,133 (79 p.c.) | 2,487 | 194 (7 p.c.) |
| B. (District Boarding) | 1 | 1 |  | 116 | 92 (79 p.c.) | 116 | 0 |
| P. (Poor Whites) | 16 | 7 | 9 (56 p.c.) | 979 | 766 (78 p.c.) | 376 | 603 (62 p. c.) |
| B. (Mission) | 75 | 69 | 6 (8p.c.) | 6;677 | 5,022 (75 p.c.) | 6,396 | 281 (4 p.c.) |
| European) Train- | $\int^{1}$ | 1 |  | 49 | 46 (93 p.c.) | 49 |  |
| Native $\mid$ ing | ${ }_{3}$ | 3 |  | 104 | 98 (94 p.c.) | 104 |  |
| Totals | 165 | 144 | 21 (13 p.c.) | 15,947 | 12,997 (81 p.c.) | 14,020 | 1,927 (12 p.c.) |

IV. Results of Inspection: time given to Subject.-More schools than formerly attempt to teach singing by note, and fewer pupils are debarred, without good reason, from taking part in the lessons. Although progress is slow in some cases, and no change is shown in several, I think that on the whole the teaching of singing is improving.

The average time given to singing in the schools visited is 1.35 hours per week, but in too many cases there is little evidence that this time has been well spent. Some teachers have very little notion of the scope of a modulator voluntary. Week by week, all that they do is to sing up and down the scale, with some slight variation in the shape of rote exercises in thirds and fourths. The exercises are both dry and unprofitable.

In order to draw closer attention to individual work, the following tests were applied in 43 schools. They were not applied in schools muoh below the average, nor in Graaff-Reinet, Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage :-
(a) Name the three tones of the common chord, when sung to laa in any order. (b) Sing an easy voluntary from the modulator.
(c) Read a simple time-test, containing half-pulse and one-and-a-half-pulse (d) Sing at

Memory tunes were not tested, but there can be no doubt that the smallest child should be taught to point the notes of its simple songs on the modulator from memory Attention will therefore be paid to this in future years.

| Class. | Schools. |  | Passes Obtained. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 告 |  | 品 | $\stackrel{3}{4}$ $\stackrel{0}{60}$ $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{2}$ |  |  |
| A. I (First) | 12 | 60 | 34 | 37 | 29 | 26 | 126 | 53 |
| A. II (Second) . . | 7 | 35 | 13 | 23 | 7 | 18 | 58 | 41 |
| A. III (Third) . . | 5 | 25 | 7 | 11 | 10 | 3 | 31 | 31 |
| B. (Mission). . | 17 | 85 | 51 | 49 | 6 | 48 | 154 | 45 |
| C. 1 (Native Training) | 2 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 6 | 10 | 34 | 85 |
| Totals | 43 | 215 | 113 | 130 | 58 | 105 | 403 | 41 |

Twenty children were chosen by their teachers from the highest singing class. The passes obtained varied considerably, the highest being 19, at a Native Institution. One Public School obtained 17 and several 16, but the majority of schools did not reach 10. A Girls' Public School, which sang the tests from the Staft Notation, on to Tonic Sol-fa basis, did well. Many teachers thought that it was hard on them but apply even such an easy individual test without giving timely notice bef. Applied to I think that many eyes have been opened to the low standard attained. Applied to classes the tests seemed ridiculously easy ; applied to individuals they were so dirls' High as to cause 59 per cent. of the scholars from the best schools Class Public Schools, only 31 per cent. passed. In Mission Schools only seven per cent. passed in the time exereise. In schools of this class professing to teach singing by note, 97 out of every 100 gave no evidence of teaching in this branch of the subject. It is simply appalling. The Native Training Schools show some weakness in time, but their results, 85 per cent., may be looked upon as satisfactory. Before leaving this matter, I must confess that I expected at least a few of the High Schools to be able to present twenty scholars who were up to the necessary Standard for these simple tests, tests hardly too difficult for the Kindergarten School.

In schools professing to teach singing, the average time devoted is 1.35 hours per week, but reliable information is difficult to obtain sometimes. Not only are Time Tables faulty, and even unworkable, but they are not conscientiously observed, in some cases. Indeed, at least four Poor Schonls and sixteen Mission Schools was devoted to the subject, no indication whatever was to be discovered from the Time Tables.

While several schools give three hours to the subject, others give but a quarter of an hour per week, which, no doubt, often means nothing at all. I am pleased to report some improvement in the case of Infant Departments. Several not only give sumficient time to songs and games as well as exercises, but they distribute that time rationally. In the Standards of sor ing dar surely the time would hardly be missed. quarter of an boy's parent may expect him to sing a new song at sight as readily as he reads a newspaper.
VII. Teachers, certificated and uncertificated.-In the schools visited last year the number of teachers possessing no certificate at all was $50 \%$ of the whole. This year it is $40^{\circ} \%$, but the difference is not altogether due to improvement, since many additional schools have been visited. Singing teachers possess certificates as follows :-
[G. 2-'99.]

Associates of the Tonic Sol-fa College School 'Teacher's Music Certificate

Intermediate Tonic Sol-fa
Elementary do.
Junior do.
do.
Uncertificated

| 8 | $3 p . c$. |
| ---: | ---: |
| 50 | 21 p.c. |
| 71 | 30 p.c. |
| 9 | $3 p . c$. |
| 94 | 40 p.c. |

Enterprising teachers raise the grade of their certificates from time to time, but to my knowledge one Native teacher has held the Junior for some years, without trying to raise it.
In sight singing and the rendering of songs, country teachers have no standard at which to aim. In consequence, it seems that they become satisfied with mediocrity after a time. The privilege of attending a choral class is granted but to a few. Some are members of church choirs, however.
VI. Pupils Certificater. - The returns of the various accredited examiners of the Tonic Sol-fa College show that there has been an increase of $47 \cdot 7$ per cent. The tollowing table shows the progress that has been made, and the number of certificates granted:-

1898
1897
Increase

| Junior. | Elem. | Elem. <br> Theory. | Inter. | Inter. <br> Theory. | Sch. T. M.C. | 1st Grade Staff. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 317 | 358 | 24 | 31 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 737 |
| 223 | 210 | 9 | 52 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 499 |
| 94 | 148 | 15 | -21 | 5 | -4 | 1 | 238 |

Unfortunately I am not able to state accurately how many of these awards hav been made to pupils, how many to pupil-toachers, and how many to teachers. This may be done next year. The decrease in the number of School Teacher's Music and Intermediate certificates granted is due to the fact that none of these higher certifiAlthough the returns of examiners are more complete than thowe and Lovedale. possible that a few more certificates have been granted than are here shown.
VII. Equipment of Class-rooms.-From general observation, I can say that there has been improvement in school buildings and apparatus. Dirty and overcrowded rooms are still fairly common, and floors, windows and walls are often most disreputable. Leaving the luxury of paint out of the question, many Mission Sohools would be made lighter, cleaner and sweeter if a cuat of whitewash were put on the walls One school which I visited-being used temporarily I admit-was not fit for use as a flaor. Many teachers, who ought to know better, allow thes of loose soil on the mud with bits of paper, stioks and many other things. In such schools it is not surprising to find the maps mutilated, the reading books dog-eared and torr, and the slates broken. Very likely only half-a-dozen song-books will be at hand, for distribution among six dozen children.
I am pleased to say that few schools do not possess modulators, and there is hardly a school without a blackboard of some sort. Greasy blackboards are, however, much too common. Wall charts are occasionally used, but very rarely with proper effect. Pianos are often very much out of tune; mueh harm may be done by allowing children to sing day after day to a piano hopelessly out of tune.
VIII. Classes for the Instruction of Teachers.-During my six months' stay in Graaff-Reinet, more than thirty teachers attended Central Classes for instruction in the art of teaching singing. Throughout the same period I regularly visited their schools. I am pleased to report that the teachers of spirit and did Two classes ran concurrently, one for Public School Teachers, the other for Native Teachers.

The teachers who attended the Graaff-Reinet Vacation Course compared favourably with those who attended the Dordrecht Course, but still their attainments were rather below the average. As is usual at these Courses, the interest taken was very great.

When I visited Bensonville Mission Station, fifteen teachers rode in from the surrounding schools to listen to an address on School Singing. These teachers must be in earnest, for some of them rode thirty miles in order to be present.

While Public School Teachers find great difficulty in ear exercises and sight singing, Mission School Teachers do not readily master the Minor Mode, nor do they find it at all easy to sing the Chromatic semitones, even when they occur in an easy way Notation presents difficulty too, often in an unaccountable way. Teachers will persistently sing three notes instead of four, without noticing the error.
IX. Public Exhibitions and Competitions.-There was no Exhibition of Combined Choirs this year, but two School Exhibitions were given, and an important Competition was held.

At Graaff-Reinet and Tarkastad exercises in sight singing, ear training and singing from the blank staff and manual signs in two parts were performed. In the case of the latter, the sight singing exercises were from the Staff Notation.

The Competition for the Municipal Challenge Shield of Port Elizabeth was held in November, in the presence of a large and appreciative audiencэ. The Erica Girls' Public School, under the veteran conductor, Mr. J. W. Goldsbrough, carried off the shield. I gratefully observed the improvement made by the competing choirs during their course of preparation. It would make much for the improvement of Vocal Music in the Colony paid Riebeek College. it was said thet if Ribliment was paid Riebeek College: it was said that if Ricbeek College competed no other schoo would have a goost of a chance.
X. Miscellaneous.-It is deplorable that many teachers take no interest in matters ontside their own school; they are painfully ignorant of what well trained children are capable of. Although there is an infinite variety of songs, and several magazines devote their pages entirely to school music, dozens of teachers confine themselves to Sankey's Hymns and such well worn favourites as "Poor Little Fisher Boy." The selected pieces for the various annual competitions make a splendid collection from which to choose. In mixed schools the inclination to choose the altos mainly from the ranks of the boys is still a drawback. I feel sure that one school, at least, damaged its chances in the choir competition by so doing

One of the greatest hindrances to progress, besides irregular attendance, is the perpetual migration of scholars and teachers from one school to another. Take the case of teachers. The number of newly appointed teachers which I found in various schools, in place of others, was considerable. It seems as though stop-gap teachers mastered three to enjoy it and three to me repose which comes through difficulties a new sphere. They are loath to admit responsibility, have not had time to arrange for a regular routine, and yet never dream of following that of their predecessor until they can effect improvement in it. With the continuity of work broken so often, no wonder schools make little progress.

Last year I referred to faulty registration. There are teachers who leave their registers unmarked for several days, filling them in at last in the most careless and hap hazard way. I have seen more children marked present than there were names on the roll, and I have noticed a perfect attendance recorded for days together, when the average proper register, but made a pretence of per cent. In one case the teacher had no proper register, but made a pretence of marking the attendance in an exercise book; the attempt to keep this was ludicrous in the extreme. Subtracting the number marked absent, the totals might be $13,15,15,17,12,16,17,13,15,14$, but the number at
the foot would be $16,16,17,17,16,17,18,18,16,18$. The notion that registers need only be marked once a day at any time convenient accounts for much shameful negligence and inaccuracy, if not deceit.

There is a bright side, however, to the native character. When conducting a song the teacher never looks harassed, but smilingly happy. He sometimes composes his the teacher never looks harassed, but smilingly happy. He sometimes composes his
own songs, words and music as well. The following specimen will show his idea of what a proper school song ought to be :-


Concerts are given, the programmes being most elaborate. Should the audience wish to encore a song they must "buy it," paying "a shilling, or, perhaps, sixpence," A native girl's notion of absolute pitch "bought," a song is never repeated. that she expected a class of young children to go down an octave and a semi-tone below middle C in the modulator exercise, and to go up two octaves above it in the song. Schools are often opened and dismissed with song. Long after the last child has left the school the rich voices are heard blending in harmony.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
FREDERICK FARRINGTON.
Dordrecht, 31st December, 1898.

## B.-Music-Instructor Lee's Report.

[CIRCUIT: The Western Provinge.]

Sir,-I have the honour to submit my Report for the year 1898.
The Report deals with the state of singing in the Western Province, viz., in the Inspection Circuits of Messrs. Brice, Hagen, Hofmeyr, Mitchell, Noaks, le Roux, Theron and Watermeyer.
I. Schools giving Instruction.-The number of schools giving instruction in vocal music is 433 , leaving 614 into which it has still to be introduced. It should, however, music is 433 , eaving 614 into which it has still to be introduced.
be stated that 531 of the latter are Third Class, Poor and Farm Schools, as will be seen from the following table :-


The First Class Schools which figure in the second column are Paarl Boys' and Mossel Bay Boys', and the Second Class Schools are those at Klipdam, Prince Alfred's Hamlet, O'okiep, Porterville and Sutherland.

The lamentable state of affairs in the Third Class, Farm and Poor Schools is in the main due to incompetency on the part of the teachers, but also, in many cases, I find, to the impression which is current in some centres that teachers of small schools are not expected to give instruction in singing

A better state of affairs obtains in the Mission Schools, due in part to the fact that the majority of them are of urban situation, and therefore within reach.

Classified according to Inspectors' circuits, the numbers of schools are as follows :-

| Inspector. | Number of Schools. | Schools giving Instruction. | Percentage. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Noaks <br> le Roux <br> Watermeyer <br> Brice <br> Mitchell <br> Theron <br> Hagen <br> Hofmeyr | 110 | 106 | 96.4 |
|  | 152 | 80 | $52 \cdot 6$ |
|  | 132 | 56 | ${ }_{38 \cdot} \cdot$ |
|  | 110 | ${ }_{53}$ | 34.4 |
|  | 113 | ${ }_{29}$ | $25 \cdot 6$ |
|  | 166 | 41 | $24 \cdot 7$ |
|  | 110 | 26 | $23 \cdot 6$ |
|  | 1,047 | 433 | $41 \cdot 3$ |

II. Pupils receiving Instruction.-The number of pupils receiving instruction is 39,769, out of a total enrolment of 57,515 . Arranged according to grade of school, the numbers are as follows:-

| Grade of School. |  |  |  | Pupils receiving <br> Instruction. | Pupils not receiv- <br> ing Instruction. |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1st Class | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 8,117 | Totals. |
| 2nd Class | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 5,611 | 189 |
| 3rd Class, Farm and Poor | $\ldots$ | 6,782 | 418 | 8,306 |  |
| Mission | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 19,259 | 7,997 |
|  |  |  |  | 7,142 | 16,779 |
|  | Totals | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 39,769 | 17,746 |

When classified according to Inspection Circuits, the figures stand thus :-

|  | Inspector. |  |  |  | Pupils receiving <br> Instruction | Pupilsnot reneiv- <br> ing Instruction | Totals. |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Brice | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 4,379 | 1,950 | 6,329 |
| Hagen | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2,081 | 2,291 | 4,372 |
| Hofmeyr | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1,687 | 3,179 | 4,866 |
| Mitchell | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 3,416 | 3,349 | 6,765 |
| Noaks | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 16,086 | 43 | 16,129 |
| le Roux | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 6,997 | 2,645 | 9,642 |
| Theron | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2,188 | 1,151 | 3,339 |
| Watermeyer | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2,935 | 3,138 | 6,073 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\ldots$ | 39,769 | 17,746 |

III. Schools Inspected.-The number of schools inspected is 240 , being an increase of 98 on last year's inspections; the number of pupils on the roll at inspection is 27,435 , being an increase of 3,865 . The full details are :-

| Year. | Schools Inspected. | Pupils on Roll at <br> Inspection. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1898 | 240 | 27,435 |
| 1897 | 142 | 23,570 |
| Increase | 98 | 3,865 |

The disparity between the increase of schools and the increase of pupils is due to the fact that 26 Mission Schools in the Cape Division, in which the enrolment is high, were not inspected this year, and also to the fact that 25 of the newly inspected suhools are of small size.

Analysing according to grade of school we have the following results :-

| Class of Sohool. |  |  |  | Number of <br> Schools <br> Inspected. | Number on <br> Roll. | Number <br> Present. |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1st Class | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 45 | 7,062 | 6,511 |
| 2nd Class | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 36 | 3,629 | 3,165 |
| 3rd Class, Farm and Poor | $\ldots$ | 38 | 3,402 | 2,812 |  |  |
| Mission | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 121 | 13,342 | 9,948 |
|  |  |  |  | 240 | 27,435 | 22,436 |

IV. Results of Inspection; time given to Subject.-In Inspector Brice's cirouit the first class public schools are doing very satisfactory work, the Kimberley Girls taking the lead. Of the second class schools, Kimberley Hall street School is distinctly the best. Although the quality of the work in the Beaconsfield School is good, the singing annot be said to be on a satisfactory basis so long as the pupils of every standar hav Newton, has been brought to a very creditable state of efficienoy

In Inspector Hofmeyr's circuit very good work is being done in the public sohools at Ceres and Tulbagh. Singing in the Mission Schools is still of a very elementary character.

In Inspector Mitchell's circuit the singing is of a very promising character, and the division of labour in each of the public schools is very satisfactory. Mossel Bay Boys School is in the unfortunate position of having an altogether unmusical staff of teachers, and up to the present nothing has been done. For thoroughness of work the following schools are worthy of special mention :-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Mossel Bay Girls'. } \\
& \text { George Girls'. } \\
& \text { Oudtshoorn Girls'. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Riversdale Girls'.
Calitzdorp Public School.
The Independent and Roman Catholic Mission Schools in the town of Oudtshoorn head the list of their grade. The importance of, and good resulting from, the Vacation head the list of their grade. The importance of, and good resulting from, the Vacation
Course held at Oudtshoorn, 1896, were pleasingly evident at the inspections held throughout the neighbourhood.
In Inspector Noaks' circuit a distinct advance in the quality of work done has to be reported. Especially is this the case in the following First Class schools :-

```
Rondebosch Girls' High School
Wynberg Girls'.
Normal College Boys'
Normal College Girls'.
Good Hope Seminary.
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At the Good Hope Seminary, Rondebosoh Girls' High School and Wynberg Girls', the upper standards, after receiving a course of training in Tonic Sol-fa, ar taught how to adapt the same to the Staff Notation. Owing to the enforced absence of the principal through serious indisposition, the singing of the Simon's Town Public School has fallen off. Marked improvement has taken place in each of the following Second Class schools.

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Observatory Road.
Cape Town Docks'.
Hebrew Congregational.
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## Woodstock.

```
Claremont.
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The Third Class schools specially mentioned last year for general excellency of work were:-

## Trinity, English Church

St. Bridget's, Roman Catholi
St. Aloysius',
St. Patrick's, Roman Catholic.
St. Michal's, English Church
St. Philip's, English Church.
St. Philip's, " "

The good character of the singing is well maintained in each of these schools axeept St. Michael's English Church. A distinct change for the better has taken place in the Woodstock Roman Catholic and St. Hilda's English Church Schools, and for the worse in the Woodstock English Church Sohool. The Mission Schools included in the following list still continue to produce the best results:-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Wynberg, St. Anne's, Roman Catholic. } \\
& \text { Rondebosch, St. Michael's, Roman Catholic. } \\
& \text { St. Paul's, English Church. } \\
& \text { Cape Town, Frere Street, Moravian. } \\
& \text { ", Buitenkant Street, Wesleyan. }
\end{aligned}
$$

To these, however, must now be added Claremont, St. Matthew's English Church. Cape Town, Roeland Street English Church ; and Cape Town, St. Stephen's Dutoh Reformed Church. Better work is also being done in the Claremont Boys', English Church, and Wynberg School of Industry
In Inspector le Roux's circuit, very gratifying progress has been made in the first and second class public schools. The organisation of the work in the French Hoek Public, the Wellington Boys' and Malmesbury Boys' Schools is not satisfactory, inasmuch as instruction in singing is only given by one or two members of the staff For thoroughness and general progress, Riebeek West Public School still takes the lead. It has gained the further distinction this year of being the first public sohool to present three pupil teachers for examination for the "School Teachers' Music the honour of being the first to start a class in Staff Notation, first school in the Colony to present pupils for the 1st grade staff certificate Ex Eed work is being done in the following schools :-

> Riebeek West, Public.
> Paarl, Huguenot Seminary.
> Paarl, Girls'.
> Worcester, Girls'
> Wellington, Huguenot Seminary.
> Robertson, Publio.
> Paarl, Gymnasium.
> Blauwvallei, Public.

The "sight" singing of the pupils of the Blind Institute, Worcester, calls for special mention. Thirteen of the fifteen candidates presented for the Elementary Tonic Sol-Fa Certificate sang their sight test absolutely correct to "lah" at their first attempt. In the Mission and Third Class Schools the singing is very unsatisfactory the Independent Union Mission School alone has distinguished itself by good work. In Inspector Theron's Circuit, the singing in the Beaufort West Girls' Sohool is by far the most advanced. The Public Schools at Prince Albert and Victoria West are showing work of a promising character. In the Mission Schools the work done is very meagre.

In Inspector Watermeyer's Circuit, the singing at the Bloemhof Seminary, Stellenbosch, is excellent. The subject, however, has only lately been introduced int the public schools at Caledon and Swellendam. Another unsatisfactory aspect of the work in the two latter schools is the organisation. In each school there is only one member of the staff competent to give instruction. The singing is of a promising aracter in the Heidelberg Public School.
reek, supplemity of cases the teachers, give one thirty or forty-five minutes' lesson on the time-table, but is introduced at the diserretion of the The latter does not appear condition of the pupils may indicate the discretion of the teacher at such times as the course, this method of distributing the time is only eachers are individually responsible for the singing of their in those cases where the instances of unsatisfactory organisation referred to above, arrangements are made for taking the pupils in one or more divisions once or twice a week.
V. Teachers, Certificated and Uncertificated.-Out of 2,050 teachers in the Western Province, there are 672 giving instruction in vocal music. Of these, 354 are certificated, as follows:-Elementary, 152 ; Intermediate, 132; S.T.M.C., 20; T. 3 (Music), 3; T. 2 (Music), 11; P.C., 19 ; and European Diplomas, 17 . Of the remaining 318 teachers, 57 are uncertificated but competent, 158 are qualifying and 103 have not been
inspected.

The 158 descrived as "qualifying" are teachers who are preparing themselves for examination, and at the same time endeavouring to impart to their pupils what they themselves are acquiring. This method, which is perhaps the quickest way of learning the subjing as the te in three instances those holding the School Teachers' Music Certificate have in this manner acquired their knowledge and teaching ability. I would lay special stress upon this point, and strongly urge the principals of all our schools to see to it that all their assistants put forth some effort in this direction.

As this is the first time I have been in a position to embody in my report statistics embracing the whole area under my supervision, it is impossible to institute a comparison with last year's returns except in respect of the circuit of Inspectors Noaks and le Roux. Progress made in these two circuits is shown by the following table :-

| Inspector. |  | Teachers of Singing, <br> 1897. | Teachers of Singing, <br> 1898. | Increase. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Noaks | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 131 | 179 |
| Le Roux | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 70 | 48 |
| Totals | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 201 | 145 | 75 |

The following certificates were granted to acting teachers (excluding pupil teachers) during the year:-

|  | 号 |  |  | O- | 容 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cape Town Vacation Course, Christmas, 1897 | 55 | 24 | 19 | - | 1 |
| Teaohers' Class, Woreester | - | 8 | - | - | - |
| Individual Examinations | - | 9 | 7 | 3 | - |
| Totals | 55 | 41 | 26 | 3 | 1 |

The teachers who obtained the School Teachers' Music Certificate are Mr. Wm. Fouché, Mr. B. Strobos, both of Riebeek West Public School, and Mr. L. A. Schoonees, Ceres Public School.
VI. Pupils, Certificated.-The number of certificates awarded during the past year is nearly 1,000 more than last year. The details are :-

| Class of Certificate. |  |  |  | 1897. | 1898. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Junior |  |  |  |  |  |
| Elementary | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 633 | 4,378 |
| Intermediate | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 420 | 115 |
| Higher | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | . | 66 | 169 |
| S.T.M.C. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 10 | 33 |
|  |  |  |  | 1,244 | 12 |

Summarised according to grade of sohool, the year's issue stands thus :-

| Grade of School. |  |  |  |  | जूं H. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 357 | 97 | 30 | 1,091 |
| 2nd Class .. .. .. | 315 | 106 | 21 | 11 | 453 |
| 3rd Class, Poor and Farm | 138 | 35 | 17 | - | 190 |
| Mission . . . . | 263 | 48 | 8 | - | 319 |
| Teachers . | 55 | 41 | 26 | 4 | 126 |
|  | 1,378 | 587 | 169 | 45 | 2,179 |

The following table demonstrates the progress made in five circuits; the inspections in the remaining three were the first inspections held:-

| Inspector. | Class of Certificate. | 1897. | 1898. | Increase. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Noaks .. | Junior <br> Elementary <br> Intermediate. <br> Totals | $\begin{array}{r} 288 \\ 158 \\ 50 \\ 50 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 428 \\ 167 \\ 56 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 140 \\ 9 \\ 6 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | 496 | 651 | 155 |
| Le Roux | Junior <br> Elementary <br> Intermedia <br> Higher <br> Totals | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 196 \\ 83 \\ 32 \\ 34 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 314 \\ 194 \\ 61 \\ 33 \\ 31 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 118 \\ 111 \\ 29 \\ 1 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | 345 | 602 | 257 |
| Watermeyer | Junior $\quad$ _.Elementary <br> Intermediate.Totals .. | $\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 29 \\ 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 58 \\ 26 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 51 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | 37 | 84 | 47 |
| Theron . | Junior <br> Elementary <br> Intermediate . . <br> Totals | $\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ 27 \\ 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1050 \\ 30 \\ 16 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 81 \\ 3 \\ 15 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | 52 | 151 | 99 |
| Hofmeyr | Junior .. <br> Elementary..  <br> Intermediate ..  <br> Higher  | $\begin{array}{r} 25 \\ 20 \\ 9 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 35 \\ 10 \\ 3 \\ 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 10 \\ 6 \\ 8 \end{array}$ |
|  | Totals | 54 | 56 | 2 |

It would thus appear that the greatest progress has been made in the circuit of Inspector le Roux. This is undoubtedly the case, but not to the extent which the Inspector le Roux. This is undoubtedly the case, but not to the extent which the
figures indicate, as 26 schools in the Cape Division which figured in last year's returns figures indicate, as 26 schools in th
VII. Equipment of Class Rooms.-Every one of the 240 schools visited, with exception, was supplied with a modulator and blackboard. The "Young Chorister" is pretty generally used in the public schools as a book of graduated exercises. In mylast report I dwelt at some length on the necessity of teaching songs of real worth.
with pleasure that I am able to report that our teachers are beginning to realize the importance of this matter, and are devoting thereto the attention it deserves.
VIII. Classes for Instruction of Tfachers.-Classes have been held during the past year at the following centres :-

|  | Enrolment | Teacher's name. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cape Town | 36 | - |
| Wellington | 20 |  |
| Worcester | 9 | Mr. M. J. Besselaar, Blind Institute. |
| Swellendam | 6 | Miss Greathead, Girls' School, Swellendam. |
| Ceres | . 8 | Mr. L. A. Schoonees, Public School, Ceres. |
| Heidelberg | - 4 | C. T. van der Merwe, Public School, Heidelberg. |
| Total | 83 |  | I am glad of this opportunity of acknowledging the valuable assistance rendered by the

above-mentioned teachers. They are the enthusiasts of their respective centres. Similar above-mentioned teachers. Chey are the enthusiasts of their respective centres. Similar The Presidents of the Kimberley, Oudtshoorn, Worcester and Riversdale Teachers' Associations have kindly consented to arrange for the giving of criticism lessons at the meetings of their respective associations.
IX. Public Exhibitions and Competitions.-The Second Annual Competition for the Challenge Shield, presented last year, was held in the Mutual Hall, Darling Street, Cape Town, in September. Six choirs took part; each choir was asked to prepare the threepart voice arrangement of Barnby's "Sweet and Low," to prepare a two-part piece of its own selection, and to sing at sight a piece in unison and a piece in two parts.

The award of the judges was as follows :-

1. Rondebosch Girls' High School.
2. $\{$ Good Hope Seminary.
. Trinity Church School.
3. Normal College, Girls' School
4. Buitenkant Street Wesleyan Mission School
5. Sea Point Public School.

The singing of the prepared pieces showed a great advance on that of last year, and it was very evident that the sight singing would have shown a corresponding advance if the choirs had, in every case, been ably conducted.

A sum of $£ 30$ has been contributed towards the foundation of a challenge shield for the best school choir of Inspector le Roux's circuit. The first competition will be held early in the year.

The President of the South African Teachers' Association, Mr. Wilkes, has kindly undertaken to collect $£ 50$ for the foundation of a similar prize for the district of Kimberley; and Inspector Mitchell has promised to raise the necessary funds for a shield for his own circuit.
X. Miscellaneous.-Speaking generally, the chief elements of weakness are:-
(1) Unequal efficiency in time and tune. It very often happens that a school misses the mark for excellence in sight singing through want of a definite appreciation of the time value of the notes.
(2) Laxity regarding marks of expression, phrasing and attention to the conductor.

Many teachers are very successful in training their pupils to answer ear tests promptly and accurately. Occasionally I find the upper division of a school able to take down by ear melodies consisting of from 20 to 40 notes.

It is to be legretted that there are in country places so few facilities for pupils to carry on thoir singing after leaving sohool. At Calitzdorp, Mr. H. J. Geyser, Principal of the Public School, meets weekly a small but very enthusiastic choir, consisting principally of former school pupils. Mr. LL. A. Schoonees has recently organised a similar choir at Ceres. For several years Mr. Macleod, the Principal of Simon's Town Public School, has conducted a very successful evening class. It is to be hoped that the example of the above-mentioned teachers will be followed by many others.

I have the honour to be,

## Sir,

Your obedient Servant
ARTHUR LEE.

Sea Point, December 31st, 1898

## C.-Miss Eaton's Report on the Teaching of Needlework.

## [CIRCUIT : Port Elizabeth, Uitbnhage.]

Sir, -I have the honour to present to you a report on the teaching of Needlework in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage, for the year ending October, 1898.

Schools giving Instruction.-In October, 1897, of the 20 Girls' Schools in Port Elizabeth, there were 4 not giving instruction in Needlework. In October, 1898, the subject was being taught with a fair amount of intelligence in all the schools.

Pupils receiving Instruction.-All the girls attending the schools receive instruction in Needlework, as a rule. There are a few exceptions in the cases of those who have weak eyesight.

Schools Inspected.-In October, 1897, these numbered 16 ; in October, 1898, 21.
Results of Inspection.-The number of children in October, 1897, as a rule, far exceeded the number of specimens of work submitted, showing that the teaching had not been collective, and that the attendance had been very poor. The work was not up to Standard, nor was it a fair sample of the children's skill, as the fixing and arranging had all been done by the teachers. A great lack of judgment was shown in the choice of garments for the various Standards, and in the manner of making them great ignorance was often displayed. Drills to the infants had been neglected in nearly every school; and though in most schools two hours a week were allowed for the subject, the time was not arranged in the best way, the whole two hours being given on one afternoon in the week, instead of being distributed among two or three lessons. In October, 1898, the time-table was better arranged in most schools, teachers realizing that they could do much more by repeated practice than by wearying the children with a long isolated lesson. The work produced was of a better quality and it was done entirely by the children themselves, thus proving that they had learnt self reliance. In spite of very bad attendance during the last half year, the number of specimens produced tally better with the number of children attending than they did in 897

Teachers, Certificated and Uncertificated.-In October, 1897, of the 40 European and native teachers, only two held special certificates; and though in October, 1898, the figures stood the same, in reality a change had taken place, for, with five exceptions, every teacher was qualifying for a certificate in one or more courses of the Special Teachers' Examination.

## Pupils, Certificated.-There are not any as yet

Equipment of Class-rooms.-A great improvement is noticeable in this direction as compared with the state of things in October, 1897. At that time only three schools were supplied with suitable apparatus for properly demonstrating the subject, wherea now every schonl, including the Mission School, has a frame and the necessary model specimens. A great need is still felt in the Mission Schools of a means whereby suitable material can be supplied to the children, without drawing on the teacher's private resources.

Classes for Instruction of Teachers have been held in Port Elizabeth for the first time this year and have been on the whole regularly attended. The results I do not consider wholly satisfactory, and I attribute this to the want of previous knowledge and skill.

Public Exhibitions and Competitions have not been held in Port Elizabeth.
[G. 2-'99.]

Miscellaneous.-The native teachers have shown a great interest in the work and a keen desire to learn; but they lack power to control others, and to adapt and apply the knowledge they have gained; so that I feel there is a necessity for personal supervision of their schools to ensure satisfactory results.
With regard to Pupil Teachers, more time should be given each week to this sub-
ject than has been done in the past.

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

ETHEL EATON,
Departmental Instructress of Needlework.

## D.-Miss Fuechsel's Report on the Teaching

 of Needlework.
## [CIRCUIT: Cape.]

Sir,-I beg to submit a Report on the subject of Handiwork in the Girls' Schools of the Cape Peninsula for the year 1898

Pupils receiving Instruction.-There are 4,142 white and 3,709 coloured girls receiving instruction, an increase of about 200 having been made during the year by the inclusion of infant children. It is becoming more and more evident to training that it is possible to give the fingers of the
though they cannot produce much work.

Schools Inspected.-Sixty schools have been visited and inspected, a number not ite as high as in preceding years, owing to the fact that the time has been used for the extension of the work in other directions, to be hereafter stated.

Results of Inspection.-The results of Inspection have been satisfactory on the whole. It is happily more and more the exception to find the work preseribed by the Syllabus unfulfilled. The three schools noted last year as poor have made decided progress.
The average time given to Needlework is about $2 \frac{1}{4}$ hours per week. A few schools, such as St. Michael's, Kloof Road, are able to devote four hours to th subject, but in the first class schools the multiplicity of subjects makes it impossible to go beyond two hours.

Teachers, Certificated and Uncertificated.-In the district there are in all 60 teacher who have been specially examined in Needlework ; 16 of these are English trained; 17 hold the full Needlework certificate of this Department; whilst 27 others have entered and passed in one or more of the Special Needlework Courses.
There are thirteen schools in which the highest qualification of the teacher for sewing is the "Pass" of the Third Class Teachers' Examination.
'That advance is being made here is proved by the number of teachers who entered for the Needlework examinations held in December last.

Pupils, Certificated and Uncertificated.-A fair number of pupils were entered for the examinations started only during the past year.

Equipment of Class Rooms.- It is the exception to find a school without a Demonstration Frame and the very simple apparatus necessary for the teaching of this subject.

Classes for the Instruction of Teachers.-These have been carried on throughout Classes for the Instruction of been done in them.

18 ladies entered in March for Course I and 14 took the Examination.
$\begin{array}{lllllll}17 & " & " & \text { August ", II } & \text { October ", III } & " & " \\ 19 & " & ", & \text { March } & \text { " } \\ 14 & " & " & \text { March }\end{array}$
14 ", ", August 12 , $\begin{aligned} & 12 \\ & 12\end{aligned}$
An experiment has been made this year in teaching by Correspondence. It began in February, when communication was opened with twenty ladies living in different parts of the Colony, all of whom had signified at the Christmas acation Course their desire to enter tor "Plain Needlework. The theter part of August saw a the end and really did themselves good as teachers. The latter part of August saw a satisfactory These classes have involved much writing and attention: something like 260 papers have been sent out, corrected and returned.
[G. 2-'99.]

Public Exhibitions and Competitions.-Several of the Schools, notably Wynberg, have had exhibitions of their pupils' work, but no geveral exhibition was held during the year.
Miscellaneous.-On the whole, Needlework has made decided progress during the ear. From all parts of the Colony letters show that increasing interest is being taken in the subject.

I have the honour to be,

## Sir,

Yours obediently,

HARRIET D. FUECHSEL.

## E.-Miss Ord Brown's Report on the Teaching of Drawing.

Sir,-I have pleasure in presenting a report on Drawing as a subject of instruotion in the schools of Cape Town and its neighbourhood during the greater part of 1898.

In the month of April I paid an introductory visit to most of the schools, and found that in the case of some of the First Class Schools the work was very good. The most notable were Simon's Town High School, Wynberg High Sohool for Girls, Good Hope Seminary and Rondebosch High School for Girls. In others the subject was fairly taught; but in the majority it was taught to only a part of the school, or the teaching was unsatisfactory in that there was an entire absence of blackboard demonstration, and no attempt at explanation to the olass as a whole; with the result that, while in a few cases, owing to the individual ability of the scholar, the drawing was good, yet the general work was indifferent, and theoretical knowledge nil. The following are schools to which the latter remarks apply :-Sea Point Boys' and Girls', Normal College Girls'; all the Second Class Schools (among these the most promising were the Hebrew Congregational and Durbanville); the following Third Class Schools, Cape Town, St. Aloysius'; Wynberg, Ottery Road; Cape Town, St. Philip's; Woodstock, English Church; Cape Cown, Trinity ; Cape Town, St. Hilda's; Cape Town, Town, English Church Boys'; Rondebosch, R.C.

The preliminary visits over, I planned and carried out a systematic series of lessons for such sohools as were not staffed in a manner to teach Drawing satisfactorily lessons for such sohools as were not staffed in a manner to teach Drawing satisfactorily.
Many other casual visits have been made with a view to watching and promoting progress in all classes of schools.

The following table shows that in April Drawing was taught in 36 schools, and that now the number of sohools taking the subject is 61 , showing an increase of 25 but the increase in the number of individual children learning is far beyond this by reason of the fact that now, generally speaking, Drawing is taught throughout the school, whereas formerly it was confined to two or three classes :-

| Grade of School. | April, 1898. |  |  | December, 1898. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Good. | Attempted. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Not } \\ \text { Taught. } \end{gathered}$ | Good. | Not yet up toStandard. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Not } \\ \text { Taught. } \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  |  |  | 10 |  |  |
| Second Class | , | 11 | $\cdots$ | 4 | 7 |  |
| Third Class. . | i | 8 | 9 | $5$ | $11$ | i |
|  |  |  | $60$ |  |  | 42 |
| Totals | 9 | 27 | 69 | 25 | 36 | 44 |

The time allowed for the lessons in Drawing averages $1 \frac{1}{2}$ hours weekly. Jn many instances it has been necessary to advise that the whole of the time be devoted to Freehand, but where the Departmental Standard in this branch of Drawing is attained, ruler work with the rudiments of Geometry or Model Drawing is taught in addition.

To aid teachers who were anxious to do justice to the subject, a weekly class has been held, in which instruction has been given on "Methods of Teaching Drawing in Schools." This class has had an average of 30 on the register, and has been very fairly attended.

$$
\text { [G. } 2-9 y .]
$$

There are now in the Cape Division 34 teachers who possess the Special Certificat for Drawing and 17 who have passed one or more of the subjects. They are distributed as under:-

## First Class Schools <br> Second <br> Third

Mission S"Chools

Totals.

| Possessing <br> Drawing Certififate. | With one or more <br> subjeets for Special <br> Certificate. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| . | 22 | 8 |
| $\cdots$ | 6 | 4 |
| $\cdots$ | 3 | 2 |
| $\ldots$ | 3 | 3 |
|  | 34 | 17 |

If more teachers could be induced to prepare for and take this certificate, I am convinced that their work would speedily tell on the schools.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Yours obediently,
J. E. ORD BROWN

Cape Town.

## F.-Inspector Young's Report on Manual Training for Boys.

Sir,--I have the honour to submit my report on the present state and progress of the teaching of Woodwork during the year ended 30th September, 1898. Comof the teaching of Woodwork during the year ended 30th september, 1898. Com parison will be made as far as possible with

As this is my first report and Woodwork is comparatively a new subject, so far as a Colony is concerned, I think it advisable to give a few particulars of the nature and special aims of the work, before dealing with actual facts and figures.

Scheme of Instruction.-Woodwork and the related Drawing is the form of Manual Training approved of by the Department for boys in the fifth and higher standards in the Public Schools of the Colony and for pupil-teachers. The three years' course consists of a graduated series of 32 lessons, combining drawing with over 70 different exercises in the use of wood-working tools. The method of instruction is by practical demonstration, applied drawing and individual bench instruction. What imed at is not so much an initiation into a special handicrat as a The exercises educational course, suited to the strength and ability of the scholars. and easy enough for the pupil to execute without the direct help of the teacher, yet and easy enough for the pupil to execute without the direct help of the teacher, yet tructed to scale are made of every proposed piece of work, and the work is then executed to exact measurements taken from the drawing. The pupils also acquire an intelligent knowledge of the various materials and tools with which they deal, and of he general principles which underlie every process. As with the drawing, this information is spread over the greater part of the course and forms instructive and interesting object-lessons. The practical aspect is kept well in view and nothing is taught to the boys which in future occupations they will have to unlearn; the methods are those in ordinary practice, based on sound principles and thoroughly workmanlike.

The practical instruction is given in a room set apart for the purpose, and fitted with suitable benches, a blackbard, a cupbor for apparatus and racks for the tools and wood. A set of simple tools is supplito make wid is oiven by the Department to chools at which a duly qualified teacher is available and a suitable room provided, the first outfit of tools being given free. Twenty-four is considered the maximum number of boys in any one class and this in a measure determines the size and accommodation of the average woodwork room. Only half this number is provided for in some instances, and of course the initial cost is reduced proportionally. Twenty worker will require a floor space of about 612 square feet, which would mean a room 36 feet long by 17 feet wide.

The Drawing required in connection with Woodwork is taught as a rule in an ordinary class-room and in the majority of schools the instruction in both woodwork and drawing is given by a teacher of the school staff. At several schools, however secial instructors have deen appointed, we at or o give the practical woodwork lesson, the drawing being taugnt by one of the ordinary teachers. In most sors the school year.
an average $2 \frac{1}{2}$ hours per week are given continuously taroughout onsists of three parts
(a) work done before the examination day, (b) drawing and written work on the examination day, (c) practical work on examination day. All pupils who have been amination day, $(c)$ practical work on examination day. . All pupples for one of the examinations held, on consecutive days, during the first week of December, viz. :1st Year's Examination, Standard V or 1st Year's P.Ts'.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 1st Year's Examination, Standard VI or 1st Year's P. } \\
& \text { 2nd } \\
& \text { 3rd " } ",
\end{aligned}
$$

Forty per cent. of the total marks are required for a certificate of "the Second Grade and 70 per cent. for a certificate of the First Grade.
I. Schools giving Instruction.-The total number of schools in which Woodwork was taught in 1898 was 42. This is 6 more than were in operation in 1897. The details for the two years are herewith given in tabular form, arranged according to Inspectors' Circuits:-
[G. 2-'99.]


[^4]| Inspector. |  |  |  | Number of Pupils receiving Instruction. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 1897. | 1898. | Increase. | Decrease. |
| Noaks |  |  |  | 272 | 621 | 349 | . |
| Rein, T. W. | $\cdots$ |  | $\ldots$ | 142 | 236 | 94 | $\ldots$ |
| Le Roux | . . |  | . | 200 | 224 | 24 | $\ldots$ |
| Bennie | . . |  | . | 75 | 147 | 72 | . |
| Pressly | . |  | . | 90 | 129 | 39 |  |
| Murray | . . |  | . | 135 | 102 | . | 33 |
| Fraser | . |  | $\ldots$ | 101 | 97 |  | 4 |
| McLaren | . |  | . | 31 | 97 | $\stackrel{6}{6}$ |  |
| Ely . . | $\cdots$ |  | $\ldots$ | 101 | 91 | . | 10 |
| Watermeyer |  |  | . | 139 | 70 |  | 69 |
| Mitchell | . |  | . | 20 | 35 | 15 |  |
| Hofmeyr | . . |  | . . | 30 | 29 |  | i |
| Rein, R . | . |  | . | 2 | 24 | 22 |  |
| Milne | . |  | . | 20 | 20 |  |  |
| Brice. . |  |  | . | 0 | 3 | 3 |  |
| Hagen |  |  |  | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| Theron |  |  |  | 0 | 0 |  |  |
|  | Totals | . | . | 1,358 | 1,925 | $\stackrel{567 \text { or } 41}{ }$ | per cent. |

It is instructive and interesting to note, as a proof of the popularity of the subject with boys, that the large increase in the number of pupils under instruction is not due in any great extent to the opening of new schools but rather to the success of the work in the schools in which it had formerly been taught. The most noticeable exception to this rule is that of Stellenbosch, one of the Divisions in Inspector Watermeyer's Circuit, where there has been a drop of 35 in the number of pupils receiving instruction and a decrease of 63 in the number presented for examination. (For further details, see pages $155 a-156 a$.)
III. Schools Inspected.-During the past year I have inspected 18 of the 49 schools giving instruction in Woodwork, viz., Sea Point, Normal College, South African College School, Wynberg, Ceres, Cradock, Graaff-Reinet College, Blauwvallei, Wellington, Stellenbosch, Worcester, Woodstock, Claremont, Dook District, Cape Town, Wellington Training School, Worcester Deaf and Blind Institute, School of Industry, Cape Town, Stellenbosch Rhenish Mission.

I have likewise paid visits almost weekly to the schor ls of the Cape Division where woodwork is taught and have given lessons in the presen e of the teachers, in order, if possible, to improve the quality of the teaching. These visits hare also enabled me to give a direction rection.
IV. Results of Inspection.-The general improvement in the quality of the instruction is sufficient proof that the time spent in visiting the schools is beginning to bear fruit. I hope the time is not far distant when it will be possible to hold a practical examination by an expert in the School Manual Training room where the subject has been taught. By this means the examiner would then be in a position to adise the teacher on all matters concerning the work and the months of the spot. This is what is most wanted at the present Dime. Divions of Graaff-Reinet, Cradock, Ceres, Paarl and Stellenbosch. I was much struck by the diversity of opinions Cradock, Ceres, Paarl and Stellenbosch. I was much struck by the diversity of opinions there is a want of uniformity amongst the sohools in the work and methods of instruction.

