

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

ANNUAL REPORT ON EDUCATION IN THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES FOR THE YEAR 1923.

PART I.

DEPARTMENTAL STAFF.

Mr. E. C. H. Wolff, Director of Education, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, was on duty until the 9th May, when he proceeded on long leave. From that date Mr. R. O. Winstedt, M.A., D.LITT., an officer of the Malayan Civil Service, acted as Director in addition to acting as Principal of Raffles College, Singapore.

2. Mr. A. S. Small, Assistant Director of Education, Federated Malay States and Straits Settlements, in charge of the Malay vernacular side, was on duty until 30th November. After that date the appointment remained unfilled until the end of the year.

3. Mr. J. Watson was appointed Chief Inspector of English Schools, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, as from the beginning of the year and was on duty until the 4th December, after which date he went on leave and Mr. A. Keir, Inspector of Schools, Perak, acted in the appointment.

4. Mr. A. Keir, Inspector of Schools, Perak, was on duty until the 10th April when he went on leave to Europe. Mr. G. C. Davies acted in the post for the remainder of the year. Mr. C. G. Coleman went on leave on the 29th March and Mr. J. Bain acted as Inspector of Schools, Selangor, from the 3rd April until the end of the year. Mr. P. A. Yearwood left Negri Sembilan on long leave on 3rd July and Captain J. M. Meade acted as Inspector of Schools for that State for the remainder of the year. Mr. T. A. O'Sullivan acted as Inspector of Schools, Pahang, throughout the year. Miss A. R. MacIver, Lady Supervisor of Malay Girls' Schools, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, went on leave on 7th June and the appointment remained unfilled for the rest of the year. Captain J. M. Meade acted as Assistant Inspector of Schools, Perak, for the first half of the year: for the second the post was left vacant.

PART II.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

5. The total revenue was \$61,143 divided as follows:

	1922.	1923.
	\$	\$
Federal	475	5,606
Perak	25,529	31,254
Selangor	5,921	11,679
Negri Sembilan	3,752	4,364
Pahang	94	8,240
Total ...	\$35,771	\$61,143

6. The expenditure, including that on the Malay College at Kuala Kangsar, was \$1,867,936. This sum was made up as follows :

1922.				1923.			
				Personal emolument and other charges including temporary allowances.	Public Works Department expenditure.		Total.
\$				\$	\$		\$
Federal ...	...	199,210 (a)	...	203,706	...	—	203,706
Perak ...	...	696,192 (b)	...	695,653	...	28,539	724,192
Selangor ...	...	586,963 (b)	...	546,877	...	27,664	574,541
Negri Sembilan	...	211,927 (b)	...	221,105	...	16,971	238,076
Pahang ...	...	110,766 (b)	...	11,488	...	15,933	127,421
Total ...	...	1,805,058	...	1,778,829	...	89,107	1,867,936

(a) Does not include temporary allowances.

(b) Includes temporary allowances.

As compared with \$443,502 in 1922, the total amount of grants paid to English Aided Schools was \$465,287, viz :

Perak ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$153,038
Selangor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274,948
Negri Sembilan	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,301
Pahang ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$465,287

In Pahang all the schools are Government schools.

PART III.

ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

STAFF OF GOVERNMENT ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

7. Perak.—

(a) KING EDWARD VII SCHOOL, TAIPING.

Mr. D. W. McLeod, the Principal, was on duty throughout the year.

Assistant Masters :

Captain J. L. Nicol was on duty throughout the year.

Mr. W. B. O'Sullivan was transferred to Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim, on 31st August, 1923.

Mr. W. H. Case, temporary Assistant Master, left on 1st October, 1923, to join the Trade and Customs Department.

Mr. F. Cobb was transferred to Singapore on 16th December, 1923.

Miss J. A. E. M. Davidson resigned on 10th August, 1923.

Miss W. M. Ellis joined the staff on first appointment on 27th January, 1923, and Mr. T. J. Thomas on 27th July, 1923.

The junior staff consisted of 18 teachers.

(b) ANDERSON SCHOOL, IPOH.

Mr. C. F. C. Ayre, the Headmaster, was on duty throughout the year.

Captain B. Preedy relieved Mr. W. B. O'Sullivan who was transferred to Taiping on 15th January, 1923.

The junior staff consisted of 14 teachers.

(c) GOVERNMENT ENGLISH SCHOOL, KUALA KANGSAR. (d) GOVERNMENT ENGLISH SCHOOL, BATU GAJAH. (e) GOVERNMENT ENGLISH SCHOOL, KAMUNTING. (f) GOVERNMENT ENGLISH SCHOOL, LENGKONG. (g) GOVERNMENT ENGLISH SCHOOL, GOPENG. (h) GOVERNMENT ENGLISH SCHOOL, TAPAH. (i) GOVERNMENT ENGLISH SCHOOL, TRONOH.

The staffs of the above seven schools were entirely junior ones and consisted of 29 teachers.

Selangor.—

(j) MAXWELL ROAD ENGLISH SCHOOL, KUALA LUMPUR.

The Headmaster, Mr. M. B. Brockwell, was on duty throughout the year.

Mrs. Norman Grenier, Infant Mistress, Maxwell Road School, resigned on the 25th August, 1923, and Mrs. J. H. Dennett was appointed on 19th September, 1923, and continued in the post until the end of the year.

The junior staff consisted of 10 teachers.

(k) GOVERNMENT ENGLISH SCHOOL, KAJANG.

Mr. J. B. Sullivan, temporary Headmaster, resigned on 7th May, 1923, and Mr. Ng Seo Buck, Class I Teacher, was appointed to act from that date and continued until the end of the year.

The junior staff consisted of six teachers.

Negri Sembilan.—

(l) GOVERNMENT ENGLISH SCHOOL, PORT DICKSON.

Miss M. R. Stuart was in charge throughout the year.

The staff was entirely a junior one and consisted of five teachers.

(m) GOVERNMENT ENGLISH SCHOOL, TAMPIN.

Mr. S. B. Ponniah was in charge throughout the year.

The staff was entirely a junior one and consisted of two teachers.

(n) GOVERNMENT ENGLISH SCHOOL, KUALA PILAH.

Mr. L. A. Nonis was in charge throughout the year.

The staff was entirely a junior one and consisted of five teachers.

(o) GOVERNMENT ENGLISH SCHOOL, SEREMBAN.

Mr. Chin Meow Cheong, the Headmaster, was on duty throughout the year.

The staff consisted of seven junior teachers.

Pahang.—

(p) GOVERNMENT ENGLISH SCHOOL, KUALA LIPIS. (q) GOVERNMENT ENGLISH SCHOOL, RAUB.

(r) GOVERNMENT ENGLISH SCHOOL, BENTONG. (s) GOVERNMENT ENGLISH SCHOOL, KUANTAN.

The above four schools were entirely staffed with junior teachers.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

8. Promotions to Secondary Classes were made by Headmasters.

9. *Secondary Classes.*—The total number of pupils attending these classes was :

							1922.		1923.
Perak	...	...	...	...	...	...	274	...	282
Selangor	...	...	...	...	...	...	266	...	266
Negri Sembilan	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	59
Pahang	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	5
Total							581	...	612

10. (a) *Cambridge University Local Examinations.*—The following table shows the number of candidates presented by the English Schools in each of the States and the number of passes obtained at the examinations held in December, 1923.

		School certificate.		Junior.		Total.
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Perak	Entered	93	7	227	27	354
	Passed	46	3	112	8	169
Selangor	Entered	72	11	141	26	250
	Passed	42	6	64	16	128
Negri Sembilan	Entered	14	—	28	5	47
	Passed	9	—	14	1	24
Pahang	Entered	—	—	5	—	5
	Passed	—	—	2	—	2

The total number of passes in 1923 was 323 (217 Juniors and 106 School Certificates) as against 280 (190 Juniors and 90 Seniors) in 1922.

The following table gives the number of Certificates with Honours obtained:

				School certificate.		Junior.		Total.
				Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Perak	...	...	...	3	1	4	—	8
Selangor	...	...	...	2	—	2	—	4
Negri Sembilan	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Pahang	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—

The following is a statement of the Malay pupils who passed the Cambridge Local Examinations:

				1923.		1922.		
				Junior.	School certificate.	Junior.	Senior.	Total.
Perak	...	...	...	28	12	14	3	17
Selangor	...	...	...	3	3	8	1	9
Negri Sembilan	...	...	...	3	2	2	1	3
Pahang	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
				34	17	24	5	29

Appendix XVI contains an analysis of the results for the various schools.

(b) *Trinity College of Music Examinations.*

				Theoretical.		Practical.	Total.
Selangor	Entered	...	...	34	...	64	98
	Passed with honours	...	...	7	...	10	17
	Passed without honours	...	...	17	...	49	66

NEEDLEWORK INSPECTIONS.

11. *Perak*.—The needlework inspection was conducted by Mrs. Ayre and Mrs. Stark at Ipoh and Mrs. Rutherford and Mrs. Davies at Taiping. The reports made by them were satisfactory.

Selangor.—The inspection of needlework was conducted by Mrs. J. H. Dennett, Infant Mistress, Maxwell Road School, who reported that the work in most schools was very good. The Convent and the Chinese Girls' School were given special commendation.

Negri Sembilan.—The inspection was conducted by Miss Hose and Miss Vlieland, who reported that the work was very satisfactory.

TRAINING OF TEACHERS FOR ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

12. The results of the Normal Class Examinations are as follows:

				Entered.		Passed.	
				Senior.	Junior.	Senior.	Junior.
Perak	...	...	...	28	24	9	10
Selangor	...	...	...	24	10	6	5
Negri Sembilan	...	...	...	9	12	2	5
Pahang	...	...	...	2	4	1	—
				63	50	18	20

COMMERCIAL WORK.

13. *Perak*.—No separate Commercial Classes were formed in any of the schools. Commercial subjects were taught as part of the curriculum in Secondary Classes.

The entries for these subjects in the Cambridge Local Examinations were as follows:

				Shorthand.	Book-keeping.
School Certificate	...	...	...	5	60
Junior	...	...	...	65	193

14. *Selangor*.—The St. John's Institution, Kuala Lumpur, taught book-keeping and shorthand in its Secondary Classes.

HAND AND EYE WORK.

15. *Selangor*.—The children in the Primary and Lower Elementary Classes of most of the schools were given exercises in such subjects as paper-folding, cardboard-modelling, etc. In the Upper classes various forms of drawing—freehand, object, figure, model, design, brush and pastel—were taught.

EVENING CLASSES.

16. Evening Classes were held in Kuala Lumpur and Seremban.

In Kuala Lumpur the classes re-opened on the 1st March, 1923, and a five months' course was completed on the 31st July. A further course was held from the 15th September to the 15th December. The classes were held in the Victoria Institution, Gombak Lane Malay School and Maxwell Road School. The thanks of the department are due to the Trustees of the Victoria Institution who kindly allowed the classes to be held in their school.

The courses were of a more advanced nature than in 1922.

The subjects taught were shorthand, book-keeping, typewriting, practical mathematics, building construction, machine drawing, magnetism and electricity, telegraphy and telephony, mechanics and electrical engineering.

The enrolment and attendance for the various classes is shown below :

1ST TERM.							
		Original Entries.		Attendance at end of term.		Approximate Percentage.	
Shorthand	... ..	90	...	30	...	30 per cent.	
Book-keeping	... ..	84	...	24	...	28	..
Type-writing	... ..	46	...	13	...	28	..
Practical mathematics	...	14	...	13	...	93	..
Building construction	...	19	...	10	...	52	..
Machine drawing	...	25	...	13	...	52	..
Magnetism and electricity	...	37	...	25	...	67	..
Telegraphy and telephony	...	19	...	14	...	73	..

2ND TERM.							
		Original Entries.		Attendance at end of term.		Approximate Percentage.	
Shorthand	... ..	29	...	18	...	62 per cent.	
Book-keeping	... ..	37	...	28	...	75	..
Type-writing	... ..	10	...	7	...	70	..
Practical mathematics	...	12	...	9	...	75	..
Building construction	...	13	...	12	...	92	..
Machine drawing	...	12	...	10	...	83	..
Magnetism and electricity	...	12	...	11	...	91	..
Telegraphy and telephony	...	12	...	10	...	83	..
Mechanics	... ..	11	...	7	...	63	..
Electrical engineering	...	17	...	14	...	82	..

It will be noted that, although the numbers in the second term were smaller than in the first term, the percentage of attendance was much higher. Most of the students were clerks in Government Service.

Seremban.—Classes in shorthand and book-keeping were held, and satisfactory progress was made.

Eighteen students joined the shorthand class and 21 took book-keeping.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

17. *Perak*.—This subject is part of the curriculum in all English Schools.

At King Edward VII School, Taiping, two periods a week were devoted to physical training throughout the school.

Anderson School, Ipoh, possesses a Gymnasium in which all forms have regular periods of instruction with the Instructor weekly.

In the other schools physical training is taught by the respective class Masters.

Selangor.—In most schools physical exercises were taught in accordance with the Board of Education Syllabus. Most of the trained local teachers now hold the Selangor Education Department Certificate in Physical Training. The gymnasium of the Maxwell Road School is now almost fully equipped. Towards the end of the year the Physical Director of the Y.M.C.A. gave instruction in gymnastics to the masters and pupils.

Physical exercises have been taught with much success at the Government English School, Kajang. In July at the annual athletic sports a special feature of the day was the display of silent Swedish drill, which reflected much credit on masters and pupils. The physical education of the Methodist Boys' School was efficiently carried out during the year. The school had the assistance of the Physical Director of the Y.M.C.A. Massed drill, recreational games, and gymnastic dancing were included in the programme on Sports Day.

The physical instruction at the Victoria Institution was under the supervision of Mr. Barraclough.

At St. Mary's School and the Methodist Girls' School instruction was given in old English country dancing and at the Convent musical drill and dumb-bell drill were taught.

Negri Sembilan.—Physical training in the form of Swedish drill was given regularly to the pupils of all English Schools. The standard was low but is improving.

Pahang.—Physical training is given at all schools.

RECREATION.

18. *Perak*.—All the larger schools held successful school sports.

At King Edward VII School, Taiping, an inter-school relay race was run. The following schools sent teams:

- St. George's School, Taiping.
- Anglo-Chinese School, Parit Buntar.
- Malay College, Kuala Kangsar.
- Anglo-Chinese School, Ipoh.
- Government English School, Kuala Kangsar.
- Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim.

The Kuala Kangsar Malay College team won.

Football was the popular game in all schools. Hockey also was played at the larger schools. Cricket was played but did not prove very popular. In all schools the games are organized and under the supervision of members of the staff. Boxing, under the auspices of the Perak Boxing Association, was taken up by the Ipoh and Taiping Schools and inter-school contests took place. Schoolboy events were also a feature of most local contests.

Selangor.—Football and cricket were played at all the large schools for boys.

Badminton was played at a number of boys' and girls' schools.

Maxwell Road School is in the unfortunate position of not possessing a recreation ground. A few games of football were played on borrowed grounds and towards the end of the year badminton was started.

Negri Sembilan and Pahang.—Association football was played at all English Schools.

CADET CORPS.

19. *Perak*.—At King Edward VII School a Cadet Corps of 60 strong was run throughout the year. It took part with credit in ceremonial parades, etc., with the M.S.V.R. and M.V.I. It was inspected by the Officer Commanding, 2/70th Burma Rifles, the Staff Officer to the Local Forces and the Hon'ble the British Resident and received praise and encouragement from all these officers.

Anderson School, Ipoh, had a Cadet Corps numbering 80 Cadets and some 20 recruits. A very favourable report was received on the work of the Corps from the Staff Officer to the Local Forces who inspected it in November.

Selangor.—The Selangor Cadet Battalion took part in operations with the M.S.V.R. and M.V.I. on June 3rd and also took part in the parade on Armistice Day.

A Camp was held at Port Dickson from August 29th to September 5th under the command of Captain G. Ambler, M.C. The record of attendance was considered satisfactory by the Staff Officer to the Local Forces.

A comprehensive scheme of training was methodically arranged and included musketry, signalling, ambulance work, N.C.O.s' classes and field training. The work was well organized. According to the report of the Staff Officer to the Local Forces, the Camp was very satisfactory. It is hoped next year to consider the formation of cadet companies in Maxwell Road School and Kajang Government English School.

Negri Sembilan and Pahang.—There were no Cadet Corps in these States.

BOY SCOUTS.

20. *Perak*.—Troops were maintained at King Edward VII School, Taiping, St. George's School, Taiping, the Anglo-Chinese School, Ipoh, and the Government English School, Kuala Kangsar. Useful work was done and the troops took part in ceremonial parades on Empire Day, the King's Birthday and Armistice Day. A Boy Scouts Rally was held in October at Taiping at which the Hon'ble the British Resident and District Commissioner were present. The movement is very popular in schools.

Selangor.—The only school with Scouts is the Victoria Institution which possesses the 1st Selangor Scout Troops. A successful display of Scout craft was given on the school field on Empire Day. His Highness the Sultan of Selangor was present and was much pleased with all he saw. The Scouts assisted at the Malayan Agricultural Show and their services were of use to the public on various other occasions.

Negri Sembilan.—The Negri Sembilan Boys Association was registered on 9th April. Three troops were formed—one for the Government English School, one for St. Paul's and one for the Anglo-Chinese School. Two shop houses were given by the Government as head-quarters. A camp was held at Port Dickson at the end of the year and attended by 26 boys. Scouting is now flourishing vigorously in Seremban and the success achieved is mainly due to the untiring efforts of Mr. A. Heywood Waddington, the District Commissioner, to whom the sincerest thanks of the Education Department are due.

Pahang.—There are no Scouts in this State.

GIRL GUIDES.

21. *Perak*.—Pupils of the Convent and Lady Treacher Girls' Schools, Taiping, were members of the Local Girl Guide Companies.

Selangor.—Various efforts have been made to inaugurate Guide Companies in outlying districts such as Port Swettenham, but up to the present company work is almost confined to Kuala Lumpur. Transport is expensive in a town such as Kuala Lumpur but in an out-station it is an almost insuperable difficulty.

There are two companies in Kuala Lumpur: the 1st company includes girls from the Methodist Girls' School and the Convent: the 2nd company is the St. Mary's School Company. The guides have had lectures and practical lessons in millinery and ambulance work, and good work has been done throughout the year.

During her visit to Kuala Lumpur in the summer, Lady Guillemard very kindly invited the Guides to Government House where after a formal march-past the Guides gave a short display of drill, ambulance, needlework, etc. During the year the Kuala Lumpur Guides had many opportunities of realising their link with Guides in other countries. The Second Company had the privilege of entertaining Miss Morgan, late Secretary of the Welsh Guides, at one of their rallies and she was able to give an interesting chat on Guide work in western countries. Former Guides have left St. Mary's and gone to London, the Highlands of Scotland, Colombo, Madras, Australia, and have had the pleasure of receiving a welcome into Guide Companies immediately on their arrival. This has all helped them to realise the world-wide nature of the movement.

Negri Sembilan and Pahang.—There was no Girl Guide Company in either of these States.

GENERAL.

22. *Perak*.—In January Government took over from the Methodist Episcopal Mission the English Schools at Tapah, Tronoh and Gopeng.

The year 1923 showed steady progress generally. The year 1922 was remarkable for a great wave of enthusiasm for English education and though 1923 did not witness a corresponding growth, the position reached in the former year was maintained and steadily improved.

Negri Sembilan.—The Government English School, Seremban, was opened in January in an old Railway Goods Shed. It has accommodation for 320 pupils.

Pahang.—The Anglo-Chinese Schools at Raub and Bentong were taken over by the department on January 1st, 1923. These two schools are not to be confounded with the Methodist Episcopal Mission Schools of the same name. They were founded and for some years partly maintained by the Chinese communities of Raub and

Bentong. They were managed by committees consisting of the administrative officers of the districts, the Inspector of Schools and members principally of the Chinese communities of these towns. Owing to the slump public contributions became negligible and it seemed advisable in the interests of the schools that they should be taken over by Government and brought into line with other Government Schools in the State. The committees of each school concurred with the measure. The committees and local Chinese were officially thanked by the British Resident and the Director of Education for the public spirit shown by them in furthering the cause of education in their respective towns. The schools are now known as the Government English Schools, Raub and Bentong, respectively.