Drawing is invariably the weakest part of the subject and seems to make but slow progress. Very few teachers of this work seem to understand the principles of Orthographic Projection or Practical, Solid or Descriptive Geometry. Instead of making a model of the exercise, and drawing several views of the model on the blackboard, and teaching the boys to follow the work line for line, the teacher generally places a diagram of the model before the pupils or puts an unintelligible sketch on the blackboard and asks the boys to make a copy. It is impossible for mere beginners to understand y this later method the shape and constraction of the will simply appear to the boys as many lines, points and planes, in place of several iews projected from one another, and showing all the distinguishing chargcteristics of the piece of work.
I feel strongly on this matter of Drawing, as I consider it to be a valuable training itself and of high educational value in many trades and professions, as well as in the Manual Training room. It is, par excellence, the best form of language with which o communicate ideas concerning work to be done. We may not be able to understand the language of a foreigner, but we can always understand his drawings. Then again, few lines hastily drawn freehand will often convey a clearer idea of what we want than any amount of verbal or written description. Models and specimens of work are sometimes used to work from, but they are poor substitutes and fail to give scope for he imaginative and inventive faculties involved in working from a scale drawing which has been prepared by the pupils themselves. David Allen Low's Text-Book on Practical, Solid or Descriptive Geometry, published by Messrs. Longmans, Green o., price 3s., would be a valuable aid to teachers of this subject.

The condition of the tools and apparatus at some schools is such that the pupils都 chiefly due to this cause Well kept apparatus and good work invariably go together. I hope that instructors will be able to give more attention to this important matter

Card-board Modelling is beginning to be taught in one or two schools, and may well be used as an alternative where the expense of woodwork has been prohibitive, and indeed the more advanced exercises form a very good substitute. Accuracy of measurement, design and construction, together with the practice in technical drawing, forms an interesting and valuable training for children. The work can be done on the
lesks in the ordinary class-room. The materials are not expensive and may be had in Cape Town. The time given to Woodwork averages $2 \frac{1}{2}$ hours per week, given continuously throughout the school year. I am sorry to have to report that this rule is not well attended to in a number of schools, it being quite a common practice to sacrifice the woodwork lesson to gain extra time for other purposes. I do not complain so much about the time being lost as against this practice of "cribbing" which is so detrimental to a new subject. Several Native schools and Training Colleges give as much as drawing, and the aggregate time at most schools is satisfactory.
V. Tiachers, Certificated and Uncertificated.-It is a matter of regret that so few of the instructors hold a certificate of competency to teach; at the same time it is gratifying to note the marked improvement in the qualifications of those giving istruction. The majority of those who hold no certicate have nevertheless some pecial qualificus the res ions to give instruction is perhaps not very high. The accompanying table gives the relevant facts :-

| Qualifications of Teachers giving Instruction. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year. | Special <br> Woodwork <br> Cortificate.Qualifying <br> for 2nd Class <br> Teachers <br> Certificate. | Technical <br> Training. | Trained at <br> a Vacation <br> Course. | Other <br> Qualifi- <br> cations. | Total. |  |  |
| 1897 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 4 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 7 |
| 1.898 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 8 | 4 | 10 | 12 | 6 |

VI. Pupils, Certificated.-The following table gives a comparison of the number of pupils presented for examination in 1897 and 1898, and also the number of passes in each year:-

| Inspector. | 1897. |  |  | 1898. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Pupils presented for Examination. | Passes. |  | Pupils presented for Examination. | Passes. |  |
|  |  | No. | Percentage. |  | No. | Fercentage. |
| Hofmeyr | 19 | 16 | $84 \cdot 2$ | 28 | 26 | $92 \cdot 9$ |
| Rein, T. W. | 123 | 69 | $56 \cdot 1$ | 149 | 135 | $90 \cdot 6$ |
| Le Roux . . | 170 | 138 | 81.0 | 220 | 192 | 87.3 |
| Mitchell | 19 | 17 | 89.0 | 23 | 19 | $82 \cdot 6$ |
| Murray | 78 | 59 | $75 \cdot 6$ | 96 | 78 | 812 |
| Watermeyer | 104 | 87 | 836 | 63 | 49 | 77.7 |
| Noaks . | 161 | 124 | 77.0 | 282 | 189 | $67 \cdot 0$ |
| Ely.. . . | 59 | 30 | $50 \cdot 8$ | 71 | 35 | $49 \cdot 3$ |
| MoLaren .. | 31 | 16 | $51 \cdot 6$ | 52 | 22 | $42 \cdot 3$ |
| Pressly | 59 | 3 | $5 \cdot 1$ | 82 | 22 | $26 \cdot 8$ |
| Fraser | 18 | 12 | 66.6 | 53 | 14 | 26.4 |
| Bennie | 31 | 3 | 9.7 | 105 | 17 | $16 \cdot 2$ |
| Milne |  | . | . . | 10 | 0 | $0 \cdot 0$ |
| Brice |  | . | $\ldots$ | . . | . . | . . |
| Hagen | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Rein, R. | $\cdots$ | . | . | . | . | . |
| Theron | . | $\cdots$ |  | . | . | . |
| Totais . . | 872 | 571 | $65 \cdot \%$ | 1,234 | 798 | 64.7 |

In 1897, of the 1,358 pupils under instruction, 872 ( $64 \cdot 2$ per cent) were presented for examination, of which number 574 or $65 \cdot 8$ per cent. gained certificates. During he past year there were 1,925 pupils receiving instruction, and of these 1,234 ( $64 \cdot 1$ per cent.) were entered as candidates,
further details, see pages $155 a-156 a$.)
VII. Equipment of Class-rooms.-I was rather surprised to find that so many eally good buildings have been erected or converted into class-rooms for Woodwork. On the other hand, I am sorry to say that there is no comparison between the buildings and their equipant with the details of necessary fittings and apparatus. The conseare not conversant we not included in the estimate, and by the time the buildinge is finished, it often happens that the available funds have been all exhausted, and the equipment, which is after all the most important matter, is cut down to such an extent that the efficiency of the instruction is seriously affected. To avoid this difficulty I would suggest that sohool managers and teachers should include the cost of fittings when they propose to make provision for woodwork, and communicate with the Department, from which they will obtain full particulars concerning the work-room equipment and instruction. The building lately erected for woodwork at the Boys Public School, Wellington, is by far the best I have seen in the Colony, but in the matter of equipment the South African College School leads the way. If the pupils are to be assisted and not hampered by the tools employed, the latter should be reduced in weight and size to the strength of the hands that are to use them. This applies to put this training to any practical use after they have loft and the blon put this training to any practical use after they have left sconool, and when they have grown older and stronger, they will be just as handy with ordinary tools and other of schools that I have visited are expensive and ill adapted for the work, as well as the free and methodical movements of the boys and teachers, so desirable in a class where so much individual instruction is necessary. I would strongly recommend small simple benches, constructed to accommodate two workers and fitted with parallel metal vises They are a real aid to the work, will last four times as long as those in ordinary use, whilst the first cost is practically the same. The adoption of the foregoing suggestion would considerably reduce the cost and increase the usefulness of the equipment. I sometimes find the boys working at a disadvantage for want of suitable drawing materials; quarter imperial drawing-paper, 15 in . by 11 in ., would be less expensive and more suitable than the poor quality of drawing exercise-books used in a number or schoois. A set of small drawing-boards and tee squares would not be an expensive might be made brighter and more attractive if diagrams containing illustrations of exercises and materials used were hung on the walls. A cupboard for holding the boys exercises and materials used were hung on the walls. A cupboard for holding the boys
work, \&c., is often conspicuous by its absence. The wood is often laid on the floor in place of being classified in a suitable rack. The dirty condition and slovenly appearance of some rooms is a matter of regret, since order and method are part and parcel of the raining. I hope this matter will receive more attention, if only for the sake of the pupils health. The appearance of the work-room is often a good criterion of the quality of the instruction given. The majority, however, are in fair order and some I am glad to say are kept in good trim, with "a place for everything and everything in its place.'
VIII. Classes for Instruction of Teachers.-To enable teachers to obtain the necessary qualifications for giving instruction in Woodwork and the drawing connected therewith, classes are conducted free of charge by the Department in Cape Town and at the Vacation Courses of Training for teachers the Cape Division. Then it was held in thenvitable 16 teachers from the schools in the beginning of 1898 , however, the class was removed to the the Mutual Hall. A the South African College School, and since then the number has steadily room at and the returns for the quarter ending 30th September show 25 on the rill and a average attendance of 23 . The work of the class has been a real pleasure to me owing to the interest which the teachers have taken in the work, the gradual increase on the roll and the high average attendance. At the examination held at the end of the year 13 candidates from this class presented themselves for examination for the Teachers Special Woodwork certificate. The following table shows the number of candidates and the results of the examination for 1897 and 1898 :-

| School. | Number of Candidates. |  | Passes. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1897. | 1898. | 1897. |  | 1898. |  |
|  |  |  | Grade I. | Grade II. | Grade I. | Grade II. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cape Town, Central Classes . . | i | 13 | i | $\ldots$ | 7 | $\dot{5}$ |
| Cores Normal College . . |  | 29 |  | $\ldots$ | 9 | 17 |
| Ceres Grasfl $^{\text {Reinet . . . . }}$ | . | 1 | . | $\ldots$ | 1 | . |
| Graaff-Reinet . Grat $^{\text {a }}$. | 1 | 1 | . | . | 1 | $\ldots$ |
| Grahamstown Kafir Institution | 1 | i | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | , | . |
| King William's Town . . | 1 | 1 | i | $\cdots$ | 1 |  |
| Mossel Bay . W orcester | 1 | $\dot{\sim}$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | . |  |
| Wr. Cookrers's Correspondence Class | $\cdots$ | 1 | . | $\ldots$ | i | 1 |
| Totals | 3 | 49 | 2 | . . | 21 | 23 |

I have given lectures on Woodwork and Drawing at two of the three Vacation Courses held during the year, viz., Cape Town and Graaff-Reinet. Mr. Cook, of the Stellenbosch Gymnasium, was lecturer at another course held at Dordrecht.

The number of teachers in attendance at these classes for Manual Training was :-

$$
\begin{array}{llllccc}
\text { Cape Town } & \ldots & \ldots & . & \ldots & \ldots & 46 \\
\text { Dordrecht. } & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & 23 \\
\text { Graaff-Reinet } & \ldots & \ldots & . . & \ldots & . . & 27 \\
& & & & \text { Total } & \ldots & \overline{96}
\end{array}
$$

Details regarding the work done was in each case published at the time.
IX. Public Echibitions and Competitions.-The annual exhibition of Woodwork done by boys in the schools of the Colony was held in the Hall of the Education Department in January, 1898. There was a large attendance, many of the school teachers attending the Vacation Course of Training at Cape 'I'own being present. The exhibits were selected from the candidates' examination work, part of which was done during the school year.
X. Miscellaneous.-There are two matters connected with Manual Training to which I wish to draw special attention. The first is the practice of asking the boys to remain after school hours for the Manual Training lesson. No objection, I think, would be raised to an extra hour by either the boys or their parents, but to relegate the teaching of Woodwork to two hours after the ordinary school day, or to a Saturday-the incontestable off-day for the boys-is to convert into drudgery a ubject one great purpose of which is to brighten the monotony of school life and bookish learning. This practice is very unsatisfactory indeed, and as far as I have been able to judge, quite unnecessary: there are a number of good schools doing the subjects. When Manual Training was first introut any detrimental effect to the other in the minds of some of the teachers lest the ordinary subjects should suffer by time in the minds of some of the teachers lest the ordinary subjects should suffer by time have excelled in Manual Training are the very schools which have most distinguished themselves by general efficiency in other subjects whows that these fears are groundless, as were the similar forebodings that attended the introduction of Drawing and Kindergarten, all of which are now taught within the ordinary school hours.

The other matter, that of charging an extra fee for Woodwork, is, to say the least of it, placing an unnecessary obstacle in the way of progress and development. I trust hat all school managers and teachers will see their way to include the subject in th curriculum for which the ordinary school fee is charged.

The following table shows the number of pupils under instruction, the number and for examination and the results of the examinations for 1897 and 1898 respectively, arranged according to classes of Schools :-


| Name of School. | No. of Pupils under instruction. |  |  | No. of Pupils entered for examination. |  |  | Results of Examinations. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 1897. | 1898. |  |  |
|  | 1897. | 1898. | Incr. |  |  |  | 1897. | 1898 | Incr. |  |  | \% | - | 4 \% 50 | \% |
| Ci Schools-continued. Blythswood, Training School. | 31 | 54 | 23 | 31 | 52 | 21 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grahamstown, Kaffir Inst. . | 20 | 37 | 17 | 15 | 22 | 7 | 6 |  | $88 \cdot 0$ | 1 | 22 | $42 \cdot 3$ $45 \cdot 4$ |
| Umtata, St. John's | 12 | 34 | 22 | 12 | 27 | 15 | . | $\cdots$ | .. | . |  |  |
| Bensonvale .. | 48 | 35 | -13 | 44 | 35 | -9 | $\cdots$ | .. | . | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\stackrel{\sim}{2} \cdot 8$ |
| Ahwal North | ${ }^{5}$ | 24 | 19 | 2 | $\cdots$ | -2 | . | 2 | $50 \cdot 0$ | . | . |  |
| Engcobo C Schools. | 28 | 23 | -5 | 4 | 19 | 15 | .. | 2 | $50 \cdot 0$ | .. | 1 | $5 \cdot 2$ |
| Butterworth .. | . | 43 | 43 | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | .. |  |
| Lourdes, Boys'. . |  | 24 | 24 | . | .. | . | . | . | . | . | .. | $\ldots$ |
| Engcobo P. F. S̈hools. $^{\text {a }}$ | 20 | 31 | 11 | .. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| Riverton, Kimberley .. | .. | 3 | 3 |  | .. |  |  | . | .. |  |  |  |
|  | 1358 | 1925 | 567 | 872 | 1244 | 372 | 223 | 351 | $65 \cdot 8$ | 177 | 638 | $65 \cdot 5$ |

* Schools not giving instruction but presenting pupils for examination.


## I have the honour to be,

Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
C. S. YOUNG,

Departmental Instructor.

Cape Town, January, 1899.

## G.-Educational Survey.

INSPECTOR MURRAY'S REPORT ON THE DIVISION OF MIDDELBURG.
Sir,-I have the honour to hand you herewith my report of an Educational Survey of the Division of Middelburg completed at the time of the Annual Inspection during the first quarter of the year.
 going age, school attendance and ability to pay full school fees :-

$$
\text { TAbLE } I .
$$

Classification of White Children of School-going Age.

| 1. Children of schoolgoing age . . . <br> 2. Of these receiving instruction | Able to pay full fees. |  | Unable to pay full fees. |  | Both Classes. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. | p.e. | No. | p.c. | No. | p.e. |
|  | 858 | $74 \cdot 8$ | 287 | $25 \cdot 2$ | 1,145 | . |
|  | 509 | $59 \cdot 3$ | 51 | $17 \cdot 7$ | 560 | $48 \cdot 8$ |
| Schools <br> (b) Elsewhere |  |  |  |  | 360 | $64 \cdot 2$ |
| 3. Of these not receiving |  |  |  |  | 200 | $35 \cdot 8$ |
| instruction | 349 | $40 \cdot 7$ | 236 | $82 \cdot 3$ | 585 | $51 \cdot 2$ |

Three things are noticeable in this table, (1) that a comparatively large number of children attend private schools, (2) that the number of children who are unable to pay fees is not very large, and (3) that of this number, however, a very small percentge are at school. This latter fact calls for remedial measures.
The following table gives information as to existing schools :-
Table II.
Existing Government-aided Schools.


From the above table it will be seen that only in the town of Middelburg wa there any considerable number of children not attending school who might have been at school. Since these figures were collected, a much-needed Poor School has bee opened at Middelburg with upwards of a hundred pupils attending
private sentioned in connection wrivate schools in the town account pupils attending these. Buos is very noticeable. Pred all over the division, often in for some 50 o In some cases without doubt the education received is very meagre, but in a numbe of instances competent or fairly competent teachers are employed. This shows tha there is a healthy interest in education which only needs fostering to make the school life longer and the standard of education higher

The second point I mentioned was that the percentage of pupils unable to pay full fees is not alarmingly large. This is in part due to the fact that there is not a large "bijwoner" class. Farms are small and close together, but of sufficient size to enable proprietors or lessees to make a fair living. In addition to this the low fees at who would not have been able to pay the higher fees reach of a number of children schools. And here I may add that the establishment of Railway ordinary public facilities which Government affords to those children desirous of travelling by and the and from school in the country districts are proving a great boon to the rural population of this division. At Conway Station more than half the pupils are children of farmers. I was prepared for considerable opposition to Government-aided schools in this division, but, setting aside one or two isolated cases, I was agreeably surprised to find it absent. The number of private schools shows the interest in education. This first visit has led to the opening of several schools and the bringing of others under III), by a sympathetic official will lead to the opening of ceveral more.
mentioned in Table

$$
W_{e r r} \mathrm{c}-\mathrm{L}
$$

New School Centres.-As agricultural and pastoral pursuits are combined in the Middelburg Division, one very often finds at least two homesteads within walking distance of one another on the same farm. This accounts for the very large number of possible school centres, At the great majority of the places on the subjoined list there neighbours being able to combine could with as, generally speaking, two or more neighbours being able to combine could with the Government aid given afford a arge, I cannot lay too much stress upon the ned of actually poor people is not reventitive against an increasing class of impoverished acaiculturists divion as a been so sub-divided that they at present only just support agriculturists. Farms have degree of comfort, and leave a margin for educational expenses. In many cases any further sub-division will lead to poverty and an inability to give the next generation of children a start in life. Some of the children should now, while it is still possible for heir parents to afford their education, be trained to a trade, business or profession, to nable them to gain a respectable competence in the future.
more children suboined list, which explains itself, will be found 45 conties where five or more children of school-going age are living. At two-thirds of these I see no reason why schools should not be started forthwith if parents sufficiently felt the great need here is of educating their children. In conclusion, I can only ask those who are interested ing the future of the children of this division to use their influence in aiding in
the opening of schools at a number of these centres.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
A. HALDANE MURRAY.

anNEXURE II.
$\qquad$

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

1. Enrolment and Attendance
[These are extracted from the Quarterly Statistics published in the Government Gazette. Detailed information from the Inspoction Reports for the year is added. When the class of a school has been changed during the year, it is entered twice, 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 31st December, 1897, and 31st December, as represented by the Quarterly Statistics published in the Gazette.]

## 3. Schools Closed

[These tables include all schools closed from 31st December, 1897, and do not include those closed from 31st December, 1898.]
4. Inspection Statistics ..
$142 b$
[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. The figures given under "Total Rate of Government Grant," and "Total Rate of Local Contribution," are the sums of the rates per annum at which the grants and local contributions were being paid at the time of the Inspection; the figures given under "Government Grant" include all annual grants to the various schools, but the "Local Contribution" is only that devoted to teachers' salaries, the remainder of the local expenditure on schools not being reported to the Department.]
5. Examination Statistics
[Particulars of the numbers of Candidates who entered for the various December Examinations, arranged according to Inspectors' Circuits, are given in these Tables.]
6. School Libraries
[Information as to the number of School Libraries (arranged according to classes of Schools and according to the Inspectors' Circuits) is given under this heading.]

## ABBREVIATIONS.

| A. 1 | First Class Undenomiuational Public Schoool. |
| :---: | :---: |
| A. 2 | Second Class do. do. |
| A. 3 | Third do. do. do. |
| A.M.E.C. | African Methodist Episcopal Church. |
| A.N.C. . | African Native Church. |
| B. | Mission School. |
| Bap. | Baptist Church. |
| Berl. M. | Berlin Missionary Society. |
| C 1. | Aborigines' Training School. |
| C. | A borigines' School. |
| D. | District Boarding School. |
| D.R.C. | Dutch Reformed Church. |
|  | Evening School. |
| Eng. Ch. | English Church. |
| F.C. | Free Church of Scotland. |
| Fr. Ev. | Paris Evangelical Society. |
| Ind. | Independent (Congregational). |
| Insp. | Inspection. |
| Luth. | German Lutheran Church. |
| Mor. | Moravian Church. |
| P.F. . | Private Farm School. |
| Prim. Meth. | Primitive Methodist Church. |
| R.C. | Roman Catholic Church. |
| Rhen. M. | Rhenish Mission Society. |
| Sp. | Special Institution. |
| Trap. M. | Trappists' Mission. |
| U.P. | United Presbyterian Church of Scotland. |
| Wes. | Wesleyan Methodist Church. |

The information given 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"一the number of pupils who passed the Standard for which [G. 2-99.]

| Name of School. | Class. | Scholars on Roll <br> during | Average Attendance <br> during |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

## COLONY.

AbERDEEN

## (Inspector Hagen).




|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 茿 荡 合 |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{c} \\ & \text { 荡 } \\ & \text { 要 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 安 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 震 } \\ & \text { Hi } \end{aligned}$ | 遃 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 31 | 2 | 5 |  |  |  |  |  | 2 | 1 |  | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  | 3 | 2 |  | 5 |  |
| 32 | 3 | 6 | ．． |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  | 2 |  | 2 |  |  | 5 | ．． |  | ${ }_{5}$ |  |
| 33 | 3 | 14 |  |  |  | 3 |  | 4 | 3 |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  | First | Inspect |  | 13 | 11 |
| 34 | 3 | 20 |  |  | 5 | 1 |  | 2 | 6 |  | 1 | 3 |  | 2 |  |  | 4 |  |  | 15 | 11 |
| 35 | 3 | 6 |  |  | 1 | 3 |  | 1 | 1 |  | ． | ． |  |  |  |  | 4 |  |  | 5 | 5 |
| 36 | 3 | 5 | ．． |  |  | 1 |  |  | 4 |  | ． |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 |  | 5 |  |
| 37 | 3 | 51 |  |  |  | 5 |  | 1 | ¢ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 15 | 6 |  | 21 | 15 |
| 38 | 4 | 137 |  |  |  | 29 |  | 7 | 4 |  | $j$ |  |  |  |  |  | 34 | 8 |  | 56 | 45 |
| 39 | 4 | 32 |  |  |  | 3 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | First | Inspect |  | 17 |  |
| 40 | 4 | 147 |  | 9 |  | 31 | 1 | 4 | 6 |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  | 41 | 12 |  | 55 | 44 |
| 41 | 2 | 48 |  | 4 |  | $t$ |  | 3 | ．． |  | ．． |  |  |  |  |  | 3 | 4 |  | 11 |  |
| 42 | 2 | 69 |  | 4 |  | 17 |  | 7 | 4 |  | ． |  |  |  |  |  | 20 | 9 |  | 31 | 22 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 43 \\ & 44 \end{aligned}$ | 4 | 32 59 | \％ |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{2}^{3}$ | 10 |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  | 7 29 | 8 |  | 12 |  |
| 45 | 3 | 41 |  | 2 |  | ${ }_{5}$ |  | 5 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 | ${ }_{2}$ |  | 13 |  |
| 46 | 4 | 116 | $\because$ | 6 |  | 26 |  | 1 | ${ }_{5}$ |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  | 22 | 19 |  | $\check{57}$ | 33 |
| 47 | 4 | 40 | 11 | ． |  | $\therefore$ |  | 4 | 8 |  | 14 | 3 |  |  |  | ．． | 10 | 7 |  | 29 | 14 |
| 1 | 4 | 25 | 25 |  |  | ．． |  | ． | ．． |  | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | 3 | 131 |  | 3 |  | 16 |  | 9 | 15 |  | 18 | 15 |  | 13 | 12 | 3 | 79 | 1 |  | 101 | 98 |
| 3 | 4 | 105 |  | 2 |  | 13 |  | 17 | 14 |  | 20 | 9 |  | 7 |  |  | 39 | 8 |  | 80 |  |
| 4 | 4 | 125 | 8 |  |  | 20 |  | 23 | 9 |  | 14 | 14 |  | 10 | 4 |  | 57 | 1 |  | 94 | 94 |
| 5 | ， | 11 |  |  | 3 | 2 |  | ${ }_{7}$ | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7 |  |  | 8 |  |
| 6 | 3 | 48 |  |  |  | 14 |  | 7 | 4 |  | 3 | 2 |  |  |  |  | 23 | 1 |  | 30 | 30 |
| 7 | 4 4 4 | 15 9 |  |  | ＋ |  |  | ${ }_{1}$ | 4 |  |  | 2 |  | 2 |  |  | 10 |  |  | 11 |  |
| 8 | 4 | 9 |  |  |  | ${ }^{4}$ |  | 1 | $\because$ |  | 1 |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  | First | Inspec |  | 8 |  |
| 10 |  |  |  |  |  | ． |  | $\because$ |  |  | ．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |
| 12 | 3 | 20 | 2 |  | 4 | 3 |  | 4 | 6 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | First | Inspect |  |  |  |
| 13 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | This | 崖 |  | \％ |  |
| 14 | 4 | 38 |  | 1 |  | j |  | 4 | 8 |  | 6 | 1 |  |  |  |  | 18 |  |  | 24 |  |
| 15 | 4 3 4 | 14 20 | $\cdots$ |  | 1 | 11 |  | ${ }^{2}$ | 7 |  | ${ }_{2}$ | 1 |  |  |  |  | 10 |  |  | 13 |  |
| 16 | 3 | 20 | $\cdots$ |  | 1 | 11 |  | 3 | 1 |  | 2 | ．． |  | 2 |  |  | First | Inspec |  | 19 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 17 \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{3}^{4}$ | ${ }_{26}^{12}$ | $\cdots$ |  | ， | ${ }_{2}^{4}$ |  | $\stackrel{4}{3}$ | ${ }_{3}^{2}$ |  | $\cdots$ | 2 |  | 1 |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  | 8 |  |
| 19 | 4 | 10 | ． |  | 3 | ＋ |  | 1 | 2 |  | $\because$ | ．． |  |  |  |  |  | Do． |  | ${ }^{6}$ |  |
| 20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 21 \\ & 22 \end{aligned}$ | 4 4 | 26 14 |  |  | 2 | ${ }_{1}$ |  | 6 | 4 |  | 8 | 3 |  |  |  |  | 15 | 6 |  | 24 | 17 |
| 23 |  | ． | $\because$ |  |  | 1 |  | $\because$ | $\cdots$ |  | ． |  |  |  |  |  | First | nspec |  | 1 |  |
| 24 | 4 | 110 |  |  |  | 10 |  | 17 | 20 |  | 17 | 10 |  | 5 | 6 | 1 | 54 | 2 |  | 86 | 85 |
| 25 | 3 | 19 |  |  |  | ． |  |  |  |  | ． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 26 | 4 | 5 |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 2 |  | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 27 \\ & 28 \end{aligned}$ | 4 | 11 | $\because$ |  | 6 | 3 |  | 2 |  |  |  | ．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 |  |
| 29 | 4 | 6 | ． |  | 2 | 1 |  | 2 |  |  | 1 | ， |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 30 | 4 | 9 |  |  | 1 |  |  | 3 | 2 |  |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |  | 8 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 31 \\ & 32 \end{aligned}$ | 4 | 10 |  |  |  | $\because$ |  | 1 | 3 |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  | First | Inspec |  | 7 |  |
| 33 | 4 | 13 |  |  | 5 | 3 |  | 2 | 2 |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8 | $\stackrel{8}{8}$ |
| 34 | 3 | 10 | 1 |  |  | ${ }^{6}$ |  | 3 | ． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Do． |  | 9 |  |
| 35 | 4 | 7 |  |  | 3 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |







| Name of School. | Class. | Scholars on Roll during |  |  |  | Average Attendance during |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3. Eyerkuil .. C. P. v. d. Westhuyzen | A. 3 |  |  |  |  | 11 |  |  |  |
| 4. Kraanvogelkuil | A. 3 | 13 | 14 | 14 |  | 11 | 12 | 11 | 11 |
| 5. Uitspanfontein ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ( P. B. Jacobs | A. 3 | 11 | 10 | 12 |  | 9 |  |  | 12 |
| 6. Bakensrug - J. R. Jackson | P.F. |  | 5 | 5 | ${ }_{5}$ |  | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| 7. Bultfontein $\quad$ J. T. Rademeyer | P.F. | 5 |  |  |  | 5 |  |  |  |
|  | P.F. | ${ }_{9}^{7}$ | 7 9 | 7 | ${ }_{5}^{7}$ | 6 | 5 | ${ }_{4}$ | 7 |
| 10. Dunedin .. P. Truter | P.F. | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 5 | ${ }_{5}$ | ${ }_{5}^{4}$ |
| 11. Elandsfontein $\quad$ C. F. Snyman | P.F. | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 12. Elandsfontein - M. J. Weeber | P.F. | 8 | 8 |  |  | 7 | 7 |  |  |
| 13. Gert Adriaan's Kraal 14. Hillside | $\xrightarrow[\text { P. }]{\text { P. }}$ F. |  |  | 5 | 5 | 7 |  | 5 | 5 |
| 15. Jassieswerven -. J. F. de Villiers | ${ }_{\text {P.F. }}^{\text {P.F. }}$ | ${ }_{5}$ | 8 |  | 8 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 8 |
| 16. Klaverfontein - P. D. Rose | P.F. | 8 | 5 | 5 | ${ }_{5}$ | 6 | 5 |  |  |
| 17. Klipplaatsfontein . W. G. N. Jacobs | P.F. | j | 8 | 5 |  | ¢ | 8 | 5 |  |
| 18. Kraaifontein © J. M. Hamman | P.F. | 8 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 4 |  |
| 19. Leeuwfontein Letjes Bosch W. C. J. Fezuidenhout | $\xrightarrow[\text { P }]{\text { P. }}$ F. |  |  |  | ${ }_{5}^{5}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 21. Little England -. J. C. F. Musto | P.F. | ${ }_{7}$ | ${ }_{7}$ | 8 | 6 | 5 | ${ }_{6}$ | 7 | 6 |
| 22. Matjes Kloof | P.F. |  |  |  | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 | ${ }_{7}^{6}$ |
| 23. Nelspoort .. . H. A. Jackson | P.F. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 24. Nieuwjaarsfontein .. G. J. van Zyl | P.F. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 25. Ongeluksfontein - wasluis L. P. v. Ass | ${ }_{\text {P.F. }}^{\text {P. }}$ | 10 | 10 |  |  | 8 | 10 |  |  |
| 26. Paalhuis _\% W. J. C. Viviers | P.F. | 10 | 10 |  |  | 9 | 10 |  |  |
| 27. Palmietfontein Mrs. P. van Veuren | P.F. |  |  | 8 | 8 | . |  | 5 | 6 |
| 28. Post Plaats .. P. J. Bosman | P.F. |  |  | 5 | ${ }^{5}$ |  |  | 5 | 5 |
| 29. Rhenosterkop Salt Rivers Vlei A. A. S. Grimbeek | P.F. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 32. Theefontein © J. Pienaar | P.F. | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 33. Torenskuil ${ }^{\text {a }}$ J. J. Klaassens | P.F. |  | 15 |  |  |  | 14 |  |  |
| 34. Van der Byl's Kraal J. le S. v. d. Byl | P.F. | 5 |  | 8 |  | $\ldots$ | 5 | 6 | 8 |
| 35. Whitehouse .. J. Culverwell | P.F. |  |  | 5 | 5 |  |  | 5 |  |
| 36. Wiegnaarspoort .. H. P. Eybers | P.F. |  |  |  | 7 |  |  |  |  |
| 37. Beaufort West | Poor | 68 | 92 | 122 | 106 | 35 | 62 | 89 | 5 |
| 38. Do., .. (D.R.C.) | B | 141 | 140 | 164 | 165 | 106 | 109 | 130 | 126 |
| 39. Do., .. (Eng. Ch.) | B | 100 | 88 | 72 | 61 | 59 | 55 | 48 | 2 |
| Total |  | 778 | 818 | 839 | 793 | 634 | 658 | 677 | 668 |
| BEDFORD (Inspector Milne). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Bedford | A. 1 | 79 | 84 | 86 | 81 | 66 | 68 | 69 | 73 |
| 2. Baviaansdrift | A. 3 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 |
| 3. Black Hill | A. 3 | 16 | 18 | 20 | 20 | 14 | 15 | 17 | 18 |
| 4. Bester's Kraal .. F. v. d. Vyver | P.F. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 | 5 |
| 5. Cheviot Fells .. H. S. de Beer | P.F. | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 6. Colliesfontein 7. Collieskraal | P.F. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8. Commando Mrs. A. A. Hockly | P.F. | 6 | 6 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 7 |
| 9. Daggaboer's Hoek .. S. T. M-aker | P.F. | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 6 |
| 10. Fontein .. W. S. J. Lombard | P.F. | 7 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 4 | - | 7 |
| 11. Ganna Hoek .. W. N. Blake | P.F. | 10 | 6 | 5 |  | 9 | 5 | 4 | 5 |
| 12. Glen Gregor -. J. A. Mapham | P.F. | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 6 |
| 13. Highlands .. -. J. T. Watson | P.F. | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 |
| 14. Kingsvale ... . Thomas W. King | P.F. | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 15. Lichtenstein -. J. J. Bouwer | P.F. |  |  | 8 | 8 |  |  | 7 | 6 |
| 16. Lower Austrey .. Gordon Nourse | P.F. | 7 |  | 8 | 9 | 5 |  | 8 | 8 |
| 17. Lower Linton .. W. Meyer | P.F. | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 6 |  |
| 18. Milness .. .. C. Pearson | P.F. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 19. Olivewoods $\quad$ G. A. Whitehead | P.F. | 5 |  | 5 | 5 | ${ }_{5}^{5}$ | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 20. Ondersmoordrift .. A. Louw | P.F. | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 |



| Name of School, |  | Class. | Scholars on Roll during |  |  |  | Average Attendance during |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 21. Schelmkloof <br> 22. Spring Grove <br> 23. Wilfred's Hope | C. P. F. Marais |  | P.F. | 9 | 8 | 11 | 10 | 8 | 7 | 10 | 10 |
|  | W. S. Ainslie | P.F. | 5 | 5 |  | , | 4 |  | 5 |  |
|  | J. Hurworth | P.F. |  |  | 6 | 5 | ; | 5 | 6 | 4 |
| 24. Glen Lynden | (D.R.C.) | B | 36 | 31 | 31 | 30 | 33 | 26 | 28 | 26 |
| 25. Bedford <br> 26. Bellevue <br> 27. Cowie Bush | (Ind.) | B | 39 | 52 | 62 | 77 | 26 | 30 | 39 | 46 |
|  | (do.) | ${ }_{\text {B }}^{\text {B }}$ | 46 | 49 | 46 |  | 28 | 31 | 34 | 21 34 |
| 28. Bedford | (R.C.) | B | 22. | 22 | 26 | 26 | 16 | 15 | 23 | 20 |
| 29. Glen Thorn <br> 30. Zeerust | (U.P.) | B | 63 | 56 | 48 | 43 | 35 | 32 | 35 | 37 |
|  | (do.) | B |  |  | 33 | 31 |  |  | 26 | 26 |
| 31. Bedford, Trinity <br> 32. Chestnut Grove | (Wes.) | B | 76 | 72 |  | 62 | 47 | 50 |  | 55 |
|  | (do.) | B | 27 | 27 |  | 23 | 14 | 26 |  | 15 |
| Total |  |  | 530 | 527 | 488 | 612 | 388 | 394 | 401 | 499 |
| BREASDORP (Inspector Watermeyer). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Bredusdorp |  | A. 2 | 97 | 93 | 95 | 85 | 78 | 74 | 77 | 70 |
|  |  | A. 2 | 80 | 83 | 79 | 79 | 68 | 79 | 64 | 43 |
| 3. Baardscheerdersbosch |  | A. 3 |  |  |  | 13 |  |  |  | 10 |
| 4. Elands Drift | J. Swart | A. 3 | 21 | 23 | 22 | 23 | 17 | 19 | 20 | 19 |
|  | D. Odendaal | A. 3 | 19 | 17 | 20 | 22 | 18 | 17 | 20 | 20 |
| 6. Klein Zout River |  | A. 3 | 14 | 15 | 17 | 17 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 12 |
| 7. Lower Zout River |  | A. 3 |  | 15 | 16 | 15 |  | 11 | 16 | 15 |
| 8. Matjeskloof | P. Wessels | A. 3 |  | 16 | 18 | 16 |  | 12 | 14 | 14 |
| 9. Spitskop ${ }^{\text {10. }}$ Zand Drift |  | A. ${ }^{\text {A. }} 3$ | 17 | 11 | 12 | 110 | 16 | 12 | 12 | 10 |
| 11. Zout River | H. Groenewald | A. 3 | 28 | 23 | 21 | 21 | 15 | 13 | 15 | 10 |
| 12. Cupidos Kraal | L. J. du Toit | P.F. | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 |
| 13. Driefontein | A. Dreyer | P.F. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14. Duinefontein | J. Matthee | P.F. |  |  | 8 | 8 |  |  | 7 | 8 |
| 15. Helderfontein | D. du Toit | P.F. | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 16. Kars Vlei .. | L. M. Uys | P.F. | 9 | 9 | 11 | 11 | 9 | 9 | 11 | 11 |
| 18. Lang Vlei | L. Groenewald | ${ }_{\text {P.F. }}$ | 9 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 10 |
| 19. Lower Zout River | J. Human | P.F. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20. Nooitgedacht | D. Lourens | P.F. | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 21. Patrijskraal | C. Uijs | P.F. | 12 | 11 | 13 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 7 |
| 52. Rhenostexfontein | M. J. Blom | P.F. | 9 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 8 |
| 23. Rooi Draai 24. The Hope | J. D. de Kock | P.F. | 4 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 24. The Hope | D. de Wet | P.F. P.F. | 11 | 15 | 15 | 12 | 10 | 15 | 14 | 12 |
| 26. Welgegund | J. Matthee | P.F. | 6 |  |  |  | 5 |  |  |  |
| 27. Zoetendals Vlei | H. H. v. Breda | P.F. | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 6 |
| 28. Zout River |  | P.F. | 12 |  |  |  | 12 |  |  | . |
| 29. De Tuin |  | Poor | 32 | 35 | 37 | 35 | 30 | 32 | 34 | 30 |
| 30. Nachtwacht |  | Poor | 18 | 19 | 22 | 20 | 14 | 12 | 16 | 16 |
| 31. Oudeplaats |  | Poor | 24 | 23 | 16 | 18 | 21 | 17 | 15 | 13 |
| 32. Wolfgat | J. Matthee | Poor | 29 | 31 | 23 | 20 | 23 | 24 | 19 | 17 |
| 33. Zoutbosch |  | Poor | 14 | 9 |  |  | 12 | 9 |  |  |
| 4. Bredasdorp | (Eng Ch.) | B | 75 | 74 | 69 | 62 | 66 | 54 | 61 | 50 |
| 35. Napier | (do.) | B | 51 | 46 | 45 | 48 | 33 | 30 | 30 | 27 |
| 36. Struis Bay | (do.) | B | 38 | 36 | 32 | 31 | 32 | 31 | 32 | 30 |
| 37. Wagenhuis Krantz | (do.) | B | 47 | 47 | 49 | 49 | 29 | 36 | 36 | 29 |
| 38. Elim | (Mor.) | B | 358 | 337 | 313 | 286 | 318 | 261 | 230 | 212 |
| Total |  |  | 1078 | 10641 | 1038 | 992 | 910 | 858 | 842 | 761 |



| Name of School． | Class． | Scholars on Roll during |  |  |  | Average Atteudance during |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| BRITSTOWN（Inspector Murray）． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1．Britstown | A． 2 | 77 |  |  | 91 | ${ }_{6}^{66}$ | 54 | 75 | 80 |
| 2．De Aar | A． 2 |  |  |  |  | 80 |  |  | ${ }_{95}$ |
| 3．Boter Kraal ．．F．Venter | A． 3 | 13 |  | 13 | 13 | 12 | 8 | 12 | 11 |
| 4．Minnie＇s Kloof |  |  |  |  |  |  | 9 |  |  |
| 5．Daggafontein－．J．J．G．Loots | P．F． | 13 |  |  |  | 12 | 7 |  |  |
| 6．Elandsfontein ${ }^{\text {a }}$ T．E．Hitchkock | P．F． | 5 | 7 | 8 | 8 |  | 7 | 8 | 6 |
| 7．Ercildoune（Doorskuilen）J．Muggleston | P．F． | 9 |  |  | 6 | 8 |  |  | 6 |
| 9．Lemoenkloof N．J．v．d．Merwe | P．F． | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 5 |
| 10．Maritzdam ．．J．Botha | P．F． | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 11．Sandilands Vlakte ．－W．T．J．Faul | P．F． | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | ${ }_{5}$ | 5 | 5 |
| 12．Schilderspan－．．E．F．Jackson | P．F． | 6 |  |  |  | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 13．Zoutwater ．．．．P．J．Loots | P．F． |  |  |  | 10 |  |  |  |  |
| 14．Britstown | Poor | 61 | 59 | 61 | 58 | 46 | 47 | 44 | 0 |
| 15．Do．．（D．R．C．） | B | 57 | 47 | 39 | 45 | 42 | 29 | 31 | 31 |
| 16．De Aar ．．．（Eng Ch．） | B | 75 | 73 | 82 | 85 | 62 | j9 | 65 | 76 |
| 17．Do．．．．．．．（Wes．） | B | 弓ّ | 50 | 50 | 57 | 34 | 47 | 48 | 54 |
| Total |  | 505 | 475 | 483 | 52. | 397 | 364 | 398 | 8 |
| CALEDON（Inspector Watermeycr）． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1．Caledon | A． 1 | 121 | 124 | 120 | 134 | 105 | 109 | 107 | 121 |
| 2．Alexander＇s Klouf | A． 3 | 12 | 14 | 15 |  | 12 | 10 | 14 |  |
| 3．Boontjeskraal ．．${ }^{\text {a }}$ ．${ }^{\text {a }}$ | A． 3 | 12 |  | 11 | 13 |  | 10 | 10 | 13 |
| 4．Bot River ．．${ }_{\text {5 }}$ Deep River Mrs．G．le Roux | A． 3 A． 3 | 18 | 17 12 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 10 | 111 | 9 |
| 6．Droogeboom（ Becomes＂Poor＂）P．Neethling | A． 3 | 18 | 17 | 22 |  | 16 | 15 | 20 |  |
| 7．Greyton | A． 3 | 47 | 49 | j5 | 55 | 42 | 43 | 49 | 47 |
| 8．Haarwegs River | A． 3 | 25 | 25 | 23 | 20 | 22 | 21 | 10 | 18 |
| 9．Haartebeest River ． | A． 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10．Hermanus Pietersfontein | A． 3 | 53 | 58 | 66 | 64 | 38 | 48 | 52 | 43 |
| 11．Karnmelks River ．．A．E．Poole | A． 3 | 18 | 16 | ． |  | 12 | 9 | ． |  |
| 12．Klip Drift | A． 3 A． 3 | 9 |  |  | 11 | 8 | 8 | $\because$ | 8 |
| 14．Langverwacht ．．J．N．Human | A． 3 | 14 | 15 |  |  | 10 | 11 |  |  |
| 15．Muirton ．．．J．Delport | A． 3 |  |  | 12 | 12 |  |  | 11 |  |
| 16．Palmiet River | A． 3 | 24 | 22 | 29 | 36 | 15 | 13 | 22 | 26 |
| 17．Papies Vlei－．J．B．Francke | A． 3 | 24 | 30 | 27 | 27 | 10 | 21 | 23 | 27 |
| 18．Stanford | A． 3 | 48 | 42 | 42 | 38 | 31 | 23 | 24 | 20 |
| 19．St．Johr＇s River S．Swart | A． 3 | 17 | 15 | 17 |  | 14 | 11 | 14 |  |
| 20．Villiersdorp | A． 3 | 89 | 92 | 101 | 96 | 71 | 80 | 93 | 90 |
| 21．Witklipjes Kloof G．H．Groenewald | A． 3 | 17 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 14 | 12 | 12 |
| 22．Zandfontein $\quad$ B．J．de Kock | A． 3 | 24 | 26 | 20 | 20 | 21 | 16 | 18 | 16 |
| 23．Aries Kraal－．H．Beukes | P．F． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 24．Glen Arch ．．．P．Fourie | P．F． | 11 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 12 |
| 25．Goudini $\because \quad$ D．H．Kleyn | P．F． |  |  | 5 |  |  |  | 4 |  |
| 26．Groot Vallei $\quad$－J de Wet | $\xrightarrow{\text { P．F．}}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 21 |  |  |
| 27．Klein Ezeljagt ．．J．de Wet | P．F． P．F． | 11 |  | 12 | 9 | 11 | 7 | 9 | 9 |
| 29．Kwartelfontein $\quad$ J．P．de Wet | P．F． | 11 | 11 |  |  | 10 | 10 |  |  |
| 30．Lang Kuil（Grudini）H．H．de Wet | P．F． | 9 | 9 |  |  |  |  | 8 | 9 |
| 31．Upper Haartebeest River J．de Kock | P．F． | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 32．Weltevreden ．．W．A．Morton | P．F． | 13 | 11 | 18 | 15 | 12 | 13 | 15 | 3 |
| 33．Alexander＇s Kloof |  |  |  |  | 15 |  |  |  | 14 |
| 34．Drooge Boom ．．P．Neethling | Poor |  |  |  | 23 |  |  |  | 19 |
| 3 J ．Schildskloof | Poor | 20 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 10 | 12 | 8 |


|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { H } \\ & \text { 荡 } \\ & \text { 药 } \\ & \text { ti } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ت } \\ & \text { 荡 } \\ & \text { 部 } \\ & \text { in } \end{aligned}$ |  | B ت \＃ 霖 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 渹 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 4 | 89 |  | 21 | 7 | 19 | 12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 21 |  |  | 70 |  |
|  | 4 | 108 |  | 49 | 15 | 12 | 12 |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  | 17 | 9 |  | 61 |  |
|  | 4 4 | 12 10 |  | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  | 8 2 |  |  | 12 | 10 2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4 | 6 |  | ${ }_{5}^{2}$ | 1 | $\because$ | 2 |  | 3 | ．． |  |  |  |  |  | Inspec |  | $\stackrel{5}{1}$ | 5 1 |
|  | 4 | 6 | ．． | 1 | 2 |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4 | 5 |  |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  | Inspec |  | 5 |  |
|  | 4 | 5 | ． | 2 |  | 2 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\ldots$ |  | Do． |  | 4 | 2 |
|  | 4 | 6 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  | 2 | 1 | 5 |  |
|  | 4 | 10 |  | 8 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ． | First | Inspec | tion． | 9 |  |
|  | 4 | 50 |  | 38 | 10 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8 | 2 |  | 14 | 11 |
|  | 4 | 25 |  | 21 | 3 | 1 | ． |  |  | ．． |  |  |  |  | In abey | ance 1 | ast yr | 7 | 1 |
|  | 4 | 83 |  | 60 | 6 | 9 | 6 |  | 2 |  | ． |  |  | ．． | 12 | 2 |  | 29 | 20 |
|  | 4 | 58 |  | 47 | 5 | 4 | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  | ．． | 1 | 7 |  | 13 | 10 |
|  | 3 | 113 | 6 | 28 | 8 | 9 | 13 |  | 1 | 18 | 9 |  |  | 1 | $\check{5} 9$ | 9 |  | 80 | 69 |
|  | 3 | 13 | ．． | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 |  | 2 |  | 1 |  |  | ． | 7 | 1 |  | 8 |  |
|  | ${ }_{3}^{3}$ | 129 | $\because$ | ${ }_{8}^{2}$ |  | 5 3 | 2 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | 5 3 | 1 |  | 7 | 7 |
|  | 3 | 12 | $\cdots$ | 6 |  | ． | 2 |  | 3 | 1 |  |  |  | $\because$ | ${ }_{3}^{3}$ | ${ }_{3}^{4}$ |  | 6 |  |
|  | 3 | 53 | 7 | 17 | 2 |  |  |  | 8 | 3 |  |  |  |  | 19 |  |  | 29 | 23 |
|  | 3 | 15 |  | ${ }^{5}$ | 3 | 5 | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10 | 8 |
|  | 4 | 13 | $\square$ | 11 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Inspec |  | 6 | 0 |
|  | 3 | 62 |  | 34 | 11 | 7 | 6 |  | 1 | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 33 | 24 |
| 1 | 3 | $j$ |  |  | 2 | 1 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  | ． | 5 |  |  | $\bigcirc$ |  |
| 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  | ） | $\bigcirc$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15 | 3 | 12 |  | 8 |  |  | 1 |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  | First | Inspec |  | 4 | 1 |
|  | 3 | 20 |  | 12 | 3 | 1 | 3 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 9 | 5 |
| 1 | 1 | 15 |  | 7 | ${ }_{0}$ | 1 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  | ． | 2 | 3 |  | 9 | ¢ |
| 1 | 3 | 32 |  | 15 | 6 | 6 | 3 |  | 2 |  | ．． |  |  |  | 10 |  |  | 26 | 8 |
| 19 | 3 | 16 |  | 6 | 7 | 2 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7 | 5 |  | 13 | 7 |
|  | 3 | 100 |  | 31 | 19 | 11 | 15 |  |  | 8 | 4 |  |  | $\cdots$ | 54 | 6 |  | 72 | 64 |
| ${ }_{2}$ | 3 | 11 | 2 | 5 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \％ | 2 | 2 |  | ${ }_{5}$ | 4 |
| 2 | 3 | 18 |  | 11 | 1 |  |  |  | 1 | ј |  |  |  |  | 7 | 4 |  | 13 | 7 |
| ${ }_{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 24 \\ & 25 \end{aligned}$ | 3 | 12 |  | 11 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | First | nspect |  | $\stackrel{\square}{5}$ | 0 |
| 2 | ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 | 4 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 27 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 3 | 8 |  | 2 | 2 | 4 |  |  |  |  | ．． |  |  | ． | 4 | 1 |  | 6 | 5 |
| 2 | 2 | 11 |  | 4 | 3 |  |  |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7 |  |
| 30 | 3 | 7 |  | 1 | 1 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | First | nspect |  | 4 | 2 |
| 3 | 3 | 9 |  |  | 2 | 4 | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | 9 | 9 |  | 9 | 9 |
| 32 | 3 | 16 |  | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 |  | 3 | 3 |  |  |  |  | 8 | 1 |  | 14 | 14 |
| 3 | 3 | 21 |  | 8 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3 | 12 |  | 6 | 2 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{5}^{6}$ | 2 |  | 8 | ${ }_{5}^{4}$ |





|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { in } \\ & \text { 荡 } \\ & \text { 础 } \\ & \text { on } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 霖 } \\ & \text { ت} \\ & \text { 㐓 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\bar{\Phi}} \\ & \stackrel{\dot{c}}{80} \\ & \dot{4} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 | 3 | 200 | 19 | 28 | 13 | 21 | 27 | 38 | 15 | 23 | 12 | 4 | 82 | 11 |  | 153 | 135 |
| 13 | 1 | 64 |  | 7 | 10 | 11 | 15 | 12 | 6 | 3 |  | ．． | 20 |  |  | ${ }_{5} 7$ | 49 |
| 14 | 4 | 104 |  |  | ${ }_{5}$ | 8 | 25 | 20 | 21 | 12 | 13 |  | 58 | 13 | 1 | 104 | 76 |
| 15 | 4 | 134 | ． | 57 | 18 | 31 | 8 | 15 | 5 |  |  |  | 16 | 4 |  | 86 | 44 |
| 16 | 4 | 110 |  | 32 | 9 | 13 | 10 | 7 | 19 | 8 | ${ }_{5}$ | 7 | 53 | 12 |  | 73 | 60 |
| 17 | 2 | 203 | ${ }^{5}$ |  | 3 | 20 | 41 | 24 | 24 | 30 | 34 | 22 | 91 | 17 | 1 | 176 | 131 |
| 18 | 2 | 230 | 15 | 29 | 22 | 23 | 30 | 32 | 22 | 2 － | 16 | 14 | 85 | 12 | ． | 173 | 138 |
| 19 | 4 | 144 |  | 44 | 30 | 27 | 22 | 15 | 6 |  |  |  | 63 |  |  | 100 | 99 |
| 20 | 3 | 280 | ． | 71 | 52 | 63 | 25 | 33 | 25 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 106 | 26 | $\because$ | 215 | 145 |
| 21 | 3 | 157 | ． | 71 | 20 | 25 | 15 | 16 | 7 | 3 |  |  | 65 | 7 | ．． | 88 | 67 |
| 22 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | ${ }^{67}$ |  | 10 | 13 | 10 | 13 | 14 | 4 | 3 |  |  | 38 | 7 | ．． | 59 | 47 |
| 23 | 2 | 39 |  | 39 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 24 | 3 | 106 |  | 25 | 20 | 16 | 23 | 13 | 8 | 1 |  |  | 43 | 5 | 1 | 81 | 66 |
| 25 | 1 | 88 | ． | 18 | 8 | 7 | 21 | 10 | 15 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 36 | 15 |  | 70 | 49 |
| 26 | 4 | 80 | ． | 26 | 10 | 19 | 6 | 13 | 6 |  |  |  | 22 | 13 | 1 | 60 | 30 |
| 27 |  | 39 | \％ | 11 | 9 | 11 | 5 |  | 3 |  |  |  | First | Inspec |  | 29 | 21 |
| 28 | 3 | 201 | ．． | 88 | 28 | 27 | 34 | 16 | 8 |  |  |  | 25 | 1 |  | 114 | 101 |
| 29 |  | 46 |  | 11 | 3 | 6 | 10 | 11 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 27 | 4 |  | 35 | 31 |
| 30 | 4 | 149 |  | 45 | 29 | 16 | 21 | 16 | 14 | 5 | 3 |  | 62 | 4 |  | 104 | 94 |
| 31 | 3 | 157 |  | 85 | 18 | 21 | 19 | 10 | 4 |  |  |  | 48 |  |  | 79 | 58 |
| 32 |  | 67 |  | 29 |  | 16 |  | 5 | 5 |  |  |  | 23 |  |  |  |  |
| 33 | 3 | 236 |  | 87 | 71 | 35 | 22 | 12 | 9 |  |  |  | S0 | 28 | 2 | 151 | 112 |
| 34 | 3 | 186 | ． | 91 | 20 | 22 | 23 | 14 | 5 | 8 | 3 |  | 61 | 9 | 1 | 95 | 81 |
| 35 | 3 | ${ }^{69}$ |  | 20 | 9 | 12 | 9 | 13 | 3 | 3 |  |  | 13 | 3 |  | 49 | 41 |
| 36 | 3 | 130 | ． | 64 | 20 | 20 | 12 | 11 | 3 |  |  |  | 50 | 4 | ． | 66 | 62 |
| 37 | 3 | 115 |  | \％ | 15 | 16 | 11 | 10 | 1 | 4 |  | ． | 38 | 8 |  | 59 | 51 |
| \％8 | 4 | 84 |  | 24 | 12 | 8 | 22 | 10 | $\varepsilon$ |  |  |  | 36 | 8 | 1 | 60 | 54 |
| 40 | 3 | 230 |  | 87 | 57 | 37 | 14 | 21 | 4 | 9 |  | 1 | 39 | 36 | 5 | 143 | 81 |
| 41 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 42 | 1 | 60 |  | 38 | 6 | 5 | 10 |  | 1 |  | $\cdots$ |  | 13 | ．． | $\cdots$ | 23 | 22 |
| 43 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\because$ |  |  |
| 45 | ${ }_{3}^{4}$ | ${ }_{27}^{23}$ |  | 16 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 4 |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{7}$ |  | 1 | 12 | 11 |
| 46 | 3 | 64 |  | 29 | 11 |  | 6 |  | 7 | 2 |  |  | 25 | 10 |  | 38 | 30 |
| 47 | 2 | 202 |  | 82 | 31 | ${ }^{27}$ | 23 | 30 | 7 | 2 | －． | $\because$ | 48 | 37 | $\cdots$ | 126 | 83 |
| 48 | 3 | 243 |  | 143 | 29 | 27 | 22 | 15 | 7 |  |  |  | 63 | 5 |  | 100 | 98 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 49 \\ & 50 \end{aligned}$ | 2 | 44 |  | 29 | 10 | 3 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  | 9 | 7 | 1 | 19 | 7 |
| 51 | 4 | 158 |  | 78 | 27 | 25 | 14 | 9 | 5 |  | ． |  | 63 | 11 |  | 92 | 78 |
| 52 | 4 | 101 |  | 19 | 33 | 10 | 23 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 4 ．． |  | 12 | 18 | 1 | 82 | 57 |
| 53 |  | 10 | 2 |  | 1 | 5 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | First Inspection． No Record． $7 \quad 11$ |  |  | 7 | 3 |
| 54 | 4 | 58 | －． | 58 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ．． |  |  |  |  |  |
| 55 | 3 | 58 |  | 17 | 8 | 13 | 9 | 8 | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  | ¢0 | 18 |
| 56 | 4 | 63 |  | 29 | － 4 | 15 | 15 |  |  |  | ． |  | 4 | 3 |  | 45 | 18 |
| 57 58 58 | 4 | 19 24 |  | 11 | $\stackrel{5}{5}$ | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 12 |  |
| 58 | 4 | 24 |  | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 1 |  |  | 2 | 3 |  | 24 | 8 |
| 59 | 4 | 31 |  | 10 | 5 | 8 | 8 |  |  |  |  |  | 8 | 4 |  | 22 | 21 |
| 60 | 1 | 14 |  | ${ }^{5}$ |  | 2 | 1 | 2 |  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{2}{2} \stackrel{7}{7}$ ． |  |  | 10 | 3 |
| 61 | 4 | 11 |  | 4 | 3 | 1 | ${ }_{1}^{2}$ | 1 |  | $\cdots$ |  |  | First Inspecti an． |  |  | ${ }_{1}^{8}$ | 5 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 62 \\ & 63 \end{aligned}$ | 1 | 13 8 |  | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 5 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  | 7 <br> 4 |  |  | 11 6 | ${ }_{6}^{8}$ |
| 64 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 66 | 1 | 135 |  | 84 | 17 | 19 | ${ }^{6} 6$ | 9 |  |  |  |  | 31 | 6 |  | 51 | 46 |
| 67 | 2 | ${ }^{27}$ |  | 13 |  | 3 | 1 | 2 |  |  |  |  | 2 |  | 3 | 18 | 1 |
| 68 | 3 | 191 | ． | 146 | 18 | 21 | 4 | 2 |  |  | $\because$ | － | 34 | 3 |  | 45 | 41 |
| 69 | 3 | 175 |  | 138 | 14 | 12 | 10 | 1 |  |  |  |  | 19 | 9 | $\ldots$ | 37 | 27 |
| 70 | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | 26 |  | 8 | 2 |  | 8 | 3 |  |  |  |  | 11 | 4 |  | 18 | 10 |
| 71 | ${ }_{3}$ | 89 |  | 69 |  | 17 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  | $1 \leq$ | 3 |  | 21 | 17 |
| 72 | 3 | 248 | 178 | 37 | 14 |  | 10 | 2 |  |  |  |  | 48 | 14 |  | 73 | 55 |
| 73 | 3 | 102 | 85 | 9 | ${ }_{5}$ | 2 | 1 |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 7 | ${ }_{5}$ |  | 17 | 14 |




| Name of School. |  | Class. | Scholars on Roll during |  |  |  | Average Attendance during |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 4th } \\ & \text { Qr. } \end{aligned}$ |
| CARNARVON (Inspector Theron). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Carnarvon .. |  |  | A. 2 | 104 | 107 | 112 | 110 | 86 | 86 | 100 | 104 |
| 2. Boters Leegte |  | A. 3 |  |  |  |  |  | 13 | 11 |  |
| 3. Riet Aar ${ }^{\text {4. Scorpioen's Drift }}$ |  | A. 3 A. 3 | 13 | 10 13 |  | 10 | 12 | 9 13 | 8 | 10 |
| 5. Spoor Kolk |  | A. 3 | 11 |  |  |  | 11 |  |  |  |
| 6. Witfontein |  | A. 3 | 10 | $\cdots$ |  | .. | 9 |  |  |  |
| 7. Boters Leegte | L. P. Jansen | P.F. | 7 |  |  |  | 7 | . |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 8. Brak } \\ \text { 9. Middel Punt } & \text { F. H. }\end{array}$ | v. d. Westhuizen | P.F. | 8 | 8 | 10 7 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 7 |  |
| 10. Riet Aar | D. R. Jacobs | P.F. | 10 |  |  |  | 9 |  |  | 7 |
| 11. Riet Kopkolk | C. R. Liebenberg | P.F. |  |  | 5 | 6 | . |  | 5 | 6 |
| 12. Springbokoog | P. Malan | P.F. P.F. | 7 | 9 |  |  | 7 | 8 |  |  |
| 14. Stof Kraal | P. Burger | P.F. | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 15. Kalkkuilen | P. J. Benade | Poor |  |  |  |  | .. |  |  |  |
| 16. Van Wyk's Vlei |  | Poor |  |  | 26 | 25 |  |  | 21 |  |
| 17. Witfontein |  | Poor |  | 13 |  | 12 |  | 12 |  | 11 |
| 18. Carnarvon |  | B | 210 | 198 | 195 | 208 | 154 | 158 | 174 | 154 |
| Total | .. .. |  | 388 | 379 | 399 | 395 | 309 | 312 | 355 | 323 |
| CATHCART (Inspector T. W. Rein). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Catheart |  | A. 2 | 93. | 89 | 83 |  | 80 | 71 | 71 |  |
| 2. Hilton |  | A. 2 |  | 36 | 48 |  |  | 34 | 47 | 48 |
| 3. Cassilis | .. S. Dell | A. 3 | 13 |  |  |  | 9 | . |  |  |
| 4. Craig Cross |  | A. 3 |  |  |  | 11 |  |  |  | 11 |
| 5. Hilton |  | A. 3 | 30 |  |  |  | 26 |  |  |  |
| 6. Hospital Farm | J. Wardle | A. 3 | 24 | 24 | 27 | 27 | 21 | 20 | 23 | 22 |
| 7. Kirkwall (Coverside) |  | A. 3 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 12 | 14 | 13 |  |
| 8. Lowestoft .. .. | D. Marshall | A. 3 | 16 | 17 |  |  | 14 | 15 |  |  |
| 10. Toise River Station |  | A. 3 | 22 | 20 | 17 | 21 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 15 |
| 11. Waku Station |  | A. 3 | $2 \pm$ | 18 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 15 | 16 | 13 |
| 12. Weltevreden (Dunskye) | M. Bowker | A. 3 | 28 | 26 | 26 | 25 | 25 | 23 | 24 | 22 |
| 13. Bonchurch | J. Tweedie | P.F. | ${ }^{5}$ |  | ${ }^{5}$ | 5 | 5 | , | 5 | 4 |
| 14. Craig Cross | B. Brown | P.F. | 12 | 14 | 14 |  | 11 | 13. |  |  |
| 15. Dynamite .. | J. Landrey, Jr. | P.F. | 5 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 16. Fernwoods | J. T. Hockey | P.F. | 5 |  |  |  | 5 |  |  |  |
| 17. Happy Valley | S. Harley | $\xrightarrow{\text { P.F.F. }}$ | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ | 7 | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ | ${ }_{5}^{5}$ | ${ }_{5}^{6}$ | ${ }_{5}^{7}$ |
| 19. Italy Farm | .. J. Dell | P.F. | 5 |  |  |  | 4 |  |  |  |
| 20. Middledrift | C. Kuhn | P.F. | 9 | 5 | ${ }^{5}$ | ${ }_{5}$ | 8 | 5 | 4 | 5 |
| 21. North Cliff | J. Arnold | P.F. |  |  | 9 | 9 |  |  | 9 | 9 |
| 22. Paradoxus | W. Thompson | P.F. | ${ }^{5}$ |  |  | - | 4 | 5 | ${ }^{6}$ |  |
| 23. Raglan Farm | C. Brown | P.F. | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 10 |
| 24. Rooken . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | W. Smith | ${ }_{\text {P P }}^{\text {P.F. }}$ | ${ }_{5}$ | 5 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 6 |  |
| 25. Stoneridge R. | W. Calderwood | P.F. | ${ }_{8}^{5}$ | ${ }_{8}^{6}$ | 5 | $\stackrel{5}{5}$ | ${ }_{8}^{4}$ | 5 | 5 |  |
| 26. Tavistock |  | P.F. |  |  |  |  | 8 | 7 |  |  |
| 27. Ellington <br> 28. Woodburn | J. C. Oosthuizen | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Poor } \\ & \text { Poor } \end{aligned}$ | 20 | 25 | 27 | 25 | 18 | 25 | 25 | 20 |
| 29. Goshen | (Mor.) | B | 137 | 121 | 124 | 119 | 109 | 113 | 109 | 109 |
| 30. Cathcart Location | (Wes.) | B | 48 | 54 | 59 | 63 | 43 | 40 | 48 | 11 |
| Total |  |  | 374 | 544 | 533 | j46 | 486 | 473 | 472 | 472 |


a


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 䭴 } \\ & \text { B0 } \\ & \text { ت̈: } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | ¢ ¢ \% $\sim$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 1 | 138 |  | 5 | 11 | 29 |  | 22 | 23 | 17 | 16 | 8 | 7 | 96 | 8 | .. | 126 | 115 |
| 2 | 1 | 75 |  | 9 | 11 | 19 |  | 11 | 15 | 7 | 3 |  | .. | 47 | 7 |  | 67 | 54 |
| 3 | 1 | 17 |  | 6 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  | 10 | 1 |  | 11 | 10 |
|  |  | 11 |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{6}^{0}$ | 1 | ${ }_{5}$ |  | 1 |  |  |  | 2 | 2 | 1 |  |  |  | First | nspecti 3 |  | 10 4 | ${ }_{1}^{8}$ |
| $7$ | 1 | 6 |  | 1 | 4 |  |  |  | 1 | $\because$ |  |  | . |  | Inspect |  | 5 | 4 |
| 8 | .. | . | $\cdots$ | . | . | - |  | .. | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  | .. |  |
| 9 10 |  | 11 | $\ldots$ | . | .. | $\stackrel{1}{2}$ |  | $\ddot{2}$ | i | 2 | 4 |  | $\cdots$ |  | Do. ${ }_{1}$ |  | 11 | 10 |
| 11 | 1 | 8 |  | $\because$ | $\because$ | 4 | 4 | 2 | ${ }_{2}$ | 2 | . |  |  |  | Inspect |  | ${ }_{8}$ | 7 |
| 12 | 1 | 6 | . | 2 |  |  |  |  | 2 | 2 | . |  | $\because$ |  |  |  | 4 | 4 |
| 13 | 1 | 10 | .. | 1 | 1 | 3 |  | 3 | 2 | . | .. | . | . | 4 | 1 |  | 10 | 9 |
| 15 | 1 | 9 | .. | $\cdots$ | 4 | 4 | 4 | $\ldots$ | 1 | . | $\because$ |  | $\ldots$ | 7 | i |  | 9 | 6 |
| 16 |  | . | . | .. | . | . |  | .. | .. | .. | .. | . | .. | .. | . |  | . | . |
| 17 | 1 | 98 | .. | 48 | 25 | 18 |  | 7 | .. | .. | .. |  | .. | 49 | 8 | .. | 58 | 47 |
| 18 | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | 103 <br> 26 |  | 66 17 | 19 3 |  |  | ${ }^{9}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 17 7 | 14 10 |  | 43 17 | 24 7 |
| 1 | 4 | 32 | .. | 8 | 5 | 4 |  | 2 | 6 | 5 | 2 | .. | .. | 16 | 2 |  | 24 | 21 |
| $\stackrel{2}{3}$ | 4 | ${ }_{10}^{9}$ |  | ${ }_{1}^{6}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Inspect |  | 3 9 |  |
| 4 | 4 | 26 | $\cdots$ | $\stackrel{1}{3}$ |  |  |  | 3 | 6 | 3 | - | 2 | $\ddot{2}$ | 14 |  |  | 23 | 6 |
| ${ }_{5}$ |  | .. | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | . | . |  | . |  | $\cdots$ | .. | . | .. | .. | .. |
| 7 | 2 | 10 | . | $\dot{2}$ | .. | 3 |  | $\stackrel{3}{3}$ | 2 | .. |  |  | $\cdots$ | 3 | $\stackrel{\square}{3}$ |  | 8 | $\ddot{6}$ |
| 8 |  | . | . | $\cdot$ | . | . |  | . | .. | . | .. | .. | . | .. | . | . | .. | . |
| 9 | 4 | 7 | . | 1 | 2 | 3 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | 6 |  |  | 6 |  |
| 11 | ${ }_{2}^{4}$ | $1{ }_{9}^{13}$ | $\cdots$ | ${ }_{2}^{6}$ | $\stackrel{2}{4}$ | 2 |  | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | 1 |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | 2 | ${ }_{1}^{4}$ |  | 9 | 3 3 3 |
| 12 |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13 | 4 | 10 |  | 3 | 2 | 3 |  | 1 | 1 | .. | $\ldots$ |  | .. | 4 | 3 | $\cdots$ | 7 | 5 |
| 14 |  | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | . | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | .. | $\cdots$ | . | . | .. | .. |
| 15 | . | .. | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | . | . |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | . | .. | .. | $\cdots$ | . | .. | .. | . |
| 16 | 4 | 61 | ¢ | 21 | 4 | 8 |  | 9 | 7 | 5 | 2 |  | . | 19 | 1 |  | 36 | 31 |
| 17 | 3 | 31 |  | 9 | 9 | 10 |  | 3 |  |  | . |  | $\ldots$ | 13 | 12 |  | 26 | 13 |
| 18 | 2 | 120 | $\cdots$ | 4 | ${ }_{5}^{4}$ | ${ }_{7}$ |  | 1 | ${ }_{3}^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 17 | 14 |
| 20 | + | 14 | $\cdots$ | 9 | 2 | 1 |  | 1 | 1 |  |  |  | . |  | nspecti |  | 5 | 4 |
| 21 | 4 | 45 | . | 14 | 19 | 3 |  | 3 | 6 | .. | .. |  | .. |  | Do. |  | 32 | 24 |
| 23 | 4 | 12 | . | 4 | 2 | 4 |  | . | 1 | 1 |  |  | .. | 2 | 4 | .. | 8 | 4 |
| 24 | 4 | 108 |  | 54 | 18 |  |  | 13 |  |  |  |  |  | 37 |  |  |  |  |
| 25 | 4 | 70 | .. | 34 | 9 | 15 |  | 10 | 2 |  |  | . |  | 9 | 19 | .. | 37 | 24 |
| 26 | 4 | 45 |  | 42 | 1 | 2 |  | . |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 1 | .. | 3 | 3 |
| 27 | 2 | 120 |  | 54 | 18 | 33 |  | 15 | .. | . |  |  |  | 39 | 31 |  | 75 | 50 |


| Name of School． | Class． | Scholars on Roll during |  |  |  | Average Attendance during |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2nd } \\ & \text { Qr. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Colesberg（Inspector Murray）． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1．Colesberg | A． 1 | 145 | 153 | 172 | 150 | 132 | 138 | 145 | 118 |
| 2．Naauwpoort Station | A． 2 |  | 146 |  | 157 | 112 | 110 |  | 130 |
| 3．Norval＇s Pont Station | A． 3 |  | 25 |  | 29 | 15 | 16 | 20 | 26 |
| 4．Blaauwrantz <br> C．M．Botha <br> 5．Bulhoek ． <br> ．．C．S．v．d．Walt | P．F． P．F． | 7 | 8 | 8 |  | 7 | 5 8 | 7 | 9 |
| 6．Bultfontein ©．J．v．d．Merwe | P．F． | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 |
| 7．Doornhoek ．．S．Boshoff | P．F． | 8 | 8 |  |  | 8 | 8 |  |  |
| 8．Gansgat ．．．．C．J．van Vuren | P．F． |  |  |  | 13 |  |  |  | 13 |
| 9．Jakhalsfontein ${ }^{\text {10．Klipplaatsfontein }}$（．H．S．．v．d．Walt | $\xrightarrow{\text { P．F．F．}}$ | 11 | 11 | 15 9 |  | 10 | 10 | 14 |  |
| 11．Rietfontein N．J．v．Rensburg，Jun． | P．F． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12．Twyfelpoort ．．J．Venter | P．F． | 6 | ${ }^{6}$ | 8 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 6 |
| 14．Ventersfontein ．．J．A．Jooste | ${ }_{\text {P．F．}}$ | 6 | 10 | 6 |  | 6 | 6 |  |  |
| 15．Weltevreden A．P．Bredenkamp | P．F． |  |  | 8 | 8 |  |  | 6 | 8 |
| 16．Colesberg | Poor |  | 34 | 33 | 32 |  | 27 | 18 | 25 |
| 17．Colesberg ．．．（D．R．C．） | B | 75 | 98 |  | 94 | 53 | 66 |  | 72 |
| 18．Colesberg ．．．．．（Wes．） | B | 90 | 123 |  | 119 | 65 | 92 | 106 |  |
| 19．Naauwpoort Junction ．．（do．） 20．Norval＇s Pont ．． | ${ }_{\text {B }}^{\text {B }}$ | 71 | 42 79 | 47 75 | $\begin{aligned} & 79 \\ & 79 \end{aligned}$ | 43 64 |  |  | 59 67 |
| Total |  | 641 | 761 | 715 | 803 | 526 | 608 | 586 | 655 |
| CRADOCK（Inspector Milne）． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1．Cradock，Boys＇， | A． 1 | 143 | 135 |  | 154 | 124 | 116 | 135 | ${ }_{213}^{143}$ |
| 2．Do．，Girls＇ | A． 1 | 199 | 206 |  |  | 187 | 190 |  | 216 |
| 3．Maraisburg | A． 2 | 95 | 103 | 111 | 111 | 85 | 91 | 96 | 99 |
| 4．Almansfontein | A． 3 | 14 | 14 |  |  | 12 | 12 | 13 |  |
| 5．Boschjeskloof | A． 3 | 10 |  |  |  | 11 |  | 11 |  |
| 6．Kaalplaats．． | A． 3 |  | 10 |  |  |  | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 7．Korthoek | A． 3 | 12 |  |  |  | 12 |  |  |  |
| 8．Rietfontein（Zamenkomst） | A． 3 | 14 | 16 |  |  | 14 |  |  |  |
| 9．Waterval ．．．．．．．． | A． 3 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 12 |  | 13 | 14 |
| 10．Cradock | E | ．． | ． | ．． | 11 | ．． | ．． |  | 8 |
| 11．Blauwkrantz ．．R．P．J．Coetzer | P．F． | 5 | 5 | 5 |  | 5 | 5 | 5 |  |
| 12．Boschjeskloof ．．A．F．Gilfillan | P．F． |  | 10 |  |  |  | 9 |  |  |
| 13．Doornfontein ．H．v．Heerden | P．F． | 13 |  |  | ${ }_{5}$ | 12 |  |  | 6 4 |
| 14．Donvierhoek ．．P．J．Coetzee | P．F． | 2 |  |  | 5 |  |  |  | 4. |
| 15．Droogefontein $\quad$ Fonteinje ${ }^{\text {a }}$ A．A．P．Hough Plessis | P．F． | 2 |  |  | ． |  |  |  | ： |
| 17．Geerst Kraal ．．C．van Heerden | P．F． |  | 6 | 8 |  |  | 5 |  |  |
| 18．Glendower ．．J．W．Parker | P．F． |  |  | 5 | 5 |  |  |  | 5 |
| 19．Gunsteling－．S．J．Kruger | P．F． |  | 6 |  | 5 | 5 |  |  | ${ }_{16}^{5}$ |
| 20．Hemmingshoek Katkop w．H．v．Heerden | P．F． | 4 | 5 | 5 | 18 | 4 | 3 |  | 5 |
| 22．Leeuwkloof $\because$ ．P．J．Tenter | P．F． |  |  |  | 10 |  |  |  | 10 |
| 23．Hatting＇s Kraal ．．．． | P．F． |  | 5 | ${ }_{9}^{6}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 24．Modderfontein ．．J．J．v．Heerden | P．F． | ${ }^{9}$ |  |  | 9 |  |  |  | 5 |
| 25．Rietfontein（The Pines）H．Vermaak | P．F． |  |  |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  | P．F． | 7 | 8 |  | 8 |  | 8 |  |  |
| 2s．Wildepaardehoek ．．E．Jacobs | P．F． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 29．Cradock ．． | Poor |  | 64 | 65 | 64 | 50 | 43 | 5 | 52 |


|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 覆 } \\ & \text { む } \\ & \text { 品 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ت \＃ \＃ 0 0 W ～ | － |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | 145 |  | 14 | 17 |  | 19 | 25 |  | 25 | 25 |  | 15 | 2 |  | 3 | 84 | $7 \quad 2$ | 129 | 111 |
| 2 | 2 | 125 | ． | 46 | 21 |  | 23 | 22 |  | 8 | 4 |  | 1 | ．． |  | ． | 43 | 4 | 79 | 75 |
| 3 | 2 | 21 |  | 8 | 4 |  | 6 | 2 |  | 1 | ．． |  | ．． | ．． |  |  | 5 | ．．．． | 14 | 13 |
| 4 | 2 | 7 |  |  | 1 |  | ， | 3 |  | 1 |  |  | ．． |  |  |  | 2 | 5 ．． | 7 | 2 |
| 5 | 4 | 8 | － | 2 |  |  | 3 |  |  | 3 | － |  | $\cdots$ |  |  | ．． | First | Inspection． | 2 | $\pm$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & 7 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | ${ }_{8}^{5}$ | ： | 3 1 | 2 |  | 3 | 4 |  | ．． |  |  | $\because$ |  |  | $\because$ | $\xrightarrow{\mathrm{N}}$ | Record． | 2 | $\frac{2}{7}$ |
| 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 |  | $\because$ |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  | $\because$ |  |  |  |  |
| 9 | 2 | 10 |  | $\cdots$ | 5 |  | 3 | 1 |  | 1 | $\because$ |  | $\cdots$ | ． |  | ． | 8 | －． | 10 | 10 |
| 10 |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  | $\because$ |  |  | ． | $\because$ | ． |  | $\cdots$ |
| 12 | 2 | 6 | $\square$ | 2 | ．． |  | $\because$ | 2 |  |  |  |  | $\because$ |  |  | $\because$ | 3 | 2 | 6 | 3 |
| 13 | 2 | 6 | ．． | 1 | 3 |  | 1 | 1 |  | $\ldots$ | ．． |  | ．． |  |  |  |  | Record． | 5 | 万 |
| 15 |  | ．． | ．． |  |  |  | ．． | ． |  | $\cdots$ |  |  | ． |  |  |  |  | ．．．． |  |  |
| 16 | 2 | 26 | ．． | 20 | 1 |  | 5 |  |  | ．． | ．． |  |  |  |  |  | First | Inspection． | 8 | 6 |
| 17 | 2 | 78 | ． | 56 | 13 |  | ${ }_{5}$ | 4 |  | ． | ．． |  | ．． |  |  |  | 11 | 8 | 29 | 12 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 18 \\ & 19 \end{aligned}$ | 2 2 | $\begin{aligned} & 99 \\ & \hline 37 \end{aligned}$ |  | 58 27 | 14 6 |  | 15 3 | 8 |  | 4 |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  | 15 2 | 14 3 1 | 42 10 | 26 8 8 |
| 20 | 2 | 68 | ． | 48 | 11 |  | 6 |  |  | ． |  |  | ． |  |  |  | 15 | 1 | 20 |  |
| ， | 1 | 129 |  | 11 | 17 |  | 14 | 27 |  | 26 | 17 |  | 10 |  |  |  | 54 | 4 | 111 | 100 |
| 2 | 1 | 191 |  | 45 | 13 |  | 26 | 24 |  | 28 | 26 |  | 13 | 13 |  | 3 | 74 | 12 | 149 | 116 |
| 3 | 4 | 105 |  | 28 | 19 |  | 11 | 16 |  | 10 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 4 |  | 2 | 35 | 7 | 80 | 64 |
|  | 4 | 15 |  | 6 | 2 |  | ， |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | ． |  | Inspection． | 10 | 8 |
|  | 1 | 10 | ． | 2 | ${ }_{10}^{2}$ |  | 1 |  |  | 1 |  | ， | ． |  |  | $\ldots$ |  |  | 8 | 8 |
| 6 | 1 | 13 | ．． |  | 10 |  | 1 | 2 |  | ．． | ． |  |  |  |  | ． | 6 | 1 ．． | 13 | 12 |
|  | 1 | 12 | ．． | 8 | 2 |  | 2 |  |  | ． |  |  | \％ |  |  | $\cdots$ | First | Inspection． | 4 | 4 |
| 8 | 1 | 16 14 |  | 8 | ${ }_{3}$ |  | 3 | 6 |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  | ．． |  | 2 ．． | 8 | ${ }^{6}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | ． |  |  |  |  | ． |  | ．．．．． | 13 | 12 |
| 10 | ．． | ．．． |  | ． |  |  |  |  |  | ． |  |  | ． |  |  |  | ．． | ．．． |  | ． |
| 11 |  |  |  |  |  |  | ． |  |  | ． |  |  | $\ldots$ |  |  | $\cdots$ | ．． | ．．．． | ． |  |
| 13 | 1 | 13 | ．． | 1 | 4 |  | 2 | 4 |  | 2 | ． |  | ． |  |  | ． | 11 | $\cdots$ | 12 | 12 |
| 14 |  |  | ．． |  |  |  | ． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |
| 15 16 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ． |  |  |  |  |  | ． |  | Inspection． | 1 |  |
| 17 | 2 | 6 | $\cdots$ | 2 | － |  | i |  |  | $\ddot{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  | ．． |  | Do． | 4 | 4 |
| 18 | 4 | 5 | $\cdots$ | ． | － |  | ． |  |  |  |  | 2 | 2 |  |  | $\cdots$ | 4 | 1 | ${ }_{5}$ | 4 |
| 19 20 |  | －．． | ． |  |  |  | $\because$ |  |  | ． | ． |  | ． |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  | ．． | ． |
| 21 | $\ddot{\square}$ | 4 | － | ．． | －． |  | 1 | 1 | i | 2 |  |  | － |  |  |  |  | Record． | 4 | 4 |
| 22 |  |  |  | ． |  |  |  |  |  | ． |  |  |  |  |  | ． |  |  |  |  |
| 23 24 | 1 | 9 | － |  | \％ |  | 4 |  |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 9 | ．． | 9 | 8 |
| 25 | 4 | 5 | － |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | 2 | 2 |  |  |  | 3 | 2 ．． | 5 | 3 |
| 26 | 4 | 8 | 8 ．． | 3 | ， |  | 1 |  |  | 3 |  | ． |  |  |  | ． | ．． | 5 －． | 5 | 1 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 27 \\ & 28 \end{aligned}$ |  | ． |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  | $\because$ |  | ： | ．． |  |  |  |  | ．．$\quad$. |  |  |
| 29 | 1 | 57 | 7 | 25 | 5 |  | 13 | 7 | 7 | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 25 | ${ }_{5}$ | 35 | 31 |



|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 30 | 1 | 79 | .. |  | 54 | 11 |  | 9 |  | 3 | . |  | 2 |  |  | . | .. | 13 | 4 |  | 28 | 15 |
| 31 | 1 | 103 |  |  | 59 | 22 |  | 15 |  | 7 | . |  | .. |  |  | . | .. |  | Record |  | 46 | 27 |
| 32 | 1 | 74 |  |  | 53 | 11 |  | 6 |  | 3 | 1 |  | .. |  |  | . | .. | 12 | 5 |  | 22 | 18 |
| 1 | 4 | 283 | 1 |  | 57 | 39 |  | 39 |  | 35 | 45 |  | 34 | 19 |  | 6 | 8 | 143 | 20 |  | 221 | 187 |
| 2 |  | 246 | 5 |  | 52 | 28 |  | 33 |  | 4o | 41 |  | 25 | 14 |  | 3 |  | 122 | 15 | 1 | 190 | 166 |
| 3 | 4 | 137 |  |  | 43 | 27 | 7 | 21 |  | 11 | 18 |  | 13 |  |  | 2 |  |  | 12 |  |  | 75 |
| 4 | 4 | 53 |  |  | 19 | 12 | 2 | 7 |  | 6 | 6 |  | 3 |  |  | . | .. | 19 | 6 |  | 34 | 28 |
| 5 | 4 | 26 |  |  | 15 |  | 2 | 8 |  |  | 1 |  | . |  |  | . | . | 6 | 3 |  | 11 | 11 |
| ${ }_{7}$ |  | 14 |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{6}$ |  | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{54}^{10}$ | $\stackrel{4}{8}$ |  | ${ }_{85}^{14}$ |  |
| 8 | 4 | 157 130 | 5 |  | 60 | 22 | 2 | 17 |  | 10 | 10 |  | 4 |  |  | $\because$ |  | 54 34 | 4 |  | 65 | 75 63 |
| 9 | 4 | 20 |  |  |  |  | 4 | 2 |  | 3 | ${ }_{5}$ |  | 3 |  |  | $\because$ | $\ldots$ | 8 |  |  | 17 | 17 |
| 10 | 3 | 19 |  |  | 4 |  | 8 | 4 |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | . | 3 | 7 |  | 15 | 2 |
| 11 | 4 | 17 | . |  | , |  | 6 | 3 |  | 1 | 2 |  |  |  |  | . |  | 6 | 5 |  | 13 | 12 |
| 12 | 3 | 21 |  |  | 6 |  | 2 | 3 |  | 5 | 4 |  | 1 |  |  | . |  | 6 | 6 |  | 18 | 7 |
| 13 | 4 | 24 | . |  | 8 |  | 7 | 2 |  | 3 | 3 |  | 1 |  |  | .. |  | 11 | 1 |  | 16 | 15 |
| 14 | 7 | 17 | $\cdots$ |  | 7 |  | 5 | 2 |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  | .. | .. | 9 | 2 |  | 12 | 10 |
| 15 | 1 | 63 | .. |  | 12 | 13 | 3 | 6 |  | 8 | 10 |  | 2 |  | 2 | .. | .. | 26 | 7 |  | 51 | 41 |
| 16 | 3 | 28 | .. |  | 15 |  | 6 | 7 |  | .. |  |  | . |  |  |  | . | 5 | 2 |  | 14 | 9 |
| 17 | $\cdots$ | - . | . |  | . |  | . | . |  | . | . |  | .. |  | $\because$ | . | . | . | $\cdots$ |  | .. | . |
| 19 | 3 | 9 |  |  | 2 |  | 1 | 5 | 5 | 1 | $\because$ |  | . |  |  | . | .. | First | Inspec | tion. | 8 | 5 |
| 20 | 3 |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |  | . | . | First | Inspect |  | 6 | 4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 隹 |  |  |  |
| 22 | 4 | 38 |  |  | 23 |  |  | 6 | 6 | 2 |  |  | .. |  |  | $\cdots$ |  | 4 | - 3 |  | 15 | 7 |
| ${ }_{24}^{23}$ | 4 | 26 |  |  | 14 |  | 5 | 7 | 7 |  | . |  | .. |  |  | .. | .. |  | 5 |  | 12 | 7 |
| 25 | 4 | 22 |  |  | 20 |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Recor |  | 3 | 2 |
| 26 | 4 | 85 | .. |  | 53 |  | 11 | 10 |  | ii |  |  | . |  |  | . | .. | 14 | 4 |  | 38 | 31 |
| 27 | 4 | 37 | $\cdots$ |  | 21 |  | 4 | 8 | 8 | + |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\ldots$ | 10 | 10 |  | 25 | 12 |
| 28 | 4 | 36 |  |  | 25 |  | 8 | 3 | 3 | .. |  |  | .. |  | . | .. | .. | Firs | Inspec | tion. | 14 | 8 |
| 29 | , | 44 |  |  | 25 |  | 8 |  | 6 | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ |  | 29 | 14 |
|  |  | 17 | .. |  | 8 |  | 5 |  |  | 1 |  |  | . |  | $\cdots$ | . |  |  |  |  | 9 |  |
| 31 | 4 | 58 | .. |  | 30 |  | 9 |  | 6 | 4 |  | 9 |  |  |  |  |  | 15 | 9 |  | 29 | 28 |
| 32 | 4 | 68 | .. |  | 39 |  | 11 | 11 |  | 3 |  | 3 | 1 |  |  |  | . |  | 12 |  | 36 | 22 |
| 1 | 2 | 105 |  |  | 9 |  | 12 | 13 |  | 22 | 22 |  | 5 |  |  | 5 |  | 54 |  |  | 92 | 70 |
| 2 | 2 | 95 |  |  | 17 |  | 13 | 11 |  | 16 | 16 |  | 10 |  | 6 | 3 | 3 | 51 | 7 |  | 77 | 62 |
| 3 |  | . |  |  | . |  | .. |  |  |  |  |  | .. |  | . |  |  |  |  |  |  | .. |
| ${ }_{5}^{4}$ | 2 | ii |  |  | 1 |  | 3 |  |  | 1 |  | 3 | 3 |  | . |  | .. |  | 1 |  | 11 | 6 |
| 6 | 2 | 14 | . |  | 1 |  | 3 |  | 5 | 1 |  | 3 | 1 |  | . |  | .. |  | 8 | $\because$ | 13 | 4 |
| 7 | 2 | 15 | . |  | 6 |  | 3 |  | 6 |  |  |  | . |  | . |  | - |  | 2 |  | 10 | 8 |
| 9 | 2 | 12 |  |  | 4 |  | 3 |  | 5 | . |  |  |  |  | .. | .. | .. | Firs | Inspec | tion. | 9 | 5 |
| 10 | 2 | 7 | . |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 3 |  |  |  | . |  |  | $\because$ | $\ldots$ | Firs | Inspec | tion. | 5 | 5 |



[G. 2-'99.]