MALAY BOYS IN ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

23. In Perak the number of Malay boys admitted free to English Schools after passing Standard III in vernacular schools was 316 compared with 200 in 1922. The total number of Malay boys receiving free education in English Schools increased from 739 in 1922 to 968 in 1923—an increase of 24 per cent. over 1922. The highest increase among other nationalities was 12 per cent.

During 1923 free English education was given to any Malay boy who had passed out of the Vernacular School and was of suitable age, i.e., under 11.

Thirty Government scholarships of \$10 each (10 at King Edward VII School, Taiping, 10 at Anderson School, Ipoh, and 10 at Government English School, Kuala Kangsar) were awarded to Malay boys. There are now 90 such scholars and it is proposed to award 30 scholarships a year up to a maximum of 210.

In Ipoh these scholarship boys live in a hostel.

In Taiping a small hostel was opened during the course of the year with accommodation for 12 boys.

In Kuala Kangsar there was no hostel but one is contemplated for 1924.

In Selangor Malay pupils who have passed out of the Vernacular Schools, who are bright and intelligent and likely to benefit by an English education are granted free tuition in English Schools. The number receiving free tuition at the end of 1923 was 480 as against 358 in 1922.

In Negri Sembilan at the end of the year 48 Malay boys held scholarships in English Schools and 390 more were receiving free education. There were two Malay candidates for the School Certificate and four for the Junior Cambridge Examination.

In Pahang the number of Malay boys attending English Schools showed a slight increase at Kuala Lipis and Bentong and a slight falling off at Kuantan and Raub. The total number was 56 as against 54 in 1922. The work of the Malay boys on the whole was very satisfactory and encouraging. At the annual examinations 16 out of the 56 Malays attending English Schools received prizes. With very few exceptions all Malays in Pahang English Schools hold free places. Of these only five out of 56 failed at the annual examinations.

24. The following information is given in appendices :

Appendix I.—Table of English Schools and Pupils under Government Supervision.

- „ II.—Enrolment and Attendance at English Schools.
- „ III.—Nationality of Pupils in English Schools.
- „ IV.—Nationality of Teachers in English Schools.
- „ V.—Number of English Schools with Cadet Corps or Boy Scout Troops, etc.
- „ VI.—Qualifications of Teachers in Government and Aided English Schools.
- „ VII.—Accommodation in Government English Schools.
- „ VIII.—Accommodation in Aided English Schools.
- „ IX.—Details of Staffs and Grants in Aided Schools.
- „ X.—Classification of Pupils on the Average Enrolment in Different Departments.
- „ XI.—Nationality of Pupils in English Schools.

PART IV.

MALAY VERNACULAR EDUCATION.

25. The Inspectors of Schools in each State were as usual in charge of Malay vernacular education.

26. In Perak Enche' Abdul-Majid bin Zainu'd-din, officiated as Malay Assistant Inspector of Schools until the 19th April when he went on leave. He was relieved on the 5th May by Enche' Muhammad Zin bin Haji Ayob, who acted until the end of the year. Throughout 1923 Raja Kamaru'l-Bahrin bin Raja Haji Yahya officiated as a Malay Assistant Inspector of Schools, Perak.

In Selangor Enche' Muhammad Yusuf bin Ahmad, Malay Assistant Inspector of Schools, was on duty throughout the year.

In Negri Sembilan Baba bin Jau'd-din held the post of Malay Assistant Inspector of Schools.

27. Mr. O. T. Dussek, the Principal, was in charge of the Sultan Idris College, Tanjong Malim, throughout the year. Mr. G. C. Davies was Second Master from the beginning of the year until the 10th April. Mr. M. R. Holgate was on duty as an Assistant Master throughout the year. Mr. W. B. O'Sullivan joined the staff on the 1st September. Mr. D. H. Grist of the Agricultural Department supervised the teaching of rural science.

28. All Malay vernacular schools are built, equipped and staffed by the Governments of the several States. As in 1922, however, most of the new schools opened were in buildings given free of rent by villagers or erected by them, equipment and staff being provided by the Government. This arrangement gives the inhabitants of a village a personal interest in a new school and helps the department to determine if the school is likely to be permanently successful from the point of view of attendance. In Pahang the Government replaced five dilapidated school buildings during the year.

29. The total number of Malay teachers employed in the Malay Schools in the Federated Malay States was 1,137 as compared with 1,123 in 1922 and the total average number of pupils in enrolment 25,117 as compared with 24,333 in 1922.

30. Excluding the cost of buildings and the salaries of the Inspectors of Schools and their clerical staffs and of the Koran classes, the total expenditure on Malay vernacular education was: Perak \$269,911 giving a cost of \$20.12 per head for each pupil in average enrolment; Selangor \$129,528 giving a cost of \$30.04 per head; Negri Sembilan \$111,509 giving a cost of \$22.01 per head, and Pahang \$68,587 giving a cost of \$28.36 per head.

31. Under Federal expenditure, including only the salaries of the Lady Supervisor and the clerical staff of the Assistant Director of Education's Office, the total expenditure was as follows: Head-quarters staff \$5,640 (Federated Malay States share), Sultan Idris Training College, Annually Recurrent Expenditure (Federated Malay States share) \$53,316 and Special Expenditure \$1,376. Total \$60,332.

32. In addition the following sums were expended in 1923 on behalf of the department by the Department of Public Works:

	Perak.		Selangor.		Negri Sembilan.		Pahang.		Federal.		Total.
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
Annually Recurrent	13,628	...	6,195	...	10,703	...	5,212	...	—	...	35,738
Special Services	19,744	...	9,518	...	5,675	...	8,073	...	—	...	43,010
Total	...	33,372	...	15,713	...	16,378	...	13,285	...	—	78,748

33. Taking into account Annually Recurrent Public Works Department expenditure only, the total amount spent on Malay vernacular education was \$674,229, which with an average enrolment of 25,176 represents an expenditure of \$26.78 per head.

34. The cost of scholarships for the education of Malays at English Schools and all items on other than purely Malay vernacular education are excluded.

35. The total number of Malay vernacular schools at the end of the year was 429, an increase of 12 over the total of 1922. There were 369 boys' schools against 359 in the preceding year. The average enrolment was 22,702 and the average attendance 19,885. The figures for 1922 were 22,103 and 19,168 respectively. The percentage of attendance was 88. There were 60 girls' schools against 58 in 1922. The average enrolment was 2,474 and the average attendance 2,109. The figures for 1922 were 2,230 and 1,870 respectively. The percentage of attendance was 85 against 84 in 1922.

GRADING.

36. Of the boys' schools 38 were graded as excellent, 231 as good, 77 as fair and 20 unsatisfactory.

Fifty-nine girls' schools were examined and of these four were graded as excellent, 37 as good, and 18 as fair.

PERAK.

37. Seven new boys' schools were opened, namely at Port Weld, Jawang, Bukit Chandan, Balun Bidai, Bagan Pasir, Budiman and Kenayat. New girls' schools were opened at Kuala Kangsar, Bukit Chandan and Sayong.

Out of a total of 1,286 boys and girls who presented themselves at the school-leaving examination, 539 boys and 127 girls or 666 pupils in all passed. This is satisfactory as showing that the standard of this examination has risen greatly in recent years.

Thirty-six pupils died.

Three thousand nine hundred and sixty-one notices were issued for non-attendance, 221 summonses taken out and fines amounting to \$373 inflicted.

The Inspector reports that the year's progress was satisfactory. The enrolment increased both in boys' and girls' schools. There was a growing appreciation by parents of this branch of education.

SELANGOR.

38. At the end of the year there were 64 schools for boys and eight for girls. Two new boys' schools were opened, one at Sungai Ayer Tawar and one at Sungai Pelah.

The average enrolment increased in boys' schools by 145 and in girls' schools by 20. The percentage of attendance remained as in 1922 for boys and decreased by two in girls' schools, owing, it is said, to epidemics of malaria in certain villages.

At the school-leaving examination arithmetic was the weakest subject; reading, writing, composition and geography were satisfactory.

The health of school children in the Coast districts, especially in Kuala Selangor and Sabak Bernam was bad. At Bukit Belimbing the Malay school had to be closed in January and again in March owing to the prevalence of fever. The medical inspection and treatment of children was thoroughly carried out by the Medical Department.

NEGRI SEMBILAN.

39. The number of Malay boys' schools was 68 against 67 in 1922. The one new school was opened at Miku. One of the four girls' schools in this State was closed, namely that at Johol. For years the attendance at this school has been very poor. But two new girls' schools at Kampong Tanjong and Gunong Pasir were got ready for opening in 1924.

The average enrolment of the boys' schools increased from 4,770 to 4,934 and the average attendance from 4,397 to 4,504. Girls' schools had an enrolment of 133 and an attendance of 109 against 131 and 108 in 1922.

Of the 637 pupils presented at the school-leaving examination 184 obtained over 75 per cent. of marks and got first class certificates, 444 got second class certificates and only nine failed. Arithmetic was very uneven. Writing was uniformly good.

Medical inspection took place regularly throughout the year. Inoculation against yaws is very popular. Sporadic outbreaks of measles interrupted school work especially in the Jelebu district.

PAHANG.

40. As in 1922 there were 49 schools for boys and 2 for girls.

The average enrolment at the boys' schools was 2,325 with an average attendance of 2,100 against 2,420 and 2,191 in 1922. The percentage of attendance remained 90. Attendance at river schools was affected by unusually large floods in January and again in December, which were too dangerous for small boys to cross.

Two hundred and ninety boys were presented for the Standard V school-leaving examination and 215 obtained certificates. Arithmetic was good. Geography and history showed signs of better teaching. In reading attention needs to be paid to enunciation, punctuation marks and the meaning of words. Formal Malay letter-writing is now taught on practical lines.

Hygiene is taught in the two higher standards with very fair results. In schools situated on the river and coast, bathing and clothes-washing parades were held. Breathing exercises are carried out every morning before the work of the schools begins.

Physical drill was fair. Football and *sepak raga* are popular.

An innovation was the examination of all junior masters at the annual inspections and lectures on examination methods. Of 86 junior teachers, 50 passed. Among the failures were five trained teachers.

MALAY GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

41. The Lady Supervisor of Malay Girls' Schools reports as follows :

"There were 60 Malay girls' schools in the Federated Malay States against 58 in 1922.