|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 守 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 13 | 1 | 69 |  | 23 | 22 | 15 | 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 38 |  |  | 35 |  |
| 14 | 1 | 66 | $\because$ | 33 | 19 | 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10 | 22 |  | 42 | 11 |
| 15 | 1 | 23 | . | 7 | 5 | 5 | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11 |  |  | 17 | 11 |
| 16 | 1 | 73 53 a | $\cdots$ | 57 <br> 30 | 8 | ${ }^{7}$ | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | .. | First | nspec |  | ${ }_{21}^{21}$ | 4 |
| 18 | 1 | 52 | $\because$ | 30 24 | 11 | 11 9 | 3 |  | 1 |  |  |  | $\because$ | 9 16 | 11 |  | 27 32 | 16 |
| 19 | 1 | 21 | $\ldots$ | 9 | 6 |  | 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{4}$ | 10 |  | 17 | 19 |
| 20 | 1 | 47 |  | 23 | 16 | 7 | 1 |  |  |  | $\because$ |  |  | 14 |  |  | 34 | 18 |
| 21 | 1 | 30 |  | 25 | 4 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | .. | First | nspee |  | ${ }_{9}$ | ${ }_{5}^{5}$ |
| 22 | 1 | 28 | . | 17 | 6 | 3 | 2 |  |  | . | . |  |  | 6 |  |  | 18 | 6 |
| 23 | 1 | 53 40 | . | 41 | 5 | 5 | $\stackrel{2}{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | First | nspec |  | 15 | 9 |
| 24 | 1 | 40 69 |  | ${ }_{36}^{25}$ | $\stackrel{4}{16}$ | $1{ }^{7}$ | 3 4 4 |  | , | $\cdots$ |  |  | $\because$ | $\stackrel{4}{4}$ | 11 4 |  | 17 35 | 30 |
| 26 | 1 | 38 | - | 24 | 4 | 6 | 3 |  | - |  |  |  | $\because$ |  | 6 |  | 17 | 9 |
| 27 | 1 | 44 | . | 38 | 3 | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | First | nspec |  | 7 |  |
| 28 | 1 | 81 | . | 44 | 8 | 12 | 11 |  | ; |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 40 | 29 |
| 29 | 1 | 50 |  | 34 | 8 | j | 1 |  | 2 |  |  |  |  | 9 | 8 |  | 21 | 10 |
| 30 | 1 | 55 | .. | 38 | 11 | 4 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 9 | 3 |  | 23 | 14 |
| 31 | 1 | 102 |  | 28 | 7 | 23 | 26 | 1 |  | $j$ |  |  | .. | 39 | 17 | .. | 79 | 31 |
| 1 | 1 | 92 |  | 41 | 22 | 15 | 4 |  | 7 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | 32 | 8 |  | 56 | 33 |
| 3 | 1 | 10 |  | 6 | 4 | . | . |  |  |  |  |  |  | First | nspec |  | 6 |  |
| ${ }_{5}^{4}$ | 1 | 106 |  | 71 | 25 | 6 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  | .. | 18 | $\ddot{2}$ |  | $3 \overline{5}$ | 35 |
| 1 | 3 | 22 | . | 7 | 7 | 4 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  | . | First | nspee |  | 15 | 8 |
| 2 | 2 | 173 | 1 |  |  | 6 | 28 | 45 |  | 27 | 30 | 15 | 15 | 93 |  |  | 151 | 119 |
| 3 | 2 | 184 | 44 | 24 | 6 | 15 | 12 | 3 |  | 28 | 18 |  |  | 65 | 19 |  | 116 | 88 |
| 4 | 3 | 82 | .. | 25 | 12 | 15 | 8 | 1 |  | 4 | 8 |  |  | 42 | 10 |  | 63 | 38 |
| ¢ | 3 | 60 | .. | 15 | 10 | 22 | 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 16 | 14 |  | 48 | 26 |
| ${ }_{6}^{6}$ | 3 | 120 |  | 52 | 19 | 15 | 10 | 2 |  | 4 |  |  |  | 45 | 15 | 1 | 80 | 45 |
| 7 | 3 | 40 | 4 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 4 |  |  | 3 | . |  |  | 17 | 4 |  | 26 | 16 |
| 8 | 3 | 59 |  | 24 | 16 | 9 | 6 |  | 4 |  |  |  |  | 17 | ${ }_{5}$ |  | 37 | 31 |
| 9 | 3 | 30 |  | 8 | ${ }_{5}$ | 6 | 4 |  |  | 1 | 2 |  |  | 10 | + |  | 25 | 8 |
| 10 | 3 | 20 |  | 4 | 4 | 7 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11 | 4 |  | 16 | 12 |
| 11 | 3 | 23 | . | 5 | 6 | $j$ | 1 |  |  | 2 | $\cdots$ |  | . | 17 | 2 |  | 19 | 13 |
| 12 |  | .. | .. | . | .. | . | .. |  |  | . | .. | . | .. | .. | . |  |  |  |
| 13 | - | 5 |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |  |  | First | nspeet |  | 3 |  |
| 14 | 3 | 5 | $\ldots$ | .. | 3 | $\because$ | 2 | \% |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  | 4 |  |  | 5 | 4 |
| 15 | 2 | $\dot{5}$ | . | $\cdots$ | - |  |  |  |  | , |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 17 | 3 | 7 |  | 3 |  | 2 | $\stackrel{4}{2}$ |  |  | $\because$ | \% |  |  | First | nspeet |  | 5 | 3 4 |
| 18 | 3 | 7 |  | 2 | 2 | . | 3 |  |  | . |  |  | . | 3 | 2 |  | ${ }_{5}$ | 3 |
| 19 | 3 | 8 | . | 5 | 2 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | First | rspect |  | 3 | 3 |
| 20 | 3 | 6 | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 |  | S |  | 1 |  |  | . | 3 | 2 |  | ; |  |
| 21 | 3 | 9 | . | 3 | 3 |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | nspect |  | ${ }^{6}$ | ' |
| 22 | 3 | 7 | - | .. | . | 1 | 3 |  |  | 3 |  | $\ldots$ | . | 7 |  | , | 7 | 7 |
| 24 | 3 | 7 | .. | 3 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 2 | 1 |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | 2 | 2 |  | 5 | 1 |







|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 | 2 | 5 |  |  | 1 |  |  |  | 1 | 2 | .. |  |  | .. | 5 |  | 5 | 5 |
| 7 | 2 | 6 |  |  |  | 2 | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | 2 | 3 .. | 5 | 2 |
| 8 | 2 | 6 |  |  |  | 2 | , | i | i | $\because$ | $\therefore$ |  |  | . | 1 | 2 .. | 5 | 2 |
| 9 |  | .. |  |  | . |  | .. |  |  | .. | . | $\cdots$ |  | . | $\cdots$ | . |  |  |
| 10 | 2 | 5 |  |  | 1. | 1 | $\cdots$ |  |  | .. | .. |  |  | $\ldots$ | First | Inspection. | 2 | 2 |
| 12 | 2 | 11 |  | 7 | . | 3 | i |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\because$ |  |  | $\ldots$ |  |  | + | 3 |
| 13 | 1 | 7 |  |  | . | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\because$ |  |  | .. | 5 | 1 | 7 | 6 |
| 14 | 1 | 16 |  | 6 | 5 | 5 | ... |  |  | .. | .. |  |  | .. | First | Inspection. | 14 | 5 |
| 15 | 3 | 29 | 26 |  | 2 | 1 | . |  |  | .. |  |  |  | .. |  | Record. | 5 | 1 |
| 16 | 1 | 24 | 21 |  | 2 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | .. | .. | .. .. | 3 | 2 |
| 1 | 2 | 80 |  | 5 | 8 | 7 | 11 | 23 | 3 | 16 | 7 | 7 | 3 | .. | 40 | 8 .. | 76 | 64 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | 2 | 18 |  | 3 | 1 | 4 | 6 |  | 3 | 1 |  |  | .. | $\ldots$ | 10 | 2 | 16 | 14 |
| $\stackrel{4}{5}$ | . | .. |  |  | . | . | . |  |  | . |  |  | $\because$ | $\because$ | . | .. .. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 6 | 2 | 11 |  | 2 | 1 | i | 2 |  | 4 | 1 |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | 5 |  | 9 |  |
| 7 | 1 | 22 |  | 5 | 1 | 6 | 5 |  | 1 | 2 |  | 2 | . | . | 5 | 13 .. | 20 | 6 |
| 8 | 2 | 9 |  | 4 | 1 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | . | 4 | 2 .. | ${ }^{6}$ | 4 |
| 9 | 1 | 19 |  | 6 | 1 | 3 | 3 |  | 6 | $\cdots$ |  |  | . |  |  | 88 | 15 13 | 7 |
| 10 | 1 | 17 | - | 4 | 2 | $\stackrel{3}{2}$ | 4 |  |  | 1 |  |  | $\cdots$ |  | ${ }_{8}$ | ${ }_{3} \mathrm{i}$ | 14 | 12 |
| 12 | 2 | 12 | . | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 |  | 3 | 1 |  |  | $\because$ |  | 5 | 6 .. | 11 | 11 |
| 13 | 1 | 11 | . | 4 | 3 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | . | .. | First | Inspection. | 10 | 1 |
| 14 | 1 | 21 |  |  | 4 | 5 | 5 |  | 4 | 2 |  | 1 | . |  | 12 | 4 . ${ }^{4}$ | 21 | 14 |
| 15 | 1 | 18 |  | 3 | . |  | 3 |  | 10 | . |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  | 7 .. | 18 | 9 |
| 16 | 1 | 7 |  |  | 1 | 3 | 2 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  | . |  | 3 .. | 5 | 5 |
| 17 | 1 | 8 | $\cdots$ | 4 |  | 2 | 2 |  |  | .. |  |  | . |  | First | Inspection. | 5 | 3 |
| 18 | 2 | 5 | . |  | 3 | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | .. | 5 |  | 5 | 4 |
| 19 | 1 | 6 |  | 1 | . | 2 | 2 |  | 1 |  |  |  | . | . | 1 | 4 -. | 5 | - |
| 20 |  | 9 |  | 1 |  |  | 2 |  | 3 | 2 |  | 1 | .. |  |  | 1 . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 9 | 8 |
| 21 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 5 | , |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | .. | .. | First | Inspection. | 11 | 4 |
| 22 | 1 | 12 |  | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 |  | 3 |  |  |  | . |  | 4 | ${ }^{5}$-. | 11 | 5 |
| 23 | 1 | 12 | . | 4 | 5 | 2 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | . | .. |  | 2 .. | 8 | 7 |
| 24 | 1 | 9 |  | ${ }_{6}$ | 2 | 1 | 2 |  |  | 1 |  |  | . |  |  | Inspection. | ${ }^{6}$ | ${ }_{1}^{6}$ |
| 25 | 2 | 7 | . | 6 | 1 |  | .. |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  | .. | .. |  | Do. | 2 |  |
| 26 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\ldots$ |  | 9 |  | 11 | 9 |
| 28 | 2 | 28 | $\because$ | 12 | 10 | 3 | ${ }_{3}$ |  | 2 |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  | $12 \quad 1$ | 20 | 6 |
| 29 | 2 | 11 |  | 8 | 1 |  | . |  | $\ldots$ |  |  |  | .. |  | Firs | Inspection. | 4 |  |
| 30 | 2 | 19 |  | 9 | 7 |  | . |  | . | . |  |  | .. |  |  | 7 ... | 13 | 5 |
| 31 | 1 | 12 | . | 6 | 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | . | $\cdots$ | Firs | Inspection. | 12 | 1 |
| 32 | ${ }_{2}$ | ${ }^{13}$ |  | 1 | 2 | ${ }^{2}$ | 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  | .. | 11 |  | 12 | 9 |
| 33 | 1 | 27 | $\cdots$ | 5 |  | 12 | 3 |  | 2 | 1 |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 17 |  | 22 | ${ }_{16}$ |
| 34 | 1 | 33 | . | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |  | 2 | 4 |  | 1 | . | . | 18 | 8 8.. | 29 | 16 |
| 35 | 2 | 15 | . | 13 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | . | Firs | Inspection. |  |  |
| ${ }_{37}^{36}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | 11 |  |  |  |  | 1 |  | 2 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | .. 8. | 15 | $\stackrel{5}{5}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{39} 8$ | 1 | ${ }_{33}^{21}$ |  |  | 7 | $\stackrel{2}{7}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 | 14 12 | ${ }_{8}^{6}$ |
| 39 | 2 | 33 |  | 23 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | .. |  | 5 |  |  |
| 40 | 1 | 68 |  | 48 | 12 | 8 |  |  | . |  |  |  |  | . | 11 | $7 \quad 1$ | 23 | 15 |
| 42 | i | 36 | $\cdots$ | 28 | 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 | 12 | 8 |
| 43 | 2 | 78 |  | 48 | 17 | 5 | 7 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10 | 36 | 25 |







|  | Name of School. |  |  |  | Class. | Scholars on Roll during |  |  |  |  | Average Attendance during |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { :st } \\ & Q_{1} . \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1. Olivedale |  |  | (Ind.) |  | B | 61 |  |  | 64 |  | 46 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2. Ramnyiba | $\because$ |  | (do.) | ${ }_{8}$ | 41 | 4 |  | ${ }^{5} 5$ |  | ${ }_{38}^{46}$ |  |  | ${ }_{36}$ | 52 |
|  | . Tafeni - |  |  | (do.) | B | 100 | 9 |  | 88 | 77 | - 81 |  |  | 74 | 6 |
|  | 4. Ten Acres |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \binom{\text { do.) }}{\text { (do.) }} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{B} \\ & \mathrm{~B} \end{aligned}$ | 66 36 |  |  | 48 52 | 50 | 24 41 | 4 |  | 35 12 | 37 |
|  | 6. Izeli |  |  | (R.C.) | B | 80 | 8 |  | 80 | 80 | 56 |  |  | 59 | 61 |
|  | 7. Amatole Basin |  |  | (Wes.) | B | 118 | 11 |  | 117 | 98 | 97 |  |  | 87 | 77 |
|  | . Annshaw |  |  | (do.) | B | 116 | 11 |  | 118 |  | 86 |  |  | 88 |  |
|  | . Buffalo Ford |  |  | do. | ${ }_{8}^{\text {B }}$ | ${ }_{5}^{5}$ | 4 |  | ${ }_{5}^{52}$ |  | 36 |  |  | 40 | 34 |
|  | . Dikidikana |  |  | (do.) | ${ }_{\text {B }}^{\text {B }}$ | 8 | 8 |  | ${ }_{54}^{61}$ |  | 48 34 | 5 |  | ${ }_{26}^{43}$ | 26 |
|  | . Emdizeni |  |  | (do.) | ${ }_{8}$ | 72 | 6 |  | 62 | 54 | ${ }_{35}^{34}$ | 4 |  | ${ }_{56}$ | ${ }^{26}$ |
|  | . Emgqwakwebi |  |  | (do.) | B | 112 | 11 |  | 110 |  | 69 | 6 |  | 87 | 86 |
|  | . Emnqaba |  |  | (do.) | ${ }_{8}^{B}$ | 80 | 7 |  | 74 | 78 | 54 | 5 |  | 65 | 56 |
|  | Emtati |  |  | (do.) | ${ }_{\text {B }}^{\text {B }}$ | 49 37 | 5 |  | 29 | 38 32 | 36 27 | ${ }_{2}$ |  | 24 | ${ }_{28}^{29}$ |
|  | Emtyolo | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | (do.) | B | 36 | 3 |  | 40 | 33 | 29 | 3 |  | 32 | 28 |
|  | Emxumbu |  |  | (do.) | B | 82 | 6 |  | 84 | 71 | 61 | 2 |  | 50 | 28 |
|  | . Equgquala |  |  | (do.) | B | 48 | 5 |  | 91 | 71 | 40 | 2 |  | 62 | 52 |
|  | . Erode |  |  | (do.) | B | 77 | 8 |  | 79 | 71 | 56 | ¢ |  | ${ }^{63}$ | 42 |
|  | . Etyeni |  |  | (do.) | ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 46 39 | 39 |  | ${ }_{39}^{48}$ | 45 39 | ${ }_{32}^{42}$ | 3 |  | ${ }_{32}^{36}$ | ${ }_{32}^{34}$ |
| 93. | Ezincuka |  | $\cdots$ | (do.) | B | 100 | 91 |  | 109 |  | 59 | 5 |  | 65 |  |
|  | Idebe (Marela's) |  |  | (do.) | B | 177 | 18 |  | 204 | 194 | 111 | 10 |  | 127 | 65 |
|  | Izeleni |  | $\cdots$ | (do.) | B | 94 | 10 |  | 103 | 107 | 50 | 6 |  | 76 | 61 |
|  | Keiskama Hoek |  |  | (do.) | ${ }_{\text {B }}^{\text {B }}$ | 47 | 4 |  | ${ }_{36}^{44}$ | 54 31 | 26 | ${ }_{25}^{34}$ |  | ${ }_{24}^{32}$ | ${ }_{1}^{29}$ |
|  | King William's T | own | .. | (do.) | B | 113 | 10 |  | 110 | 111 | 82 | 87 |  | 89 | 89 |
|  | Kwa Masele |  |  | (do.) | B | 51 | 50 |  | 55 | 45 | 35 | 48 |  | 33 | 26 |
|  | Matubele's |  | $\cdots$ | (do.) | ${ }_{8}^{\text {B }}$ | 44 | 41 |  | 44 | 42 | 25 | 25 |  | 34 | 25 |
|  | Mgxotyeni |  | $\cdots$ | (do.) | ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 50 30 | ${ }^{53}$ |  | ${ }_{37}^{55}$ | 34 20 20 | 35 26 | 43 |  | 19 | 18 |
| 103. | Mnandi |  |  | (do.) | ${ }_{B}$ | 92 | 87 |  | 100 | ${ }_{99}^{22}$ | 75 | 67 |  | 78 | 76 |
| 104. | Mount Coke |  |  | (do.) | B | 109 | 107 |  | 17 | 114 | 91 | 94 |  | 107 | 91 |
| 105. | Mtombi .. |  |  | (do.) | B | 47 | 43 |  | 47 | 51 | 32 | 29 |  | 39 |  |
|  | Nangu . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | (do.) | B | 59 | 39 |  | 29 | 33 | 53 | 2 |  | 19 | 22 |
|  | Ncabassa .. | $\because$ |  | (do. | ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 43 | 51 |  | 66 | 62 | 30 | 31 |  | 41 | 39 |
| 109. | Peuvazi ${ }^{\text {P }}$. | $\cdots$ |  | (do.) | ${ }_{8}^{\text {B }}$ | 62 | 59 |  | 65 | -66 | ${ }_{9}^{40}$ | ${ }^{37}$ |  | 43 | 35 |
| 110. | Qanda .. |  |  | (do. | ${ }_{8}^{\text {B }}$ | 104 | 109 50 |  |  |  | ${ }_{5}^{97}$ | 97 37 |  | ${ }_{64}^{98}$ | ${ }_{36}^{95}$ |
| 111. | Qibira |  |  | (do.) | B | 101 | 103 |  | 107 | 98 | 59 | 97 |  | 65 | ${ }^{36}$ |
| 112. | Qobokana |  |  | (do.) | B | 37 | 40 |  |  |  | 33 | 38 |  |  |  |
| 113. | Qomfo's |  |  | (do.) | B | 39 | 49 |  |  | 56 | 33 | 38 |  | 42 |  |
| 114. | Rabula |  |  | do. | B | 57 | 55 |  | 58 | 58 | 41 | 31 |  | 35 |  |
|  | Sityi's |  |  | (do | B | 38 | 44 |  | 52 | 62 | 19 | 40 |  | 46 | 45 |
|  | Tyamko's (Zigodl |  |  | (do.) | B | 106 | 112 |  | 13 | 112 | 92 | 98 |  | 98 | 90 |
|  | Tyamko's (Zigodl |  |  | (do.) | B | $\stackrel{49}{53}$ | ${ }^{50}$ |  |  |  | 43 | 32 |  | 41 |  |
| 119. | Zihlahleni |  |  | (do.) | B | 63 | 70 |  |  |  | 42 | 41 |  | 41 | 43 |
| 120. Keiskama Hoek, St. Matthew's (Eng. Ch.) |  |  |  |  | ऽ. 1 | 57 |  |  | 53 | 51 | 48 |  |  | 50 | 47 |
| 121. | Amatole Basin |  | (Eng. Ch.)(do.)(do.)(do.(do.(do.(do.(do.(do.(do.(do.)(do. |  |  | 75 | 75 |  |  |  |  | 53 |  |  |  |
| 122. | Emncotsho |  |  |  | C | 51 | 52 |  | 53 | 42 | 36 | 39 |  | 38 | 31 |
|  | Gobozana |  |  |  | C | 47 | 47 |  | 53 | 52 | 32 | 24 |  | 41 | 39 |
| 124. | Gwiligwili |  |  |  | C | 43 | 47 |  | ${ }^{35}$ | 66 | 36 | 38 |  | 44 | 57 |
|  | $\mathrm{Gxulu}_{\text {Geiskama }}$ |  |  |  | C | 68 | 43 |  | 68 | 71 | 50 | 34 |  | 63 | 45 |
|  | Keiskama Hoek, | st. Matt |  |  | C | 121 |  |  | 42 | 137 | 84 |  |  | 119 | 123 |
| 128. | Ndlovini .. | $\ldots$ |  |  | ${ }_{C}^{C}$ | ${ }^{45}$ | ${ }_{30}$ |  |  | 58 48 | ${ }_{33}^{33}$ | 34 33 |  | 43 40 | 48 |
| 129. | Ngxalawe |  |  |  | C | 45 | 71 |  |  | 64 | 32 | 64 |  | 66 | 31 54 |
| 130. | Rabula | . |  |  | C | 35 | 45 |  |  | 59 | 25 | 32 |  | 47 | 54 53 |
| 131. | Pirie |  |  | (F.C.) | C | 130 | 127 |  | 27 | 140 | 104 | 101 |  | 103 | 120 |
|  | Peelton, Boys' |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 35 | 34 |  |  |  |
| 133. | Do., Girls' | . |  | (do.) | C | 27 | 26 |  |  |  | 18 | 14 |  |  |  |


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\Xi} \\ & \text { in } \\ & \text { in } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 29 |  |  | 7 | 3 |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | 2 | 8 |  | 16 |  |
| 723 |  | 47 |  |  | 7 | 5 | 1 |  |  | . |  |  |  |  | 1 | 2 |  | 13 18 | 8 |
| 73 <br> 7 |  | 48 | 32 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 5 |  |  | . |  |  |  |  | 11 | 3 4 |  | 18 20 | 14 16 |
| 743 |  | 38 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 8 | 3 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 753 |  | 39 |  | 2 | 6 | 7 | 3 |  | 1 | .. |  |  |  |  |  | Inspectio |  | 18 |  |
| 764 |  | 60 |  | 6 | 7 | 12 | ¢ |  |  | .. |  |  |  |  | 11 | 7 |  | 27 | 20 |
| 772 |  | 87 |  |  | 14 | 14 |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | 7 |  |  | 43 |  |
| 78 |  | 104 |  | 32 | 22 | 25 | 18 |  | 7 | . |  |  |  |  | 37 |  |  | 79 23 | 54 6 |
| 79 |  | 39 |  | 55 | $\stackrel{4}{8}$ | 8 | ${ }_{1}^{2}$ |  | . | $\because$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{0}$ |  |  | 12 |  |
| 80 |  | 47 |  | 5 | 8 | 3 |  |  | . | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  | 9 |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{82} 81$ |  | 52 |  | 30 | 4 | 10̆ | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11 |  | 1 | 23 | 13 |
| 83 |  | 51 |  | 26 | 11 |  | 2 |  | 3 |  |  |  |  | $\because$ | 13 | 13 9 |  |  |  |
| 84 |  | 60 |  | 28 | 14 | 12 | 3 |  | 3 |  |  |  |  | , | ${ }_{2}^{24}$ | 9 |  | 30 6 | 18 4 4 |
| 85 |  | ${ }_{23}^{31}$ |  | 17 | 4 | 1 |  |  | $\because$ | $\because$ |  |  |  |  | 1 | ${ }_{5}$ | .. | 7 | 2 |
| 86 | 2 | ${ }_{37}$ |  | 22 | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ | 8 | i | 1 | : |  |  |  |  |  | 4 | 9 |  | 16 |  |
| S8 |  | 72 |  | 57 | 8 | 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 9 | 10 |  | 19 | 110 |
| 89 | 2 | 41 |  | 21 | 6 | 8 |  |  | 4 |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | ${ }_{3}^{3}$ | 10 |  | 19 |  |
| 90 | 3 | $\stackrel{50}{0}$ |  | 31 | 7 | 8 |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  | $\because$ | 13 | s |  | ${ }_{6}$ |  |
| 92 | 3 | $\stackrel{24}{33}$ |  | 23 | 1 | 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | 6 | 9 |  | 16 |  |
| 93 | ${ }_{3}^{2}$ | ${ }_{72}$ |  | 51 | 13 | 7 |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  | . | 9 | 12 |  | ${ }^{36}$ | $\begin{array}{r}15 \\ 39 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ |
| 94 | 2 | 132 |  | 70 | 22 | 28 | 11 | 1 | 1 |  |  |  | - | $\cdots$ | 32 |  |  | 65 43 |  |
| 95 | 3 | 90 |  | 61 | 19 | 9 |  |  | . |  |  |  | - | $\cdots$ | 11 |  |  | 13 | 12 |
| 96 | 3 | ${ }^{37}$ |  | 22 | 8 | 1 |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  | $\because$ | 3 | 2 |  |  |  |
| 98 | ${ }_{2}^{3}$ | 27 88 |  | 45 | 23 | 11 |  | 8 | 1 |  |  |  | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | 21 | 15 |  | 45 | 28 |
| 99 | 3 | 36 |  | 36 |  |  |  |  | . |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  | First | Inspecti |  |  |  |
| 100 | 2 | 31 | - | 14 | 7 | 4 |  | 6 | - |  |  |  |  | $\because$ | ${ }_{3}$ | 12 |  | 5 |  |
| 101 | 2 | 40 |  | 36 | 4 | $\cdots$ |  | . | . | - |  |  |  | $\because$ |  | 1 |  | 7 |  |
| ${ }_{102}^{102}$ | $\stackrel{2}{3}$ | 28 53 | : | ${ }_{31}^{22}$ | 15 | 5 |  | 1 | - 1 |  |  |  |  | . | 8 | 10 |  | 32 | 14 |
| 104 | 3 | 104 |  | 69 | 17 | 10 |  | 4 | 4 |  |  |  | $\because$ | . | 16 | 17 |  | 49 |  |
| 105 | $\stackrel{1}{2}$ | 39 | - | ${ }^{27}$ | 4 | 6 |  | . | . |  |  |  | . | $\cdots$ | 6 | 13 |  | 10 21 |  |
| 106 |  | 39 |  | 21 | 4 | 14 |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ${ }_{6}$ |  |  | 11 |  |
| 107 | ${ }_{1}^{2}$ | 34 52 5 | - | 24 26 | 15 | $\stackrel{3}{5}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | 12 |  | .. | 33 | 17 |
| 109 | 2 | 97 | . | 46 | 15 | 17 |  | 10 | 9 |  |  |  | $\because$ | .. | 31 | 17 | .. | 54 | 37 |
| 110 | 2 | 40 |  | 29 | 1 | ${ }_{5}$ |  | 1 | - |  |  |  |  | . | ${ }_{11}^{5}$ |  |  | 18 | 12 |
| 111 | 2 | 64 | . | 49 | 11 | 4 |  | . | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | Inspecti |  |  |  |
| 112 | 2 | 23 |  | 23 | . | . |  | $\because$ | - |  |  |  |  | $\because$ |  | ... |  |  |  |
| 113 | - | 41 | . | 37 | $\because$ | 2 |  | . | $\cdots$ |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | . ${ }^{\text {. }}$ | - |  |  | 4 | 4 |
| 115 |  | 25 |  | 20 | 3 | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | .. | 4 | 1 |  | 6 |  |
| 116 | 2 | 95 | . | 30 | 16 | 20 |  | 19 | 4 |  |  |  | . | $\cdots$ | 21 | 30 |  | ${ }^{65}$ | 34 |
| 117 | 2 | 48 | . | 31 | 6 | 10 |  | 1 | $\cdots$ |  |  |  | . | $\cdots$ | 5 |  |  | 13 | 11 |
| 118 | 1 | 45 |  | 32 | 8 | 4 |  | 1 | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  | . | 9 | 5 | 2 | 20 | 11 |
| 119 | 2 | 43 |  | 26 | 8 | 9 | . | . | $\cdots$ |  |  |  | .. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 120 | 3 | 53 | 53 | .. | . |  |  | .. | . |  |  |  | . |  |  | .. |  |  |  |
| 121 | 2 | 64 |  | 40 | 10 | 10 |  | 3 | 1 |  |  |  | . | - | 13 | 8 |  | 26 | 16 |
| 122 | 4 | 34 |  | 22 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 1 | . |  |  |  | - | . | $\stackrel{4}{5}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | $\because$ | 10 |  |
| 123 | 3 | 22 | $\cdots$ | 13 | 4 | 4 |  |  | . |  |  |  | - | . | ${ }_{9}^{5}$ |  |  | 15 |  |
| 124 | 3 | 44 61 |  | 32 39 | $\stackrel{4}{9}$ | 6 10 |  |  | . |  |  |  |  | $\because$ | 9 | 9 | 1 | 25 | 13 |
| 125 |  | ${ }_{115}^{61}$ | 3 | 39 29 | 14 | 19 |  | 14 | 42 |  |  |  | .. | $\ldots$ | $3 \overline{5}$ | 11 |  | 93 | 61 |
| 127 | 3 | 37 | .. | 27 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 1 | .. |  |  |  | . | . | 7 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ |  | 11 | 8 |
| 128 |  | 49 | $\cdots$ | 37 | 5 | 5 |  | 2 | . |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | - | 8 |  |  | 20 | 8 |
| 129 | 3 | 66 | .. | ${ }^{52}$ | ? | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 13 |  |
| 130 | 3 | 48 |  | 36 | ว |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 131 | 3 | 117 |  | 56 | 25 | 13 | 1 | 11 | 9 |  |  |  | .. |  | 46 | 8 |  | 64 | ${ }^{5}$ |
| 132 | 3 | $4 \overline{5}$ |  | 6 | 15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | . | 23 | ${ }^{6}$ |  |  | 39 |
| 133 | 3 | 89 | . | 6 | 25 | 8 | 2 | 26 | 16 |  | 8 . | . | . | .. | 43 | 14 |  |  |  |






|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 穿 } \\ & \text { 哥 } \\ & \text { 菏 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{B} \\ & \text { ra } \\ & \text { 部 } \\ & \text { in } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 104 |  | 16 |  |  |  | 3 |  | 1 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |
| 114 | 4 | 18 |  | 4 | $\stackrel{\square}{6}$ | 2 |  | 2 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ | ${ }_{5}^{2}$ |  | 14 | ${ }_{5}^{6}$ |
| 12.4 | 4 | 22 |  | 8 | 3 | 5 |  |  | 4 |  |  |  |  |  | 15 | 3 |  | 23 | 20 |
| 13.3 | 3 | 32 |  | 9 | 4 | ${ }^{9}$ |  |  | $\stackrel{4}{19}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 61 |  |  | 72 | 67 |
| 14.3 | 3 1 <br> 4  | 103 49 | 31 | 7 | 12 | 20 9 | 1 |  | 19 | 6 | ， | 1 | 2 |  | 27 | 5 |  | $\stackrel{42}{14}$ | 14 |
| 16 <br> 16 <br> 16 | 3 | 21 |  | 8 | 5 | 3 |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10 | 11 |  | 49 | ${ }_{43}^{11}$ |
| 174 | 4 | 60 |  | 4 | 12 | 14 |  | 0 | 3 |  | 7 |  |  |  | 15 |  |  | 22 | 15 |
| 184 | 4 | 23 |  | 1 | 3 | 7 |  | 3 | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 19 | 3 | 7 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 1 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 4 |  | 5 10 | 1 |
| 204 | 4 | 15 |  | 6 | 1 | ${ }^{4}$ |  | 3 | 1 |  |  | 1 |  |  | ${ }_{5}$ | 2 |  | 7 | ${ }_{5}$ |
| 214 | ${ }_{4}^{4}$ | $\frac{7}{5}$ |  | 3 | 1 | 1 |  | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | 2 | 1 |  | 3 | 2 |
| $\stackrel{22}{23}$ | 4 4 4 | \％ |  |  | 1 | 3 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  | ． |  | First |  |  | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ | 4 |
| 24 | $\stackrel{4}{3}$ | 8 |  | 2 | 1 | 3 |  | 1 | 1 |  | \％ | ． | ： |  |  | Inspect |  | 6 6 | 4 |
| 25 | 4 | 11 |  | 5 | 2 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  | － | ． | ${ }^{\circ}$ |  |  | 11 | 9 |
| 26 | 3 | 13 |  | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 6 | 1 |  | 2 | ${ }_{1}$ |  |  | － |  |  | 1 | 1 |  | 3 | 1 |
| 27 | 4 | ${ }_{11}^{6}$ |  | 3 | 3 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ |  | 3 |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\because$ |  | 1 | 5 |  | 9 |  |
| ${ }_{29}^{28}$ | 4 4 4 | 10 |  | 4 | 1 | 3 |  | 2 |  |  | ． | ． | $\because$ | ， | ${ }_{6}$ | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ |  | 7 | ${ }_{5}^{4}$ |
| 30 | 4 | 8 |  | 1 | 1 | 2 |  | 2 | 2 |  |  | $\therefore$ | ．． |  | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ |  |  | 6 | 5 |
| 31 | 4 | 8 |  | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | － | 3 |  | 3 |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | First | Inspect |  | 4 | 3 |
| 32 | 3 | 6 |  | $\stackrel{4}{4}$ | 1 | ${ }_{2}$ |  | 2 | 1 |  | 2 | $\because$ |  |  |  |  |  | 6 | 4 |
| 33 | 4 | 10 |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 35 | 4 | 5 |  | 2 | 1 |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 | 1 |  | $\stackrel{3}{16}$ | ${ }_{9}$ |
| 36 | 3 | 19 |  | 6 | 2 | 3 |  | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 2 |  | 3 | 1 | ． | $\cdots$ | 9 |  |  | 11 | 11 |
| 37 | 4 | ${ }_{17}^{17}$ | － | 1 | 1 | 4 |  | 5 | ． |  |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 4 | 3 |
| 38 | 3 | 6 |  | 1 | $\cdots$ |  |  | ． |  |  | ． | ． | ． | ． |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |
| 39 40 | 4 | 7 |  | 4 | 1 | 1 |  | 1 | ． |  | ． | ． | ． | $\because$ | 1 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ |  | 11 | 1 |
| 41 | 3 | 15 |  | 4 | 3 | 2 |  | ${ }_{6}$ |  |  | ， | ． |  | ． | 5 | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ |  | 1 | 5 |
| 42 | 4 | 8 | ． | 1 | 2 |  |  | 1 | 1 |  | $\because$ |  |  |  |  | Inspect |  |  | 3 |
| 43 | 4 | 7 |  | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | i |  |  |  |  |  | $\because$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 | 1 |
| 44 | 4 | 5 |  |  | 1 |  |  | ． |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |
| 45 | 4 | 12 | ． | 5 | ${ }_{9}^{2}$ | 5 | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{13}^{2}$ | 1 |  | 23 | 23 |
| 46 | 3 | 28 | ． | 5 | 9 | 7 | 2 | － |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 |
| 47 | 4 | 14 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 31 |  | 27 | 3 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | ． | ． | 40 |  |  | 48 | $\ddot{9} 9$ |
| 49 | 3 | 134 |  | 88 | 14 | 12 |  | 12 |  |  | 2 | ． | \％ | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 50 51 | 4 | 54 |  | 36 | 7 |  | 6 | 5 |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ． | ．． | 14 | 5 |  | 19 | 17 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ．． | 22 | 7 |  | 37 | 27 |
| 53 | $\pm$ | 31 |  | 17 | 3 |  |  | 4 |  | 4 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 6 | 8 |  | 17 | 10 |
| 54 | $\pm$ | 82 |  | 66 33 | 14 |  |  | 6 |  |  | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\because$ |  | 21 | 18 |  | 40 | 21 |
| 55 | 4 | 72 <br> 58 |  | 33 26 | 14 |  | 4 | $\stackrel{6}{19}$ |  | ${ }_{2}$ |  | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | $\ldots$ | 18 | 10 | 2 | 32 | 17 |
| 56 5 5 | $\stackrel{4}{3}$ | 172 |  | 95 | 23 | 2 | 0 | 18 | 12 | 2 | 4 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | － | 62 9 | ¢ |  | 82 14 | 74 11 |
| 58 | 4 | 37 14 |  | 23 | 6 |  | 7 | 1 |  | ． | ． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 59 | 4 | 14 60 |  | 6 | 4 |  | 1 | 3 |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 16 | 2 |
| 60 | $\pm$ | 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 61 | 3 | 202 |  | 101 | 48 |  |  | 12 |  | ． | ． | ． |  |  | 40 |  |  | 112 | 73 |
| 1 | 1 | 16 | ．． | 42 | 28 |  | 30 | 27 |  | 22 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 1 |  | 6 | 7 | 121 | 76 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 | 1 | 2 | ． | ． |  |  |  | 10 | ） 10 |
| 3 | 1 | 1.31 |  | 10 | 4 |  | 5 |  |  |  | ${ }^{5}$ | ． |  |  |  |  |  | 2 | － |
|  | 4 |  | $\cdots$ | ． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ． |

［a．2－99．］

| Name of School. | Class. | Scholars on Roll during |  |  |  | Average Attendance during |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6. Rosmead Station | A. 3 | 32 | 39 | 44 | 36 | 27 | 34 | 37 | 31 |
| 7. Ruigtevlei | A. 3 |  | 12 | 10 | 11 |  | 10 | 8 | 10 |
| 8. Sallpeter Krantz Mrs. J. H. Labuscagne | A. 3 | 14 | 16 | 15 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 14 | 12 |
| 9. Vetfontein .. -. P. Duvenage | A. 3 | 13 | 16 | 14 | 14 | 10 | 15 | 14 | 13 |
| 10. Beschuitfontein .. J. C. v. d. Walt | P.F. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11. Bultfontein . C. Grobbelaar | P.F. | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 12. Droogefontein .. P. L. Pretorius | P.F. | 6 |  |  |  | 5 |  |  |  |
| 14. Grootfontein $\begin{aligned} & \text { 13. } \\ & \text { 1. }\end{aligned}$ | P.F. P.F. | . | $\cdots$ |  | 18 |  |  |  | 15 |
| 15. Hoek Plaats $\quad$. | P.e. | $\cdots$ | 7 | 5 | . | $\because$ | 6 | 4 |  |
| 16. Knoffels Vlei .. Capt. G. F. Guy | P.F. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 17. Kruidfontein .. A. G. Pretorius | P.F. | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 |
| 18. Oppermanskraal ${ }_{\text {19, }}^{\text {19. }}$ Ravensbourne ${ }^{\text {a }}$ G. Watermeyer | $\underset{\text { P.F. }}{\text { P. }}$ | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 8 |
| 20. Rietvlei | ${ }_{\text {P.F. }}^{\text {P. }}$ | i | 7 | ${ }_{6}$ | 5 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 6 |
| 21. Spitskop ... .. G. Michau | P.F. | 6 |  | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 6 |
| 22. Vlakfontein . ${ }_{\text {a }}$ N. Vorster | P.F. | 6 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 9 |
| 23. Wilgerboschfontein .. .. .. | P.F. |  | 10 | 10 | 10 |  | 9 | 9 | 10 |
| 24. Middelburg | Poor | . |  | 108 | 115 | .. |  | 87 | 85 |
| 25. Do. .. ..(D.R.C.) | B | 97 | 97 | 104 | 103 | 73 | 75 | 79 | 89 |
| 26. Do. .. .. (Wes.) | B | 68 | 76 | 92 | 57 | 49 | 74 | 64 | 52 |
| Total |  | 519 | 547 | 725 | 675 | 413 | 469 | 596 | ${ }_{5} 90$ |
| MOSSEL BAY (Inspector Mitchell). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Mossel Bay, Boys, | A. 1 |  |  | 62 |  | 56 | 59 | 57 | 56 |
| 2. Do., Girls' | A. 1 | 132 | 122 | 124 | 124 | 118 | 114 | 113 | 107 |
| 3. Brandwacht | A. 3 | 64 | 65 | 60 | 59 | 58 | 54 | 55 | 53 |
| 4. Buffelsfontein | A. 3 |  | 20 | 21 | 20 | 5 | 20 | 18 | 18 |
| 5. Herbertsdale | A. 3 | 77 | 71 | 75 | 71 | 68 | 68 | 71 | 65 |
| 6. Kleinvlei ${ }^{\text {7. }}$ Matjes Drift | A. 3 |  |  | ${ }^{26}$ | 27 |  |  | 24 | 24 |
| 8. Roodehoogte $\quad$ A. Muller | A. 3 | 25 | 13 | 16 |  | 22 | 12 | 14 | 16 20 |
| 9. Ruiterbosch | A. 3 |  |  | 35 | 34 |  |  | 32 | 30 |
| 10. Vogelvlei .. $\quad$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | A. $\stackrel{\square}{ }$ | 36 |  | . |  | 28 |  | .. |  |
| 11. Zorgfontein H. M. Terblanche | A. 3 |  |  |  | .. |  | .. | .. |  |
| 12. Klein Plaats .. H. Muller | P.F. | 7 | .. | .. |  | 6 |  |  |  |
| 13. Blandsdrift | Poor | 28 | 28 | 28 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 24 | 23 |
| 14. Brakfontein 15. Hartebeestkuil | Poor |  |  | 19 | 22 |  |  | 18 | 20 |
| 16. Honingklipskloof | Poor <br> Poor | 24 | 19 | 20 | 19 | 16 | 14 | 16 | 10 |
| 17. Melkhoutessenbosch | Poor | 17 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 14 | 17 | 17 | 16 |
| 18. Mossel Bay | Poor | 32 | 40 | 57 | 65 | 21 | 20 | $3 \overline{5}$ | 33 |
| 19. Paardenkop | Poor | 18 | 18 | 19 | 18 | 13 | 12 | 14 | 13 |
| 20. Rietvlei ${ }_{\text {D }}$ Do. (Cloete's Pass) | ${ }_{\text {Poor }}^{\text {Poor }}$ | 15 | 15 | 20 | 22 | 10 | 14 | 19 | 18 |
|  | $\xrightarrow{\text { Poor }}$ Poor | 32 | 16 | 14 27 | 15 26 | 26 | ${ }_{21}^{15}$ | ${ }_{22}^{12}$ | 11 20 |
| 23. Herbertsdale -. (Berl. M.) | B | 79 | 74 |  | 72 |  | 64 | 53 | 61 |
| 24. Mossel Bay -. (do.) | B | 133 | 142 | 145 | 147 | 91 | 83 | 100 | 102 |
| 25. Gonnakraal (Friemersheim) (D.R.C.) | B | 57 | 63 | 62 | 53 | 36 | 44 | 42 | 34 |
| 26. Brandwacht .. (Eng. Ch.) | B |  |  |  | 39 | 63 |  | 5 | 69 |
| 27. Mossel Bay .. .. (do.) | B | 206 | 201 | 216 | 207 | 116 | 124 | 144 | 142 |
| Total |  | 1138 | 1124 | 1240 | 1237 | 865 | 879 | 995 | 959 |