"Three new schools were opened in Perak. In Negri Sembilan one was closed.

"The total enrolment was 2,584 against 2,301 in 1922, an increase of 9.5 per cent. In addition there were 452 girls attending Malay boys' schools—240 in Perak, 120 in Selangor, 87 in Negri Sembilan and 5 in Pahang.

"The work continues to progress favourably if slowly. The schools sent many needle-work exhibits to the Malayan Agri-Horticultural Show at Kuala Lumpur and won several prizes.

"A new scheme was started to put Malay-speaking local mistresses from the English schools in charge of certain central Malay girls' schools. In this way, it is hoped, Malay women teachers will be able to receive systematic instruction in modern educational methods."

Perak.—The work of the Malay girls' schools progresses favourable in all branches.

Selangor.—There are more Malay girls anxious to attend vernacular schools in the Kuala Lumpur district than can be accommodated. About 50 girls had to be refused admission to one school until extra space can be provided. To one school a new wing was added.

A Malay girl who passed the Junior Cambridge in 1922 is studying for the Senior Cambridge and attending the Normal Class with a view to taking up the work of training Malay women teachers.

Negri Sembilan.—Owing to difficulty in procuring suitable teachers and to poor attendance, the Johol school was closed. Kuala Pilah school was transferred to premises outside the town with the result that the attendance more than doubled.

Pahang.—Sewing, embroidery, weaving and cookery are the main subjects taught in these schools.

SULTAN IDRIS TRAINING COLLEGE.

42. In addition to the European staff there were 10 picked Malay masters on the staff.

At the beginning of the year there were 120 students in residence. After the Fasting month (May) 73 new students joined while none left owing to the change from a two years' to a three years' course. There were boys from every Settlement in the Colony and every State under British protection except Johore.

I regret that two Perak boys died from malaria, each case contracted during the school holidays and not at the College. After each of the two school holidays there were outbreaks of imported malaria. At other times the health of the students was good.

The total expenditure for the year was :

(1) Personal Emoluments (including temporary allowances)	\$42,146
(2) Other Charges, Annually Recurrent	... .. 38,866
	<hr/> \$81,012 <hr/>

This expenditure is shared in the proportion of two to one by the Federated Malay States and the Straits Settlements. Fees of students from the Unfederated Malay States and the sale of basketry produced a revenue of \$5,606, reducing the net expenditure to \$75,406.

As there were 192 students in residence at the end of the year this gives a cost *per head* of \$392.

To this must be added special extraordinary expenditure of \$15,761 on buildings, roads, etc., and \$1,735 for educational purposes.

To secure a better type of student an entrance examination was held in 1923. The results were poor, only 51 candidates passing out of the 126 presented. But it has to be remembered that a few years ago it was difficult to get Malay boys to leave their houses for a boarding school. Moreover the standard to-day is far higher than then.

The third-year standard was inaugurated after the Fasting Month in May. It is still in the experimental stage. Owing to the inauguration of the third-year course no students left and so no final examination was held.

Practical teaching is carried on in the Tanjong Malim Vernacular School, which is now housed in the College buildings.

During the year 352 baskets were made and 316 sold. Wherever exhibited they are an unflinching success.

MANUAL TRAINING IN MALAY VERNACULAR EDUCATION.

43. The development of this side of Malay education is hardly a decade old. No branch of vernacular education is more valuable in the villages, especially when it is considered that a few years ago the old-fashioned teacher regarded the knowledge of reading and writing as something to lift him above the sordid call of manual labour.

The new order of things in the boys' schools was due, above all, to reorganization of the curriculum of the Training Colleges for teachers, but a tribute must be paid to the efforts of individual inspectors who endeavoured to introduce whenever possible the more advanced methods of the English schools into the Malay vernacular schools.

The change in the girls' schools followed the creation of the appointment of Lady Supervisor for Malay Girls' Schools. It is encouraging that the innovations introduced have appealed so strongly to the Malay girl and her parents who are often represented as merely conservative whereas actually they are loath to discard but at the same time lovers of new things.

Perak.—Nearly all the schools included manual training in their curriculum: the boys' schools, clay-modelling, rattan work, and simple wood-carving; the girls' schools weaving, mat and basket-making, needle-work and cookery. At the Kuala Lumpur Agri-Horticultural Show a silver medal was awarded to the department for its success in the open classes of the Local Industries' Section. Three first, two second and three third prizes were gained.

Selangor.—Basketry was taught satisfactorily in 22 schools. Carpentry and net-making were taught in two schools.

In the girls' schools "needle-work is still the most popular subject in the curriculum and girls are gradually learning new types of embroidery. Older girls choose for themselves what articles they wish to make. The finished articles they take home to use, and parents as well as daughters show great interest in the work."

Pahang.—Basketry was taught by trained teachers at 27 schools, and a great improvement in method and result is reported. The carpentry school at Pekan produces furniture for all the schools of the district.

Weaving and embroidery were done at the girls' schools at Pekan and Kuantan.

Exhibits of basketry, sarongs and embroidery met with gratifying success at the Kuala Lumpur Agri-Horticultural Show. Twenty-one out of 26 exhibits won prizes. The schools at Kuala Atok and Batu Yon won silver medals for basketry, and Che Omar bin Awang, a teacher, the gold medal presented by H.H. the Sultan of Pahang for the best basketry exhibit in Malaya. The Pekan Girls' School won a silver medal for weaving.

SCHOOL-GARDENING AT THE MALAY SCHOOLS.

44. In 1916 the then Assistant Director of Education, as a result of an official visit to report on vernacular education in Java and Philippines made the following recommendations:

"In the vernacular schools horticulture and at least one other industry should be taught and a pass in one industrial subject required for a certificate. A system of school and home gardens should be adopted. It will be absolutely essential to have European Inspectors of Agriculture attached to the training Colleges for teachers to supervise horticulture."

The Government adopted these recommendations. The Headmaster of Matang Training College began to teach rural science in the following year, with the result that school gardens were started gradually at many vernacular schools in the State of Perak. An Agricultural Instructor was approved for the Sultan Idris Training College and pending his arrival an officer of the Agricultural Department borrowed to supervise the teaching of rural science at that institution. During the year practical gardening was started with success at the Sultan Idris College and the students effected many minor improvements in the College grounds. The College took a leading part in a local Agricultural Show, scoring many successes.

Perak.—There were 135 schools with gardens, that is, 125 vegetable gardens and 10 rice-plots. Edible crops are grown for the most part but at a few schools in Krian cotton has been tried as an experiment. The most prevalent fault is the omission to fence gardens, which leads to continual damage to the crops. Seeing that so far no teachers trained in rural science have had time to finish the course at Sultan Idris College, it is not surprising that there is considerable variation in the upkeep of these gardens. But the pioneer work is valuable and the importance of the work will be better realized by parents and boys as soon as teachers trained in the subject are available from Sultan Idris College.

Selangor.—With the co-operation of the Agricultural Department school gardens were started in this State in 1922. In 1923, 14 schools had gardens. The quality of the work varied but the results are reported to be encouraging.

Many difficulties have to be surmounted. Noteworthy success was attained at Asam Jawa but later the garden was ruined by sea-water. Some of the schools are in unfavourable situations. Teachers, too, as yet lack expert knowledge.

Negri Sembilan had 22 school-gardens.

Pahang had school-gardens for the first time. Out of its 49 boys' schools, 39 opened garden-plots and made a satisfactory start. Each boy in the three highest standards has his own plot and is allowed to experiment on it. Each school has attempted to make a fenced flower-garden round the school itself and a separate fenced vegetable garden on selected land.

PHYSICAL TRAINING IN THE MALAY VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

45. The development of this important branch of education depends above all on the training of Malay teachers at the Sultan Idris College, Tanjong Malim.

Though the gymnasium was not ready till the end of the year, gymnastics and Swedish drill progressed satisfactorily. And this was especially important as there are still students of poor physique entering the College. Great stress is laid on games at this institution, though these suffered from the rough state of the new playing fields. The students were divided into four houses and several inter-house competitions were held.

At present there are no facilities for swimming.

Perak.—Drill is taught in all the schools, and physical exercises were practised at those schools whose teachers had attended classes on physical instruction in Singapore.

Football is played wherever a school has a playing field.

Selangor.—Drill has its place in the curriculum of all the schools. Football is popular.

Negri Sembilan.—To raise the standard of physical training expert instructions are still required.

Pahang.—Physical drill was very fair. Football and its Malay equivalent, *sepak raga*, are popular. There were inter-district football matches among teachers.

TEXT-BOOKS FOR THE MALAY SCHOOLS.

46. During the year a useful vernacular text-book on Malay grammar and composition entitled "*Pelita Mengarang*" was published, the joint authors being Mr. O. T. Dussek and Muhammad Hashim bin Haji Talib. Another text-book on the spelling of Malay personal names by Che Ibrahim bin Dato' Muda Linggi was sent to the press, and a Jawi Reader for Standard I by Che Muhammad bin Dato' Muda Linggi only awaited illustrations.

This compilation of modern text-books by Malay teachers marks a notable advance.

PART V.

TAMIL VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

47. Appendix XV gives statistics of Tamil schools and pupils.

PERAK.

A Tamil Visiting Teacher was appointed from the beginning of the year to supervise these schools.

This officer started a Training Class for Teachers at Bagan Serai in the Krian district, which was appreciated and led to good results.

Thirty pupils passed the school-leaving certificate compared with 24 in 1922.

SELANGOR.

(a) *Tamil Government School, Klang*.—The average enrolment was 70, and the average attendance 65, the percentage of attendance 89.

Out of 59 pupils presented at the annual examination 51 passed. Out of six presented for the school-leaving examination, five obtained certificates. Arithmetic was weak: in other subjects the results were satisfactory. In needle-work good progress was made.

There was a shortage of accommodation and an extension of the school was arranged for 1924.

The headmaster, Mr. M. Muthusamy, died after 19 years' service.

(b) *Tamil Aided Schools*.—At the beginning of the year there were 92 of these schools. One was closed on account of insufficient attendance and 34 new schools were opened. Fifteen schools applied for registration after the passing of the Labour Code Enactment. The total number of schools at the end of the year was 125, of which 109 received grants.

The average enrolment for the 109 schools was 3,769 and the average attendance 3,077.