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | + | $\begin{gathered} \text { 盛 } \\ \text { in } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 32 | 5 | 8 |  |  | 6 |  |  | 6 |  |  |  | .. |  |  | 9 | . | . | 19 | 19 |
|  |  |  | 14 | $\because$ |  |  |  | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7 |  |  | 7 | 7 |
|  |  |  | 13 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 2 |  | ${ }_{3}^{4}$ |  |  | 4 |  |  | 1 |  |  |  | 9 | $\because$ |  | 12 | 8 |
|  |  |  |  | . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | . |  |  |  | $\stackrel{\square}{5}$ |  | 5 |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{6}$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | 1 |  | 2 |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Inspeet |  | 6 | 5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | . |  |  | . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\because$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\because$ |  |  | $\because$ |  |  | $\because$ |  |  |  |  | . | .. | . | .. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | . |  |  | .. |  |  |  |  |  |  | .. | .. | $\cdots$ | . | . |
| 1 |  |  | 8 |  |  | 2 |  | .. |  | 1 | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 | 5 | $\ldots$ | 8 | 8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |
| 2 |  |  | 6 | $\cdots$ | 3 |  |  | $\because$ |  |  | $\cdots$ | i |  |  |  |  |  | 4 | 1 | $\because$ | 6 | 3 |
| 2 |  |  | ${ }_{8}^{6}$ |  | 3 2 |  |  | 1 |  |  | 1 | i |  | 1 |  |  |  | ${ }_{4}^{2}$ | 2 |  | 3 6 | ${ }_{4}^{2}$ |
|  |  |  | . | $\cdots$ | - | . |  | .. |  |  | .. |  |  |  |  |  |  | .. | .. | . | . | .. |
|  |  |  | $\therefore$ | .. | . | . |  | . |  |  | .. | . |  | . | .. |  |  | .. | . | . | . | . |
|  |  |  | 81 |  | 45 | 17 |  | 10 |  |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 15 | 18 | 1 | 43 | 33 |
|  |  |  | 43 | , | 30 |  |  | 3 |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 | 9 | . | 13 | 10 |
|  |  |  | 59 |  | 2 |  |  |  | 1 |  | 12 | 8 |  | 6 |  |  |  | 28 | 14 | . | 57 88 | ${ }_{78}^{44}$ |
|  |  |  | 125 | . | 37 | 12 |  | 17 | 1 |  | 21 | 18 |  | 5 | 1 |  |  | 68 | ${ }_{5}$ | .. | 88 |  |
|  |  |  | 59 | 5 | 23 | 6 |  | 15 |  | 8 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7 | 9 | . | 31 | 30 |
|  |  |  | 68 | . | 37 | 7 |  | 9 | 1 |  | 3 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  | 17 | 14 | $\cdots$ | 35 | 17 |
|  |  |  | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | . | , |  | - |  |  | $\because$ |  |  |  | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - |  |
|  |  |  | 24 | - | 5 | 7 |  | 7 |  |  | 3 |  |  | $\because$ |  |  |  | 13 | 3 |  | 20 | 17 |
|  |  |  | 33 | . | 6 | 6 |  | 14 |  | 5 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 24 | .. |  | 28 | i4 |
|  |  |  | .. | , | . |  |  | .. |  |  | . | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  | .. | .. | . | .. |  |
|  |  |  | 7 |  | 2 | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | 2 | 3 | . | 5 | 3 |
| 1 |  |  | 23 |  | 12 | 5 |  | 4 |  | 2 | . |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 | 3 |  | 11 | 7 |
| ${ }_{15}^{15}$ |  |  | 19 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 |  | 4 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7 | . | . | 14 | 13 |
| 16 |  |  | 16 | . | 4 | 2 |  | 9 |  | 1 | .. | . |  | . |  |  |  | 10 | 1 | .. | 12 | 11 |
| 18 |  |  | 21 | . |  |  |  | 2 |  | 1 | . | .. |  | . | $\cdots$ |  |  | 4 |  |  | 7 | ${ }_{6} 7$ |
| 19 | 1 |  | ${ }_{15}^{14}$ | . |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  | $\stackrel{6}{6}$ |  |  | 7 3 | 6 |
| 2 |  |  | 15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | . |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1 |  | 27 | . | 22 | 3 |  | 1 |  | 1 | . |  |  |  |  |  |  | First | Inspec |  | 5 | 4 |
|  |  |  | 70 |  | 48 | 14 |  | 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 13 | 16 |  | 29 | 14 |
|  | 1 |  | 109 | .. | 82 | 16 |  | 7 |  | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 14 |  |  | 33 | 14 |
| 25 | 1 |  | 37 |  | 18 | 8 | 8 | 8 |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 13 | 6 | 1 | 30 | 13 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{6}$ | 18 | $\cdots$ | 25 | 13 |
|  |  |  | 147 | . | 117 | 19 |  | 7 |  | 4 | . |  |  |  |  |  |  | 16 |  |  | 44 |  |


| Name of School, | Class. | Scholars on Roll during |  |  |  | Average Attendance during |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4th |
| MURRAYSBURG (Inspector Theron). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Murraysburg | A. 1 | 120 |  |  | 112 | 113 | 113 | 107 | 103 |
| 2. Driehoeksfontein R. J. v. Heerden | A. 3 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 3. Poortje West | A. 3 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 13 | 15 | 15 | 14 |
| 4. Allemansfontein H. S. v. d. Merwe | P.F. |  | 6 | 7 |  |  | 5 | 7 |  |
| 5. Boksfontein .. P. T. Retief | P.F. |  |  |  | 7 |  |  |  | ${ }_{9}^{7}$ |
| 6. Doornbosch ${ }_{\text {7. Koudeveld (Witteklip) J. J. P. v. J. Oeerden }}$ | P.F. | 10 | ${ }_{11}^{8}$ | 11 |  | ${ }_{9}^{6}$ | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 8. Misthoek .. .. J. P. Theron | P.F. | 6 | 6 |  | 6 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 6 |
| 9. Platdrift $\because$.. F. J. Edwards | P.F. |  |  | ${ }_{8}^{6}$ |  |  | ${ }_{8}^{6}$ | ${ }_{7}^{6}$ |  |
| 10. Toon Botha's Hoek ... C. J. du Toit | P.F. |  | 8 | 8 | 9 |  | 8 | 7 | 9 |
| 11. Wilgehoudkloof 12. Witteklip . . F. J. v. Ryneveld J. P. Olivier | P.F. | 6 | $\stackrel{5}{.}$ | $\stackrel{5}{5}$ |  | 5 | 4 | 5 | 2 |
| 13. Murraysburg .. .. (Ind.) | B | 90 | 98 | 88 | 95 | 80 | 68 | 71 | 73 |
| Total |  | 265 | 296 | 279 | 282 | 242 | 252 | 253 | 248 |
| NAMAQUALAND (Inspector Hofmeyr). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. O'okeip | A. 2 | 37 | 42 | 42 | 41 | 28 | 33 | 32 | 25 |
| 2. Garies | A. 3 | 36 | 33 | 28 | 17 | 32 | 28 | 23 | 15 |
| 3. Port Nolloth | A. 3 | 50 | 23 | 53 | 53 | 45 | 21 | 45 | 45 |
| 4. Springbokfontein | A. 3 | 21 | .. | 22 | 20 | 16 |  | 20 | 18 |
| 5. Garies 6. Pella | D | 59 | 64 | 67 | 62 | 55 | 61 | 62 | 55 |
| 7. Eendoorn | Poor | 22 |  |  |  | 21 |  |  |  |
| 8. Namies | Poor |  | 28 | 23 | 24 |  | 25 | 21 | 23 |
| 9. Anenous .. .. (Eng. Ch.) | B | 48 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 39 | 39 | 36 | 36 |
| 10. O'okiep .. .. (do.) | B | 93 | 75 | 87 | 97 | 69 | 47 | 56 | 43 |
| 11. Port Nolloth .. (do.) | B | 66 | 74 | 73 | 67 | 48 | 55 | 59 | 55 |
| 12. Concordia .. .. (Rhen. M.) | B | 164 | 164 | 146 | 166 | 131 | 81 | 97 | 102 |
| 13. Kammaggas .. (do.) | B |  | 138 | 118 | 152 |  | 53 | 88 | 134 |
| 14. Richtersveld .. (do.) | B | 34 | 14 | 10 | 17 | 19 | 8 | 8 | 11 |
| 10. Steinkopf .. .. (do.) | B | 194 | 87 | 112 | 79 | 148 | 40 | 89 | 46 |
| 16. Matjeskloof .. .. (R.C.) | B | 41 | 50 | 44 | 42 | 37 | 46 | 36 | 34 |
| 17. Lilyfontein .. .. (Wes.) | B | 130 | 66 | 89 | 53 | 122 | 64 | 57 | 26 |
| 18. Spektakel .. .. .. (do.) | B | 38 | 34 | 41 |  | 21 | 22 | 35 |  |
| 19. Spoegrivier .. .. (do.) | B | 35 | 22 | 29 | 12 | 15 | 18 | 16 | 7 |
| Total |  | 1068 |  |  | 991 | 846 | 641 | 780 | 704 |
| OUDTSHOORN. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Oudtshoorn, Boys' | A. 1 | 115 | 116 | 125 | 143 | 98 | 102 | 113 | 124 |
| 2. Do., Girls' | A. 1 | 144 | 148 | 153 | 172 | 130 | 128 | 117 | 148 |
| 3. Calitzdorp .. | A. 2 | 110 | 109 | 113 | 112 | 84 | 90 | 105 | 100 |
| 4. Andries Kraal | A. 3 | 33 | 36 | 38 | 38 | 31 | 32 | 31 | 32 |
| 5. Armoed ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | A. 3 | ${ }_{26} 6$ | 20 |  |  | 22 | 17 |  |  |
| $6 . \quad$ Do., West | A. 3 | 26 | 25 |  |  | 23 | 22 |  |  |
| 7. Bakenskraal -. J. B. le Roux | A. 3 | ${ }_{2}^{21}$ | 20 | 20 | 20 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 16 |
|  | A. ${ }^{\text {A. }} 3$ | 25 | 24 | 2 | 18 | 19 | 18 | 16 | 15 |
| 10. De Dam (Wynand's River) | A. 3 | 37 | 37 | 31 | 31 | 32 | 29 | 28 | 28 |
| 11. Gamka East A. C. Lategan, Sen. | A. 3 | 38 | 33 | 40 | 42 | 22 | 29 | 33 | 34 |


|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { H. } \\ & \text { تٌ } \\ & \text { og } \\ & \text { gin } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{7} \\ & \text { 感 } \\ & \text { 霍 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 4 | 104 |  | 13 | 4 | 4 | 16 | 19 |  | 17 |  | 21 | 9 | 9 | 5 |  |  | 39 | 15 | .. | 95 |  | 3 |
| 3 | 4 | 12 15 |  | 4 |  | 3 |  |  | 4 | ${ }_{6}^{2}$ |  | $\stackrel{3}{.}$ | 1 | 1 | .. |  |  | $\stackrel{10}{\text { First I }}$ | Inspec |  | 12 12 |  | 12 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 4 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 4 |  |  |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  | $\because$ |  |  |  |  |  | 3 |  |  |
| 6 | 4 | 9 |  | 1 |  | 2 | 1 |  |  | 3 |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8 |  |  |
| 7 <br> 8 | 4 | 6 . | . | 2 |  | 1 |  |  | 3 |  |  | . |  |  | .. |  |  | 4 |  |  | 4 |  | 4 |
|  | 4 | 6 . |  | 3 |  | 2 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Irspec |  | 3 |  | 3 |
| 10 | 4 | 9 | . | 1 |  |  | 4 |  | 2 | 2 |  |  |  |  | $\because$ |  |  |  |  |  | 8 |  |  |
| 111 |  | 5 12 | - | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  | 2 |  |  | .. |  |  | ${ }_{5}^{5}$ |  |  | ${ }_{11}^{5}$ |  |  |
| 13 | 4 | 73 |  | 47 | 10 | 0 | 16 |  |  | .. |  | .. |  |  | . |  |  | 14 | 14 | 1 | 34 |  | 14 |
| 1 | 3 | 39 | . | 11 |  | 7 | 9 |  | 4 | 4 |  | . |  | 1 | 3 |  |  | 20 | 4 |  | 28 |  | 26 |
| 2 | 3 | 28 | 2 | 9 |  | 3 | 7 |  | 4 | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |  | 27 | 7 |  | 18 |  | 11 |
| 4 |  | ${ }_{20}^{52}$ | $\because$ | 16 9 |  |  | 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | 7 | 4 |  | 11 |  |  |
| 5 | . | .. |  | . |  |  | .. |  |  | .. |  |  |  |  | . |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 | : | $\because$ | $\because$ | . |  | . | $\because$ |  | $\because$ | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  | .. |  |  |  |  | .. |  |  |  |
| 9 | 3 | 32 | .. | 23 |  |  | 3 |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  | $\ldots$ |  |  | 7 | 1 |  | 9 |  |  |
| 10 | 3 3 | 68 50 | $\because$ | 36 |  | 13 3 | 15 3 |  | ${ }_{2}^{3}$ |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11 |  | ${ }_{3}^{25}$ |
| 12 | 3 | 108 | .. | 67 |  | 11 | 16 |  | 9 |  | 5 |  |  |  | $\therefore$ |  |  | 24 |  |  | 44 |  | 32 |
| 13 | 3 | 93 | - | 63 |  | 17 | 9 |  | 4 |  |  | $\cdots$ |  | . |  |  |  | , |  |  | 33 |  | 23 |
| 14 | 3 | 80 | .. | 52 |  | 17 | 7 |  | 4 |  |  | .. |  |  |  |  |  | 14 | 13 |  | 34 |  | 17 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16 | 3 | 39 | .. | 21 |  | 5 | 8 |  | ј |  |  | .. |  |  | . |  | . | 8 |  | . | 18 |  | 10 |
| 17 | 3 | 75 |  | 67 |  | 4 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | 15 |  | 3 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 18 \\ & 19 \end{aligned}$ |  | 33 16 |  | 17 14 |  |  | 10 |  | . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 18 |  | s |  |  | 19 |  | 17 |  |  | . | 61 |  |  | 11 |  | 89 |
| 2 | 3 | 146 | 8 | 58 |  | 11 | 19 |  | 12 |  | 5 | 12 |  | 8 |  |  | . | 43 |  |  |  |  | 62 |
| 3 | 3 | 108 | .. | 43 |  | 8 | 19 |  | 12 | 1 | 1 | 12 |  | .. |  | 3 | . | 51 |  |  |  |  | 59 |
|  | 3 | 36 | . | 17 |  | 9 |  |  | 3 |  | 2 | . |  | . |  |  |  | 11 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2 | 15 | $\cdots$ | 8 |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{11}^{3}$ |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |
| 6 | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | 23 18 | $\cdots$ |  |  | 5 2 |  | 1 | 9 4 |  | 1. | 2 |  | $\because$ |  |  |  | 11 6 |  |  |  | 9 | 13 8 |
| 8 | 3 | 15 | $\because$ |  |  | - |  |  | . |  |  |  |  | . |  |  | $\ldots$ | First | Inspe | tion. |  | 6 | 5 |
| 9 10 | 3 | 29 |  | 13 |  |  |  |  | 4 |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11 | 3 | 34 | $\cdots$ | 20 |  | 6 |  |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8 |  |  |  |  | 12 |









|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 誌 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 24 | 4 | 15 |  | 6 | 4 | 2 | 3 |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  | 8 | 2 |  | 10 | 8 |
| 25 | 4 | 7 | . | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 |  |  |  | . |  |  |  | First | Inspect | ion. | 6 | 4 |
| 26 | 4 | 58 | $\cdots$ | $\stackrel{31}{8}$ | $\begin{array}{r}10 \\ 4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{5}^{7}$ | 6 |  |  | $\stackrel{2}{3}$ |  |  |  |  | 19 In abe | ${ }^{5}$ |  | 28 | 22 |
| 28 | 4 | 17 |  | 9 | $\stackrel{4}{2}$ | 4 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {In }}$ In abe | Inspect |  | 17 | 15 4 |
| 29 | 4 | 16 |  | 12 | 3 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Do. |  | 5 | 4 |
| 30 | 4 | 35 |  | 17 | 6 | 11 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | . | 9 |  |  | 21 | 15 |
| 31 | 4 | 43 |  | 28 | 6 | ${ }^{6}$ | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8 | 4 |  | 17 | 12 |
| 32 | 4 | 58 |  | 50 | 2 | 6 |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | . |  |  |  | 4 | ${ }^{5}$ |  | 14 | 7 |
| 33 | 4 | 62 |  | 41 | 4 | 10 | 7 |  |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |  |  | 16 | 5 |  | 25 | 20 |
| 34 <br> 35 | 3 <br> 3 | 151 69 |  | 69 44 | 120 | 26 10 | 36 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 46 13 | 30 12 |  | 85 31 | $\begin{aligned} & 79 \\ & 17 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1 |  |  |  | . | . | . | .. |  |  | . |  |  |  | .. | .. | .. |  | .. |  |
| 2 | 1 | 179 | 1 | 9 | 15 | 26 | 32 | 2 |  | 31 | 20 |  |  | 9 | 86 | 9 |  | 162 | 142 |
| 1 | 1 | 240 | 8 | 68 | $2 \overline{1}$ | 38 | 43 | 3 |  | 21 | ј |  |  |  | 108 | 7 |  | 165 | 153 |
| 5 | 1 | 171 | 5 | 62 | 27 | 28 | 25 | 1 |  | 7 |  |  |  |  | 68 | 8 |  | 108 | 89 |
|  | 1 | 61 |  | 30 | 7 | 12 | 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 28 | 2 |  | 32 | 30 |
| 8 | 1 | 65 |  | 31 | 19 | 6 | 7 |  |  | 1 |  |  |  | - | 7 | 7 |  | 36 | 22 |
|  | 1 | 142 |  | 34 | 29 | 24 | 30 | 1 |  | 5 | 3 |  |  |  | 70 | 14 |  | 109 | 9. |
| 10 | 1 | 74 | 3 | 37 | 13 | 7 | 4 |  |  | 3 |  |  |  |  | 22 | 3 |  | $3 \cdot$ | 31 |
| 11 | 1 | ${ }^{62}$ |  |  | 3 | 22 | 19 | 1 |  | 2 | 3 |  |  |  | 27 | 8 |  | 62 |  |
| 12 | 1 | 173 |  | 95 | 24 | 19 | 14 | 1 |  | 5 | 1 |  |  |  | 50 | 8 |  | 78 | $6{ }^{5}$ |
| 13 | 1 | 144 |  | 70 | 30 | 33 | $\stackrel{6}{7}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 35 | 21 |  | 81 | 47 |
| 14 | 1 | 70 | 2 | 38 | 11 | 6 | 7 |  |  | 4 |  |  |  |  | 15 | 6 |  | 31 | 23 |
| 16 | 2 | 33 | . | 9 | 7 | 9 | 6 |  |  | . |  |  |  |  | 4 | 4 |  | 27 | 12 |
| 17 | 3 | 9 |  | 4 | 1 | 2 |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  | 4 |  |  | 5 |  |
| 18 | 2 | 5 | .. | 1 | . | 2 | 1 |  |  | .. |  |  |  |  | 2 | 2 |  | 4 | 2 |
| 19 | 1 | 119 |  | 67 | 27 | 17 | 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 28 |  |  | ${ }_{5} 5$ |  |
| 20 | 1 | 176 | 1 | 116 | 25 | 25 | 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  | . | 44 |  |  | 59 | 52 |
| 21 | 1 | 71 | . | 50 | 10 | 9 | 2 |  |  | . |  |  |  |  | 10 | 15 |  | 79 | 13 |
| 22 | 1 | 51 |  | 37 | 7 | 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6 | 4 |  | 14 | 10 |
| 23 | 2 | 88 |  | 64 | 8 | 6 | 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 13 |  | 31 | 15 |
| 24 | 3 | ${ }_{128}^{22}$ |  | 18 | ${ }_{15}^{4}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | First | Inspec | tion. | 4 | 4 |
| 26 | 1 | 110 | 86 | ${ }^{22}$ | 17 | 20 | ${ }_{6}^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{15}^{21}$ | 11 19 |  | 44 | 29 |
| 27 | 1 | 70 | . | 68 |  | 1 |  |  |  | .. |  |  |  | : | First | Inspec | tion. | 2 | - |
| 28 | 1 | 74 |  | 57 | \% | 7 | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  | . | 15 | 2 |  | 17 | 15 |
| 29 | 1 | 128 | .. | 103 | 17 | 6 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 14 | 10 |  | 32 | 19 |
| 30 <br> 31 |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | .. |
| 32 | 1 |  | 94 | . | 64 | 14 | 5 |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  | 16 | 6 | 1 | 30 | 27 |
| 33 | 1 | 132 |  | 69 | 29 | 19 | 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 40 |  |  | 68 |  |
| 34 35 | 1 | 54 |  | 26 | 16 |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 14 |  |  | 28 | 27 |
|  |  | 76 | $\because$ |  | 12 | 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 23 |  |
| 1 | 1 | 75 | .. | 14 | 13 | 13 | 17 | 10 |  | ${ }_{5}$ | 3 |  |  |  | 33 | 9 |  | 61 | 48 |


| Name of School. | Class. | Scholars on Roll during |  |  |  | Average Attendance during |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & { }^{1 \text { st }} . \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| 2. Blauwputs | A. 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3. Brakboschpoort | A. 3 | 14 | 14 | 16 | 16 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 4. Karreeboomput © G. P. Snyman | A. 3 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 5. Middelwater - . 6. Prieska Poort | A. 3 A. 3 | 13 13 | 13 | 13 | .. | 12 | 12 | 12 |  |
| 7. Boesman's Vlei | P.F. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8. Doringsberg -. J. v. d. Merwe | P.F. | .. |  | 8 |  |  |  | 8 |  |
| 9. Karree Beek -. C. J. de Jager | P.F. | $\because$ |  | 5 | $j$ | $\because$ |  | 4 | 5 |
| 10. Nelspoortje 11. New Year's Kraal :. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ D. J. Darth | P.F. P.F. |  | 10 | 7 | 10 |  | 6 | 6 | 8 |
| 12. Prieska $\because$ | Poor | 62 | 63 | 57 | 57 | 50 | 53 | 48 | 48 |
| 13. Roodevloer (Poortje) | Poor <br> Poor <br> Por | 26 14 |  |  |  | 24 12 |  |  |  |
| 15. Uitspansberg | Poor | 14 | 19 | 21 | 21 | 12 | 17 | 18 | 18 |
| 16. Prieska .. .. ..(D.R.C.) | B | .. | 50 | 63 | 67 | . | 48 | 52 | 33 |
| Total |  | 299 | 273 | 287 | 268 | 206 |  | 254 | 210 |
| PRINCE ALBERT (Inspector Theron). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Prince Albert | A. 1 | 190 | 192 | 201 | 191 | 160 | 154 | 162 | 165 |
| 2. Antjes Kraal | A. 3 | 10 13 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 9 13 | 13 |  | 14 |
| 4. Bloemendal | A. 3 | 10 |  | 11 | 10 | 9 |  |  |  |
| 5. Droogeheuvel | A. 3 | 10 | 9 |  |  | 10 | 9 |  |  |
| 6. Klipgat | A. 3 | 19 |  | 21 | 20 | 17 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| \%. Kruitfontein | A. ${ }^{\text {A }} 3$ | 81 | 12 | 85 | 82 | 74 | 76 | $\cdots$ | 75 |
| 9. Rondavel ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | A. 3 | 11 | 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10. Scholtzkloof | A. 3 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 13 | 10 |
| 11. Wilgerbosch $\quad$ C. F. de Wit | A. 3 | .. |  | 12 | 8 |  |  | 12 | 6 |
| 12. Antjes Kraal (late A. 3) | P.F. |  |  | 10 | 10 |  |  | 9 | 9 |
| 13. Koedoesfonten ${ }_{\text {L }}$ W. M. v. d. Westhuizen | P.F. | 10 | 10 |  |  | 10 | 11 | ${ }^{7}$ | 11 |
|  | P.F. |  |  | 11 | 11 |  | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 16. Wilgerbosch -. C. F. de Wit | P.F. | . | 12 |  |  | . | 7 |  | . |
| 17. Wiigerfontein .. .. .. | P.F. |  | .. | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18. Baartmansfontein (Doorn River) | Poor | 33 | 38 |  |  | 27 | 28 |  |  |
| 19. Bezemfontein | Poor | 29 |  | 27 | 30 | 24 | 23 | 22 | 24 |
| 20. Blauwpunt | Poor | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 12 | 16 | 14 | 16 |
| 1. Blood River | Poor | 23 | 24 | $2 \pm$ | 22 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 20 |
| 22. Doorn River | Poor | 22 | 24 |  |  | 17 | 17 |  |  |
| 23. Prince Albert | Poor | 42 | 41 | 49 | 54 | 29 |  |  | 44 |
| 24. Rietvlei $\because$ Wagonmakers' Kraal | Poor | 29 | 26 | 28 | 28 | 25 | 21 | 24 | 18 |
| 25. Wagonmakers' Kraal | Poor Poor | ${ }_{22}^{24}$ | 19 | 19 | 19 | 13 18 | 18 | 17 | 17 |
| 27. Laingsburg .. (Berl. M.) | B | 124 | 123 | 120 | 131 | 100 | 97 | 105 | 117 |
| 28. Prince Albert . . (D.R.C.) | B | 78 | 79 | 79 | 69 | 63 | 65 | 64 | 51 |
| 29. Do. .. (Eng. Ch.) | B | 44 | 43 | 38 | 34 | 28 | 26 | 30 | 30 |
| 30. Klaarstroom .. .. (Ind.) | в | 20 | 8 |  |  | 10 | 7 |  |  |
| Total |  | 893 | 860 | 788 | 772 | 720 |  | 671 | 656 |
| QUEENSTOWN (Inspector T. W. Rein). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Queenstown, High School, Boys' | A. 1 | $\{238$ |  |  | 86 | \{203 |  | $83$ | 82 |
| 2. Do., Do., Girls' | A. 1 |  |  | 159 | 163 |  |  | $146$ | 146 |




| Name of School． | Class． | Scholars on Roll． during |  |  |  | Average Attendance during |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| RICHMOND（Inspector Murray）． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1．Richmond ．． | A． 1 | 180 | 176 | 177 | 162 | 149 | 151 | 146 | 137 |
| 2．Richmond Road Station | A． 3 | 19 | 20 | 15 | 15 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 14 |
| 3．Bultontein 4．Dassiesfontein | P．F． | 5 | 5 | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }_{6}^{4}$ | ${ }_{6}^{4}$ | ${ }_{8}^{5}$ | 5 8 |
| 5．Deelfontein $\quad$ D．C．Hauptfleisch | P．F． |  | 5 |  |  | 5 | 4 |  |  |
| 6．Gegundefontein ．．A．P．Burger | P．F． | 11 | 11 | 11 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 9 |
| 7．Klein Tafelberg ．．J．Esterhuizen | P．F． |  |  |  |  |  | 5 | 5 |  |
| $\begin{array}{lll}\text { 8．Mynfontein } & \text { M．} \\ \text { Mooitverwacht } & \cdots & \text { F．J．V．Viljoen } \\ \end{array}$ | P．F． | 5 | 7 5 | 7 5 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 7 5 |
| 10．Patrysfontein $\quad .$. W．A．Booysen | P．F． | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | ${ }_{7}$ | ${ }_{7}$ |
| 11．Steelkloof ．．．．．． | P．F． | 8 |  |  |  | 7 | 6 |  |  |
| 12．Thomasgat | P．F． | 5 | 5 | 5 |  | 4 | 5 | 5 |  |
| 13．Zoetvallei ．．Mrs．W．Burgers，Jun． | P．F． |  | 7 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 8 |
| 14．Richmond ．．．．．．（D．R．C．） | B | 96 | 92 | 104 | 104 | 77 | 74 | 88 | 87 |
| Total |  | 356 | 358 | 356 | 330 | 290 | 301 | 307 | 287 |
| RIVERSDALE（Inspector Mitchell）． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1．Riversdale，Boys＇ | A． 1 | 82 | 80 | 74 | 74 | 71 | 73 | 72 | 67 |
| 2．Do．，Girls＇ | A． 1 | 116 | 119 | 135 | 133 | 109 | 111 | 128 | 125 |
| 3．Buffelsdrift | A． 3 | 16 | 15 | 13 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 12 | 15 |
| 4．Love Spot ． | A． 3 | 19 | 20 | 21 |  | 18 | 17 | 17 |  |
| 5．Oude Muragie | A． 3 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 23 | 10 | 11 |  | 19 |
| 6．Springfontein | A． 3 | 12 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 9 | 9 |  |
| 7．De Draai ．．．．J．W．de Jager | $\stackrel{\text { P．F．}}{\text { P．}}$ | 12 | 12 | 12 | 9 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 8 |
| 8．Driekuilen ．．${ }_{\text {9，}}^{\text {Holbak }}$ ．．${ }^{\text {a }}$ J．P．Stegmann | P．F． | 7 |  | 5 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 10．Hooge Kraal ．．T．G．la Grange | P．F． |  | 5 | 6 | 6 |  | 5 | 6 | 6 |
| 11．Klipdrift ．．．．L．F．Steyn | P．F． | 12 | 9 | － |  | 12 | 9 | 9 | 10 |
| 12．Krombeck＇s River ．．P．Odendal | P．F． |  | 7 | 9 | ， |  | 7 | 9 | 9 |
| 13．Kruis River－j J．F．Saayman | P．F． | 11 | 10 | 14 | 14 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 12 |
| 14．Platbosch J．I．van Rensburg | P．F． | 8 | 9 |  |  | 8 | 8 | 8 |  |
| 15．Spiegels River ．．H．Duminy | P．F． |  | 10 | 9 | 8 | ． | 9 | 8 | 6 |
| 16．Springfonteiu ．${ }^{\text {17．}}$ Tygerfontein ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ．${ }^{\text {a }}$ | P．F． |  | 10 |  |  |  | 14 |  |  |
| 18．Vagherf River $\quad \cdots \quad$ A．O．Skeen | P．F． | 14 | 14 10 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 12 | $\stackrel{8}{9}$ |
| 19．Zandfontein J．W．Smalberger | P．F． |  | 1 |  |  |  | 9 |  | 8 |
| 20．Zoetmelksfontein ．．J．A．v．Wyk | P．F． | 9 |  |  |  | 8 |  |  |  |
| 21．Zoetmelks River ．．M．W．Saayman | P．F． | 9 | 9 |  | 10 | 8 | 8 |  | 9 |
| 22．Zoutpan ．．．．A．L．van Wyk | P．F． | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 8 |
| 23．Bonaventura | Poor | 12 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 9 |
| 24．Bovenplaats | Poor | 24 | 20 | 12 |  | 20 | 10 | 9 |  |
| 25．Drooge Vlakte | Poor | 26 | 30 | 25 | 26 | 22 | 23 | 22 | 19 |
| ${ }^{26 .}$ ．Kafir Kuils River J．J．van Rensburg | Poor | 15 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 13 | 15 | 15 | 14 |
| 27．Karnemelks Vlei ．．C．J．Cronje | Poor | 21 | 17 | 24 | 19 | 18 | 15 | 19 | 14 |
| 28．Keurfontein | Poor | 27 | 26 | 24 | 24 | 26 | 23 | 19 | 18 |
| 29．Klein River | Poor | 21 | 21 | 21 | 18 | 19 | 19 | 20 | 17 |
| ${ }^{30}$ ．Kruis River－Mrs．W．Joubert | Poor | 18 | 17 | 11 |  | 17 | 15 | 11 |  |
| 31．Meikhoutfontein ．．J．Wepner | Poor | 25 | 22 | 19 | 16 | 22 | 14 | 13 | 12 |
|  | Poor | 28 | 23 | 27 | 24 | 26 | 22 | 25 | 16 |
|  | $\xrightarrow{\text { Poor }}$ Poor |  |  |  | 16 52 | 11 | 11 52 | ${ }_{46}^{16}$ | ${ }_{33}^{15}$ |
| 35．Soebatter＇s Vlakte ．．T．Kuntzen | Poor | 29 | ${ }_{27} 21$ | 28 | ${ }_{27} 2$ | 19 | 21 | ${ }_{24}^{46}$ | 18 |
| 36．Vermakelykheid | Poor | 41 | 45 | 49 | 47 | 38 | 43 | 48 | 44 |
| 37．Weltevreden | Poor | 19 | 19 | 23 | 23 | 17 | 18 | 22 | 21 |
| 38．Windsor | Poor | 13 |  | 25 | 23 | 12 | 14 | 19 | 13 |
| 39．Wijersrivier | Poor | 20 | 19 | 17 | 17 | 15 | 11 | 11 | 13 |


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { B } \\ & \text { 兄 } \\ & \text { 要 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 溤 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 4 | 14 |  |  | 30 | 16 | 15 |  | 18 | 31 | 16 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 72 | 16 | ．． | 111 | 84 |
|  | 4 | 1. |  |  | 7 | 2 | 5 |  | ． | ．． | ． |  |  | ．． | 5 |  |  | 7 | 7 |
|  | 4 |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  | 3 | 1 |  |  |  |  | 4 |  |  | 5 | 4 |
|  | 3 |  |  |  | 1 |  | 2 |  | 2 | 1 | 1 | i |  | $\because$ | 4 |  | $\ldots$ | 7 | 4 |
|  | 4 | 1 |  |  | 1 | 5 | 3 |  | 2 |  | ．． | ．． |  | ． | 10 |  | ．． | 10 | ${ }_{5}$ |
|  | 3 |  |  |  | 5 | ， | 2 |  | ． | 2 |  | $\because$ |  |  | 1 |  |  | 4 | 3 |
|  | $\stackrel{4}{4}$ |  |  |  | 5 | 1 | 1 |  |  | ．． | ． | ．． |  | ．． | First | Inspec |  | 5 | 1 |
|  | ${ }_{4}^{3}$ |  |  |  | 2 | ${ }^{3}$ | 1 |  | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 |  | ．． | 1 | 2 3 |  | ${ }_{5}$ | ${ }_{2}^{3}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{3}^{4}$ |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  | 1 | 1 | 2 |  | $\cdots$ | 3 |  |  | 4 | 3 |
|  | 3 |  |  |  | 2 | 2 | 2 |  | 1 | 1 | ．． |  |  | ．． | 6 |  |  | 7 | 6 |
|  | 4 | 88 |  |  | 59 | 12 | 12 |  | 3 | 2 | ． | ．． |  | ． | 16 | 14 | ． | 34 | 18 |
|  | 4 | 72 |  |  |  | 1 | 12 |  |  | 13 | 13 | 11 | 4 | 8 | 28 | 17 |  | 64 | 42 |
|  | 4 | 118 | 1 |  | 36 | ${ }_{5}$ | 10 | 16 |  | 21 | 9 | 6 | 4 |  | 37 | 18 | ．． | 71 | 41 |
|  | 4 | 16 | ． |  | 6 | 4 | 1 |  |  | 1 | 1 | ． |  |  | 8 | 3 |  | 12 | 9 |
|  | 4 | ${ }^{21}$ | ． |  | 9 | ${ }_{2}$ | 5 |  |  |  | 3 | $\cdots$ |  |  | 8 |  |  | 12 | 10 |
|  | 4 | 10 |  |  | 3 | 3 | 1 |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  | 4 |  |  | 7 | 4 |
|  | 4 | 10 |  |  | 3 | 2 | 1 |  | 1 | 1 | 2 | ． |  | ．． | 5 | 1 |  | 7 |  |
|  | 4 | 9 | ． |  | 1 | 1 | 1 |  | 2 | 4 |  | $\ldots$ | ．． | ． | 6 | 2 | $\cdots$ | 8 | 6 |
|  | 4 | $\overline{5}$ |  |  | 1 | ． |  |  | 3 | 1 | \％ | \％ |  |  | 4 | ．． | ．． | 4 |  |
|  | 4 | 6 | ． |  | 2 | 1 | 2 |  | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |  | First | nspect |  | ${ }_{5}$ | 3 |
|  | 4 | 9 | ． |  | 5 | 1 | 3 |  |  | $\because$ |  | $\because$ |  | $\because$ | 4 |  |  | 4 | 4 |
|  | 4 | ${ }_{14}^{9}$ |  |  | ${ }_{4}^{1}$ | 1 | 3 4 |  | 1 | ${ }_{3}$ | ， | $\because$ |  | $\because$ | 1 | 5 3 |  | 10 | $\stackrel{2}{7}$ |
|  | 4 | 9 | 1 |  | ， | i | 4 |  | 3 | 2 |  | $\because$ |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{8}^{10}$ | 8 |
|  | 4 | 8 |  |  | 2 | 4 | 2 | ． |  | ， | $\cdots$ | ． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | First | nspect |  | 6 | 2 |
| 1 | 4 | io | $\cdots$ |  | 2 | 4 | 2 |  |  | 1 |  | ． | \％ | $\cdots$ | 3 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4 | 10 |  |  | 3 |  | 3 |  |  | 3 | i | $\because$ |  | ． | 7 |  | $\ldots$ | 7 | 7 |
| 1 | 4 | 8 | $\cdots$ |  | ．． | 2 | 3 | 1 |  | 2 | ．． | ． | $\cdots$ | ．． | 7 | 1 | \％ | 8 | 7 |
|  | 4 | 10 | ． |  | 1 | ． | 3 | 2 |  | 3 | 1 |  | $\cdots$ |  | 6 | 3 |  | 9 |  |
|  | 3 | 8 | ． |  | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  | 2 | ． | ． |  |  | 5 | 2 |  | 8 | 5 |
| 2 | 4 | 11 | ． |  | 6 |  | 3 | 2 |  | ． | ． | ．． | ．． |  | 3 | 1 |  | 5 | 3 |
| 5 | 4 | 19 |  |  | 11 |  |  |  |  | 1 | ． | ． | ．． | ． |  |  |  |  |  |
| － | 4 | 16 | $\ldots$ |  | 6 | 2 | 4 | 4 |  | ． | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ |  |  | nspect |  | 10 | 10 |
| \％ | 4 | 19 | $\ldots$ |  | 5 | 4 | 4 | 3 |  | 2 | － | 1 | $\ldots$ | ． | 12 | 2 |  | 14 | 13 |
| 98， | 4 | 20 | $\cdots$ |  | 10 | ${ }_{6}^{3}$ | 7 |  |  | ． | $\cdots$ | ． | $\cdots$ | － | ${ }^{8}$ |  | ． | 10 | 9 |
| 30 |  |  |  |  | 7 |  | 7 |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |  | 4 | $\cdots$ | 15 | 8 |
| 121 | 4 | 16 |  |  | 6 | 1 | 4 | 3 |  | 1 | 1 |  | \％ |  |  | 2 |  | 10 | $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{ }$ |
|  | 4 | 25 | $\cdots$ |  | 21 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | First | nspect |  | 5 | 4 |
| 3 | 4 | $1{ }_{4}^{16}$ | $\because$ |  | ${ }_{18}^{2}$ | 11 | 4 4 | $\stackrel{4}{6}$ |  | 6 3 |  | $\cdot$ |  |  |  |  |  | 14 | ${ }^{3}$ |
| 53 | 4 | 22 |  |  | 9 | 6 | 3 | 3 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{15}^{25}$ | 14 |
| 36 | 4 | 46 |  |  | 26 | 10 |  | s |  | 1 |  |  |  |  | 13 |  |  | 20 | 20 |
| \％ | 4 | － 23 |  |  | 5 | 6 | ${ }^{8}$ | 2 |  | ．． | 4 |  |  |  |  | 3 |  |  |  |
| 38 | 4 | 19 |  |  | 14 |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | First | nspect |  | 5 | 5 |
|  | 4 | 16 | $\cdots$ |  | 14 | 5 | 4 | ． |  | 2 | 1 | ． | ． | ． | 10 | 3 |  | 13 | 9 |










Enrolment and Attendance.

|  |
| :--- |



| Name of School. | Class. | Scholars on Roll during |  |  |  | Average Attendance during |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. Artois Mills | A. 3 |  |  |  |  | 8 |  |  |  |
| 3. Ceres Road | ${ }_{\text {A. }}^{\text {A. }}$, ${ }^{\text {A }}$ |  | ${ }_{26}^{51}$ | ${ }_{22}^{34}$ |  | ${ }_{21}$ | ${ }_{20}$ | ${ }_{18}{ }^{29}$ |  |
| 5. New Munster | ${ }_{\text {A. }}{ }^{\text {A. }}$ |  | 16 | 16 |  | 17 | 14 | ${ }_{13}^{15}$ |  |
| 6. Waterfall ${ }_{\text {a }}$. Weitereden | ${ }_{\text {A. }}^{\text {A. }} 3$ |  | ${ }_{14}^{16}$ | 18 |  | ${ }_{11}^{14}$ | 14888 | $\begin{aligned} & 13 \\ & 14 \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{12}^{13}$ |
| 8. Winterloek, No. 1 | ${ }_{\text {A. }}{ }^{\text {A. }}$ |  |  |  |  | 15 12 | 15 11 |  | 15 10 |
|  | P.F. |  | ${ }_{8}^{10}$ | ${ }_{8}^{11}$ |  |  | ${ }_{8}^{6}$ | ${ }_{7}$ | ${ }_{5}^{8}$ |
| 12. Ceres Road .. ..(D.R.C.) | в |  | 63 | 59 |  | 55 | 56 | 47 | 58 |
| 13. Saron    <br> 14. Steinthal .. .. $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { (Rhen. M.) } \\ \text { (do.) }\end{array}\right)$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { B } \\ & \underset{B}{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 300 \\ & 54 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2966 \\ & 51 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 307 <br> 52 | $\begin{gathered} 320 \\ 50 \\ 80 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 207 \\ 59 \\ 59 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 179 \\ 27 \\ 50 \end{gathered}$ | 216 33 | 241 <br> 31 <br> 49 |
| Total |  | 790 | 771 | 769 | 790 | 598 | 549 | 591 | 616 |
| Endhage (Inspector Fraser). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Uitenhage, 2. Do., Trainstrial Boy' School .. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sp. } \\ & \text { Sp. } \\ & \text { Sp. } \end{aligned}$ |  | 30 | 34 16 | $\begin{aligned} & 33 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ |  | 29 | ${ }_{15}^{29}$ | 32 14 |
| Do., Muir Academy, Boys | A. 1 |  | ${ }_{293}^{193}$ | 199 | ${ }_{28}^{187}$ | ${ }_{204}^{171}$ | ${ }_{2}^{176}$ | 182 | 173 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5. Addo Station ${ }^{\text {6. }}$ Bezuidenhout's River Mrs. Ḧrartmann | A. ${ }_{\text {A. }}{ }^{\text {A. }}$ | ${ }_{17}^{17}$ |  | 15 | ${ }_{18}^{15}$ | ${ }_{16}^{16}$ | ${ }_{16}^{11}$ | 17 |  |
| 7. Elands River | A. 3 |  |  | ${ }^{22}$ | 22 | 19 | ${ }_{31}^{21}$ | 20 |  |
| 8. Glenconnor Station | A. ${ }_{\text {A }}$ |  |  | ${ }_{10}^{6}$ | io | 10 | 10 | 10 |  |
| 10. Sunday's River | A. 3 |  | 34 | 31 | 32 | 27 | 27 | 27 | ${ }^{27}$ |
| 11. Uitenhage, Convent | A 3 | 175 | 166 | 152 | ${ }^{154}$ | ${ }_{1}^{130}$ | ${ }_{136}^{122}$ |  |  |
| Do., Dolley M | A. 3 | 174 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13. Do., Rn | D |  | All th | boar |  | tten | the | Sch |  |
| 14. Do., Railway Institute | E | 40 | ${ }^{1}$ | 82 | 84 | 26 | 22 | 58 | 56 |
|  | $\stackrel{\text { P.F. }}{\substack{\text { P.F. } \\ \text { P. } \\ \text { er }}}$ |  | ${ }_{5}^{5}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }_{8}^{4}$ | ${ }_{8}^{5}$ |  |  |
| 17. Cadee's Hotek :. W. Collett | P.F. | 12 |  |  | 7 | 11 |  |  |  |
|  | P.F. | $\stackrel{\square}{5}$ |  | 5 | ${ }_{5}^{6}$ | 5 | 4 |  | ${ }_{5}^{6}$ |
| 20. Golden Grove $\quad \because \quad$ GThos. Potgieter | ${ }_{\text {P.F. }}^{\text {P.F. }}$ |  |  | ${ }_{10}$ | 11 |  | 10 | 9 | 10 |
| 21. Good Hope .. J. G. Andrews | $\stackrel{\text { P.F. }}{\text { P. }}$ | 15 | 15 | 9 | 10 | ${ }_{7}$ | ${ }_{8}^{13}$ | 9 | ${ }^{9}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {22. Hastontein }}$ Haaspoort.. $\quad \therefore$ J. H. Cormbrink | ${ }_{\text {Pr }}^{\text {P. }}$ |  | ${ }_{8}^{9}$ | 8 | 12 | ${ }_{8}$ | $8$ | 8 |  |
| 24. Kleiivpoort ${ }^{\text {a }}$.. J. H. J. Grewar | P.F. |  |  | 9 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 8 |  |
| 25. Korhaan's Drift .. J. A. du Preez | P.F. | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |  | ${ }_{8}^{10}$ | 9 |  |
|  | P.F. |  |  |  | ${ }_{15}^{8}$ | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
|  | P.F. |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{5}^{5}$ |  |  |
|  | P.F. | 13 |  |  |  |  | 12 |  |  |
| 31. Vaal Dam | P.F. | 7 |  |  | 7 |  | 7 |  |  |
|  | P.F. P.F. P/ |  |  |  | 5 | 5 |  |  |  |
| 34. Wilge Rivier Farm.: | ${ }_{\text {PP Pr }}^{\text {P. }}$ |  |  |  |  | 6 | 7 | 7 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 16 | 15 |
| 36. Boortje .. | Poor |  | . | 16 |  | 16 |  |  |  |





| Name of School． |  | Class． | Scholars on Roll during |  |  |  | Average Attendance during |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \text { st } \\ & \text { Qr. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| VAN RHYN＇S DORP（Inspector Hofmeyr）． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1．Van Rhyn＇s Dorp |  |  | A． 2 | 74 | 79 | 75 | 74 | 64 | 71 | 67 | 70 |
| 2．Athies ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | A． 3 |  |  |  |  | 12 | 12 | 10 | 9 |
| 3．Nieuwe Rust |  | A． 3 | 11 | 13 |  |  | 9 | ${ }_{11}^{8}$ | ${ }^{7}$ | 8 |
| 5．Ebenezer | ．．（D．R．C．） | B | 60 | 56 | 56 | 48 | 48 | ${ }^{45}$ | 46 | 40 |
| 6．Van Rhyn＇s Dorp ．． | $\cdots$（do．） | B | 22 | 19 | 21 | 19 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 17 |
| Total |  |  | 179 | 190 | 181 | 162 | 151 | 165 | 156 | 144 |
| VICTORIA EAST（Inspector Rein）． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1．Alice |  | A． 2 | 64 | 67 | 73 | 72 | 56 | 59 | 58 | 56 |
| 2．Auckland |  | A． 3 | 78 | 83 | 79 | 71 | 69 | 71 | 65 | 64 |
| 3．Garfield（Allandale）．． |  | A． 3 | 10 | 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4．Battlesden ．．． | Mrs．Attwell | P．F． | 5 | 5 | ${ }_{5}^{5}$ | ${ }^{6}$ | 4 | ¢ | 5 | 5 |
| 5．Garfield（Allandale） | Thos．Aggett | P．F． | 14 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 14 |
| 7．Hoekplaats ．． |  | P．F． |  | 7 |  | ． |  | ${ }_{5}$ |  |  |
| 8．Hogsback ．．．． | H．Collins | P．F． | 6 | ${ }_{5}^{5}$ | 6 | ． | 6 | 5 | 3 |  |
| 9．Pine Villa ．． | G．Trollip | P．F． | ． | 6 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ． | 5 |  |  |
| 10．Woburn ．． |  | P．F． |  |  | ． |  | ．． | ． |  |  |
| 11．Calderwood | （F．C．） | B | 44 | 37 | 38 | 41 | ${ }^{30}$ | ${ }_{97}^{15}$ | ${ }^{23}$ | 17 |
| 12．Ely | （do．） | B | 122 | 122 | ${ }^{122}$ | 126 | 93 | 97 | 99 | 89 |
| 13．Gaga ．． | （do．） | B | 155 | 155 | 178 | 155 | 130 | 135 | 140 | 134 |
| 14．Ganda ．． | （do．） | B |  | ${ }^{52}$ | 66 |  |  | 30 | ${ }_{5}^{54}$ |  |
| 15．Gillton ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ．．（do．） | B | 116 | ${ }_{53}^{93}$ | 94 120 | 1109 | 70 | 68 | ${ }_{95}^{76}$ | ${ }_{81}^{85}$ |
| 17．Gqumahashe ．．． | $\cdots$ ．${ }^{\text {do．}}$ do． | B ${ }_{\text {B }}$ | ${ }_{83}^{116}$ | ${ }_{90} 9$ | ${ }_{105}^{10}$ | 105 | 60 | ${ }_{64}$ | 82 | 83 |
| 18．Macfarlan ．． | （do．） | B | 85 | 84 | 95 | 101 | 50 | 54 | 68 | 71 |
| 19．Roxeni ．． | （do．） | B | 51 | 51 | 73 | ${ }^{51}$ | 48 | 40 | 60 | 40 |
| 20．Sheshegu ．． | （do．） | B | 86 | 68 | 132 | 139 | 34 | 50 | 99 | 77 |
| 21．Sompondo＇s | （do．） | B | ${ }_{29}^{52}$ | 50 26 | 57 27 | ${ }_{23}^{58}$ | ${ }_{28}^{32}$ | 28 | ${ }_{17}^{38}$ | 53 13 |
| 23．Yamala ．． | （do．） | B | 59 | 66 | 83 | 91 | 41 | 46 | 60 | 52 |
| 24．Ncera | （Wes．） | B | 58 | 63 | 63 | 67 | 48 | 52 | 52 | 53 |
| 25．Lovedale，Training School | （F．C．） | C． 1 | 185 | 111 | 122 | 108 | 91 | 104 | 92 | 102 |
| 26．Do．，Boys＇ | （do．） | C | 285 | 219 | 276 | 233 | 176 | 201 | 193 | 204 |
| 27．Do．，Girls＇．． | （do．） | C | 95 | 74 | 105 | 96 | 61 | ${ }^{65}$ | 77 | 89 |
| 28．Do．，Elementary | （do． | C | 163 | 124 | 156 | 129 | 8.3 | 77 | 90 | 81 |
| 29．Do．，Boys＇，Industrial | l ．．（do．） | C | 85 | 70 | 70 | ${ }^{65}$ | 25 | 19 | 57 | 24 |
| 30．Do．，Girls＇，Do． | ．．（do．） | C | 36 | 35 | 34 | 32 | 32 | 33 | 24 | 30 |
| Total |  |  | 2064 | 1838 | 2196 | 2015 | 1366 | 1402 | 1624 | 1523 |
| VICTORIA WEST（Inspector Theron）． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1．Victoria West |  | A． 1 | 157 | 127 | 148 | 159 | 119 | 105 | 135 | 132 |
| 2．Abraham＇s Kraal |  | A． 3 | 15 | 13 |  |  | 12 | 12 | 10 | 11 |
| 3．Biesjesfontein H．J． | J．v．Heerden | A． 3 | 10 | 11 |  | 13 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 4．Manmhar＇s Poort |  | A． 3 | 13 |  |  |  | 11 |  |  |  |
| j．Osfontein ．．．．H | H．J．Classens | A． 3 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 10 |
| 6．Spuitpoort（Rietpoort） |  | A． 3 | 11 | 12 |  |  | 8 | 10 |  | ． |


| O00tecoro－ | ¢®が心た \％ | 15 |  |  | coso | － | oor | － $0^{10}$ | － |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ーー：ーー ¢ | －＋－－＋－ | $\omega$ |  |  | ：${ }^{\infty}$ | － | ¢ ¢ | Coceco | $\omega$ | Inspection Qr． |
|  |  | © |  | ：：ar：Toara | ：$\varnothing$ | 8 | ぐか | －ッキ | － | Present at Inspection． |
| ：：：：： | $\rightarrow$ 年：：\％ | ： |  |  |  |  | ： | ：：： | $\omega$ | Unclassified． |
| N－：：to | ：Soow ： | © |  | 10 | ： | む | －\％ | － 0 co | N | Sub－Standards． |
| ：n：or＝ | $\therefore$－ | 厄 |  | －： | ：Ш． | $\stackrel{\square}{6}$ | －+ | $\omega \sim$ ： | $a$ | Standard I． |
| 100：10－To |  | r |  | ：：¢ ：ーーー | ： 0 | $\checkmark$ | $\pm$ | －Con | $a$ | Standard II． |
| － |  | － |  | ：：：：¢صー | ：¢ | $\bullet$ | 10－ | －：$\infty$ | ¢ | Standard III． |
| nom：not | た心：出が， |  | cos： |  | ： | $\sim$ |  | ：${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 心 | Standard IV． |
| or：：eoco | 0．0．：与思： |  |  |  | ＂ | $\stackrel{ }{+}$ |  | ：．－ | $\cdots$ | Standard V． |
| ：：：：－ | ：：：：： | ： | ：：：：：：：：：：： |  |  | ： |  |  | $\omega$ | Standard VI． |
| ：：：：：： | ：：：：： | ： | ：：：：：：：：：：：： |  | ： | ： | ： | ： |  | Standard VII． |
| ：：：：： | ：：：：： | ： | ：：：：： |  | ． | ： | ： |  | ＊ | Ex－Standard． |
| $\infty$ ¢ $\infty$－ |  | ぁ |  | ：$\omega^{\text {a }}+\infty \omega_{0}$ | ：$\infty$ | N | $\infty \text { 写㹂 }$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 星 } \\ & y_{1} \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\sim}{¢}$ | Higher． |
| －－－¢ |  | － |  | ～： |  | ＂ |  |  | $\infty$ | Same． |
| ：：：：：： | ：：：：： | － | $\omega$ ： | ． |  |  | : |  | ： | Lower． |
| －x： |  | $\xrightarrow{-1}$ |  |  | ： | 9 |  | 0000 | ${ }_{\text {¢ }}$ | Presented． |
| －$-\infty$ ¢ 8 |  | ※ |  | ：：$\rightarrow$ ： 100000 | ：水 | $\xrightarrow{0}$ |  | の出 | $\ddot{๕}$ | Passed． |