Forty pupils passed the school-leaving examination.

The grading of the schools was as follows :

1922.				1923.			
I.	II.	III.	...	I.	II.	III.	
40	35	16	...	23	40	28	
1 not graded				8 not graded			

The raising of the standard explains the reduction of the number of schools in Grade I.

Grants paid in 1923 for the year 1922 amounted to \$21,162.

The work of these schools is satisfactory. There is considerable improvement in the quality of the teachers but there are still some untrained and incompetent teachers.

Attendance is irregular.

Buildings and furniture are fairly satisfactory but there is room for improvement.

NEGRI SEMBILAN.

Twenty Tamil schools were inspected, one Government and 19 estate schools. Mr. R. Zacharias, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Selangor, was lent to conduct the inspection. Owing to measles the Government School at Seremban had been closed for some time before the examination, so that results were poor.

Four estate schools were recommended for a Grade I grant, eleven for Grade II, and four for Grade III.

PAHANG.

One private Tamil school maintained by Government clerks at Kuala Lipis was registered.

PART VI.

CHINESE SCHOOLS.

48. The only Chinese Government School was the State School, Kuala Lumpur. The average enrolment was 84 and the average attendance 74.

At the annual examination 43 pupils passed, 10 failed and 14 were absent.

The most important educational innovation of the year was the introduction of grants-in-aid for such Chinese schools as applied for them and were willing to submit to inspection.

The principles on which these grants are given may be summarized as follows :

- (a) It is desired to encourage and assist the education of Chinese-speaking children through the medium of their own domestic dialects or dialects which they understand. Where a Straits-born or other Chinese has no domestic Chinese vernacular, his language shall be taken as English and he shall be eligible directly for entrance to an English school.
- (b) It is unnecessary to assist by grants-in-aid the teaching of English in Chinese vernacular schools.
- (c) While there is no objection to the teaching of Mandarin or of English in Chinese vernacular schools these two subjects should not be considered grant-earning.
- (d) It is desirable to assist by grants-in-aid the further education in their own domestic dialects of Chinese-speaking children not proceeding to English schools at the age of 10 years. In the case of Chinese-speaking children proceeding to English schools at the age of 10 years a certain number of free places should be provided for those who have spent at least three years at an approved vernacular school and who are promising pupils of suitable age and the children of poor parents.

In pursuance of this policy, in September, 1923, Mr. Worley, Assistant Protector of Chinese, Kuala Lumpur, took over the duties of Assistant Director of Education for Chinese Schools in addition to his own duties and provision was made in the estimates for 1924 for a separate post.

On the 3rd September, Mr. Chan Kwan Po, B.A., Hongkong, was appointed Chinese Inspector of Schools for the Federated Malay States.

The privilege of receiving grants is confined to schools not run for profit. Such schools numbered 134 at the close of the year. Applications for grants, which are payable half yearly on a *per capita* basis, were received from six schools in Perak and three in Selangor with 982 pupils. All these schools were inspected by the Assistant Director of Education and the Inspector of Chinese Schools and recommended for grants.

The total amount of grants paid in respect of the first half-year was \$5,152, representing a cost of \$5.25 per pupil.

During the year all schools on the register were visited except those in Perak, north of Ipoh, and those on the east coast of Pahang.

Many of the private schools visited were found to be housed in insanitary and unsuitable places. With the collaboration of the local Health Officers orders were issued and improvements effected.

Under the new system it is hoped to provide for the educational training of Chinese vernacular teachers, the compilation of text-books suited to local needs and the organization of a curriculum based on comparative *data*.

PART VII.

GENERAL.

49. *Staff*.—Again the European staff of the department was far below its full strength. Four European masters were recruited during the year for the service of the Federated Malay States and Colony; one resigned. Five European mistresses were recruited, of whom one resigned after six months and two did not arrive till the following year.

The difficulty of recruiting educational officers from the United Kingdom emphasized the need for the higher training of local teachers which Raffles College will provide.

THE MALAY COLLEGE, KUALA KANGSAR.

50. This residential College for the sons of Malay Rajas and Chiefs is managed by a Board of British and Malay Governors. The British Resident, Perak, is Chairman of the Board, and the Director of Education a member. The College is subject to inspection by the Chief Inspector of English Schools.

The expenditure on the College amounted to \$82,744. A revenue of \$450 was derived from fees paid by the Kelantan Government.

At the beginning of the year there were 13 probationer students and 127 ordinary students. These last came from the following States :

Perak	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Negri Sembilan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Selangor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Pahang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Kelantan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Trengganu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
									<hr/>
									127

Seven students left during the year, one of his own accord, two on account of superannuation, one to enter the Survey Department and three to become probationers in the Police, the Education and the Railway Departments respectively.

Of the 13 probationers in residence six came from Negri Sembilan, four from Perak and three from Selangor. All but two, who were only in their second year, left at the end of 1923.

During 1923 there were appointed four fresh probationers, two of them College students, two of them from other schools, where they still continued their studies.

Nineteen students sat in December for the Senior Cambridge examination and 11 passed; 21 sat for the Junior and 17 passed. In both standards distinctions were gained in geography and Malay, and one Negri Sembilan junior candidate also obtained honours with distinction not only in those two subjects but in English and history. There were 49 boys in the Preparatory School and 48 in the Intermediate Classes. The average age of the students in the different classes is being reduced with an improvement in the standard of work.

The general health of the students was good.

Games and physical exercise form an integral part of the curriculum. The favourite games are football, cricket and hockey. The senior boys also play tennis.

Lieut. C. Bazell and Hon. Lieut. Jalalu'd-din were in charge of the College Cadet Corps which received a good report from the Staff Officer to the Local Forces. The Scout Troop maintained its efficiency.

Mr. L. A. S. Jermyn was transferred to the Education Department on the 8th January. After that date Mr. C. Bazell acted as Headmaster for the rest of the year. He was assisted throughout the year by Mr. Wheeler. The other members of the staff consisted of two European mistresses, three local masters and one Malay teacher.

RAFFLES COLLEGE.

51. This College is controlled by an Executive Committee, of which the Principal is Chairman and the Director of Education an *ex officio* member. Its programme is to provide a higher education for every community in Malaya, based on a careful consideration of local needs. Among its most important functions will be the training of local teachers for Government and Aided schools.

At the end of the year the accounts showed \$1,394,687 standing to the credit of the General Fund, Buildings and Scholarships. Of this sum \$864,898 was invested in local Government Loans, \$400,000 was on Fixed Deposit and \$129,789 to the credit of the current account in the bank.

Running expenses for 1922 and 1923 amounted to \$15,687.

Annuities in perpetuity amounting to \$63,000 per annum have been promised by the Governments of the Straits Settlements, Johore and Kelantan; annuities for a term of years amounting to \$655,000, of which \$576,000 remain to be paid, have been promised by the Government of the Federated Malay States and Kedah and various private individuals and estates.

During the year a competition for designs for the new College buildings was opened, any architect being eligible who was a British subject and resident anywhere within the British Empire. Mr. John Begg, F.R.I.B.A., late Consulting Architect to the Government of India, was appointed Assessor. The competition closed at the end of the year and the award has since been made. It is expected that the building of this College, which must affect the educational future of the whole of Malaya, will be started shortly.

Mr. R. O. Winstedt, M.A., D. Litt. (Oxon.) continued to act as Principal.

MEDICAL AND SANITARY INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

52. *Perak*.—In this State most of the schools were visited every two or three months. The work was divided between the Medical and Health Departments. Schools on the main roads or near hospitals were visited monthly. Travelling dispensers distributed medicines to schools on the road side. Quinine was supplied to all schools by the Health Department through the Inspector of Schools.

Malaria, enlarged spleens, scabies and anaemia were common; yaws and ringworm less prevalent. The outlying parts of the Kuala Kangsar district show the greatest percentage of enlarged spleens. Many of the children were infected with worms. Tuberculosis seems to be rare. Defective teeth were common. Many children were vaccinated.

Where the teacher takes an interest in the cleanliness of his school and scholars, an improvement in their general health is at once noticeable.

The sanitary conditions of schools in and near towns are satisfactory.

Systematic inspection has done much to improve the health of school children.

Selangor.—The work of inspection was divided between the Health and Medical Departments.

Sixty-seven schools were visited and 8,932 pupils examined.

The spleen-rate for malaria was 2.11 per cent. in Kuala Lumpur; 11.01 in Ulu Langat; 15.84 in the Coast Districts; 33.6, a particularly high percentage, in Ulu Selangor.

School children were also examined for anaemia, vaccination marks, eye, ear and skin diseases, dental caries, tuberculosis, enlarged glands and general cleanliness.

The following table shows the results :

District.	No. of pupils examined.	Tuber- culosis.	Scabies.	Otherskin diseases.	Eye diseases.	Ear diseases.	Enlarged glands.	Secondary Anaemia.
Kuala Lumpur ..	3,928	11	97	112	64	16	67	82
Ulu Langat ...	790	...	51	43	1	7	51	25
Coast ...	2,184	1	294	16	4	1	435	378
Ulu Selangor ...	372	...	40	12	6	1	39	5

Dental caries was not common.

A supply of quinine was kept at each school.

Recommendations were made for the conservancy, drainage and general sanitation of certain schools.

Negri Sembilan.—The total number of school children inspected was 5,603. Their general health was reported good, as also was the sanitation of the schools.

There were outbreaks of measles, influenza and chicken-pox but the diseases were of a mild type.

Quinine and simple drugs were distributed by the inspecting officers and travelling dressers.

Pahang.—The medical inspection and treatment of school children was carried out regularly.

Travelling Dispensaries visit the schools in their itinerary once a week.

Two thousand three hundred and twenty-six pupils were examined, of whom 313 were found with enlarged spleens, giving a percentage of 13.45.

Every school has a medical register containing an uninterrupted record of the health of every pupil.

The anti-yaws campaign had had beneficent results, and the general standard of cleanliness has been raised.

There were seven deaths during the year.

HOUSE CRAFT.