Enrolment and Attendance．

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { E } \\ & \text { og } \\ & \text { gin } \\ & \text { gin } \end{aligned}$ |  | 学 品 感 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { did } \\ \text { de } \\ \text { B } \end{gathered}$ | － |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7 | 1 | 65 |  | 29 |  | 1 | 5 |  | 5 | 3 |  | 1 | 1 |  |  | ． | 24 | 10 | ．． | 42 | 22 |
| 9 |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  | ． |  | ． | ． |  | ． |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | ． | ． | ．． |  |  |
| 10 | $\because$ |  |  |  |  |  | ． |  |  | $\because$ |  | ． |  |  |  | ． | ． | ． | ． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 11 | 1 | 6 |  | 3 |  | 1 |  |  | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | ．． |  | 4 |  | 4 |  |
| 12 | 1 | 7 | $\because$ | 1 |  | 2 | $\because$ |  | ． | 4 |  | $\because$ | $\cdots$ |  |  | ． | 5 | 2 |  | 7 | 5 |
| 14 | 1 | 9 |  | 3 |  | 2 | 2 |  | i | 1 |  | ． | ． |  |  | $\ldots$ | 5 | ．． |  | 6 | 3 |
| 15 |  | ． |  | ． |  | ． | ． |  | ． |  |  | ． | $\cdots$ |  |  | $\ldots$ | 5 | $\cdots$ |  | $\stackrel{ }{6}$ | $\stackrel{3}{ }$ |
| 16 | 1 | 5 |  | 1 |  | 2 | 1 |  | i |  |  |  |  |  |  | ． |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18 | 1 | 5 |  | 1 |  | 1 | 1 |  | ． | 2 |  | 2 |  |  |  | ．． | First | nspect |  | $\stackrel{4}{5}$ | ${ }_{5}^{1}$ |
| 19 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 30 21 | 4 | 5 |  |  |  | 2 |  |  | 3 | ． |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  | $\because$ | 5 |  | $\ldots$ | 5 | $\dot{2}$ |
| 22 | 1 | 9 |  | ${ }_{3}^{2}$ |  | 1 | ${ }_{3}^{2}$ |  | 1 | $\because$ |  | ． | $\because$ |  |  | ． | $\stackrel{3}{3}$ | 3 3 | ． | ${ }_{8}$ | 5 |
| 23 |  | ． |  |  |  | ． | ． |  | － | ． |  | $\because$ |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | 3 | ．． | $\cdots$ | 8 | 5 |
| $\because 1$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ． |  |  |  |
| － 26 | 1 | 8 | － | 2 |  | ． | 4 |  | 2 |  |  | ． | ， |  |  | $\ldots$ | 2 | $\ddot{2}$ |  | 6 | 6 |
| 27 | 1 | 8 | ． | $\stackrel{.}{ }$ |  | 4. | ${ }_{2}^{1}$ |  | 2 | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | First | Inspect |  | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ | 4 |
| 28 |  |  |  |  |  |  | ．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 29 | 1 | 5 | ． | 1 |  | 1 | ． |  | ．． | 3 |  | ．． | ． |  |  |  | 4 | $\cdots$ |  | 4 |  |
| 30 31 | 1 | ${ }^{5}$ | ． | 3 |  | 2 | ． |  |  |  |  | ．． | ． |  |  |  | First | Inspect |  | 2 | 2 |
| 32 | 1 | 6 | $\cdots$ | 3 |  | ． | $\because$ |  | 1 | 2 |  | $\because$ | ． |  |  | ． | ．． |  |  | 3 |  |
| 33 |  |  |  | ， |  | ． | $\because$ |  | ． | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  | $\because$ | ． | ．． |  |  | ．． |
| $\begin{array}{r}34 \\ 35 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1 | 5 | ． | 2 |  | 2 | 1 |  | ． | ．． |  | ． | ．． |  |  | $\ldots$ | 3 | ．． |  | 3 | 3 |
| ${ }_{36}$ | $\because$ | ．． |  | $\ldots$ |  | ． |  |  | $\cdots$ | ．． |  | － | $\because$ |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ． |  |  |  |
| $3 i$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 38 | 4 | 66 |  | 49 |  | 5 | 7 |  | 5 | $\cdots$ |  | ．． | $\cdots$ |  |  | ． | First | Inspect |  | 19 | 16 |
| 39 | 1 | 42 |  | 29 |  | 9 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6 | 3 |  | 17 | 9 |
| 1 | 3 | 136 | ．． | 56 |  | 0 | 20 |  | 16 | 8 |  | 12 | 3 |  | 1 | ．． | 53 | 1 |  | 80 | 79 |
| 3 | 3 | 10 |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | 3 | 20 | ． | 7 |  | 1 | 4 |  | $\stackrel{\square}{6}$ |  |  | 2 |  |  |  | ． |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { nsp } \\ & \text { Do. } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 14 \end{array}$ | 11 |
| 6 | 3 | 13 |  | 2 |  | 5 | ． |  | 4 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  | ． |  | Do． |  | 13 | 10 |
|  |  |  |  | ． |  |  | ． |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 15 |  |
| 8 |  | 5 | ． | 1 |  | 1 | 2 |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | ． |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{10}^{9}$ | 3 4 4 | 8 | － | $\stackrel{2}{6}$ |  | 1 | 1 |  | 2 | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |  | ．． | First | Inspect |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | 5 |
| 11 | 4 | 6 |  | 1 |  | 1 | 3 |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Do． |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 6 \end{aligned}$ | 0 |
| 12 | 3 | 44 |  | 42 |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ． |  | 4 |  | 7 |  |
| 14 |  | 39 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4 |  | ．． | 29 |  | 9 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ．． | 3 | $\ddot{3}$ |  | io | $\dot{8}$ |
| 15 | 3 | 27 |  | 25 |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | First | Inspect |  | 6 |  |
| 16 |  | ． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ．． |  |


| Name of School. |  | Class. | Scholars on Roll during |  |  |  | Average Attendance during |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \text { st } \\ & \mathrm{Qr.} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| WILLOWMORE (Inspector Hagen). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Steytlerville |  |  | A. 2 | 46 | 54 | 55 | 55 | 35 | 41 | 46 | 43 |
| 2. Willowmore |  | A. 2 | 91 | 94 | 106 | 110 | 85 | 89 | 95 | 106 |
| 3. Antonies Kraal |  | 'A. 3 |  | 21 | 21 | 17 |  | 20 | 19 | 15 |
| 4. Buffelsfontern (Buffelshoek) |  | A. 3 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 5. Buffelsnek :. .. |  | A. 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6. Eenzaamheid |  | A. 3 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 10 | 12 | ii | ii |
| 7. Elandsheuvel |  | A. 3 | 11 | 11 | 13 | 16 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 14 |
| 8. Good Hope |  | A. 3 | 15 | 15 | 15 |  | 14 | 14 | 14 |  |
| 10. Hartebeestkuil |  | A. ${ }_{\text {A }}$ A 3 | $\because$ | ${ }_{15}^{21}$ | 18 | 17 16 | $\cdots$ | 14 | 15 |  |
| 11. Kruis River |  | A. 3 | .. | 11 | 12 | 15 | $\because$ | 9 | 10 | 13 |
| 12. Nelskraal - | . Kilian | A. 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13. Rietbron |  | A. 3 | 15 |  |  |  | 15 |  |  |  |
| 14. Rietfontein |  | A. 3 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 11 |
| 15. Rust en Vrede |  | A. 3 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 17. Smit's Kraal |  | A. 3 | 16 | 16 | 18 | 18 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 16 |
| 18. Studtis (Klipfontein) |  | A. 3 | 15 | 17 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 16 | 13 | 13 |
| 19. Swanepoelspoort |  | A. 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20. Verloren River |  | A. 3 | 17 | 16 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 16 | 13 | 12 |
| 21. Windheuvel |  | A. 3 | 12 | . |  |  | 10 | .. | . |  |
| 22. Alleman's Kraal Mrs. W. J | Hayward | P.F. | 5 | 5 |  | 5 | 3 | 3 |  | 4 |
|  | a Botha | P.F. | 6 |  |  | $\because$ | 6 |  |  |  |
| 25. Kalkkraal |  | P.F. | 13 |  |  |  | 10 |  |  |  |
| 26. Klein Boschfontein .. Mrs. | . Horne | P.F. | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 27. Klipfontein (Studtis) | . Studti | $\xrightarrow{\text { P.F. }}$ - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 29. Kruis River ${ }^{\text {28.esfontein }}$ D. J. J |  | P.F. |  | 11 |  |  |  | 10 |  |  |
| 29. Lietfontien Loerin D.J.J | Senekal | P.F. | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | ${ }_{5}$ | 5 | 4 |
|  | Senekal | $\xrightarrow{\text { P.F.F. }}$ | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 |
| 32. Roodedraai $\quad . \quad$ Mrs | v. Eck | P.F. |  |  | . | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |
| 33. South of Waikraal .. | Strydom | P.F. | 6 |  |  | . | 5 |  |  |  |
| 34. Vleitjes ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Loock | $\xrightarrow{\text { P.F. }}$ |  | 5 | 5 |  |  | 5 | 5 |  |
| 35. Zoetendalsvallei ... J. D | u Pisani | P.F. | 6 | 6 | 6 |  | 4 | 5 | 2 |  |
| 37. Bakens Nek (Brakoes Nek) |  | Poor |  | 12 | 12 |  |  | 6 | 10 |  |
| 38. Coega (Baviaans Kloof) |  | Poor | 16 |  |  |  | 15 |  |  |  |
| 39. Klipgat |  | Poor |  | 16 | 15 | 13 |  | 14 | 12 | 12 |
| 40. Naauwte Mrs.E.M.J.M.M | Vuuren | Poor | 11 | 15 | 18 | 13 | 17 | 12 | 13 | 12 |
| 41. Roodebloem |  | Poor | 11 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 10 |
| 42. Schildpadbeen | . | Poor | 14 | 15 | 15 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 11 |
| 44. Swanepoel's Poort (see A. 3) |  | Poor | 15 | 16 | .. | 21 20 |  | 13 |  | 18 |
| 45. Tooverfontein |  | Poor | 24 |  |  | 17 | 22 |  |  | 17 |
| 46. Vledermuispoort .. |  | Poor | 19 | 19 | 19 | 21 | 16 | 16 | 18 | 15 |
| 47. Waaikraal |  | Poor | 30 | 35 | 41 | 29 | 21 | 24 | 31 | 27 |
| 48. Willowmore |  | Poor |  | 41 | 38 | 47 |  | 23 | 23 | 28 |
| 49. Witkop |  | Poor | 34 | 39 | 34 | 25 | 28 |  | 23 | 20 |
| 50. Zandkraal |  | Poor | 37 | 13 | 11 |  | 27 | 7 | 11 |  |
| 51. Zandvlakte |  | Poor |  | 19 | 20 | 16 |  | 19 | 18 | 13 |
| 52. Steytlerville |  | ${ }^{\text {B }}$ |  | 64 | 72 |  |  |  |  | 42 |
| 53. Willowmore | (do.) | B | 62 | 48 | 62 | 62 | 46 | 31 | 47 | 50 |
| 54. Do. | (Wes.) | B | $\sim$ | 55 | 63 | 61 |  | 40 | 39 | 32 |
| Total |  |  | 689 | 808 | 821 | 807 | 579 | 664 | 661 | 652 |
| WODEHOUSE (Inspector Pressly). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Dorärecht .. | .. | A. 1 | 139 | 142 | 146 | 152 | 126 | 128 | 134 | 139 |






| Name of School． | Class． | Scholars on Roll during |  |  |  | Average Attendance during |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {list }}{ }_{\text {Q1 }}$ ． |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 4th } \\ & \text { Qr. } \end{aligned}$ |
| WORCESTER（Inspector Le Roux）： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1．Worcester，Deaf and Blind Inst． | Sp． |  | 83 | 92 | 92 | 76 | 84 | 87 | 89 |
| 2．Worcester，Boys＇ <br> 3．Do，Girls＇ | A． 1 | ${ }_{\text {co3 }}^{128}$ | 131 | 119 | ${ }_{206}^{121}$ | 116 | 117 | 106 | 112 |
| 4．Rawsonville |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4．Rawsonville | A． 2 | 57 | 50 | 47 | 47 | 48 | 47 | 46 | 45 |
| 5．Achter Hex River 6．Breede River（Darling Bridge） | A． 3 | 47 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7．Doorn River（Daring Briage） | A．${ }^{\text {A }}$ | ${ }_{21}^{47}$ | 20 | 50 26 | 50 28 | ${ }_{16}^{41}$ | ${ }_{15}^{41}$ | ${ }_{21}^{41}$ | 37 23 |
| 8．Ebenezer（Hex River East） | A． 3 | 31 | 31 | 30 | 26 | 27 | 29 | 28 | 24 |
| 9．Goudini（Ebenezer）．． | A． 3 | 27 | 30 | 32 | 32 | 26 | 23 | 25 | 25 |
| 11．Matjesfontein Station | A．${ }^{\text {A }} 3$ | ${ }_{25}^{27}$ | ${ }_{27}^{27}$ | 23 | 22 | 24 | 22 | 21 | 20 |
| 12．Nomna ．．．． | A．${ }^{\text {A }}$ | 17 | 18 | 15 | ${ }_{15}^{26}$ | 16 | 18 | 14 | 19 |
| 13．Roodehoogte | A． 3 | 28 | 27 | 31 | 32 | ${ }_{21}$ | 23 | 25 | ${ }_{23}$ |
| 14．Slang Hoek | A． 3 | 21 | 15 | 15 | 13 | 15 | 11 | 12 | 12 |
| 15．Spees Bona ．．${ }^{\text {16．Touws River }}$ Station | A． 3 | 32 | 33 | 42 | 41 | 29 | 29 | 35 | 37 |
| 16．Touws River Station | A． 3 | 78 | 78 | 82 | 91 | ธ2 | 54 | 65 | 68 |
| 18．Wagenboom River | A． 3 | ${ }_{20}^{12}$ | ${ }_{21}^{10}$ | ${ }_{21}^{13}$ | ${ }_{21}^{13}$ | 118 | ${ }_{18}^{9}$ | ${ }_{18}^{12}$ | 12 19 |
| 19．Worcester ．． | A． 3 | 42 | 40 | 42 | 44 | 37 | 35 | 37 | 39 |
| 20．Kanet Vlei $\quad$ P．J．Conradie | P．F． | 15 | 15 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 9 | 9 | 12 |
| 22．Oudewagen Drift $\quad$ O $\quad$ W．H．de Vos | $\underset{\text { P．F．}}{\text { P．}}$ | 13 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 12 |
| 23．Upper Brandvlei－．D．J．de Wet | P．F． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 24．Vendutie Kraal（Blue Gum Grove）S．F．Naudé | P．F． | 8 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 |
| 25．Worcester | Poor | 54 | 44 | 46 | 51 | 42 | 35 | 34 | 46 |
| 26．Do．．．．．．．（Luth．） | B | 81 | 79 | 72 | 71 | 67 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 27．Do．．．．．（Rhen．M．） | B | 583 | 568 | j62 | 558 | 392 | 387 | 390 | 441 |
| Tota |  | 1660 | 1635 | 1638 | 1644 | 1304 | 1280 | 1315 | 1389 |
| B．－TERRITORIES． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| BIZANA（Inspector Rein）． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1．Bizana | A． 3 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 12 | 11 | 14 | 11 |
| 2．Emzezie ．．．．（Eng．Ch．） | C | ．． | ．． | ．． | 36 | ． | ．． | ． | 36 |
| 3．Emtamvuna－．．．（Wes．） | c | 22 | 20 | 40 | 35 | 18 | 19 | 26 |  |
| 4．Enqabeni ．．．．．．（do．） | C | 28 | 21 | 32 | 28 | 20 | 16 | 28 | 24 |
| б．Ludeke ．．．．．．（do．） | C | 48 | 47 | 43 | 39 | 40 | 33 | 35 | ${ }_{33}$ |
| Total |  | 113 |  | 130 | 153 | 90 | 79 | 103 | 128 |
| BUTTERWORTH（Inspector McLaren）． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1．Butterworth | A． 2 | 85 | 89 | 90 | 88 | 75 | 76 | 83 | 79 |
| 2．Ndabakazi－．R．E．Gaylard | P.F. | 6 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{C}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 33 \\ & 81 \end{aligned}$ | $\ddot{94}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 31 \\ 113 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 21 \\ 107 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \\ & 45 \end{aligned}$ | 47 | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \\ & 68 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19 \\ & 50 \end{aligned}$ |


|  |  |  |  |  |  | 日 च \＃ \＃ Bn |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 要 } \\ & \text { Hi } \end{aligned}$ |  | ＋ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { すi } \\ & \text { d } \\ & \text { did } \\ & \text { H } \end{aligned}$ | － |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 1 | 79 | 1 | 20 | 14 | 14 | 16 |  | 6 | ．． |  | 2 | ． | 50 | 3 |  | 58 | 54 |
| 2 | 1 | 122 | ${ }_{10}^{4}$ | 9 20 | ${ }_{18}^{2}$ | 18 | ${ }_{27}^{16}$ |  | 17 27 | 23 27 | 16 | 11 | 8 | ${ }_{75}^{63}$ | 15 15 |  | 101 | 75 116 |
| 4 | 1 | 51 |  | 7 | 11 | 14 | 3 |  | 7 | 3 | 4 | 2 | ． | 34 | 6 |  | 45 | 37 |
| 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 | 1 | 45 18 | $\because$ | 8 | ${ }_{4}$ | $\dot{8}$ | \％ |  | 13 | 3 | 2 |  | $\because$ | $\ddot{3}$ |  |  | 37 | 37 |
| 8 | 1 | 18 27 | $\cdots$ | ${ }_{9}^{5}$ | 4 | ${ }_{8}^{6}$ | 1 |  | $\stackrel{2}{3}$ |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\stackrel{9}{\text { First }}$ |  |  | 14 19 | 10 18 |
|  | 1 | 29 | $\because$ | 9 | ${ }_{2}^{4}$ | 8 |  |  | 3 | 3 |  | 2 | $\because$ | First 14 | Inspecti 1 |  | 19 20 | 18 19 |
| 10 | 1 | 27 | $\because$ | 2 | ， | 6 |  |  | 7 | 2 | 3 |  | $\ldots$ | 22 |  |  | 25 | 17 |
| 11 | $\stackrel{2}{1}$ | 27 | ． | 24 | 1 | ${ }^{2}$ |  |  | ＋ |  |  |  | ．． | First | Inspecti |  | 3 | 3 |
| 12 | 1 | ${ }_{23}^{17}$ | $\cdots$ | 7 | 2 | 4 | 11 |  | 4 | 1 |  |  | ． | ${ }^{5}$ |  |  | 10 | 5 |
| 14 | 1 | 19 | $\ldots$ | 5 | ${ }_{5}^{5}$ |  | 1 |  | ${ }_{3}^{4}$ | 2 | 2 |  | ．． | 12 | 1 |  | 17 14 | 14 |
| 15 | 1 | 32 | ． | 8 | 4 | 3 |  |  | 6 | 3 |  | ． | ．． | 23 | 1 |  | 24 | 23 |
| 16 | 1 | 61 | ． | 41 | 9 | 4 | 4 |  | 3 |  |  |  | ．． | 9 |  |  | 20 | 20 |
| 17 | 1 | 11 | ． |  | 5 | 1 |  |  | 1 | 1 |  |  | ．． | 6 | 2 |  | 11 | 9 |
| 18 | 1 | 17 40 | － | $\stackrel{2}{26}$ | 3 9 | ${ }_{5}^{1}$ |  |  | $\because$ | 3 | 2 | 2 | ． | 10 | 1 |  | 15 14 | 14 12 |
| 20 | 1 | 15 | ．． | 6 | 1 | 3 |  |  | 2 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 21 | 1 | 13 | $\ldots$ | 3 | 6 | 1 | 3 |  | ．． | $\stackrel{ }{2}$ |  |  | $\ldots$ | First | Inspecti |  | ${ }_{11}^{6}$ | 9 8 |
| 22 |  | 6 | ．． | ．． | 2 | 4 |  |  | ． | － |  |  | ．． |  | ， |  | 6 | 6 |
| 24 | 1 | 8 | ． | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 |  | ．． |  |  |  | ．． | First | Inspecti |  | 5 | 5 |
| 25 | 1 | 47 |  | 20 | 7 | 10 | 4 |  | ． |  |  |  | ．． | 16 | ．． |  | 24 | 21 |
| 26 | 1 | 81 | ．． | 31 | 13 | 13 | 12 |  | 11 | 1 |  |  | ． | 37 | 10 |  | 51 | 43 |
| 27 | 1 | 476 |  | 314 | 61 | 48 | 33 |  | 20 |  |  |  | ．． | 117 | 36 |  | 167 | 135 |
| 1 | 3 | 14 | ． | 6 | ． | 6 |  |  | 2 |  |  |  | ．． | First | Inspecti |  | 11 | 7 |
|  | 3 | 31 |  | 26 | 2 | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 41 | ．． | 27 | 9 | 5 |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  | Inspect 8 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 20 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{8}^{4}$ |
| 1 | 2 | 83 |  | 12 | 12 | 15 | 12 |  | 15 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 46 | 5 |  | 67 | 58 |
| 2 | 1 | 6 |  |  | 1 | 1 | 1 |  | 3 | ．． |  |  |  | 6 | ．． |  | 6 | 6 |
|  | 2 | 24 |  | 21 | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ．． |  |
| 5 | 2 | 48 |  | 37 | 5 | 5 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8 | ${ }_{4}$ | i | 18 | 5 |


| Name of School． | Class． | Scholars on Roll during |  |  |  | Average Attendance during |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6．Ceru－Bawa ．．．．（F．C．） | C | 59 |  | 100 | 92 | 50 |  | 70 | 54 |
| 7．Cunningham ．．．．（do．） | C | 112 | 97 | 155 | 147 | 94 | 84 | 133 | 116 |
| 8．Mqambeli＇s（Tongwane）．．（do．） |  | \％ 0 | 85 | 86 | 81 | 48 | ${ }^{51}$ | 66 | 69 |
|  | ${ }_{\text {C }}$ | 102 61 | ${ }_{1}^{129} 81$ | 103 91 | ${ }_{92}^{95}$ | ${ }_{55}^{54}$ | ${ }_{7}^{121}$ | 82 90 | 84 <br> 90 |
| 11．Qege ．．．．．．（do．） | c | 76 | 81 | 84 | 79 | 63 | 75 | 82 | 68 |
| 12．The Springs ．．．．（do．） | C | 59 | 71 | 70 | 64 | 33 | 52 | 42 | 52 |
| 13．Bulube＇s（Tanga）．．．．（Wes．） | C | 59 | 61 | 79 | 43 | 38 | 44 | 47 | 29 |
| 14．Butterworth（do．） | C | 176 | 164 | 214 | 192 | 145 | 131 | 167 | 160 |
| $\begin{array}{llll}\text { 15．} & \text { Do．，} & \text { Industrial，Boys＇} \\ \text { 16．} \\ \text { Do．，} \\ \text { Lamplough Inst．，Girls }\end{array}$ | ${ }_{\text {C }}^{\text {C }}$ | 30 50 | 33 50 | ¢9 | 39 | 28 45 | ${ }_{50}^{29}$ | 57 | 57 |
| 17．Cegcuana ．．．．．．（do．） | C | 64 | 63 | 88 | 86 | 40 | 47 | ${ }^{55}$ | 45 |
| 18．Kobodi ．．．．．．（do．） | C | 90 | 106 | 106 | 99 | 74 | 82 | 88 | 80 |
| 19．Mgagasi ．．．．（do．） | C | 51 | 53 | 51 | 45 | 40 | 43 | 45 | 33 |
| 20．Mgomanzi ．．．．（do．） | C | 38 | 46 | 65 | 68 | 26 | 25 | 45 | 45 |
|  | ${ }_{\text {c }}$ | 68 | ${ }_{6}^{66}$ | 84 | 78 | 52 | 49 | 67 | 48 |
|  | ${ }_{\text {C }}$ | 47 | j 6 | 49 | ${ }_{101}^{45}$ | 24 | 35 | 40 | 35 74 |
| 24．Tongwane ．．$\quad .$. | C | 70 | 81 | 102 |  | 48 | 73 | 86 | 4 |
| 25．Veldman＇s ．．．．（do．） | c | 126 | 122 | 133 | 132 | 99 | 77 | 99 | so |
| 26．Zangwa ．．．．．．（do．） | C | 49 | 59 | 70 | 63 | 36 | 48 | 55 | 33 |
| Total |  | 1739 | 1692 | 2028 |  | 1288 | 1323 | 1596 | 1426 |
| ELLIOT（Inspector Bennie）． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1．Cnockfraing ．．G．E．Marillier | A． 3 |  |  |  | 10 |  |  |  | 9 |
| 2．Elliot | A． 3 | 33 | 47 | 43 | 42 | 24 | 28 | 31 | 26 |
| 3．Fingall ．．．．．．．${ }^{\text {a }}$ | A． 3 |  |  |  | 10 |  |  |  |  |
| 4．Ronan ．．${ }_{\text {5．Rondavel }}$ ．．${ }^{\text {a }}$ ．J．Hart | A．${ }^{\text {A．}} 3$ | 31 | 32 | 25 | 20 | 27 | 23 | 20 | 18 |
| 6．Rooipoort | A． 3 | 20 |  |  |  | 11 | ． | ． |  |
| 7．Springvlei | A． 3 |  |  |  | 10 |  |  |  | 9 |
| 8．Strydom＇s Rust | A． 3 | ．． | 10 | 13 |  | ．． | 9 | 11 |  |
| 9．Cnockfraing ．．H．J．Ulyate | P．F． |  |  | 11 |  |  |  | 10 |  |
| 10．Draaifontein ．．H．L．Potgieter | P．F． | 10 | 7 |  | 7 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 11．Morven ．．．．C．J．Read | P．F． | 16 | 17 | 17 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 14 |
| 12．Ordfianna ．．．．G．Dargie | P．F． | 7 |  |  | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 6 |
| 13．Strydom＇s Rust ．．G．Strydom | P．F． | ．． | ．． | ．． | 14 |  | ．． |  | 7 |
| 14．Embokotwa | Poor | 44 | 49 | 49 | 47 | 36 | 44 | 44 | 41 |
| 15．Gubenxa，Erf 85 | Poor |  | 30 |  | 19 |  | 21 |  | 18 |
| 16．Kilchamaig | Poor | 25 | 24 | 25 |  | 26 | 23 | 20 |  |
| 17．Lower Gubenxa | Poor | 31 | 35 | 32 | 26 | 28 | 32 | 29 | ${ }^{25}$ |
| 18．Rooipoort ．． | Poor |  |  |  | 31 |  |  |  | 31 |
| 19．Smalpoort | Poor | 24 |  |  |  | 21 |  |  |  |
| 21．Upper Gubenxa | $\stackrel{\text { Poor }}{\text { Poor }}$ |  |  | 31 | 111 |  | 20 | 29 | 21 |
| 22．Xuka ．． | Poor | 25 | ． | 31 | 31 | 17 |  | 29 | 27 |
| 23．Cengucu ．．．．（Eng．Ch．） | C | 28 | 29 | 26 | 31 | 20 | 29 | 24 | 18 |
| 24．Elliot ．．．．．．（F．C．） | C | ．． | ．． | ．． | ． | ．． | ．． | ． |  |
| 25．Maxonga＇s Hoek ．．．．（Wes．） | C | 45 | 48 | 41 | 43 | 32 | 34 | 36 | 43 |
| Total |  | 339 | 334 | 373 | 393 | 268 | 270 | 318 | 336 |
| elliotdale（Inspector Bennie）． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1．Elliotdale ．．J．W．Morris，R．M． | P．F． | 10 | ． | ． | 5 | 7 | ． | ．． | 4 |


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ei } \\ & \text { 䓲 } \\ & \text { 娄 } \\ & \text { 范 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | 淢 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 67 |  | 46 | 9 | 8 |  | 3 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7 | 2 | 110 |  | 53 | 30 | 14 |  | 13 |  |  |  |  |  | 26 | 15 | 61 | 5 |
| 8 | 2 | 55 |  | 44 | 8 | 1 |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  | First | Inspection． | 12 |  |
| 9 10 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 97 60 | $\because$ | 72 28 | 15 | $\stackrel{5}{18}$ |  | 4 | 1 |  |  |  |  | 15 | 3 ． | 25 | 21 |
| 11 | 2 | 76 | $\cdots$ | ${ }_{51}$ | 13 | 1 |  | 2 | 1 |  |  |  |  | 14 16 | 10 | 32 | 19 |
| 12 | 1 | 44 | ．． | 44 | ． | ． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 16 | 14 5 5 | 30 9 |  |
| 13 | 1 | 40 | $\cdots$ | 18 | 9 | ${ }_{j}$ |  | 8 |  |  |  |  |  | 13 | $8 \quad 1$ | 23 | 13 |
| 14 |  | 137 | ． | 45 | 26 | 30 |  | 14 | 22 |  |  |  |  | 59 | $25 .$. | 93 | 81 |
| 15 | 2 | 31 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 4 | 11 |  | 9 | 5 |  |  |  | ． | 4 | 12 | 31 | 13 |
| 16 | 2 | 50 |  |  |  | 1 |  | 8 | 23 | 18 | ．． |  | ． | 4 | 5 | ${ }_{50}$ | 42 |
| 17 | ， | 44 |  | 20 | 8 | 13 |  | 2 | 1 |  |  |  |  | 15 | 6 | 27 | 19 |
| 18 | 1 | 83 | $\cdots$ | 44 | 14 | 14 |  | 7 | 4 |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | 21 | 13 ．． | 48 | 29 |
| 19 | 1 | 44 | ． | 15 | 16 | 8 |  | 2 | 3 |  |  |  | ．． | 11 | 16 | 35 | 10 |
| 20 | 2 | 29 |  | 19 | 6 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\ldots$ | 1 | 10 1 | 17 |  |
| 21 | 2 | ${ }^{56}$ |  | 30 | 9 | 7 |  | 4 | 6 |  | $\cdots$ |  | ． | 10 | $18 \quad 2$ | 32 | 16 |
| ${ }_{23}^{22}$ | 2 | 26 |  | 22 | ．． | 3 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  | ． | First | nespection． | 4 | 4 |
| 24 | 1 | 66 |  | 39 | 16 | 6 |  | 2 | 3 |  |  |  |  | 13 | 11 | 30 | is |
| 25 | 2 | 93 | ． | 51 | 27 | 10 |  | 5 | ． |  |  |  |  | 13 | 16 | ${ }_{5} 9$ | 21 |
| 26 | 1 | 35 | ．． | 25 | 8 | 2 |  | ． |  |  |  |  |  | 6 | 2 ．． | 11 |  |
| 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | 4 | 29 | $\cdots$ | 10 | 4 | 3 |  | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 |  |  | 11 | 1 | 19 |  |
|  | ${ }_{4}^{4}$ | 10 | $\cdots$ | ${ }^{6}$ |  | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  | 3 | 1 | $j$ | 3 |
| $\stackrel{4}{5}$ | 4 4 | 19 | $\cdots$ |  | ， | 2 |  | 1 | 5 | 6 |  |  | $\cdots$ | 11 | 1 | 15 | 13 |
| 6 | 4 | 28 |  | 17 | 10 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2.1 | 11 | ${ }_{9}^{4}$ |
| 7 | 4 | 10 |  |  | 2 | 1 |  | 1 | ．． |  |  |  |  |  | uspectiou． |  | 2 |
| 8 | 4 | 8 | ． | 2 | 2 | 3 |  | ． | ．． |  |  |  |  |  | Do． | 5 |  |
| ${ }_{10}^{9}$ | 4 | 10 | \％ | 3 | 3 | 3 |  |  | 1 |  |  |  | － |  | Do． | 9 |  |
| 10 | 4 | 18 | ． | ${ }_{5}^{1}$ | 3 <br> 8 | 1 |  | 2 |  |  |  |  | $\because$ | ${ }_{6}$ |  | ， | 6 |
| 12 | 4 | 18 | ． | ${ }_{4}^{5}$ | 8 | $\stackrel{4}{2}$ |  | 1 | $\cdots$ |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | 9 | 3 | 14 | 9 |
| 13 |  | ． | $\cdots$ | ． |  |  |  | ． | ． | ．． | $\cdots$ | ．． | ． | ．． | －． |  |  |
| 14 | 4 | 44 | ．． | 7 | 10 | 9 |  | 9 | 8 | 1 |  |  |  | 18 | 6 | 37 | 29 |
| 15 |  | ． |  | ． | － |  |  |  | ． | ． |  |  | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | ． | ．． | ．． |
| 17 | 4 | 27 | ． | 3 | 7 | 6 |  | i | $\cdots$ | ．． |  |  |  | 20 | 2 | 24 | 22 |
| 19 |  | ． |  | ． | ． | ． |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |
| 21 | 4 | 25 | ． | 10 | 6 | j |  | 2 | 2 |  |  |  | ．． |  | nspection． |  |  |
| 21 | 4 | 13 | ． | ${ }^{6}$ | 4 | 2 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | 3 | 2. | 7 | 4 |
| 22 | 4 | 29 |  | 18 | 4 | 4 |  | 3 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．． |  | ．． | 6 | －． | 12 | 10 |
| 23 | 4 | 26 | ．． | 9 | 6 | 5 |  | 6 | ．． |  |  |  |  | 2 | 2. | 17 | 8 |
| 24 | 4 | 34 |  | 26 | 6 | ． |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  | First | nspection． | 11 | 7 |
| 25 | 4 | 34 |  | 25 | 3 | 2 |  | 3 | 1 | ． |  |  |  |  | Record． | 13 | 1 |
| 1 | 3 | 5 |  | 2 | ． | 1 |  |  | 1 | 1 | ． | ．． | ． | First | nspection． | 4 | 3 |



|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 湈 茄 菏 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 3 \\ & 4 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 3 \\ & 3 \\ & 3 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | 36 47 20 29 | $\because$ $\because$ $\cdots$ | 35 40 17 29 | 1 6 3 3 . | i $\cdots$ |  | $\because$ $\therefore$ $\because$ | $\because$ $\because$ $\because$ |  | $\because$ | $\because$ $\because$ $\because$ |  | $\because$ $\because$ $\because$ | First Inspection <br> Do． <br> Do． <br> Do． |  |  | 1 10 6 1 | 1 |
| 6 | 3 | 78 | ． | 54 | ${ }^{6}$ | 12 |  | 3 | 3 |  | ．． | ．． |  |  | 11 |  |  | 26 | 18 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \\ & 28 \end{aligned}$ |  | 4 6 | 4 | 1 |  | 1 | 2 |  | 6 | 1 |  |  | ${ }_{17}^{6}$ |  |  | 8 22 | 7 20 |
| 3 | ． | ．． | ， | ． | ．． | ． |  | ． | ． |  | ．． | ．． |  | ． | ． |  | ．． | ．． |  |
| 4 | 2 | 45 | 45 | ．． | ．． | ． |  | ．． | ．． |  | ． | ．． |  | ．． | ．． |  | ． | ．． | ．． |
| 5 | 2 | 57 | 57 | ．． | ．． | ． |  | ．． | ．． |  | ．． | ．． |  | ．． | ．． |  | ．． | ．． | ．． |
| $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & 7 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{3}^{2}$ | 162 39 |  | 69 31 | ${ }^{17}$ | ${ }^{26}$ |  | 37 | 13 |  | $\ldots$ | $\because$ |  | ．． | 30 4 | 10 |  | 97 17 | 40 1 |
| 8 | 3 | 50 |  | 50 |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\because$ |  |  | ．． | First Inspection． |  |  |  |  |
| 10 |  | 128 | ． | 54 | 24 | 3 |  | 12 | 6 |  | ． |  |  |  |  |  |  | 78 | 64 |
| 11 | 3 | 60 |  | 23 | 19 | 11 |  | ， | 1 |  | $\cdots$ | ．． |  | $\cdots$ |  | ${ }^{13}{ }^{\text {No }}$ Record．${ }^{15}$. |  | 41 | 17 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 12 \\ & 13 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{3}^{3}$ | 30 81 81 |  | 24 | ${ }^{6}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}6 \\ 7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{6}$ |
| 13 14 |  | 81 36 |  | ${ }_{35}^{12}$ | 29 1 | 22 |  | 11 | ${ }^{7}$ |  | ．． | $\cdots$ |  | $\because$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{73}$ | 42 |
| 15 | 3 | 18 | ．．． | 9 | 3 | 4 |  | $\ddot{2}$ | $\because$ |  | ． | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | $\begin{array}{lll}\because 3 & 5 & .\end{array}$ |  |  | ${ }_{10}^{5}$ | $\because$ |
| 16 | 3 | 30 |  | 26 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  | ． |  |  | $\cdots$ | 3 |  |  | 8 | 3 |
| 17 | 3 | 51 |  | 32 | 6 | 7 |  | ј | 1 |  | ． | $\ldots$ |  | ．． |  |  |  | 20 | 15 |
| 18 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 59 | ． | 39 | 14 | 促 |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  | 16 4 ．． |  |  | 25 | 19 |
| 19 | 2 | 114 | ．． | 47 | 19 | 22 |  | 18 | 8 |  | ．． | ．． |  | ． | $30 \quad 24 \quad .$. |  |  | 72 | 40 |
| 20 | 3 2 2 | 40 36 |  | 15 13 | $\begin{array}{r}10 \\ 13 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 7 10 |  | 8 | $\because$ |  | ． |  |  | \％ | $\begin{array}{rrr}14 & 10 & 1 \\ 12 & 9 & \text { ．}\end{array}$ |  |  | 28 27 | 18 10 |
| 22 | 2 | 44 |  | 21 | 7 |  |  | 3 | 6 |  | ． | ． |  | ．． | $\begin{array}{lll}18 & 9 & . \\ \\ 18 & 2 & .\end{array}$ |  |  | 25 | 23 |
| 23 | 3 | 30 | ．． | 21 | 6 | 1 |  | 2 |  |  | ．． | ．． |  | ．． | 5 \％．． |  |  | 14 | 6 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 24 \\ & 25 \\ & 25 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 3 \\ & 3 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 66 \mathrm{i} \\ 52 \\ 139 \\ 139 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 26 \\ & 39 \\ & 39 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 4 \end{array}$ | 18 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{6}$ |  | $\because$ |  |  |  | $20 \quad 11$ |  |  | 41 16 | ${ }^{28}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 26 \\ & 27 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 118 |  | ${ }_{56}^{1}$ | $\stackrel{5}{22}$ | 23 |  | 39 13 | 51 3 |  | 19 |  |  | 1 | $26 \quad 34$ |  |  | ${ }_{1}^{137} 8$ | 68 50 |
| 28 | 2 | 74 |  | 42 | 16 | 8 |  | 8 | ．． |  | ．． |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\begin{array}{ll}48 & 13 \\ 14 & 14\end{array}$ |  |  | 36 | 19 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 29 \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ | 3 | 28 31 |  | 18 | ${ }_{6}$ | 7 |  | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}10 & 11 \\ 4 & 3 & 1\end{array}$ |  |  | 21 | 10 |
| 31 | 2 | 84 | ． | 67 | 7 | 6 |  | 4 | $\ldots$ |  | ．． |  |  | $\cdots$ | 16 |  |  | 17 | 11 16 |
| ${ }_{33}^{32}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | ${ }_{6}^{45}$ |  | 25 | 11 | ${ }^{6}$ |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  | ． | 13 |  |  | 22 | 19 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | ．． |  |  | $29 \quad 1$ |  |  | 31 | 31 |
| 1 | 3 | 27 | ． | 6 | 4 | 6 |  | 4 | 2 |  | 2 | 2 |  | 1 | 14 |  |  | 20 | 18 |
| 2 | 3 | 6 | ．． | ．． | ． | 2 |  |  | 4 |  | ． | ．． |  | ．． | First Inspection． |  |  | 6 |  |