53. The teaching of domestic subjects in English Girls' Schools has been confined mainly to needle-work, dress-making and instruction in hygiene. But many girls' schools conducted by missionary bodies have attached to them boarding establishments and the Convents have orphanages as well. In some of these it has been the practice to instruct girls in cookery, laundry-work, and other household activities. It is hoped to extend to day pupils instruction in such subjects, with the addition of household management, mothercraft, domestic economy, and so on. In cookery instruction the customs of different nationalities may prove a hindrance but as regards the teaching of domestic subjects, our local girls' schools are in a very advantageous position compared with most schools in England, by reason of their having boarding establishments.

TRADE SCHOOLS AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

54. During the year the Government decided to provide money in the 1925 Estimates for the long debated Trade School at Kuala Lumpur. A start will be made on less ambitious lines than were originally proposed until it is seen how far this school will fulfil a local want.

Technical education will be provided ultimately for Malaya at Raffles College, Singapore.

EDUCATION CONFERENCE.

55. In August a joint conference of representatives of the Education Departments and of the Government and Aided Schools of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States was held in Singapore under the chairmanship of the Acting Director of Education.

The following were the main subjects discussed :

(a).—Education in English of Malays.

The conference considered that the most satisfactory course was that now in vogue, viz., that Malay boys should proceed to vernacular schools at the age of six and having passed Standard IV in their tenth year proceed to an English school, receiving wherever possible intensive training in that language.

(b).—Technical Education.

The conference welcomed the proposal to start a Trade School in Kuala Lumpur. Emphasis was laid on the need to develop manual training in all schools. A resolution was passed that it was desirable to indent for one or more manual instructors for the training of local teachers. The Chief Inspector of English Schools is going into this matter in the United Kingdom with a view to determining the type of teacher required.

(c).—Queen's Scholarships.

A resolution was carried that the restoration of these scholarships should be deferred until Raffles College could afford candidates a preliminary training, especially as this would involve less dislocation of the curriculum of local schools. The Federated Malay States Government accepted this advice.

(d).—Text-Books.

A committee was appointed to consider the preparation of local text-books and the compilation of a list of approved books for the use of English schools. It is hoped that the efforts of this committee will reduce the cost of school-books in certain directions.

(e).—Tropical Hygiene.

It was resolved that the Cambridge Syndicate should be approached to set an alternative paper on this important subject. The syndicate has since consented.

(f).—Training of Teachers.

A committee was appointed to submit recommendations for the improvement of the Normal Class system.

INTELLIGENCE TESTS.

56. These tests first obtained recognition by the use made of them in the American Army during the War. At first they were viewed with scepticism, but the application of the tests was so successful that it was decided to apply them to the whole of the American Army with the exception of field and general officers.

The purpose was not only to eliminate the unfit, but also to assess the intelligence of every soldier in the Army; to indicate the kind of training each recruit might most profitably undergo; to permit of the units being so organised that men of the same grade of intelligence could serve in the same regiment; and to pick out those men whose general ability marked them for promotion, or whose particular abilities fitted them for special kinds of military service. Nearly one and three-quarter million men were examined.

Since the War, intelligence tests have been largely used in schools all over the world for computing the intelligence of pupils for many purposes, for discovering those suited for rapid promotion, for deciding what kind of study a pupil might most profitably take up, and for sorting out mentally defective children for special courses of instruction.

In Malaya they have not yet been widely applied, but the results so far obtained show that we can no longer afford to neglect them. An important consideration was how far the results of the tests would be rendered useless by their being applied in

English, a foreign language to most of the pupils. Mr. McLeod, Headmaster of King Edward VII School, Taiping, who conducted more extensive experiments than most headmasters, reported as follows:

"The presentation of tests in a foreign language naturally tended to make the work more difficult, but I believe that the higher age standard almost counter-balanced the extra difficulty. Further, the tests are on the whole so simply worded as to present little trouble to a pupil who has been educated in an English school from infancy. And after all, the difficulty of accurately appreciating the substance of each question is part (a very fair part) of the test, and very useful in classifying pupils for educability purposes."

This report refers to the Higher Classes in the school. He added:

"The greatest drawback to the tests is the fact that in the early stages (ages 6-8) where they are most valuable, they cannot be applied on account of the language difficulty. I have so far been unable successfully to apply even the very elementary tests to pupils below Standard III and in Standard III only with doubtful success."

So, if intelligence tests are to be used for deciding admissions to English schools, or in the lower classes of English schools, they must be conducted in the vernacular of the children tested.

On the question of the value of the tests for this country I again quote Mr. McLeod:

"I am convinced (from the very little I have so far done) that the mental tests are almost invaluable as a method of indicating intelligence and educability. The fact that three of my boys on accurate ages and in absolute accordance with the tables showed an intelligent quotient of over 120 is sufficient proof that the tests are useful for this country. Not more than three boys in a class in England would be likely to rank so high. The intelligence quotients are of doubtful value only for average boys. For the super and sub-normal, they are (with adjustments) reliable."

At the least, such tests are of value as supplementary to ordinary methods of examination, and all teachers will have to study this new experiment as a part of their equipment.

FREE ENGLISH EDUCATION.

57. The following figures show the number of pupils in English schools exempt from school fees:

	Perak.	Selangor.	Negri Sembilan.	Pahang.	Total.
Pupils with Government Scholarships	90	64	48	40	242
Pupils with other Scholarships	4	41	—	—	45
Free places provided by Government	1,118	604	402	68	2,192
Free places provided otherwise	169	287	33	—	489
Total	1,381	996	483	108	2,968

REGISTRATION OF SCHOOLS.

58. The registration of schools and teachers under the Enactment was carried out by the Education Department excepting Chinese schools with which the Chinese Protectorates dealt. The figures supplied are:

	Perak.	Selangor.	Negri Sembilan.	Pahang.	Total.
English schools	21	15	7	4	47
English and Chinese schools	1	—	—	—	1
Malay vernacular schools	234	72	89	51	357
Tamil vernacular schools	22	125	—	1	237
Chinese schools	101	92	29	17	239
Siamese schools	1	—	—	—	1
Total	380	304	125	73	882
Teachers of Chinese	186	197	43	23	449
Other teachers	783	543	329	142	1,797

EDUCATION OF MALAYS.

59. There appears to be prevalent an idea that Malays do not have a fair chance of getting an English education, and that, for this reason, they have not the same opportunities of advancement as the youth of other nationalities. On the contrary Malays get marked preference so far as education in English is concerned. A boy, who has passed Standard IV (or Standard III in some cases) in the Malay school, is of suitable age and has shown that he is possessed of fair intelligence, can be admitted to an English school as a free scholar. Moreover, wherever possible, Malay boys are put in special classes, where they get facilities for learning English and getting rapid promotion. In addition Government provides a number of scholarships for Malay boys at English schools, and where necessary most of the scholars live in hostels erected and maintained by Government. Any Malay boy who has passed the Junior Cambridge Examination, the ordinary standard of qualification required for Government service, is given preference for employment under Government. It is doubtful if there are any Malay boys with this qualification who fail to obtain Government employment, if they have applied for it. Furthermore, there are special posts open to Malays with this, or a higher, qualification, in the Forest, Agriculture, Education and other departments, as well as special appointments in the Civil Service under a Malay Officers' Scheme. Malays lack no opportunity of obtaining education and can be certain of employment if their education has reached a reasonable standard.

60. The Acting Director wrote a pamphlet for the British Empire Exhibition 1924 on *Education in Malaya*, giving an outline of the development of its various branches from 1823, when, twenty-three years before any annual grant towards education was made in England, Raffles laid in Singapore the foundation stone of the Institution that bears his name to-day.

61. The officers of the department carried out their duties efficiently despite the extra work thrown upon them by a depleted staff.

R. O. WINSTEDT,

12th April, 1924.

Acting Director of Education, S.S. & F.M.S.

APPENDIX I.

TABLE OF ENGLISH SCHOOLS AND PUPILS UNDER GOVERNMENT SUPERVISION.

Class of schools.	No. of schools.		Average enrolment.		Average attendance.		Percentage of attendance.	
	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.
GOVERNMENT BOYS'.								
Perak	6	9	1,522	1,853	1,433	1,762	94	95
Selangor	2	2	271	600 ^a	257	574	95	95
Negri Sembilan	3	4	259	548	241	511	93	93
Pahang	2	4	158	388 ^c	150	358	95	92
Total ...	13	19	2,210	3,389	2,081	3,205	94.2	94.6
AIDED BOYS'.								
Perak	10	7	2,574	2,392	2,420	2,254	94	94
Selangor	5	5	2,953	2,834 ^b	2,803	2,708	95	95
Negri Sembilan	2	2	708	637	655	590	93	92
Pahang	2	...	181	...	168	...	93	...
Total ...	19	14	6,416	5,863	6,046	5,552	94.2	94.7
AIDED GIRLS'.								
Perak	5	5	784	882	732	813	93	92
Selangor	5	5	1,143	1,172	1,040	1,083	91	92
Negri Sembilan	1	1	204	213	184	187	90	88
Pahang ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	11	11	2,131	2,267	1,956	2,083	91.8	91.9

(a) Increase partly due to the transfer of pupils from the aided schools to Maxwell Road School.

(b) Decrease due to the transfer of pupils from the aided schools to Maxwell Road School.

(c) Increase owing to Government taking over two aided boys' schools.

APPENDIX II.

ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE AT ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

State.	Average enrolment.		Average attendance.		Percentage of attendance.	
	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.
Boys' School.						
Perak	4,096	4,245	3,853	4,016	94	95
Selangor	3,224	3,434	3,060	3,282	95	95
Negri Sembilan	967	1,185	896	1,101	93	93
Pahang	339	388	318	358	94	92
Total ...	8,626	9,252	8,127	8,757	94.2	94.7
Girls' School.						
Perak	784	882	732	813	93	92
Selangor	1,143	1,172	1,040	1,083	91	92
Negri Sembilan	204	213	184	187	90	88
Pahang ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,131	2,267	1,956	2,083	91.8	91.9
Grand total ...	10,757	11,519	10,083	10,840	93.7	94.1

APPENDIX III.

NATIONALITY OF PUPILS IN ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

Nationality.	Perak.		Selangor.		Negri Sembilan.		Pahang.		Federated Malay States.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Europeans and Eurasians ...	135	175	231	166	87	72	11	6	464	419
Malays ...	959	11	548	22	456	3	53	3	2,016	39
Chinese ...	1,929	484	1,638	603	352	84	198	16	4,117	1,187
Indians ...	1,125	240	1,005	258	277	62	83	10	2,490	570
Others ...	58	30	35	152	14	3	...	...	107	185
Total ...	4,206	940	3,457	1,201	1,186	224	345	35	9,194	2,400

APPENDIX IV.