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 菏 } \\ & \text { 荡 } \\ & \text { \# } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }_{3}^{3}$ | 59 49 |  | 38 32 | ${ }_{13}^{4}$ | 1 |  | 1. |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |  | 15 7 | ${ }_{5}^{11}$ | i | 29 22 | ${ }^{7}$ |
|  | 3 | 31 |  | 24 | 3 |  |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  | 6 | 3 |  | 9 | 7 |
|  | 3 | 60 | $\ldots$ | 33 | 13 | 10 |  | 4 | .. |  |  |  |  | 11 | 13 | . | 33 | 13 |
|  | 3 | 38 | .. | 28 | 4 |  |  | 2 |  | $\because$ |  |  | $\ldots$ | 3 | ${ }_{5}$ |  | 11 | 5 |
|  |  | 32 |  | 30 18 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | .. | First | Inspec |  |  |  |
|  |  | 34 | .. | 18 | 9 |  |  | 1 | .. | $\cdots$ | .. |  | .. | 10 | 4 |  | 18 | 13 |
| 1 | $\ddot{3}$ | 30 |  | 6 | ii |  |  | $\stackrel{\square}{5}$ | 2 |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | 18 | 4 | $\cdots$ | 25 | 19 |
| 12 | 3 | 45 |  | 24 | 10 |  |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  | 10 | 6 |  | 22 | 12 |
|  | 3 | 67 | $\cdots$ | 36 | 11 | 1. |  | 4 | i |  |  |  | .. | 14 | 10 | i | 35 | 21 |
| 1. | . | .. | .. |  | . |  |  | .. | .. |  |  |  | .. | .. | .. |  | .. | . |
|  |  | 66 | .. | 44 | 11 |  |  | 6 | 3 |  |  |  |  | 19 | 5 |  | 27 | 19 |
| 16 | 3 | 63 | .. | 40 | 12 |  |  | 4 | 3 |  |  |  |  | 13 | 10 |  | 27 | 14 |
| 17 | 3 | 58 | . | 44 | 10 |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  | 6 | ${ }_{5}$ |  | 14 |  |
| 18 | 3 | 47 |  | 23 | 9 |  |  | 8 | 2 |  |  |  | .. | 9 | 10 |  | 26 | 12 |
| 19 | 3 | 53 |  | 36 | 11 |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  | 13 | 3 |  | 20 |  |
|  |  | 41 |  | 21 |  |  |  |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  | 12 |  |  |  |
| 1 | 1 | 11 | .. | 2 | 1 | 3 |  | 1 | 3 | 1 |  |  | .. | 4 | 2 | .. | 9 | 6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1 | 9 |  | 1 | 1 | 3 |  | 3 | 1 |  |  |  | .. | 7 | 2 | .. | 9 | 7 |
|  | 1 | 42 |  | 30 | 5 |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  | . | 8 | 8 |  | 18 |  |
|  | 1 | 31 |  | 25 | 4 |  |  | . | .. |  |  |  | .. | 2 | 8 |  | 12 | 3 |
|  | 1 | 25 | . | 17 | 2 | 3 |  | 3 |  |  |  |  | .. | 5 | 3 | .. | 9 | 6 |
| 8 |  | .. |  | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | $\cdots$ |  | .. | .. |  |  |  | .. | $\ldots$ | .. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 10 | 1 | 34 |  | 22 | 6 | 1 |  | $\ddot{2}$ | 3 |  |  |  | $\because$ | 10 | 1 | .. | 12 | 12 |
| 11 | , | 37 |  | 31 | 4 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 | 3 |  | 9 |  |
| 12 | 1 | 32 |  | 16 | 7 |  |  | 3 | 3 |  |  |  | .. | 11 |  |  | 17 | 14 |
| 1 | 1 | 33 | $\ldots$ | 96 | 4 | 3 |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  | 3 | 9 | $\cdots$ | 13 |  |
| 15 | 1 | 29 | $\cdots$ | 19 | 6 | 4 |  | $\because$ |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | 3 | 9 |  | 10 | $\stackrel{3}{8}$ |
| 16 | 1 | 23 | $\ldots$ | 19 | 2 | 2 |  | .. | . |  |  |  | . | , | 2 |  | , | 3 |
| 18 | 1 | 45 | .. | 23 | 9 | 8 |  | 3 | 2 |  |  |  |  | 18 | 1 |  | 23 | 19 |
| 19 | 1 | 71 | .. | 39 | 12 | 9 |  | 8 | 3 |  |  |  |  | 14 |  |  | 37 |  |
| $20$ | 1 | 38 |  | 24 | 7 | 6 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | 11 | 3 |  | 17 | 12 |
| 21 | 1 | 45 |  | 23 | 10 | 10 |  | , |  |  |  |  |  | 8 | 9 |  | 26 | 16 |
| 22 | 1 | 25 |  | 11 | 4 | 7 |  |  | .. |  |  |  |  | 6 | 10 |  | 17 |  |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | . | 3 | .. | 2 |  | 1 | . |  |  |  | .. | First | Inspect | ion. | 4 | 3 |
| $\stackrel{2}{3}$ | 3 | $\ddot{28}$ |  | $\ddot{20}$ | $\stackrel{\square}{5}$ | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | First | Inspect |  | 11 | $\stackrel{\square}{5}$ |
|  |  | 17 |  | 17 | .. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |


| Name of School. | Class. | Scholars on Roll during |  |  |  | Average Attendance during |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \text { th } \\ & \text { Qr. } \end{aligned}$ |
| MACLEAR (Inspector Bennie). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Glen Thomson (Umga) G. C. Shutte | A. 3 | 20 |  |  |  | 14 | 16 |  |  |
| 2. Maclear | A. 3 A. 3 | 25 14 | ${ }_{26}^{33}$ | 30 15 |  | 21 10 | 19 14 |  | ${ }_{13}^{24}$ |
| 4. Cornlands .. .. J. C. J. Holder | P.F. | 5 | 5 | 5 |  | 4 | ${ }_{5}^{5}$ | 5 |  |
| 5. Oxland .. .. A.W. T. Cook | P.F. |  | 6 | 5 | 5 |  | 6 | 5 |  |
| 6. Sandwick .. .. W. Johnson | P.F. | . | . |  | 8 | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |
| 7. The Falls .. .. W. M. Marais | P.F. |  | . | 5 | 4 | . |  | 4 |  |
| 8. The Granary ${ }^{\text {9. Thomson }}$ - A. J. Mas. A'Bear | P.F. | 11 | 11 |  | 5 | 10 | 9 | 7 |  |
| 10. Weatherby (Saussure) F. D. Diesel | P.F. | , | , | 5 | 5 | , | 4 | 5 |  |
| 11. Wizard's Vale .. B. E. Leach | P.F. | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 |  |
| 12. Gatberg | Poor | 25 | 24 | 25 | 25 | 21 | 22 | 24 | 24 |
| 13. Zamenkomst | Poor |  |  |  | 26 | .. |  |  | 22 |
| 14. Upper Tsitsana .. (Eng. Ch.) | C | .. | .. | . | 41 |  |  |  | 29 |
| 15. Mapassa's Hoek .. .. (F.C.) | C | 57 | ${ }^{55}$ | 59 | 51 | 42 | 30 |  | ${ }^{31}$ |
| 16. Remia .. .. .. (do.) | C |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 17. Lower Tsitsana .. .. (Wes.) | C | 62 | 49 | 42 | .. | 42 | 43 | 30 |  |
| Total |  | 252 | 259 | 279 | 289 | 192 | 186 | 225 | 219 |
| Matatiele (Inspector Robert Rein). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Cedarville | A. 3 | 37 | 38 | 45 | 46 | 34 | 34 | 42 | 43 |
| 2. Henwood .. | A. 3 | 14 | 12 | 16 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 15 | 10 |
| 3. Matatiele | A. 3 | 14 | 14 |  | . | ${ }_{9}^{13}$ | 11 |  |  |
| 4. Mooifontein | A. 3 | 11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5. Otterspoort A. L. A. Maartens | A. 3 | . |  |  | . | . |  |  |  |
| 6. Harmony .. .. .. F.. | P.F. | 11 |  |  |  | 10 | s |  |  |
|  | P.F. |  | ${ }_{13}^{9}$ | 13 | 15 |  | 10 | 11 | 10 |
| 8. Valschfontein 9. Zamenloop (Sunnyside) | P.F. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10. Lower Rolweni .. (Eng. Ch.) | c | 27 | 33 | 54 | 56 | 23 | $2 \overline{5}$ | 43 | 53 |
| 11. Manning (Moso's) .. (do.) | C |  |  |  | 25 |  |  | 24 | 21 |
| 12. Matatiele .. .. (do.) | C | 44 | . | 48 | 47 | 36 |  | 31 | 37 |
| 13. Prospect .. .. (do. | C |  |  | 40 | 40 |  |  | 26 | 32 |
| 14. Queen's Mercy, .- (do.) | ${ }_{\text {C }}$ | 33 |  | ${ }_{36}^{41}$ | 50 49 | 21 |  | ${ }_{25}^{37}$ | ${ }_{36}^{36}$ |
| 16. Hebron .. .. (Fr. Ev.) | C | 43 | 39 | 53 | 54 |  | 27 | 40 | 44 |
| 17. Mafube .. .. (do.) | c | 68 | 67 | 71 | 71 | 52 | 53 | 47 | 50 |
| 18. Mapfontein .. (do.) | C |  |  | $\stackrel{29}{ }$ | ${ }^{28}$ |  |  |  | 5 |
| 19. Mpavane .. .. do. | ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 62 | 67 | ${ }^{85}$ | 81 | ${ }^{60}$ | 58 | $59$ | ${ }^{68}$ |
|  | ${ }_{\text {C }}$ | 103 | 110 | ${ }_{87}$ | 86 | ${ }_{6}^{21}$ | 67 | 60 | 29 |
| 22. Bethesda .. .. .. (Mor.) |  | 92 | 88 | 95 | 80 | 71 | 66 | 73 | 63 |
| 23. Bubese .. .. .. (do.) | c | 44 | 44 | 45 | 36 | 35 | 36 | 31 | 25 |
| 24. Elukolweni .. .. .. (do.) | c | 26 | 29 | 56 | 56 | 23 | 25 | 49 | 40 |
| 25. Magadla's .. .. ... (do.) | C |  |  |  | 61 |  | 21 | 45 | 48 |
| 26. Mvenyane .. .. .. (da.) | C | 43 |  | 61 | 56 | 32 | 39 | 50 | 47 |
| 27. Polile .. .. .. (do.) | C |  |  | 44 | 49 |  | 25 | 34 | 28 |
| 28. Upper Rolweni .. .. (do.) | C | 30 | 21 | 44 | 43 | 16 | 15 | 32 | 31 |
| 29. Mana Linden Mohlokofane (Trap. M.) |  |  |  | 33 |  |  |  | 14 | 26 |
| 30. Maria Zell .. .. (do.) | c |  |  |  | 48 |  |  |  | 40 |
| 31. Etswilika32. Sigogas, Mount Hargreaves.:(Wes.)(do.) | C | 42 | .. | 42 | 37 | 28 |  | 29 | 24 |
|  | C |  |  |  | 58 | . |  |  | 8 |
| Total |  | 772 | . 726 | 1158 | 1262 | 592 | 569 | 888 | 976 |






| Name of School． |  | Class． | Scholars on Roll during |  |  |  | Average Attendance during |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 4th } \\ & \text { Qr. } \end{aligned}$ |
| 6．Lower Zimbane | ．．（Wes ） |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7．Mqanduli ．－ | ．．（do．） | C | 55 | 63 | 61 | 57 | 46 | 60 | ${ }_{55} 5$ | ${ }_{55}^{54}$ |
| 8．Ncanasini ．． | ．．（do．） | C | 59 | 67 | 69 |  | 49 | 58 | 59 | 54 |
| 9．Qokolweni ．． | （do．） | C | 125 | 123 | 110 | 123 | 100 | 96 | 96 |  |
| Tota |  |  | 366 | 432 | 526 | 512 | 287 | 339 | 403 | 382 |
| NGQELENI（Iuspector Robert Rein）． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1．Inhlaza，St．Barna | （Eng．Ch．） | C | 32 | 38 | 43 | 43 | 28 | 34 | 40 | 39 |
| 2．Buntingville | （Wes．） | C | 69 | 50 | 61 | 62 | 41 | 40 | 46 |  |
|  | （do．） | ${ }^{\text {C }}$ | 66 | 58 | 49 | 50 | 59 | 59 | ${ }^{46}$ | ${ }^{42}$ |
| 5．Old Buntingville | $\because$（do．） |  | $\begin{aligned} & 34 \\ & 37 \end{aligned}$ | 34 43 | 38 38 | $\begin{aligned} & 41 \\ & 33 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{33}^{26}$ | ${ }_{39}^{28}$ | ${ }_{36}^{31}$ | ${ }^{38}$ |
| Tota |  |  | 238 | 223 | 225 | 229 | 187 | 200 | 199 | 213 |
| NQAMCAKWE（Inspector McLaren）． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1．Residency ．． | W．C．Scully | P．F． | ．． | ．． | ．． | 13 | ．． | ．． | ．． | 11 |
| 2．Blythswood，Train | ol（F．C．） | C． 1 | 103 | 70 | 75 | 59 | 60 | 69 | 61 | 66 |
| 3．Siblabeni | （A．N．C．） | C | 39 | 42 | 42 | 37 | －27 | 32 | 30 | 27 |
| 4．Gqogqora－ | （Eng．Ch．） |  | 67 | 65 | $\cdots$ | 48 |  |  |  | 31 |
| 6．Kotana ： | （o．） | ${ }_{C}$ | 62 | 71 | 89 | 64 | ${ }_{26}^{52}$ | ${ }_{61} 6$ | 48 | ${ }_{38}^{43}$ |
| 7．Lower Nculu | （do．） | C | 61 | 68 | 78 | 68 | 39 | 45 | 50 | 37 |
| 8．Matolweni＇s | （do．） | C | 50 | 47 | 47 | 49 | 38 | 39 | 33 | 38 |
| 9．Mtwaku－ | （do．） | c | 50 | 63 | 62 | 61 | 34 | 46 | 41 | 40 |
| 10．Ndukana | （do．） | C | 49 | 56 | 74 | 56 | 43 | 50 | 58 | 40 |
| 11．Ntseshe ${ }^{\text {12．}}$ Piet Mandu＇s |  | C | 54 | 47 | 69 | 17 | 40 | 37 | 50 | 41 |
| 13．Xilinxa ．． | （do．） | ${ }^{\text {C }}$ | ${ }_{86}^{42}$ | 64 86 | 74 112 | ${ }_{1}^{65}$ | ${ }_{5}^{32}$ | ${ }_{6}^{45}$ | ${ }_{91}^{43}$ | 36 80 |
| 14．Blythswood，Boys | （F．C．） | C | 139 | 118 | 162 | 139 | 90 | 100 | 123 | 106 |
| 15．Do．，Girls | （do．） | C | 112 | 99 | 137 | 141 | 82 | 82 | 113 | 115 |
| 16．Cegcuwana．． | （do．） | C | 64 | 81 | 87 | 76 | 50 | 58 | 66 | 49 |
| 17．Govan ${ }^{\text {18．}}$ Lower Zolo | do． | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{\text {C }}$ | 64 | ${ }_{6}^{67}$ | 73 | ${ }^{72}$ | 50 | 52 | 52 | 63 |
| 19．Magodla＇s | do．${ }^{\text {do．}}$ |  | ${ }_{53}^{47}$ | ${ }_{81}^{63}$ | 73 102 | 66 97 | ${ }_{33}^{26}$ | ${ }_{55}^{47}$ | ${ }_{73}^{54}$ | ${ }_{50}^{38}$ |
| 20．Muqutela＇s（Mirrl | （do．） | C | 48 | 44 | 44 | 40 | ${ }_{34}$ | ${ }_{34}$ | 36 | ${ }_{26}$ |
| 21．Mpeta＇s ． |  | C | 56 | 59 | 59 | 60 | 39 | 45 | 50 | 48 |
| 22．Ndakana ${ }^{\text {23．}}$ Nancule | （do．） | C | 97 | 106 | 135 | 135 | 61 | 82 | 103 | 102 |
| 23．Nqancule ${ }^{\text {24．}}$ Nyidlana | （do．） | C |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 25．Toboyi $\ldots$ |  | $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{C}}$ | ${ }_{79}^{46}$ | ${ }_{85}^{49}$ | ${ }_{86}^{58}$ | ${ }^{61}$ | 24 | 37 | 40 | 35 |
| 26．Ezolo | ．．（Ind．） | C | 73 | 82 | 93 | 81 | 51 | 69 | 68 | 57 |
| 27．Ncisininde ． | （U．P．） | c | 119 | 132 |  |  | 78 |  | 148 |  |
| 28．Rwantsana |  | C | 51 | 61 | 69 | 50 | 23 | 38 | 56 | 44 |
| 29．Upper Zolo | （do．） | C | 71 | 77 | 71 | 71 | 34 | 46 | 52 | 57 |
| 30．Dingiswayo＇s | （Wes．） | C | 73 | 75 | 90 | 85 | 48 | 60 | 80 |  |
| 31．Gqogqora ．． |  | C | 29 | 32 | 65 | 59 | 19 | 24 | 41 | 25 |
| 32．Gudla＇s ．． | （do．） | C | 70 | 60 | 59 | 64 | 60 | 49 | 50 | 46 |
| 33．Hlobo | （do．） | c | 113 | 116 | 128 | 115 | 81 | 85 | 116 | 95 |
| 34．Jikezi ${ }_{\text {35．Magodla＇s }}$ | （do．） | C | 56 | 50 | 51 | 48 | 41 | 42 | 46 | 36 |
| 35．Magodla＇s ．．${ }_{\text {36 }}$ Mphleni＇s ． |  | C | 61 | 70 | 89 | 84 | 48 | 54 | 68 | 47 |
| 36．Mpahleni＇s ．． | ．（do．） | C | 69 | 70 | 67 | 69 | 51 | 58 | 27 | 51 |


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | E 茿 च ت W |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 藻 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & 7 \\ & 8 \\ & 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{array}$ | 37 54 65 102 | $\because$ | 34 36 36 41 |  | 3 6 5 28 | 4 17 17 |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 2 \\ \because \bar{亏} \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\because$ $\because$ $\because$ | $\because$ $\because$ $\because$ |  |  | First 8 20 52 | Inspec 2 5 6 |  | 5 18 30 61 | 3 15 29 56 |
| 1 | 3 | 43 |  | 23 |  | 6 | 11 |  | 3 | ．． |  |  | ．． |  |  |  | 13 | ${ }_{5}$ |  | 20 | 20 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 3 \\ & 4 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 54 43 32 32 |  | 31 35 25 23 |  | 12 4 6 8 | 7 3 1 1 |  |  | $\because$ $\because$ $\because$ |  |  | $\because$ |  |  |  | 19 6 First |  |  | 24 18 12 16 | 23 6 6 3 |
| 1 |  | ． | ．． |  |  | ．． | － |  |  | ．． |  |  | ．． | ．． |  |  | ．． |  | ．． |  | ． |
| 4 | 2 | 73 | 73 |  |  | ． | ． | ． |  | ．． |  |  | ．． |  |  |  | ．． |  | ．． | ． |  |
| 3 | 2 | 22 |  |  |  | $\bigcirc$ | 4 |  | 2 | 2 |  |  | ．． |  |  |  | 10 | 2 |  | 13 | 11 |
| ${ }_{5}^{4}$ |  | 50 |  | 2 |  | 9 | 5 |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 13 | 7 |  | 23 |  |
| 6 | 2 | 58 |  | 31 |  | 13 | 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 19 | 6 |  | 28 | 23 |
| 7 | 2 | 56 | ． | 28 |  | 11 | 15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 12 | 14 | i | 38 | 20 |
| 8 | 2 | 43 |  | 17 |  | 12 | 7 |  | 5 | 2 |  |  | $\ldots$ |  |  |  | 6 | 18 |  | 29 |  |
| 9 | 2 | 49 |  | 25 |  | 11 | 11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 12 | 11 |  | 30 | 12 |
| 10 | 2 | 51 |  | 35 |  |  | 4 |  | 5 |  |  |  | ． |  |  |  | 10 | 6 | 1 | 20 | 13 |
| 11 12 | 2 | 29 |  | 12 |  | ${ }^{6}$ | 7 |  | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 9 | 7 |  | ${ }_{2}^{20}$ |  |
| 12 | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | 4 | $\cdots$ | 18 |  | 14 | ${ }_{12}^{2}$ |  | 3 | $\cdots$ |  |  | ． |  |  |  | 11 | $\stackrel{8}{9}$ |  | 17 32 | ${ }_{21}^{6}$ |
| 14 | 2 | 111 |  | 12 |  | 13 | 17 | 26 |  | 27 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | 35 | 22 | 2 | 101 |  |
| 15 | 2 | 96 |  | 16 |  | 4 | 12 | 16 |  | 28 |  |  | ．． |  |  |  | 32 | 10 |  | 81 | 54 |
| 16 | 2 | 70 |  | 48 |  | 11 | 8 |  |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 9 | 11 |  | 24 |  |
| 17 | 2 | 61 |  | 32 |  | 16 | 7 | 6 |  |  |  |  | ．． |  |  |  | 17 | 12 |  | 33 | 17 |
| 18 | ${ }^{3}$ | 61 56 |  | 38 |  | 10 | 4 | 5 |  | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 13 | 4 |  | 25 |  |
| 20 | 2 | 34 |  | 26 |  | 3 | 5 |  |  | － |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 | ${ }_{5}$ |  | 12 | 15 |
| 21 | 2 | 51 |  | 42 |  | ） | ， | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | First | Inspe |  | 11 |  |
| 22 | 2 | 92 |  | 44 |  | 13 | 19 | 10 |  | 6 |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  | 14 |  | 48 | 36 |
| 24 | 2 | 33 |  | 24 |  | 5 | 3 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 | 5 |  | 11 | 7 |
| 25 | 2 | 62 | $\cdots$ | 28 |  | 8 | 9 | $1 \overline{1}$ |  | 2 |  |  | ． |  |  |  | 18 | 10 |  | 37 | 16 |
| 26 | 3 | 76 |  | 49 |  | 15 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 2 |  |  | ．． |  |  |  | 16 | 7 |  | 28 | 22 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 27 \\ & 28 \end{aligned}$ | 2 | 128 | $\cdots$ | ${ }_{27}^{46}$ |  | 50 | 18 | 11 |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 49 | 18 |  | 88 |  |
| 29 | 2 | 43 |  | 22 |  | 8 | 6 | 7 |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | First 9 | Inspect 6 |  | 21 | 18 |
| 30 | 3 | 75 |  |  |  | 10 | 4 |  |  | 6 |  |  | ． |  |  |  | 15 | 4 |  | 27 |  |
| 31 32 | 2 | 49 |  | ${ }_{31}^{27}$ |  |  | $\stackrel{5}{5}$ | 4 |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 9 | ${ }_{6}^{5}$ |  | 19 | 14 |
| 33 | 2 | 89 |  | 51 |  | 13 | 10 | 4 |  | 11 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 17 | 17 |  | 44 | 36 |
| 34 | ${ }_{2}$ | 28 |  | 11 |  |  | 8 | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7 |  |  | 18 |  |
| 35 36 | 2 | 57 |  | 23 |  | 10 | 12 |  |  | 9 |  |  | － |  |  |  | 16 | 12 |  | 35 | 24 |
|  | 2 | 69 |  | 48 |  |  | 8 |  |  | ． |  |  | ． |  |  |  | 6 | 1 |  | 21 |  |




|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 宅 } \\ & \text { Hig } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\#} \\ & \text { \#̈n } \end{aligned}$ | 茳 |  | 或 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | 35 |  | 19 | 10 | 6 |  | ．． | ． |  |  |  | ．． | ． | 9 | 8 | ．． | 19 | 10 |
| ${ }_{7}^{6}$ | 2 | 57 | ． | 35 | 9 | 11 |  | 2 |  |  |  |  | ．． | ．． | 10 | 8 | $\because$ | 29 | 15 |
| 8 | 2 | 20 | ． | 16 | 2 | 2 |  | ． | $\cdots$ |  |  |  | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | 1 |  |  | 5 | 1 |
|  | 1 | ${ }_{27}^{21}$ |  | 19 | 1 | 1 |  | ．． |  |  |  |  | ．． | ． |  |  |  |  | 1 |
| 11 | 4 | 8 | ．． | 5 | $1{ }_{10}$ | 8 |  | 7 | 5 |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | ${ }_{15}^{\text {First }}$ | ${ }_{12}$ |  | 34 | 1 |
| 12 | 1 | 96 |  | 56 | 22 | 4 |  | 13 | 1 |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  | 11 | ${ }_{33}^{12}$ |  | 34 46 | ${ }_{12}^{16}$ |
| 13 | 1 | ${ }_{55}$ |  | 46 | 6 | 2 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  | 7 | 4 |  | 15 | 4 |
| 14 | 1 | 89 | $\ldots$ | 57 | 14 | 13 |  | 5 |  |  |  |  | $\because$ | ．． | 9 | 25 | $\cdots$ | 46 | 15 |
| 15 | 2 | 28 | ． | 21 | 5 | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  | ．． |  | 4 |  |  | 9 |  |
| 16 | 2 | 57 |  | 21 | 13 | 12 |  | 9 | 2 |  |  |  | ．． | ．． | 26 | 9 |  | 38 | 27 |
| 17 | 2 | 40 |  | 27 | 11 | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  | ．． |  |  | 3 | 1 | 14 |  |
| 18 | 2 | 42 |  | 31 | 6 | 4 |  | 1 | ．． |  |  |  | ．． | ．． | 6 | 8 | 1 | 15 | 6 |
| 19 | 2 | 71 |  | 35 | 18 | 10 |  | 4 | 4 |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  | 15 | 17 |  | 45 | 21 |
| 20 | 2 | 35 |  | 21 | 6 | 7 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 | 8 | 1 | 16 |  |
| 21 | 2 | 56 | ． | 26 | 9 | 15 |  | 2 | 4 |  |  |  | ． | ． | 23 | 8 |  | 32 | 23 |
| 22 | 2 | 55 | $\ldots$ | 35 | 7 | 7 |  | 6 | ． |  |  |  |  |  | 11 | 3 | ． | 24 | 12 |
| ${ }^{23}$ | 4 | 9 | $\cdots$ | 7 |  |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  | ． |  |  | 4 |  | 4 |  |
| 24 | 1 | 50 | ． | 28 | 11 | 6 |  | 4 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | 8 | 17 | $\cdots$ | 31 | i1 |
|  |  | 73 |  | 53 | 13 | 7 |  | ．． |  |  |  |  | ．． |  | 12 | 15 | ．． | 31 | 14 |
| 1 | 3 | 16 | ．． | 4 | ．． | 5 |  | 3 | ＋ |  |  |  |  | ．． | 7 | 1 |  | 16 | 11 |
| 2 | 3 | 63 |  | 39 | 13 | 9 |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6 |  | 27 |  |
| 3 4 | 3 | ${ }_{59}^{32}$ |  | 25 | 4 | 3 |  | ．． |  |  |  |  |  | ．． |  | nspect |  | 12 | 4 |
| 5 | 3 | 59 |  | 53 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 | 3 | 36 |  | 26 | 3 | ${ }^{6}$ |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | ． | 7 | 9 | ．． | 16 |  |
| 8 | 3 | 78 | $\cdots$ | 55 | 11 | 10 |  | ． | 2 |  |  |  | ． |  | 15 |  |  | 30 | 21 |
| 8 | 3 | ${ }_{1}^{35}$ |  | 30 77 | $\stackrel{2}{3}$ |  |  |  | 6 |  |  |  | ． |  | First | nspect |  | 4 | 2 |
| 10 |  | 47 |  | 35 | ${ }_{9}$ | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  | $\because$ |  | 39 6 | 18 9 |  | 80 | 68 |
| 11 | 3 | 62 |  | 39 | 12 | 7 |  | 4 | ． |  |  |  | $\because$ |  | 4 |  | $\cdots$ | 10 | ${ }_{4}$ |
| 12 | 3 | 32 |  | 30 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\because$ |  | 16 | 4 | $\cdots$ | $1{ }_{25}$ | ${ }_{21}^{4}$ |
| 13 | 3 | 77 | ．． | 54 | 7 | 11 |  | 3 | 2 |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | 18 | 8 |  | 28 | 19 |
| 14 | ， | 47 |  | 35 | 4 | 5 |  | 3 |  |  |  |  | ．． |  | 6 |  |  |  |  |
| 15 | 3 | ${ }_{93}^{67}$ |  | ${ }_{75} 61$ |  | 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{6}$ |  | $\cdots$ | 16 9 | 6 |
| 16 | 3 | 93 |  | 75 | 9 | 6 |  | 2 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | 11 | 14 |  | 32 | 18 |
| 17 | 3 | 44 | ． | 27 | 8 | 6 |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  | ．． | 12 | ${ }_{3}$ |  | 18 | 13 |
| 18 | 3 | 28 |  | 19 | 2 | 7 |  | ．． | ．． |  |  |  | ．． | $\because$ | 5 | 4 | ． | 11 | ${ }_{5}$ |
| 19 20 | 3 | 44 |  | 32 | S | 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | $\stackrel{8}{8}$ | 7 | ．． |  |  |
| 21 | 3 | 48 |  | 34 | 8 | 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\because$ | $\because$ | 10 |  |  |  | 13 |
| 22 | 3 | 22 |  | 20 |  |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{5}^{2}$ | $\cdots$ | 16 6 | 13 |
| 23 | 3 | 81 | $\cdots$ | 50 | 13 | 9 |  | 9 | $\because$ | ． |  |  |  | ．． | 22 | 14 | $\cdots$ | 38 | $\ddot{23}$ |
|  |  | 93 |  | 63 | 18 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 25 \\ & 25 \end{aligned}$ | 3 | 67 |  | 59 | 6 | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 | 6 | $\ldots$ | 10 | 4 |
| 27 | 3 | 71 |  | 32 | 19 | 12 |  | 7 | 1 |  |  |  | ． |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 28 | 3 | 35 |  | 30 | 2 | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 | 4 | $\cdots$ | 8 | 4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 |  | ．． | 16 |  |


| Name of School. |  | Class. | Scholars on Roll during |  |  |  | Average Attendance during |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TSOMO (Inspector McLaren). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Hange | J. Wattrus |  | P.F. |  | 8 | 8 |  |  | 7 | 7 |  |
| 2. Home |  | $\stackrel{\text { P.F. }}{\text { P. }}$ | 9 |  |  |  | 7 |  |  |  |
| 3. Msojana . | B. Philips | P.F. P. | ${ }_{6}^{5}$ |  | 6 |  | ${ }_{5}^{4}$ | ${ }_{6}$ |  | ${ }_{7}^{6}$ |
| 5. Caba | (Eng. Ch.) | C | 99 | 99 | 113 | 113 | 79 | 72 | 109 | 88 |
| 6. Hange |  | C | 67 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7. Kuze (St. Dunstan) .' | (do.) | ${ }_{C}^{\text {c }}$ | 41 | 42 | 40 | 48 42 | 33 | 30 | 37 | 41 |
| 9. Mbulukweza | (0..) | C | 40 | 36 |  | 48 | 26 | 26 |  | 36 |
| 10. Mfula | (do.) | C | 90 | 95 | 92 | 101 | 68 | 70 | 80 | 72 |
| 11. Nconcolora | (do.) | C | 36 | 45 | 64 | 83 | 26 | 30 | 44 | 42 |
| 12. Ngonyama | (d.) | C | 68 |  |  | 76 | 45 | 45 |  |  |
| 13. Ngudhle's .. | (do.) | C | 80 | 73 | 65 | ${ }^{65}$ | 53 | 48 | 48 | 43 |
| 14. Nqolosa | (do.) | ${ }^{\text {C }}$ | 98 | 104 | 106 |  | 56 | 65 | 70 | ${ }_{85}^{58}$ |
| 15. Tsojana (Pitso' ${ }^{\text {16. }}$ Upper Qutsa ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | (do.) | ${ }_{\text {C }}^{\text {C }}$ | 86 77 | ${ }_{75}^{98}$ | 124 |  | 51 | 65 59 | 103 | ${ }_{58}^{85}$ |
| 17. Upper Xolobe | (do.) | C | 68 |  |  |  | 54 | 53 | 54 | 59 |
| 18. Cibala | (U.P.) | C | 44 | 43 | 47 | 36 | 23 | 15 | 37 | 19 |
| 19. Esigubudwini | (do.) | C | 74 | 90 | 103 |  | 5 | 62 | 88 |  |
| 21. Lutuli | (do.) | $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{C}}^{\text {C }}$ | ${ }_{75}^{68}$ | 70 | 86 77 | 81 77 | 50 56 | 51 57 | 68 | 63 62 |
| 22. Mbulu (Paterson) | $\cdots$ (do.) | c | 107 | 104 | 115 | 119 | 81 | 76 | 92 | 98 |
| 23. Qwiliqwili .. | . ${ }^{\text {d }}$ (do.) | C | 35 | 34 | 33 | 29 | 26 | 25 | 24 | 23 |
| 24. Intsito | (Wes.) | C | 53 | 56 | 60 | 57 | 36 | 38 | 42 | 39 |
| 25. Lumani's |  | C | 43 | 41 | 63 | 60 | 32 | 26 | 45 | 43 |
| 26. Mhlondleni's | (do.) | ${ }^{\text {C }}$ | 72 | 67 | 74 | 64 66 | 45 | 50 50 | ${ }_{52}^{49}$ | 50 <br> 52 |
| 27. Tshangana's ${ }^{\text {28. Tsojana (Mhluzi's) }}$ | (do.) | ${ }_{\text {C }}$ | 65 104 | 63 | 597 |  | 74 |  | 80 | ${ }_{72}^{5}$ |
| 29. Tsomo .. | (do.) | c | 106 |  | 107 | 101 | 61 | 59 | 70 | 53 |
| 30. Tsume's | (do.) | C | 53 | 45 | 52 | 44 | 23 | 25 | 40 |  |
| Total |  |  | 1769 | 1664 | 1898 | 1957 | 1210 | 1141 | 1475 |  |
| UMSIKABA (Inspector Robert Rein). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Flagstaff |  | A. 3 | 16 | 14 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 11 | 11 | 13 |
| 2. Lusikisiki |  | A. 3 | 12 | 11 | 16 | 15 | 10 | 9 | 13 |  |
| 3. Willow Park | L. T. Clark | P.F. | 5 | 5 | . | 6 | 4 | 4 |  | 5 |
| 4. Eqebetu | (Eng. Ch.) |  | 38 | 42 | 33 |  | 20 | 35 | 20 |  |
| 5. Mbotyi <br> 6. Lusikisiki ( $\ddot{\text { St. }}$ Andrew's) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (do.) } \\ & \text { (do.) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { C } \\ \text { C } \end{gathered}$ | 30 |  | 32 |  | 19 | 26 | 16 | 14 14 |
| 7. Tonti .. ${ }^{\text {6. }}$ | (do.) | C | \% |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8. Bokweni .. . |  |  |  |  |  | 29 |  |  |  |  |
| 9. Emfundisweni, Boys' | (do.) | c | 89 | 96 | 106 | 104 | 64 | 69 | 81 |  |
| 10. Do., Girls' | (do.) | C | 29 | 118 | 121 | 115 | 22 | 95 | 97 |  |
| 11. Ndakeni | (do.) | c |  | 45 | 47 | 44 |  | 37 | 36 | ${ }^{35}$ |
| 12. Palmerton | (do.) | c | 89 | 112 | 142 | 133 | 50 | 74 | 100 | 80 |
| 13. Tonti |  | C |  | 45 | 41 | $3 \pm$ |  | 42 | 30 | 31 |
| 14. Twazi | - (do.) | C | . | .. | .. | 30 | .. |  |  | 30 |
| Total |  |  | 308 | 535 | 354 | 612 | 204 | 402 | 404 | 440 |
| UMTATA (Inspector Bennie). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Umtata, Boys' |  | A. 2 | 74 | 77 | 72 | 72 | 65 | 65 | 59 | 62 |
| 2. Roodeheuvel | . T. Kriel | P.F | 25 | 23 | 24 | 31 | 8 | 24 | 12 |  |
| 3. Egerton .. | J. J. Bouwer | Poor |  | 14 | 17 | 19 | 8 | 11 | 12 | 16 |






Enrolment and Attendance.


LATE RETURNS.
The following list includes those schools from which quarterly returns were received too late The following list includes those schools from which quarterly returns were
to be included in the divisions and sumamaries of the respective quarterly tables.

| Name of School. |  |  | Class. | Scholars on Roll during |  |  |  | Average Attendance during |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 2nd | ${ }_{\text {3rd }}^{\text {Qrd }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| COLONY. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aberdeen: Groot Tafelkop Aberdeen |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { P.F. } \\ & \text { Poor } \end{aligned}$ | $\because$ | 39 | $\stackrel{7}{7}$ | . | .. | 30 | 6 |  |
| Albany: Grahamstown (K |  | (E.C.) | C | 12 | .. |  |  | 12 |  |  |  |
| Albert: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 26 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {c }} \begin{aligned} & \text { Burghersdorp Tra } \\ & \text { Roodenek }\end{aligned}$ |  |  | A. 3 | . | $\because$ | 16 |  | .. | $\cdots$ | 15 |  |
| Honigkrans |  |  | $\underset{\text { P.F. }}{\text { P. }}$ | 8 | . | 10 | $\because$ | 7 | .. | 9 | . |
| Janspoort .. |  | $\because$ | P.F. | . | . | 12 | . | 7 | $\cdots$ | 12 |  |
| Alexandria : <br> Devonshire Park |  |  | P.F. | .. | . | . | 3 | .. | . |  | 2 |
| Aliwal North: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Klipplaat . |  | . | A. 3 | . |  |  | 30 | . | $\cdots$ |  | 27 |
| Patrijsheuvel Gairtney |  | .. | ${ }_{\text {A }}^{\text {A. }}$ P. ${ }^{3}$ | $\because$ | . | 17 | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | $\ldots$ | 17 |  |
| Aliwal North |  |  | C. 1 | .. | $\ldots$ | 24 | $\ldots$ | $\therefore$ | $\cdots$ | 21 | $\ldots$ |
| Barkly East: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Marnham }}^{\text {Malpas }}$ |  | . | ${ }_{\text {P.F. }}$ | .. | 13 | 13 | . | .. | 13 | 13 | $\because$ |
| Donnybrook |  | . | P.F. | . |  |  | .. | .. |  |  |  |
| Glen Gyle . |  | . | P.F. | .. | 5 |  | . | . |  | . |  |
| Wintershoek |  |  | P.F. | . | 8 |  | .. | . | 8 |  |  |
| Rhodes ${ }^{\text {. }}$ |  |  | A. ${ }^{3}$ | . |  | 49 |  | .. | . | 43 |  |
| Barkly East |  | (Wes.) | B | .. | . | .. | 41 | .. |  |  | 34 |
| Barkly West: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Klein Boetsap Mayeakgore |  | (Berl. M.) | Poor <br> B | .. | ${ }_{44}^{21}$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  | 13 28 |  |  |
| Gong Gong |  | (Ind.) | ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | .. | 31 |  | $\because$ | $\ldots$ | 25 |  |  |
| Harrisdale |  |  | P.F. | .. |  | 5 |  | .. | .. | 4 |  |
| Bathurst: |  |  | A. 2 | .. | 40 |  |  | .. | 38 |  |  |
| Beaufort West:Palmietfontein $\quad$.. Mrs. v. Veuren |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | P.F. | 8 |  | . |  | 6 | ${ }_{6}$ |  |  |
| Little England |  |  | $\xrightarrow{\text { P.F.F. }}$ |  |  |  | 10 |  |  | 7 | 9 |
| Wiegnaar's Poort |  | .. | P.F. | . |  | 8 |  | $\cdots$ | .. | 7 |  |
| Bedford : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Zeerust |  | (U.P.) | $\stackrel{\text { B }}{\text { B }}$ | 35 | 27 | .. |  | ${ }^{25}$ |  |  |  |
| Lichtenstein Bedfor 1, Trinity |  | (Wes.) | P.F. | . |  | 74 | $\because$ | $\cdots$ |  | 54 |  |
| Chestnut Grove |  | (do.) | B |  | .. | 27 | . | .. | .. | 24 |  |
| Bredasdorp: <br> Lower Zout River |  |  | P.F. | .. | 12 |  |  | .. | 11 |  |  |
| Britstown:Ercildoune |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | F F. | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | ${ }^{6}$ |  |  |  | 6 |  |
| Zoutwater |  | . | P.F. | .. | $\cdots$ | 9 |  | . | . | 9 |  |






| Division. | Scholars on Roll. |  |  |  | Averrag Attendance. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1st Qr. | 2nd Qr. | 3rd Qr. | 4th Qr. | 1st Qr. | 2nd Qr . | 3rd Qr. | 4th Qr. |
| Aberdeen | 342 | 312 | 359 | 365 | 274 | 260 | 307 | 304 |
| Albany | 2410 | 2461 | 2492 | 2449 | 1852 | 1858 | 1976 | 2003 |
| Albert | $1+23$ | 1367 | 1424 | 1692 | 1126 | 1079 | 1201 | 1424 |
| Alexandria | 255 | 242 | 250 | 270 | 212 | 204 | 216 | 238 |
| Aliwal North | 966 | 994 | 1012 | 1158 | 785 | 792 | 865 | 976 |
| Barkly East .. | 407 | 361 | 369 | 359 | 330 | 292 | 305 | 303 |
| Barkly West .. | 935 | 868 | 956 | 908 | 681 | $6{ }^{2} 2$ | 711 | 735 |
| Bathurst | 465 | 478 | 536 | 509 | 357 | 372 | 405 | 389 |
| Beaufort West | 778 | 818 | 839 | 793 | 634 | 658 | 677 | 668 |
| Bedford | 330 | 527 | 488 | 612 | 388 | 394 | 401 | 499 |
| Bredasdorp | 1078 | 1064 | 1038 | 992 | 910 | 858 | 842 | 761 |
| Britstown | 505 | 475 | 483 | 522 | 397 | 364 | 394 | 448 |
| Caledon .. | 1754 | 1716 | 1719 | 1625 | 1450 | 1377 | 1441 | 1321 |
| Calviuir | 452 | 442 | 458 | 419 | 361 | 330 | 347 | 342 |
| Cape .. | 16952 | 16765 | 16732 | 16737 | 12250 | 11436 | 12102 | 12566 |
| Carnarvon | 388 | 379 | 399 | 395 | 309 | 312 | 355 | 323 |
| Catheart | 574 | 544 | 533 | 546 | 486 | 473 | 472 | 472 |
| Ceres ... | 602 | 564 | 571 | 583 | 529 | 490 | 513 | 517 |
| Clanwilliam | 761 | 758 | 747 | 775 | $64+$ | 608 | 615 | 621 |
| Colesberg | 641 | 761 | 715 | 803 | 526 | 608 | 586 | 655 |
| Cradock | 879 | 1001 | 1031 | 1107 | 765 | 833 | 886 | 967 |
| East London | 1943 | 1968 | 1995 | 1985 | 1467 | 1507 | 1519 | 1559 |
| Fort Beaufort | 1611 | 1560 | 1721 | 1676 | 1214 | 1263 | 1368 | 1318 |
| Fraserburg | :29 | 300 | 315 | 295 | 182 | 239 | 273 | 266 |
| George | 1436 | 1522 | 1528 | 1500 | 1127 | 1219 | 1188 | 1159 |
| Glen Grey | 1653 | 1764 | 1710 | 1641 | 1199 | 1224 | 1188 | 1112 |
| Gordonia | 251 | 133 | 233 | 228 | 179 | 123 | 172 | 139 |
| Graaff-Reinet | 1846 | 1795 | 1988 | 1914 | 1451 | 1438 | 1665 | 1576 |
| Hanover .. | 220 | 218 | 196 | 187 | 191 | 178 | 176 | 173 |
| Hay .. | 67 | 113 | 146 | 133 | 52 | 96 | 126 | 113 |
| Herbert .. | 249 | 233 | 231 | 244 | 197 | 186 | 189 | 207 |
| Herschel . | 1866 | 1860 | 1:95 | 1984 | 1492 | 1453 | 1462 | 1645 |
| Hopetown | 244 | 237 | 280 | 251 | 174 | 180 | 226 | 204 |
| Humansdorp | 1047 | 1038 | 1035 | 984 | 851 | 836 | 866 | 758 |
| Jansenvilie | 502 | 538 | 570 | 516 | 409 | 434 | 478 | 445 |
| Kenhardt .. | 49 | 46 | ${ }^{55}$ | 56 | 44 | ${ }^{42}$ | 53 | 48 |
| Kimberley | 3397 | 3457 | 3526 | 3385 | 2465 | 2568 | 2758 | 2626 |
| King William's Town | 6513 | 8338 | S944 | 8632 | 501 ; | 6023 | 6830 | 6121 |
| Knysna .. | 866 | 840 | 857 | 819 | 624 | วذว ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | 572 | 561 |
| Komgha | 361 | 401 | 402 | 368 | 269 | 332 | 331 | 312 |
| Ladismith | 854 | 857 | 881 | 856. | 717 | 719 | 789 | 743 |
| Mafeking | 325 | 323 | 341 | 312 | 207 | $\because 21$ | 248 | 209 |
| Malmesbury | 2443 | 2481 | 2674 | 2707 | 1995 | 1892 | 2258 | 2205 |
| Middelburg | 519 | 547 | 725 | 675 | 413 | 469 | 596 | 590 |
| Mossel Bay | 1138 | 1124 | 1250 | 1237 | 865 | 879 | 995 | 959 |
| Murraysburg | 265 | 296 | 279 | 282 | 242 | 252 | 253 | 249 |
| Namaqualand | 1068 | 960 | 1030 | 991 | 846 | 641 | 780 | 704 |
| Oudtshoorn Paarl | ${ }_{3886}^{1985}$ | 1939 | 1974 | 2056 | 1523 | 1512 | 1573 | 1669 |
| Peddie | 1767 | 1581 | 385 | 3843 | 3118 | 2962 | 3104 | 3134 |
| Pbilipstown | 234 | 1611 | 1675 | 1099 | 1142 | 1097 | 1192 | ${ }^{962}$ |
| Piquetberg | 1226 | 1028 | 1173 | 1117 | 996 | 837 | 1019 | 909 |
| Port Elizabeth | 3705 | 3616 | 3868 | 3562 | 3049 | 2750 | 2771 | 2702 |
| Prieska | 229 | 273 | 287 | 268 | 206 | 241 | 254 | 210 |
| Prince Albert | 893 | 860 | 788 | 772 | 720 | 700 | 671 | 656 |
| Queenstown | 2277 | 2270 | 2431 | 2437 | 1778 | 1697 | 1901 | 1936 |
| Richmord | 356 | 358 | 356 | 330 | 290 | 301 | 307 | 287 |
| Riversdale | 1217 | 1202 | 1199 | 1138 | 1025 | 1002 | 1031 | 940 |
| Robertson | 1567 | 1538 | 1612 | 1585 | 1171 | 1167 | 1260 | 1225 |
| Somerset East | 1429 | 1476 | 1406 | 1473 | 1154 | 1162 | 1177 | 1187 |
| Stellenbosch | 1979 | 2016 | 2039 | 2082 | 1495 | 1479 | 1568 | 1628 |
| Steynsburg | 216 | 277 | 299 | 291 | 171 | 214 | 236 | 246 |
| Stutterheim | 1103 | ${ }_{1615}$ | ${ }^{583}$ | 613 | 399 | 409 | 448 | 481 |
| Sutherland | 168 | 114 | 1363 | 136 | 140 | 91 | 1080̆ | 111 |
| Swellandam | 1426 | 1351 | 165 | 1265 | 1102 | 1022 | 115 | 976 |
| Tarka .. | 462 | 488 |  | 571 | 379 | 404 | 4062 | 474 |
| Tulbagh .. | 790 | 771 | 769 | 790 | 698 | 549 | ¢91, | 616 |


| Division. | Scholars on Roll. |  |  |  | Average attendanoe. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1st Qr. | 2nd Qr. | 3rd Qr. | 4th Qr. | 1st Qr. | 2nd Qr. | 3rd Qr. | 4th Qr. |
| Uitenhage | 2281 | 2317 | 2184 | 2124 | 1846 | 1840 | 1749 | 1749 |
| Uniondale | 656 | 551 | 730 | 708 | 504 | 451 | 578 | 572 |
| Van Rhynsdorp | 179 | 190 | 181 | 162 | 151 1366 | 165 1402 | 156 1624 | 144 1523 |
| Victoria East .. | 2064 454 | $\begin{array}{r}1838 \\ 438 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2196 554 | 2015 563 | $\begin{array}{r}1366 \\ 354 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1402 368 | 1624 491 | 1523 502 |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {Vryburg }}$ Victost ${ }^{\text {a }}$.. | 454 <br> 368 | ${ }_{425}^{438}$ | 504 360 | 399 | ${ }_{314}$ | ${ }_{308}$ | 300 | ${ }_{341}$ |
| Willowmore | 689 | 808 | 821 | 807 | 579 | 664 | 661 | 652 |
| Wodehouse | 871 | 812 | 881 | 984 | 728 | 667 | 763 | 847 |
| Worcester | 1660 | 1635 | 1638 | 1644 | 1304 | 1280 | 1315 | 1389 |
| Total | 100660 | 101948 | 105145 | 104210 | 78835 | 76986 | 82522 | 81694 |
| Magistracy. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bizana | 113 | 104 | 130 | 153 | 90 | 79 | 103 | 128 |
| Butterworth | 1739 | 1692 | 2028 | 1888 | 1288 | ${ }^{1323}$ | ${ }_{1596}^{1596}$ | ${ }^{1426}$ |
| Elliot .. | 339 | 334 | 373 | ${ }_{24}^{393}$ | ${ }_{21} 68$ | 270 122 | 318 169 | 336 150 |
| ${ }_{\text {Eng }}^{\text {Elliotdale }}$ ( | ${ }_{2023}^{107}$ | 177 2085 | ${ }_{2261}^{251}$ | 245 | 1376 | 1570 | 1603 | $15 \% 4$ |
| Idutywa .. | 896 | 865 | 1135 | 1081 | 629 | 581 | 863 | 753 |
| Kentani .. | 754 | 962 | 1113 | 1074 | 540 | 711 | 816 | 725 |
| Libode | 120 | 113 | 124 | 136 | 101 | 89 | 92 | 104 |
| Maclear | ${ }^{252}$ | 259 | 279 | 289 | 192 | 186 |  | ${ }_{976}^{219}$ |
| Matatiele . | 772 418 | 726 429 | $\begin{array}{r}1158 \\ 515 \\ \hline 15\end{array}$ | 1262 550 | 592 <br> 348 | 509 359 | ${ }_{426}$ | 454 |
| Mount Ayliff Mount Currie | 418 852 | 898 | ${ }_{945}$ | ${ }_{950}$ | 682 | 709 | 762 | 754 |
| Mount Fletcher .. | 648 | 606 | 712 | 676 | 516 | 503 | 564 | 528 |
| Mount Frere | 1528 | 1666 | 1714 | 1654 | 1178 | 1276 | 1400 | 1248 |
| Mqanduli | 366 | 432 | ${ }^{526}$ | 512 | 287 | 339 | 103 | ${ }_{213}$ |
| Ngqeleni .. | 238 | 223 | 225 | 229 | 187 2049 | 200 | 199 2723 | ${ }_{245}^{213}$ |
| Nqamakwe Ntabankulu | 3018 | 3216 | $\begin{array}{r}3682 \\ 204 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3550 352 | 2049 140 | 2388 172 | 2723 152 15 | 2458 254 |
| Qumbu . | 1349 | 1607 | 1733 | 1776 | 1015 | 1244 | 1330 | 1367 |
| St. Mark's | 1236 | 1355 | 1303 | 1287 | 838 | 911 | 922 | 875 |
| Tsolo | 1532 | 1691 | 1961 | 1819 | 1163 | 1293 | 1482 | 1392 |
| Tsomo | 1769 | 1664 | 1898 | 1957 | 1210 | 1141 | 1475 | 1415 |
| Umsikaba.. | 308 | 535 | 554 | ${ }^{612}$ | 204 | 402 | ${ }_{9}^{404}$ | 444 |
| Umtata | 1065 | 1195 | 1273 | 1224 | 783 | 919 | 949 | $\begin{array}{r}917 \\ 1142 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Umzinkulu | 1187 48 | ${ }_{1123}$ | 1367 | 1447 92 | 955 38 | 908 | 1107 | 1142 77 |
| Willowvale | 1626 | 1778 | 1938 | 1918 | 1145 | 1254 | 1424 | 1326 |
| Xalanga .. | 1493 | 1723 | 1672 | 1642 | 1041 | 1186 | 1226 | 1218 |
| Total for Territories <br> ,, ,, Colony.. | $\begin{array}{r} 25999 \\ 100660 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 27767 \\ 101948 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 31094 \\ 105145 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 30956 \\ 104210 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18921 \\ & 78835 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20775 \\ & 76986 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23621 \\ & 82522 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22801 \\ & 81691 \end{aligned}$ |
| Totals | 126659 | 129715 | 136239 | 135166 | 97756 | 97761 | 106143 | 104495 |
| Late Returns | 814 | 2305 | 1760 | 639 | 630 | 1750 | 1438 | 556 |
| Grand Total | 127473 | 132020 | 137999 | 135805 | 98386 | 99511 | 107581 | 105051 |

2. STATISTICS REGARDING INCREASE OF SCHOOLS AND PUPILS DURING 1898.



TABLE SHOWING INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF SCHOOLS :
ARRANGED ACCORDING TO CLASSES.

| Year. | Sp. | A. 1. | A. 2. | A. 3. | D | E | P.F. | Poor | B | C. 1. | c | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1897 | 14 | 74 | 101 | 463 | 7 | 15 | 528 | 208 | 55.3 | 11 | 414 | 2358 |
| 1898 | 23 | 77 | 104 | 484 | 5 | 18 | 549 | 258 | 585 | 11 | 474 | 2588 |
| Increase . | 9 | 3 | 3 | 21 | -2 | 3 | 21 | 50 | 32 | .. | 60 | 200 |

3. STATISTICS REGARDING SCHOOLS CLOSED DURING 1898.
A.-ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER OF DIVISIONS.