NATIONALITY OF TEACHERS IN ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

Nationality.	Perak.		Selangor.		Negri Sembilan.		Pahang.		Federated Malay States.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
British ...	11	14	9	14	3	7	...	...	23	35
French ...	1	3	3	7	...	1	...	...	4	11
American ...	1	5	3	2	1	...	...	...	5	7
Eurasians ...	12	17	10	22	9	3	...	1	31	43
Malays ...	6	...	7	1	1	...	...	...	14	1
Chinese ...	46	7	35	8	8	...	3	...	92	15
Indians ...	39	3	48	7	14	2	10	...	111	12
Others ...	31	5	...	1	..	...	...	...	31	6
Total ...	147	54	115	62	36	13	13	1	311	130

APPENDIX V.

NUMBER OF ENGLISH SCHOOLS WITH CADET CORPS OR
BOY SCOUT TROOPS, ETC.

State.	Cadet corps.	Boy scouts.	Girl guides.	Manual training (other than kindergarten).	Staff library.	School library.
Perak ...	2	4	2	1	3	8
Selangor ...	3	1	3	1	6	8
Negri Sembilan ...	...	3	...	...	1	2
Pahang ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5	8	5	2	10	18

APPENDIX VI.

QUALIFICATIONS OF TEACHERS IN GOVERNMENT
AND AIDED ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

	Seniors.	I Senior Normal and Senior Cam- bridge.	II Senior Cambridge Training Class. (Women.)	III Senior Normal Certifi- cate only.	IV Senior Cambridge Certifi- cate only.	V No Certi- ficate.	Total.
GOVERNMENT.							
Perak	7	40	...	10	6	5	68
Selangor	2	12	...	3	1	3	21
Negri Sembilan ... ..	...	7	1	2	4	3	17
Pahang ... ..	...	7	...	1	2	4	14
Total ...	9	66	1	16	13	15	120
AIDED.							
Perak	31	42	...	9	23	28	133
Selangor	41	48	...	28	15	24	156
Negri Sembilan	10	5	...	2	2	13	32
Pahang ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	82	95	...	39	40	65	321

APPENDIX VII.

ACCOMMODATION IN GOVERNMENT ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

Governing body.	Schools.	No. of pupils at 15 sq. ft. per head.	No. of pupils actually accom- modated.
GOVERNMENT.			
Perak	King Edward VII, Taiping	1,000	585
	Anderson, Ipoh	504	410
	English School, Kuala Kangsar	265	268
	Do. Batu Gajah	352	239
	Do. Kamunting	100	57
	Do. Lenggong	100	58
	Do. Gopeng	70	65
	Do. Tronoh	85	56
Selangor	Do. Tapah	90	72
	Do. Maxwell Road	400	363
	Do. Kajang	235	251
	Do. Tampin	137	69
Negri Sembilan	Do. Port Dickson	120	55
	Do. Kuala Pilah	120	173
	Do. Seremban	394	251
	Do. Kuala Lipis	174	101
Pahang	Do. Kuantan	100	75
	Do. Raub	195	89
	Do. Bentong	213	115
Total ...		4,654	3,352

APPENDIX VIII.

ACCOMMODATION IN AIDED ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

Governing body.	Schools.	No. of pupils at 15 sq. ft. per head.	No. of pupils actually accommoda- ted.
Methodist Episcopal	Anglo-Chinese, Ipoh	930	698
	„ Kampar	350	267
	„ Teluk Anson	307	298
	„ Parit Buntar	208	288
	„ Sitiawan	137	99
	Anglo-Chinese Girls', Ipoh	400	203
	Treacher Girls', Taiping	321	142
	Methodist Boys', Kuala Lumpur	680	653
	Methodist Girls' „	480	332
	Anglo-Chinese, Klang	480	427
	„ Port Swettenham	105	73
	„ Seremban	266	156
	Total, 12 schools ...	4,664	3,636
Christian Brothers	St. George's, Taiping	269	363
	St. Michael's, Ipoh	470	390
	St. John's Institution, Kuala Lumpur	720	765
	St. Paul's Institution, Seremban	453	481
	Total, 4 schools ...	1,912	1,999
Sisters of the Holy Infant Jesus	Convent, Taiping	260	225
	„ Ipoh	471	304
	„ Kuala Lumpur	630	603
	„ Seremban	400	213
	Total, 4 schools ...	1,761	1,345
French Society of Foreign Missionaries.	St. Agnes' School, Teluk Anson	144	66
Church of England ...	St. Mary's Girls', Kuala Lumpur	215	77
Plymouth Brethren ...	Chinese Girls', Kuala Lumpur	92	70
Private (Bishop of Singapore) ...	Pudu English School, Kuala Lumpur	103	113
Undenominational ...	Victoria Institution, Kuala Lumpur	935	905
	GRAND TOTAL, 25 SCHOOLS ...	9,826	8,211

APPENDIX IX.

DETAILS OF STAFFS AND GRANTS IN AIDED SCHOOLS.

Mission.	Schools.	Missionary.	Lay.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Grant for 1923.	Average cost per head to Government.
						\$	\$ c.
Methodist Episcopal	A.C.S., Ipoh	4	23	708	680	33,295	47 03
	„ Kampar	11	11	258	245	10,750	41 67
	„ Teluk Anson	11	11	290	268	9,387	32 37
	„ Parit Buntar	10	10	284	256	11,283	39 73
	„ Sitiawan	5	5	91	81	2,325	25 55
	„ Girls', Ipoh	2	6	186	173	6,190	33 28
	Treacher Girls', Taiping...	2	6	136	128	6,797	49 98
	Methodist Boys', Kuala Lumpur	3	20	660	635	34,809	52 74
	Methodist Girls', Kuala Lumpur	1	14	333	300	12,956	38 91
	A.C.S., Klang	1	14	427	403	20,824	48 77
	„ Port Swettenham	4	4	63	60	3,365	53 41
	„ Seremban	1	5	156	148	5,762	36 94
	Total	14	129	3,592	3,377	157,743	43 91
Christian Brothers	St. George's, Taiping	3	10	370	351	18,222	49 25
	St. Michael's, Ipoh	3	11	391	373	18,408	47 08
	St. John's, Kuala Lumpur	10	16	770	733	44,097	57 27
	St. Paul's, Seremban	3	14	481	442	18,124	37 68
	Total	19	51	2,012	1,899	98,851	49 13
Sisters of the Holy Infant Jesus	Convent, Taiping	8	2	213	202	15,073	70 77
	„ Ipoh	9	4	283	249	19,360	68 41
	„ Kuala Lumpur... ..	13	10	588	558	29,977	50 98
	„ Seremban	6	3	213	187	13,415	62 98
	Total	36	19	1,297	1,196	77,825	60 00
French Society of Foreign Missionaries	St. Agnes, Teluk Anson ... ..	...	3	64	61	1,948	30 44
Church of England	St. Mary's School, Kuala Lumpur	2	3	79	75	8,144	103 09
Plymouth Brethren	Chinese Girls', Kuala Lumpur	1	5	71	66	7,901	111 28
Private (Bishop of Singapore)	Pudu English, K. Lumpur	1	3	101	84	4,063	40 23
Undenominational	Victoria Institution, Kuala Lumpur ... ..	...	35	914	877	107,649	117 78
	GRAND TOTAL	73	248	8,130	7,635	464,124	57 09

APPENDIX XII.

STAFF OF GOVERNMENT MALAY SCHOOLS.

	Perak.	Selangor.	Negri Sembilan.	Pahang.	Federated Malay States.
Boys' Schools.					
Visiting Teachers ...	7	2	...	1	10
Assistant Visiting Teachers ...	...	...	...	1	1
Group Teachers ...	13	4	6	1	24
Trained „ ...	124	42	36	15	217
Untrained „ ...	60	18	35	34	147
Trained Assistant Teachers ...	65	25	41	34	165
Untrained „ ...	106	58	61	17	242
Pupil Teachers ...	81	66	48	19	214
Total ...	456	215	227	122	1,020
Girls' Schools.					
Head Teachers ...	47	5	1	1	54
Assistant Teachers ...	32	2	6	3	43
Pupil „ ...	10	9	...	1	20
Total ...	89	16	7	5	117
GRAND TOTAL ...	545	231	234	127	1,137
Average number of pupils entered ...	13,414	4,312	5,067	2,324	25,117
Average number of pupils per teacher ...	25	18.6	21.65	18.29	22.09

APPENDIX XIII.

TABLE OF MALAY SCHOOLS AND PUPILS.

	No. of schools.		Average enrolment.		Average attendance.		Percentage of attendance.	
	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.
Boys.								
Perak ...	181	188	11,083	11,468	9,299	9,850	84	86
Selangor ...	62	64	3,830	3,975	3,281	3,431	86	86
Negri Sembilan ...	67	68	4,770	4,934	4,397	4,504	92	92
Pahang ...	49	49	2,420	2,325	2,191	2,100	90	90
	359	369	22,103	22,702	19,168	19,885	87	88
Girls.								
Perak ...	44	47	1,735	1,946	1,438	1,654	82	85
Selangor ...	8	8	317	337	284	297	90	88
Negri Sembilan ...	4	3 ^a	131	133	108	109	82	82
Pahang ...	2	2	47	58	40	49	85	85
	58	60	2,230	2,474	1,870	2,109	84	85

(a) One school closed at Johol on 31st July, 1923.

APPENDIX XIV.

GRADING OF THE MALAY SCHOOLS.

				Perak.		Selangor.		Negri Sembilan.		Pahang.		Federated Malay States.	
				Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Excellent ...	...	...	...	9	2	7	2	12	...	10	...	38	4
Good ...	...	...	...	135	29	35	5	38	2	23	1	231	37
Fair ...	...	...	...	41	16	15	1	14	1	7	...	77	18
Unsatisfactory ...	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	3	...	9	...	20	...
Total ...	...	...	...	188	47	62	8	67	3	49	1	366	59

APPENDIX XV.

TABLE OF TAMIL SCHOOLS AND PUPILS.

	Perak.				Selangor.		Negri Sembilan.		Total.	
	1922.		1923.		1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys and girls.	Boys and girls.	Boys and girls.	Boys and girls.	Boys and girls.	Boys and girls.
Number of schools ...	16	2	20	2	93	110	11	21	122	153
Average enrolment ...	867	138	993	160	3,255	3,847	245	493	4,505	5,493
„ attendance...	688	127	778	135	2,665	3,147	221	392	3,701	4,452
Percentage attendance	79	92	78	84	82	82	90	82	82	81

NOTE.—In Pahang there are no Tamil schools under the supervision of the Education Department.

APPENDIX XVI.

RETURN SHOWING PERCENTAGE OF PASSES TO PUPILS.

State.	Name of School. (G) Government. (A) Aided.	Numbers in Secondary Classes.			Number of passes in Cambridge Examination.			Percentage of passes to pupils in the Secondary Classes.
		Junior.	Senior.	Total.	Junior.	Senior.	Total.	
Perak	King Edward VII School (G) ...	57	11	68	28	7	35	51.5
	Anderson School (G) ...	31	17	48	12	7	19	39.6
	Malay College, Kuala Kangsar (G) ...	23	19	42	17	11	28	66.6
	Anglo-Chinese School, Ipoh (A) ...	35	18	53	22	10	32	60.4
	Anglo-Chinese School, Teluk Anson (A) ...	13	...	13	4	...	4	30.7
	St. George's School, Taiping (A) ...	28	9	37	15	5	20	54.1
	St. Michael's School, Ipoh (A) ...	21	10	31	14	6	20	64.5
	Convent, Taiping (A) ...	7	3	10	1	2	3	30
	„ Ipoh (A) ...	8	...	8	4	...	4	50
	Anglo-Chinese Girls', Ipoh (A) ...	6	3	9	1	1	2	22.2
	Treacher Girls', Tai- ping (A) ...	5	...	5	2	...	2	40
	Total ...	234	90	324	120	49	169	52.1
Selangor	Victoria Institution, Kuala Lumpur (A) ...	64	38	102	22	20	42	41
	St. John's Institution, Kuala Lumpur (A) ...	44	24	68	24	12	36	53
	Methodist Boys', Kuala Lumpur (A) ...	25	11	36	16	7	23	64
	Anglo-Chinese School, Klang (A) ...	10	5	15	2	3	5	33
	Convent, Kuala Lumpur (A) ...	15	6	21	6	4	10	48
	Methodist Girls', Kuala Lumpur (A) ...	11	5	16	8	1	9	56
	St. Mary's Girls', Kuala Lumpur (A) ...	4	2	6	2	1	3	50
	Chinese Girls' School (A)	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	175	91	266	80	48	128	48
Negri Sembilan	St. Paul's Institution (A)	28	10	38	13	6	19	50
	Anglo-Chinese School (A)	13	3	16	1	3	4	25
	Convent (A) ...	5	...	5	1	...	1	20
Pahang ...	Total ...	46	13	59	15	9	24	41
	Government English School, Kuala Lipis (G)	5	...	5	2	...	2	40
	GRAND TOTAL ...	460	194	654	217	106	323	49

APPENDIX XVII.

STATEMENT SHOWING EXPENDITURE FROM PUBLIC FUNDS PER PUPIL IN ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

School.	Average enrolment.	Average attendance.	Expenditure per pupil in average enrolment.			Receipts per pupil fees, etc.	Excess of expenditure over receipts per pupil.	Estimated amount of fees remitted per pupil.	Comparison figure of cost per pupil.	Minor repairs per pupil.	Passages per pupil.
			Salaries and allowances.	Other charges including passages.	Total.						
Perak, Government—			\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
King Edward VII School (B)	614	584	129 89	5 37	135 26	18 64	116 62	12 00	104 62	52	3 63
Anderson School (B)	429	419	115 67	3 13	118 80	15 73	103 07	15 25	87 82	51	...
English School, Batu Gajah (B)	246	232	85 11	2 53	87 64	16 22	71 42	8 03	63 39	...	...
" K. Kangsar (B)	265	248	58 16	2 39	60 55	11 45	49 10	11 91	37 13	05	...
" Lenggong (B)	57	49	107 28	5 66	112 94	7 46	105 48	7 46	98 02	...	...
" Kamunting (B)	53	51	94 13	4 02	98 15	12 72	85 43	12 56	72 87	4 51	...
" Gopeng (B)	67	62	78 14	5 51	83 65	13 69	69 96	12 72	57 24	18	...
" Tronoh (B)	58	57	68 48	6 32	74 80	23 02	51 78	5 04	46 74	...	...
" Tapah (B)	64	60	97 32	8 93	106 25	26 99	79 26	3 15	76 11	1 43	...
Totals and averages ...	1,853	1,762	103 76	4 18	107 94	16 40	91 54	11 60	79 94	48	...
Perak, Aided—											
Anglo-Chinese School, Ipoh (B)	708	680	72 78	4 71	77 49	30 46	47 03	39	46 64	...	1 66
" " Kampar (B)	258	245	68 28	3 03	71 31	29 64	41 67	55	51 12	...	...
" " T. Anson (B)	290	268	54 84	3 05	57 89	25 52	32 37	5 21	27 16	...	...
" " P. Buntar (B)	284	256	57 46	3 07	60 53	20 80	39 73	11 54	28 19	...	...
" " Sitiawan (B)	91	81	49 14	3 10	52 24	26 69	25 55	2 33	23 22	...	...
St. Michael's, Ipoh (B)	391	373	74 14	3 41	77 55	30 47	47 08	08	47 00	...	40
St. George's, Taiping (B)	370	351	73 91	4 69	78 60	29 35	49 25	1 43	47 82	...	1 68
Anglo-Chinese Girls', Ipoh (G)	186	173	51 67	7 10	58 77	25 48	33 29	...	33 29	...	4 06
Convent, Ipoh (G)	283	249	89 10	4 95	94 05	25 64	68 41	04	68 37	...	1 94
" Taiping (G)	213	202	87 84	3 03	90 87	20 11	70 76	13	70 63	...	...
Treacher Girls' School, Taiping (G)	136	128	59 06	10 72	69 78	19 79	49 99	1 50	48 49	...	7 65
St. Agnes' Girls', Teluk Anson (G)	64	61	51 04	3 45	54 49	24 06	30 43	1 94	28 49	...	...
Totals and averages ...	3,274	3,067	69 34	4 36	73 70	26 95	46 75	1 94	44 81	...	1 32
Totals and averages (Govt. and Aided)	5,127	4,829	81 78	4 29	86 07	23 14	62 93	5 43	57 50	...	...
Selangor, Government—											
English School, Kajang (B)	250	233	69 12	2 03	71 15	14 88	56 27	14 76	41 51	...	...
Maxwell Rd. School, K. Lumpur (B)	350	341	105 66	3 72	109 38	14 87	94 51	15 90	78 61	...	...
Totals and averages ...	600	574	90 44	3 02	93 46	14 75	78 71	15 45	63 26	...	...

<i>Selangor, Aided—</i>											
Victoria Institution	(B)	914	877	142 48	3 85	146 33	27 86	118 47	4 04	114 43	...
St. John's Institution	(B)	770	733	83 05	4 08	87 13	29 85	57 28	82	56 46	...
Methodist Boy's School	(B)	660	635	77 56	5 14	82 70	29 84	52 86	1 05	51 81	...
Anglo-Chinese School, Klang	(B)	427	403	69 66	3 06	72 72	23 79	48 93	7 10	41 83	...
" " P. S'ham	(B)	63	60	79 68	3 05	82 73	29 09	53 64	1 90	51 74	...
Pudu English School	(B)	101	84	52 85	3 05	55 90	15 61	40 29	1 96	38 33	...
Convent	(G)	588	558	72 36	3 85	76 21	25 23	50 98	30	50 68	...
Methodist Girls' School	(G)	333	300	58 94	3 01	61 95	24 49	37 46	14	37 32	...
St. Mary's Girls' School	(G)	79	75	112 45	15 26	127 71	24 18	103 53	2 05	101 48	...
Chinese Girl's School	(G)	71	66	124 24	10 88	135 12	23 83	111 29	34	110 95	...
Totals and averages ...		4,006	3,791	91 23	4 30	95 53	27 22	68 31	2 19	66 12	...
Totals and averages (Govt. and Aided)		4,606	4,365	91 12	4 14	95 26	25 60	69 66	3 92	65 74	...
<i>Negri Sembilan, Government—</i>											
English School, Seremban	(B)	251	236	33 63	8 47	42 10	80	41 30	36 57	4 73	...
" K. Pilah	(B)	173	160	55 93	2 54	58 47	12 33	46 14	12 20	33 94	...
" Port Dickson	(B)	55	54	118 34	2 69	121 03	15 80	105 23	11 60	93 63	...
" Tampin	(B)	69	61	49 78	3 31	53 09	13 19	39 90	11 47	28 43	...
Totals and averages ...		548	511	51 21	5 36	56 57	7 51	49 06	23 23	25 83	...
<i>Negri Sembilan, Aided—</i>											
St. Paul's Institution	(B)	481	442	66 23	4 40	70 63	32 95	37 68	3 42	34 26	...
Anglo-Chinese School, Seremban	(B)	156	148	69 00	1 99	70 99	34 06	36 93	2 25	34 68	...
Convent, Seremban	(G)	213	187	82 75	2 98	85 73	22 75	62 98	1 09	61 89	...
Totals and averages ...		850	777	70 88	2 87	73 75	30 60	43 15	2 62	40 53	...
Totals and averages (Govt. and Aided)		1,398	1,288	63 17	3 85	67 02	21 55	45 47	17 00	28 47	...
<i>Pahang, Government—</i>											
English School, K. Lipis	(B)	98	90	93 01	2 84	95 85	18 13	77 72	20 49	57 23	...
" Raub	(B)	89	82	61 78	3 11	64 89	18 77	46 12	19 06	27 06	...
" Bentong	(B)	115	108	58 14	2 39	60 53	19 91	40 62	19 91	20 71	...
" Kuantan	(B)	86	78	44 92	3 21	48 13	21 95	26 18	23 17	3 01	...
Totals and averages ...		388	358	67 43	2 86	70 29	19 65	50 64	20 58	30 06	...

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