Statistics.
141b

B.-ARRANGED ACCORDIVG TO INSPECTORS' CIRCUITS.

4. STATISTICS REGARDING SCHOOL INSPECTIONS DURING 1898.

|  |  |  | adem |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Total. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per- } \\ \text { centage. } \end{gathered}$ |
|  | British Privy Counc | 20 | 8 | 12 | 133 | 173 | 3.8 |
|  | Other European Go | 1 | .. | 1 | 16 | 18 | -39 |
|  | Cape Second Class | 18* | 19 | 74 | 53 | 164 | $3 \cdot 61$ |
|  | Cape Third Class | 5 | 7 | 66 | 1339 | 1417 | $31 \cdot 17$ |
|  | Miscellaneous | .. | .. | 3 | 56 | 59† | $1 \cdot 29$ |
| (Total : Professional Certificates .. |  | 44 | 34 | 156 | 1597 | 1831 | 40*31) |
| No Professional Certificate |  | 106 | 48 | 184 | 2373 | 2711 | $59 \cdot 69$ |
| Total |  | 150 | 82 | 340 | 3970 | 4542 | .. |
| Percentage |  | $3 \cdot 3$ | 1.8 | $7 \cdot 48$ | $87 \cdot 4$ | . | .. |

* Seven teachers are here included who have passed the whole or part of the written examin
tion for the First Class Cartificate tion for the Firct Class Certificate, but who have passed then the practical part of the examination.
$\dagger$ This number includes holders of the following certificates : Special qualification for Instruction

Cambridge Teachers' Certificate, $6 ;$ College of Preceptors, 2; Australian Teachers
Oxford Local, $1 ;$ Extincate,
Lepupil Teacher (Engd.), $1 ;$ Home and Colonial Training College, 1; Gravesend Tford $L o c a l, 1 ;$ Ex-pupil Teack
Technical College, 1 ; Total, 59 ,

Statistics.
TEACHERS' QUALIFICATIONS.
The following Table showing distribution of Certificated and Uncertificated Teachers among the Inspectors' Circuits is based on information given in Quarterly Returns as published in the
Gazete. Gazetce.
(Nork.- The number on the left-hand side indicates the order in which the Circuits would stand
if arranged in accordance with percentages of 1898. At present they stand in the order for 1897.)


B．－DISTRIBUTION OF
1．Arranged according to Inspectors＇Circuits．

| Crroutrs． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 品 } \\ & \text { 荡 } \\ & \text { g } \\ & \text { B } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | 第 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mr．Bennie | 29 | 184 | 9390 | 8211 | 124 | 4378 | 3709 | 1417 | 1134 | 761 | 298 | 69 | 22 |  |  |
| Brice | 36 | 112 | 5980 | 5168 |  | 2697 | 2471 | 763 | 690 |  | 303 | ${ }^{177}$ | 74 | 10 |  |
| ，，Ely | ${ }_{3}^{2}$ | 182 | ${ }^{11373}$ | ${ }_{7}^{9489}$ | 75 | 4819 3369 | 4595 385 | 1567 1134 | 1350 994 | 780 | 525 476 | ${ }_{249}^{216}$ | －85 | ${ }_{34}^{34}$ |  |
| ，F Fraser | 17 | 147 173 | 8785 4224 | 7439 3777 | ${ }^{230}$ | 3369 1579 | 2192 | 606 | 598 | 415 | 312 | 170 | 77 | 10 |  |
| ＂，Hagen | 12 | 116 | 4681 | 4157 | 35 | 1937 | 2185 | 577 | 677 | 440 | 223 | 159 | 70 |  |  |
| ＂，McLaren | 7 | 197 | 11101 | 9492 | 99 | 4992 | 4401 | 1600 | 1366 | 777 | 503 | ${ }_{179}^{122}$ | ${ }_{92}^{22}$ | $3_{3}^{3}$ |  |
| ，，Milne | 7 | 94 | ${ }^{2753}$ | ${ }_{565} 245$ |  | ${ }^{925} 5$ | 1488 | ${ }_{790}^{331}$ | ${ }_{803}^{324}$ | 294 539 | ${ }_{387}^{223}$ | 179 | ${ }_{102}^{92}$ | ${ }_{33}$ |  |
| ，＂，Mitchell | 25 | 150 126 | ${ }^{637681}$ | 5665 4342 | 77 | 1797 | 2478 | 616 | 575 | 478 | 415 | 204 | 132 | 36 |  |
| ＂，Noaks | 73 | 118 | 15512 | ${ }_{3247}$ | 53 | 6775 | 6419 | 1743 | 1562 | 1144 | 866 | 479 | 390 |  |  |
| ，＂，Pressly | 15 | 186 | ${ }^{6620}$ | j968 | 110 | 2493 | 3365 | 1024 | 802 | 650 | 484 | 219 44 | 113 |  | 5 |
| Rein，R． | $\because$ | ${ }_{131}^{156}$ | ${ }_{6577}^{9077}$ | ${ }^{8002} 58$ | 38 279 | ${ }_{2253}^{5072}$ | ${ }_{3333}^{2892}$ | 1180 | ${ }_{929}^{924}$ | 466 | 527 | 184 |  | 16 |  |
| Le Roux | 35 | 158 | ${ }_{9690}$ | ${ }_{8573}$ | 236 | ${ }^{2295}$ | 5042 | 1083 | 1089 | 927 | 762 | 571 | 351 | 1551 |  |
| ＂，Theron | ${ }_{5}$ | 112 | 3161 | 2844 | 1 | 1262 | 1281 | 404 | 368 | 309 | 298 | 118 | 67 | 10 |  |
| ，＂Watermeyer | 23 | 131 | 5993 | 5258 | 106 | 2486 | 2666 | 748 | 676 | 503 | 303 | 211 | 143 | 48 | 34 |
|  | 336 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total for 1897 | 193 | 2336 | 114114 | 96772 | 1411 | 44778 | 5058 | 1503 | 14006 | 97 |  |  |  | 554 |  |
| Increase | 143 | 137 | 11860 | 13140 | 126 | 8076 | 4938 | 1453 | 855 | 656 | 779 | 641 | 354 | 119 | 81 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Increase of } 1897 \\ & \text { over } 1896 \end{aligned}$ |  | 9 | 6311 | 4708 | 62 | 2597 | 2049 | 93 | 318 | 107 | 529 | 232 | 163 | 160 | 7 |

[^5]C．－SUCCESS AND
EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE LETTERS．
a．Total number of Pupils presented for Standards
b．Number of Pupils who passed the Standard for which they were presented
Percentage of passes

e．Number of Schools where a comparision with a previous ins
$f$ ．Number of Schools where such a conmparison is possible
g．Number of Pupils present at inspection in thesese schools
Do．
Do．

$\qquad$ Of these，number presented for standards the number of Pupils who passed a higher Standard this year
the same Standard this yea
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { l．} & \text { Do．} & \text { do．} & \text { the same Standard this yea } \\ m . & \text { Do．} & \text { do．} & \text { a lower Standard this year }\end{array}$
${ }_{n}^{m}$ ．Percentage of Pupils who passed a higher Standard this year
$\begin{array}{llll}p . & \text { Do．} & \text { do．} & \text { the same Standard this year } \\ \text { Do．} & \text { do．} & \text { a lower Standard this year }\end{array}$

PUPILS INTO STANDARDS．
2．Arranged according to Classes of Schools．


PROGRESS．

| Reference Letter． | Sp． | A． 1 | A． 2 | A． 3 | D | E | P．F． | Poor | B | C． 1 | C | Total． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a． | 174 | 9063 | 6277 | 9622 | 168 | 207 | 3484 | 3608 | 15992 |  | 11717 |  |
| $b$ ． | 91 | 7345 | 4970 | 7317 | 142 | 95 | 2541 | 2470 | 9805 | ${ }_{3}$ | 7356 | 42132 |
| ${ }_{\text {c }}$ | ${ }^{5} 2 \cdot 3$ | 81.04 | $79 \cdot 17$ | $76 \cdot 04$ | 84＇52 | $45 \cdot 9$ | $\begin{array}{r}72 \cdot 93 \\ \hline 176\end{array}$ | 68.45 | $61 \cdot 93$ | \％ | $62 \cdot 86$ | $69 \cdot 85$ |
| ${ }_{\text {d．}}^{\text {d．}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 176 3 | 55 2 |  | 竦 | 50 3 | 414 20 |
| f． |  |  | 100 | 392 | 3 | 10 | 383 | 174 | 514 | \％ | 369 | 2028 |
|  | 181 | 11711 | 8586 | 13506 | 211 | 291 | 3061 | 4637 | 36488 | 最 | 22088 | 100760 |
| \％． | 122 | 7079 | ${ }_{5}^{5142}$ | ${ }^{8253}$ | 93 | 86 | 2395 | 2829 | 20573 | ＂g | 11984 | 58856 |
| $i$. | 127 | 9266 | 5994 | 8505 | 168 | 160 | 2415 | 2634 | 13201 |  | 9901 | 52371 |
| $j$ ． | $10 \overline{5}$ | 6153 | 4417 | 6652 | 87 | 62 | 2186 | 2204 | 11990 |  | 8553 | 42409 |
| k． | 67 | 5145 | ${ }^{3633}$ | 5122 | 66 | 31 | 1592 | 1677 | 7159 |  | 53160 | 29852 |
| 1. | 34 | 999 | 772 | 1505 | 20 | 31 | 591 | 520 | 4741 | － | 3129 | 12341 |
| $m$ ． |  |  | 12 | 25 |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{64}$ | 216 |
|  | 63.9 | 83．62 | 82.25 | 77.0 | 75.86 | 50.0 | 72.82 | 76.09 | 59.71 | \％ | 62．67 |  |
| $\bigcirc$ | 32.38 | $16 \cdot 23$ | 17.48 | $22 \cdot 62$ | 230 | 50.0 | 26.99 | $23 \cdot 6$ | 39.54 | 号 | 36．59 | $29 \cdot 1$ |
| $p$ ． | $3 \cdot 72$ | $\cdot 14$ | $\cdot 27$ | $\cdot 38$ | $1 \cdot 14$ |  | －19 | $\cdot 31$ | $\cdot 75$ | \％ | ． 74 | $\cdot 51$ |


| [Subibct. |  |  |  | No. of Schools. | No. of Scholars. | Average Hours per Week. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Algebra |  | . | . | 159 | 2407 | $2 \cdot 17$ |
| Agricultue | .. |  | .. | 2 | ${ }^{67}$ | 19.5 |
| Basket-making | . | . | . | 4 | 76 | $\stackrel{3}{30}$ |
| Blacksmithy Work | . |  | $\because$ | ${ }_{2}^{1}$ | 10 | 50.0 47.5 |
| Bookbinding .. | - |  | .. | $\stackrel{2}{12}$ | 91 | ${ }_{1}{ }_{1} \cdot 89$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Book-keeping }}^{\text {Botany }}$. |  |  | $\ldots$ | 12 | 217 | $1 \cdot 6$ |
| Botany ${ }_{\text {Chemistry }}$.. | .. | $\therefore$ | $\cdots$ | 8 | 335 | $2 \cdot 81$ |
| Cookery .. |  |  | $\because$ | ${ }_{8}^{6}$ | 172 | 2.33 |
| Domestic Economy | .. |  | . | 8 509 | ${ }_{23305}^{218}$ | 1.68 1.49 |
| Drawing ${ }_{\text {Dressmaking }} \quad$. | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | .. | 509 9 | 23305 329 | 1.49 2.88 |
| Dressmaking .. | .. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ${ }^{6} 59$ | 43219 | 1.17 |
| Dutch Grammar | . |  |  | 225 | 7682 | 1.91 |
| ${ }_{\text {French }}$ |  |  |  | 36 1 | 412 20 | $1 \cdot 0$ |
| Geometry $\quad$.. |  |  | $\because$ | 136 | 1751 | $2 \cdot 67$ |
| German .. | . | .. | . | 38 | 1137 | 2.47 |
| Greek .. |  |  | . | ${ }_{1}^{30}$ | 290 149 | ${ }_{2.5}{ }^{2}$ |
| Hebrew | .. | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | $\stackrel{1}{26}$ | 149 | ${ }_{1} \cdot 68$ |
| Katir ... $\quad$. | $\cdots$ |  |  | 167 | 3247 | ${ }_{2}^{2.53}$ |
| Laundry Work .. | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | ${ }^{5}$ | 126 1889 | on 1.92 |
| Music, Instrumental |  | $\because$ | $\because$ | 166 14 | 1889 154 | ${ }_{2} \cdot 4.94$ |
| Painting Physics | . | $\because$ | . | 14 13 | 150 | ${ }_{2 \cdot 0}$ |
| Physiology |  |  | . | 11 | 116 | 1.04 |
| Sesuto | . |  | $\because$ | 4 | 43 4320 | ${ }_{2}^{1.25}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Sewing }}^{\text {Shoemaking }}$ | . | , | .. | $\begin{array}{r}1511 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{93}$ | 19.4 |
| Shoemaking | .. |  | .. | 936 | 58689 | $1 \cdot 24$ |
| Shorthand | $\because$ |  | .. | 12 | 162 | ${ }_{2}^{1.68}$ |
| Typewriting | $\because$ | $\because$ |  | 3 3 | ${ }_{12}^{22}$ | 2.0 32.0 |
| Typography .. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | .. | 58 | 2260 | 10.03 |
| Zoology $\quad$.. | $\ldots$ | .. | $\ldots$ | 1 | 6 | 1.0 |

## 5. EXAMINATION STATISTICS.

The following table shows the number of candidates from each Inspector's Circuit at the
The examinations of the Department in 1898 . The examinations are named in the order giver various examinations of the Departmen
in the Syllabus of Examinations, viz. :-

## I. EXAMINATIONS FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES

1. Pupil Teachers' Course.
a. First Year.
b. Scond Yea
2. Second Year.
3. Second Class Certificate,
4. First Class Certificate
II. EXAMINATIONS IN SPECIAL SUBJECTS.
5. Drawing.
pils' Course.
a. First Year.
c. Third Year.
(2) Teachers' Course.
a. Freehand Drawin
b. Model Drawing.
b. Model Drawing.
c. Geometrical Drawing.
c. Geometrical Drawing.
d. Perspetive Drawing.
e. Blackboard Drawing.
6. Needlework.
(1) Pupils' Course.
a. First Year.
u. Second Yea
(2) Teachers' Course

Teachers' Courses.
a. Course I.-Plain Needlework.
b. ", II.-Mending.
c. ", III.-Cutting Out.
3. Science

Botany.
a. Eilementary Stag
(2) Building Construction and Drawing. a. Flem.
b. Adventary Stage.
(4) Domestic Economy
(5) Geologyy.
(6) Physics.
7) Physiology (Human).
a. Elementary Stag
b. Advanced Stago.
4. Woodwork.
upils' Course.
a. First Year.
b. Second Year
(2) Teachers' Course

As the Pupil Teachers' Examinations are stages in a definite course of special training, the number actually under training in each Inspector's Circuit is given, private candidates bing given separately. In the case of the other examinations, the private candidstes (who sometimes form a
considerable portion of the whole) are given under the name of the Inspector to whose Circuit they
belong.
The numbers given for the Second Class Teachers' Certificate are the sums of the numbers for
the two examination held in June and December respectively.
The Summary gives the sum of the numbers in each Circuit taking the various Teachers', Drawing, Needlework, Science, and Woodwork Examinations respectively.
[G. 2-'99.]

II. SUMMARY.


## 6. SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

A. ARRANGED ACCORDING TO CLASSES OF SCHOOLS.

| Class of School. | 1897. | 1398. | Increase. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| First and Second Class Public Schools | 98 | 106 | 8 |
| Third Class Public Schools | 17 | 29 | 12 |
| Boarding Schools | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Evening Schools | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Training Schools | 5 | ј | .. |
| Special Schools | 1 | 1 | . |
| Poor Schools | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Mission Schools . | 1 | 10 | 9 |
| Private Farm Schools | .. | 2 | 2 |
| Total | 123 | 157 | 34 |

B. ARRANGED ACCORDING TO INSPECTORS' CIRCUIT8.

| Inspector. |  |  | 1898. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Beunie | .. | .. | 1 |
| Brice | .. | .. | 8 |
| Ely . | . | . | 7 |
| Fraser | .. | .. | 14 |
| Hagen | .. | .. | 6 |
| Hofmeyer | .. | .. | 8 |
| Le Roux | .. | .. | 28 |
| McLaren | .. | .. | 1 |
| Milne | .. | .. | ${ }^{5}$ |
| Mitchell | .. | . | 12 |
| Murray | . | .. | 12 |
| Noaks | . | . | 21 |
| Pressly ., | . | ' | 9 |
| Eein, Robert .. | . | " | " |
| Seis, Theodore W1 | 1 | " | 1 |
| Therox ${ }^{\text {W }}$ | . | " | $?$ |
| Watermeyeí .. | . | . | 11 |
|  | Total |  | 153 |

## 7. DIVISIONS INCLUDED IN INSPECTORS' CIRCUITS.



ANNEXURE III.

FINANCE.

## 1. STATE EXPENDITURE FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION FOR THE

 FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1898.$$
\text { A. }-\mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{ffice}}:
$$

## Staff--Salaries

Contingencies
B.-Inspectorate
Regular Staff-Salaries
$\qquad$

Casual. Do. Travelling Expense
C.-Higher Eiducation :

University
Do. School and College Bursaries
South African College (Special Grant, Ordinance
Colleges
leges ..
$\because 6,242 \quad \ddot{10} 0$
b. Merit Grants $\quad \ldots \quad \cdots \quad . \quad \begin{array}{lllll} & . & 1,753 & 2 & 6\end{array}$

Chemicals, Apparatus, \&c.
$\begin{array}{r}753 \\ 313 \\ \hline\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{rrrr}6,547 & 19 & 4 \\ 6,253 & 1 & 11 \\ 42 & 0 & 0\end{array}$
$5,575 \quad 4 \quad 8$
D.-Training of Teachers:

Educational Museum
$2,500 \quad 0 \quad 0$
$\begin{array}{rrr}2,500 & 0 & 0 \\ 400 & 0 & 0\end{array}$
nstructors in Drawing
Instructor of Pupil Teachers
.. .. 1221711

Do. Woodwork
$\begin{array}{lll}400 & 0 & 0 \\ 8 & 308 & 14\end{array}$

Woodwork
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Instructresses in Needlework } & \therefore & \quad \text { Physical Exercises } \\ \text { Do. } & \ldots & \end{array}$
Allowance to Principals on passing Pupil Teachers $\quad 1,65910$
Vacation Courses of Training
a. Fees to Lecturers

b. Railway Fare and Cart Hire to $\ldots 59 \% 10 \quad 0$
$\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { Lecturers } & \ldots & . & \ldots & 102 & 4 \\ \text { Railway Fare }\end{array}$
Railway Fare and Cart Hire to
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Teachers } & \text { attending Vacation } & & \\ \text { Courses } & \text {.. } & \ldots & . . & 6231410\end{array}$
d. Books, Furniture, \&c., supplied .. . $93517 \quad 5$
e. Petty Expenses, Cab hire Vacation $\qquad$
Contingencies
Pupil Teachers' Monthly Railway
$\stackrel{\text { Cares }}{\text { Caretaker and Petty Expenses }}$
Caretaker and
Rent of Rooms
Writing Classes
Examination for Certificates
Transport of Departmental Instructors
Pupil Teachers' Institute and School of Art, Cap
Town, and Pupil Teachers' Institute elsewhere.
E.-Schoоцs

Undenominational Public Schools
White Mission Schools
Boarding Schools
Boarding Sch
Poor Schools
Private Farm Schols
Private Farm Schools
Native Industrial Institutions
[G. 2-'99.]
$4 c$


Total .. .. ..

## 2. PUPIL-TEACHERS' FUND



## 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 :-

4. GOOD SERVICE LIST

ARRANGED ACCORDING TO INSPECTORS' CIRCUITS

| Names. | Month when Allowance falls due. | Names. | Month when Allowance falls due. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| W. G. Bennie, B.A. |  | F.Howe Ely,M.A.-Contd. |  |
| Clinton, Miss A. M. |  | Mbambisa, H | December. |
| Cockson, E. <br> Daniel, W | March. | McKay, Miss A |  |
| Dodd, Rev. D. | June. | Mtshemla, N. | Do. |
| Falati, N. | January. | Murray, Miss G. M. | December. |
| Mahali, J. | June. | Njokweni, A. | June. |
| Mashiyi, F. Mashiyi, H. | September. | Ntsikana, W. | December. |
| Masiza, Pauline | June. | Paula, Sister M. <br> Raymond, Sister M | Do. |
| Mazwi, B. | April. | Reid, Miss P. C. | March. |
| Mazwi, P. Mdudu, | December. | Ross, Miss J. | December. |
| Mdudu, C. <br> Neilson, A. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Do. } \\ & \text { April. } \end{aligned}$ | Shosha, E. | Do. |
|  |  | Sutton, Rev. J. G., M.A. | June. |
| A. E. Brice, B.A. |  | Tunyiswa, T. | December. |
| Cornwall, Miss M. |  | Woodcock, J. B. | Januar |
| De Jager, Miss M. |  | Young, J, M.A., B.Sc. | September. |
| De Vries, W. J. | Deptember. |  |  |
| Du Toit, C. F. A. | Do. | Rev. D. D. Frasbr. |  |
| Hendersen, D. H. | February |  |  |
| Hlangwana, J. J. | April. | Basson, Miss Bett, W. R | June. |
| Humphreys, Miss S. | January. | Brown, Miss E. L. | Do. Do. |
| Rainier, Rev. A. G. | December. | Bruce, Rev. W. R. | March. |
| Redford, Miss E. L. | March. | Burbidge, Rev. G. T. | December. |
| Stroebel, H. H. | December. <br> June. | Chapman, Mrs. C. | June. |
|  |  | Clarry, R. W. Crawford, Miss H. |  |
| F. Howe Ely, M.A. |  | Dix, R. | June. |
|  |  | Dowling, Sister M. Raymond. | December. |
| Alberta, Sister <br> Alexia, Sister M. | December | Forsyth, Miss K. | June. |
| Ball, G. H. | June. | Gallant, R. | March. |
| Bohlman, J. A. | September. | Harper, Miss A. E <br> Harris, A. V. | December. |
| Cluver, Miss J. | December. | Herbert, Miss M. | September. <br> December. |
| Deary, Miss E. J. | Do. | Joseph, Sister M. | December. <br> June. |
| De Vos, A. P. | September. | Kinna, Miss M. | June. ${ }_{\text {Do }}$ |
| Featherstone, Miss B. Galvin, Sister Pius | June. | Kupferburger, Miss C. | December. |
| Galvin, Sister Pius Godden, T. W. | December. | Le Cornu, W., M.A. | January. |
| Hieronyma, Sister | Darch. | Linnenkohl, Miss A. E. | June. |
| Jackson, W. | December. <br> Do. | Linney, Miss S. A. | Do. |
| Jaeger, F. W. | September. | Lister, Miss C. A. | Do. |
| Long, Miss S. J. | June. | Mclennan, Miss N. | 1 o. |
| Maci, A. | December. | Meredith, W. C., M.A. | Do. |
| Madolwana, T. | September. | Mollett, Rev. | December. |
| Mama, W. | December. | Mullins, Rev. R. J | ${ }_{\text {D }}$ Do. |
| Martindale, Miss J. E. | June. | Pemberton, J. | August. <br> June. |


| Names. | Month when Allowance falls due. | Names. | Month when Allowance falls due. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rev. D. D. Fraser.-Contd. |  | B. P. J. Le Roux.-Contd. |  |
| Quail, J. | June. <br> December. | Cluver, F. A., B.A. | June. <br> September. |
| Kaphael, Sister M Redford, Miss G. | Do. | De la Bat, B. J. |  |
| Robertson, Miss J. | September. | De Smidt, J. H. | May. June. |
| Sihuna, Mrs. M. | December. | De Villiers, Miss A. | March. |
| Smith, Rev. G. Stocks, A. | Do. Do. | De Villiers, Miss M. De Wet, Miss M. | December. <br> June. |
| Swemmer, J. W. | June. <br> March. | Dods, D. A. | December. <br> March. |
| Taylor, W. T. |  | Dreyer, J. C. |  |
| Turpin, Miss E. E. Walker, Miss M. | December. June. | Ebeling, Miss A. M. <br> Euvrard, F. C. <br> Euvrard, J. G. | Do. Septembe |
|  |  |  | June. |
| G. Higen, B.A. |  | Fouché, W. C. | March |
|  |  | Goliath, J. F. | March. |
| Armstrong, Miss A. J. | August.June. | Golightly, T. S. <br> Harris, Miss A. M. | September.March. |
| Balshaw, G. H. |  |  |  |
| Groenewald, M. | May | Hendrickse, A. J. <br> Herholdt, Miss J. M. | Do. |
| Louis, E. | April. |  | June. Do. |
| MacCuaig, A. |  | Herholdt, Miss J. M. Hill, H., B.A. |  |
| Marais, Miss A. | December. <br> March. | Hoogenhout, C. P. | September. |
| Marais, Miss J. | March.Do. | Hutchinson, G. P. | July. <br> June. |
| Matodlana, N . |  |  |  |
| Mitchell, S. H. | June. | Inglis, J., M.A. | December. |
| Muller, Miss A. | December. Do. | Joubert, Miss D. | June. |
| Ndubela, S. |  | Kriel, Miss A. P. | March. |
| Nel, L. F. | July. | Kriel, Miss M. L. | December.March. |
| Pauw, T. C. | September. | Krige, D. J. |  |
| Rettie, J., M.A. | June. | Le Roux, J. G. | June. |
| Theunissen, P. H. | December. Do. | Le Roux, P. J. Lloyd, G. A. Louw, F. B. | March. <br> Do. <br> June. |
| Vorster, Miss A. E. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| J. H. Hofmeyr, M.A. |  | MacCrone, R., M.A. Malherbe, Miss J. E. | December. May. |
|  |  | Marsh, E. | October. |
| Balie, R. | March. | Myburgh, Miss M. Naudé, Miss H. | June. <br> May. |
| De Kock, Miss M. |  |  |  |
| DeVilliers, S. J. | September. | Noble, J. K. | September. |
| Downes, W. J. | February. July. |  | June. <br> December. |
| Jack, Miss J. |  | Pauw, D. A. Phillips, D. M. |  |
| Leipoldt, Miss M. C. | November. | Pienaar, Miss A. S. | June. ${ }^{\text {December. }}$ |
| Pienaar, G. F. | September. | Pride, Miss V. | December. |
| Rossouw, Miss A. M. | Do. | Rossouw, Miss E. H. | March. |
| Roux, D. G. | June. January. | Roux, G. J. <br> Ruiter, A. J. <br> Schmidt, Miss M. <br> Sedeman, S. M. <br> Smit, A. W. <br> Smith, Miss A. E. | December. Do. <br> September. December. September. June. |
| Thompson, P. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| B. P. J. Le Roux. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Bland, D. | June | Smuts, Miss J. E. <br> Spyker, Miss A. H. | March. |
| Bliss, Miss A. | December.June. |  | February. <br> December. |
| Brink, Miss W. |  | Spyker, Miss A. H. <br> Stegmann, Rev. J. F. |  |
| Cairncross, Miss M. C. | March. <br> December. | Stucki, M. J. <br> Van Alphen, W. D. | September. <br> June. <br> December. |
| Cilliers, Miss S. E. | March. | Van Coppenhagen, ( $\underset{\text {. }}{ }$. |  |


| Names. | Month when Allowance falls due. | Names. | Month when Allowance falls due. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| B. P. J. Le Roux.-Contd. |  | J. Mitchell.-Contd. |  |
| Van der Merwe, W. J. | December. | Bloemkolk, M. P. | March. |
| Van der Spuy, M. J. Weich, S. B. | June. March. | Cornelissen, Miss A. Cummings, Miss E. | September. May. |
| Wium, J. | December. | Frylinek, D. E. | September. |
| Wyatt, Miss M. | Do. | Geyser, H. J. | June. |
| Zeeman, D. W. | Do. | Glynn-Wright, J. | December. |
|  |  | Heese, Miss F. | October. |
|  |  | Hofmeyr, C. L. | March. |
| Rev. J. McLaren, M.A. |  | Innes, Miss H. Rose Jordaan, P. D. | September. December. |
| Davidson, J. T. | February. | Kannemeyer, P. | April. |
| Dunga, G. | December. | Klinck, J. D. | October. |
| Fanti, E. | June. | Kretzen, R. D. | June. |
| Hope, Miss M. W. | July. | Meyer, Miss M. C. | March. |
| Lyusaseni, P. P. | December. Do. | Mitchie, Miss M. A. Muller, F. | June. |
| Mahlaka, J. | September. | Pienaar, Miss H. H. | $\stackrel{\text { April. }}{ }$ November. |
| Makapela, J. | December. | Prozesky, Rev. C. | August. |
| Mbeki, M. | September. | Rosenow, C. F. | March. |
| Ndwandwa, T. | April. | Searle, Miss E. M. | December. |
| Ntloko, W. R. | December. | Searle, Miss F. | June. |
| Nzoyi, S. | Do. | Stassen, J. N. | September. |
| Pamla, G. | June. | Steyn, Miss S. D. | March. |
| Pattison, Rev. J. | September. | Van Niekerk, Miss C. | December. |
| Smidiy, P., M.A. | February. June. | Wagner, J. H. Weeber, Miss M. | Do. |
| Soyizwapi, A. | December. | Weeber, Miss M. | May. |
| Walsh, J. | Do. |  |  |
| Xakekile, J. | March. |  |  |
| Xatasi, W. F. | Do. | A. H. Murray, M.A. |  |
| W. Milne, M.A., B.Sc. |  | Augustine, Sister Boggenpoel, W. | March. <br> September. |
| De Kook, D. J. | December. | Botha, M. J. | December. |
| De Villiers, A. B. | September. | Brink, C. P. | June. |
| Dowell, Miss 3. C. | January. | Clement, Sister. | Do. |
| Driver, A. | June. | Every, Miss F. | Do. |
| Eksteen, Miss E. C. | March. | Forman, W. J., B.A. | December. |
| Esselen, Miss C. E. | June. | Fransch, Miss R. | July. |
| Grant, A. F. | November. | Frylinck, J. R. | March. |
| Hockly, Miss L. R. | September. | Gericke, J. C. | September. |
| Hofmeyr, Miss M. C., B.A. | Do. | Immelman, C. J. | Do. |
| Mason, S., B.A. | Do. | Lwana, J. | March. |
| Msutwana, A. | December. | Marais, F. G. | September. |
| Perring, Miss C. | June. | Mgyima, C. | December. |
| Starkey, E. J., B.A. | February. | Murray, Miss H. | March. |
|  | December. | Nelson, A. C. | September, |
| Wilson, G. W. | January. | Poole, Miss A. | December. |
|  |  | Retief, H. P. | June. |
| J. Mitchell. |  | Scott, A. <br> Tas, Miss S. | December. May. |
|  |  | Theron, D. K. | July. |
| Anaerson, Rev. G. W. | Do. <br> December. | Way, W. A. | October. |


| Names. | Month when Allowance falls due. | Names. | Month when Allowance falls due. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| E. Noaks, M.A. |  | E. Noaks, M.A.-Contd. |  |
| Alexander, Miss E. J. | June. | Russell, W. A., M.A. | December. |
| Aloysius, Sister M. | December. | Smith, J. | Do. |
| Anderson, Miss M. C. Annecke, P. | June. Do. | Stahl, Miss E. M. Thomas, W. | March. August. |
| Aristeus, Bro. | Do. | Uys, J. | December. |
| Baxter, W. C. | August. | Van Schoor, Miss G. | Do. |
| Bleby, Miss A. S., B.A. | March. | Venn, Mrs. C. | February. |
| Bollen, F. G. | December. | Von Bonde, G. C. | January. |
| Brink, Miss A. E. | June. | Wallace, Miss E. | September. |
| Brink, Miss P. A. Buyskes, Miss H. | September. | Walters, M. M. | June. |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Buyskes, Miss H. }}$ Cairncross, Miss A. | Do. | Whitton, J. R. Whyte, Miss M. | December. |
|  | Do. August. | Whyte, Miss M. Wilkinson, A. B. | Do. |
| Calderwood, Miss M. Chambers, Miss A. H. | August. <br> January. | Wilkinson, A. B. Willebrord, Bro. | June. March. |
| Chaney, Miss S. | March. | Xavier, Sister | July. |
| Cotter, Sister M. B. | Do. |  |  |
| Crowly, Miss F. E. Daoma, Miss A. | December. |  |  |
| Daoma, Miss A. | February. | J. S. Pressly, M.A. |  |
| Dennis, C. | December. | Bampton, F. W. | January. |
| Tiekie, Miss A. | Do. | Basson, P. A. | June. |
| Dryden, Miss M. H. | Do. | Berthold, E. | Do. |
| Forbes, Miss J. C. | Do. | Bresler, J. | Do. |
| Fourie, J. S. | July. | Eaton, L. | Do. |
| French, G. | March. | Franken, P. F. | December. |
| Gordon, H. | December. | Gawe, S. | August. |
| Häfele, C. J. | September. | Gundwana, J. | February. |
| Hartle, Miss A. C. | June. | Johnson, R. J. | December. |
| Heldzingen, Miss M. | Do. | Just, Mrs. M. E. | June. |
| Heldzingen, Miss J. | Do. | Le Roux, D. F. | July. |
| Hosking, G. T., B.A. | Do. | Malan, G. D. | March. |
| Hurst, W. J. | Do. | McLeod, Miss M. | December. |
| Irving, J. E. | Do. | Mitchell, Miss A. | March. |
| Johnston, Miss J. | December. | Moncholomie, H. | December. |
| Kennedy, Miss M. M. | Do. | Monyakuane, N. | December. |
| Kilkelly, Miss A. | March. | Oliver, O. J. | June. |
| Kirsten, Miss M. B. | April. | Orsmond, Miss E. E. | December. |
| Laws, Miss G. | September. | Peebles, Miss M. A. | Do. |
| Littlewood, E. T., M.A., B.Sc. | June. | Rice, Miss M. <br> Van der Horst, E. J. | June. March. |
| Lloyd, W. H. | September. |  |  |
| Mackay, N. | March. | R. Rein. |  |
| Macleod, A. G., M.A. | December. |  |  |
| Magdalen, Sister M. | August. | Cembi, D. | December. |
| Martin, Miss S. J. (Sister |  | Cumbela, A. J. | June. |
| Clare) | March. | Frans, E. | Do. |
| McLachlan, Miss A. H. | Do. | Lutumbu, A. | December. |
| McLachlan, Miss J. | December. | Mabandla, Miss J. | June. |
| Mills, Miss E. | February. | Mayeza, I. J. | December. |
| Milne, G. A. | September. | Nakin, J. | June. |
| Morton, Miss E., L.L.A. | December. | Ngaka, J. | December. |
| Musson, Miss A. | Do. | Ntikinea, H. | September. |
| Olthoff, Miss S. H. | February | Ntobongwana, J. | June. |
| Orsmond, Miss A. M. | December. | Ntondini, J. | December. |
| Parkinson, G. W. | July. | Pamla, Miss M. | Do. |
| Pannack, Miss M. F. Peters, Rev. T. H. | June. March. | Porter, N., M.A. | June. |
| Peters, Rev. T. H. | March. | Sehlabo, M. | August. |


| Names. | Month when Allowance. falls due. | Names. | Month when Allowance falls due. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| T. W. Rein, M.A., Рh.D. |  | C. E. Z. Watermeyer, B.A., LL.B.-Contd. |  |
| Armstrong, Miss K. | December. | Cook, J. | January. |
| Beswick, F. | July. | De Kock, Miss M. J. Devine, Miss G. |  |
| Bonaker, Mrs. F. |  |  | August. |
| Broster, T. | February. | De Wet, A. P. |  |
| Fini, R. | March. | De Wet, P. F. | June. |
| Halerow, T. S. | December. | Dowling, Miss E. J. | February. |
| Hornabrook, Miss E. E. Hornabrook, Rev. R. F. | Do. | Haas, Miss F. <br> Hendrickse Mrs. J N | December. |
| Hornabrook, Rev. . ${ }^{\text {Kondlo, Z. }}$ | June. Do. |  |  |
| Lamont. J. | April. | Immelman, S. A. | December.Do. |
| Magocoba, H. | March. <br> December. | Jackson, Mrs. H. <br> Tansen Miss |  |
| Matshoba, J. |  |  | Do. |
| Mtombeni, J. | December. <br> June. | Janssen, Miss H. Jonker, J. | April. |
| Sheppard, Mrs. E. B. <br> G. P. Theron, B.A. | April. | Juffernbruch, C. <br> Kleinschmidt, W. G. <br> Krige, J. D. <br> Lawrence Miss E. S. | December. September. December. January. |
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|  |  |  |  |
| Daniels, Miss C. | September. | Lawrence Mise E. S. <br> Midelton, Miss E. | September.Do. |
| Davidson, J. | March. | Moore, Miss M. L. |  |
| Dickenson, Miss E. | September. | Moyle, Mrs. E. J. | June. |
| Du Plessis, J. S. | January. | Moyle, M. P. | October. |
| Gantz, Miss C. L. |  | Nowers, Mrs. E. L. Page, C. F. | June. |
| Glennie, Miss C. F. | April. |  | Do. September. |
| Kiddell, Miss L. | July. | Pfeiffer, E. | September. <br> December |
| Langa, C. ${ }_{\text {Minnaar, Miss M. }}$ | September. |  | December. <br> March. |
| Roux, A. P. | December. | Roberts, A. E. | April. |
| Scott, W. McD. | March. | Roux, P. E. | January. |
| Stotberg, F. J. | December. | Schaefer, J. D. | June. Do. |
| Stucki, Miss C. M. | February. | Schellink, Miss D. |  |
| Tobias, Miss M. J. | June.April. | Scheublé, Miss F. C. Scheublé, Miss M. B. Siebert, Miss M. J | ecemb |
| Williams, Miss A. E. |  |  | March. |
|  |  |  | January. June. |
| C. E. Z. Watermeyer, B.A., LL.B. | February. <br> March. <br> February. <br> June. | Solms, Miss U. <br> Stegmann, Mrs. L. <br> Van Bloemenstein, D | December.June. |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | March. |
| Adams, F. <br> Booyson, E. J. Carnie, A. T. Clarke, J. |  | Vos, Mrs. A. Wagner, F. H. Wessel, H. W. Zeeman, J. F. | December <br> Do. <br> Do. <br> January |
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[^0]:    * Eleven Native Training
    being examined in Standards.

[^1]:    ［G．2－＇99．］

[^2]:    Percentage of attendance to enrolment, 1897
    increase of enrolment in 1898 attendance

[^3]:    year.
    An improvement of 3 per cent. was shown in the attendance at inspection this

[^4]:    At three schools the subject has been allowed to drop for want of proper accommodation and a qualified teacher, but it is intended to resume the work when these have been provided. It is satisfactory to be able to report the above steady increase in the number of schools, considering the amount of initial expense involved, and the want of teachers with the necessary qualifications. It is difficult to arouse interest in the subject in the minds of some people until they have seen some tangible results of the work. (For further details, see pages $155 a-156 a$.)
    II. Pupils receiving Instruction.-There were in 18971358 pupils under instruction in Woodwork : during the past year a total of 1,925 pupils was reached, being an increase of 567 , or no less than 41.75 per cent. The following table gives the numbers of pupils in each Inspectors's circuit for the two years :-

[^5]:    38 Informal Visits made by the Railway Education Officer are included in this total．
    58 Informal Visits made by the Railway Education Officer are included in this total． $\dagger 58$ inspections made by Casual Examiners and
    officer are included in this total．They are distributed among the Circuits as follows：－ $\mathrm{Brice}, 2$ ； Eficer are included，Hagen， $6 ;$ McLaren， $1 ;$ Milne， $15 ;$ Mitchell， $18 ;$ Murray， 12 ；Press
    Ely， $14 ;$ Fraser， $6 ;$ Hater
    Rein， $6 ;$ T．W．Rein， $8 ;$ Le Roux $8 ;$ Watermeyer， $1 ;$ Total 133 ．

