

## FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

### ANNUAL REPORT ON EDUCATION IN THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES FOR THE YEAR 1924.

#### PART I.

#### GENERAL.

##### A.—STAFF.

1. (a).—At last the salaries and prospects of the Malayan Educational Service seem to have attracted notice in the United Kingdom.

Two European masters were recruited for the Federated Malay States, though one of these did not arrive till January, 1925.

One European mistress was recruited. Marriage thins the ranks of these mistresses but the resignations lead to savings on pensions and a constant supply of new ideas and new methods.

An Agricultural Instructor for the Sultan Idris Training College for Malay teachers took up his duties during the year.

At the end of the year the European male officers of the department on the Federated Malay States' establishment numbered 28 and the female six. This includes administrative and teaching staff.

At no period has the European staff of the Education Department been so strong, though there are still vacancies to be filled and new developments will demand a larger service in the future.

(b) At the beginning of the year a new post was created in the Malayan Civil Service—namely, the post of Assistant Director of Education for Chinese Schools, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States (Class III), to take over the work of registering and inspecting Chinese Vernacular Schools from the Chinese Protectorates.

This decision on the part of the local Governments to aid the public-spirited and liberal efforts of members of the Chinese community to solve the problem of vernacular education for Chinese children was one of the most notable educational developments of the year.

(c) With the establishment of Raffles College local teachers will become qualified to take over more of the work than they can carry out to-day. Meanwhile the development of Normal Classes has done much to raise the standard of teaching and is reflected in the improved work of the pupils.

A revised scheme of salaries for teachers locally engaged was introduced from the 1st April. Its principal features were the creation of superscale appointments carrying a salary of \$400 per mensem, the introduction of pensionable allowances for certain University qualifications and of non-pensionable allowances for head teachers and first assistants in large schools and the opening of a higher class to competent untrained teachers of not less than 12 years' service. It also raised the salaries of Malay Assistant Inspectors of Schools and of teachers in vernacular schools.

##### B.—AIDED ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

2. The Missionary Aided Schools provide a useful element of competition and rivalry in our educational system and furnish valuable religious and ethical teaching to certain sections of the community.

Though it has resulted in most marked improvement in the work of all Aided Schools, the system of grants is sometimes held to be extravagantly generous. It is therefore interesting to summarize the saving of public money due to the existence of Aided Schools:

- (a) Half the original cost of new school buildings and the whole cost of structural repairs to existing buildings are saved.
- (b) Quarters are not provided by Government either for the Missionary or lay staffs of Aided Schools.
- (c) No pensions are paid to their staffs.
- (d) Their staffs are not eligible for free medical treatment.
- (e) Salaries are paid to European Missionary teachers at the flat rate of \$300 per mensem for men and \$200 per mensem for women instead of at the rates for Government masters of \$400-\$800 per mensem with certain superscale posts for Principals at \$850 and \$900 per mensem.



- (f) Half-pay only is given to Missionary teachers on furlough instead of the full-pay given to the European staffs of Government Schools.
- (g) Second-class passages only are given to European Missionary teachers instead of some second and some first-class given to Government teachers. And the Government incurs no liability for the passages of the wives and children of European Missionary teachers.

#### C.—RESULTS OF THE 1923 EDUCATION CONFERENCE.

3. In 1923, an Education Conference was held in Singapore, and the main subjects discussed were summarized in the annual report for that year. It is now possible to state the action taken on the various recommendations of the Conference.

##### (i).—EDUCATION IN ENGLISH OF MALAYS.

It was considered that the course followed by the department should be continued—viz., that Malay boys having passed Standard IV in a vernacular school should proceed to an English School, receiving intensive training in that language.

Wherever practicable special Malay classes have been started at English Schools.

The Inspector of Schools, Selangor, remarks that not all Headmasters agree with the scheme or are willing to give it a trial: steps will be taken to remedy this. The Principal of the Anglo-Chinese School, Klang, had three special Malay classes. Out of the lowest class of 47 admitted in January, 35 were ready for Standard III Special in December; out of a class of 40 admitted in January, 1923, some 25 were promoted to Standard IV Special in December, 1924; the highest special class of boys admitted in January, 1922, will begin Standard V and possibly pass beyond it in 1925. The Principal hopes to pass the middle of these classes through Standard IV in two terms or Standards IV-VI in two years. He finds many very bright boys, several standing near the top of their classes but when he gets into the higher classes the Malay boy wants to leave and earn money. One of his Malay pupils is expected to take the Senior Cambridge in 1925. The Headmaster of Maxwell Road School sees no reason why the best Malay boys in the special English classes should not pass four standards in two years. The same view is expressed from Kajang English School.

The Inspector of Schools, Pahang, reports: "The work of the Malays in English Schools reached a gratifying standard. At the annual examinations 17 prizes out of 74 were won by Malays. No less than six out of the 17 Malays attending Bentong School were awarded prizes, an excellent result, as the standard is high and the competition keener there than at any other school in the State."

The department is anxious to have at least one Malay qualified to teach English subjects and his own language on the staff of every English School, though the supply is not yet forthcoming. English masters, too, are required now to pass the highest compulsory Government examination in Malay and encouraged by bonuses of \$1,000 to successful candidates to study for the still higher proficiency examination. By these means it is hoped to give all Malay pupils at English Schools such instruction in their own language as will enable the department to make it compulsory for them to take Malay as a subject for the Cambridge Local Examinations with the appreciable benefit it always brings to their knowledge of English.

As this system still receives criticism from parents who think that as a result of it Malay boys are retarded as compared with Chinese and other boys who join the English School in their sixth or seventh year, the following extracts from a review in the *Times Educational Supplement* on a book entitled "The Bilingual Problem. A study based on Experiments and Observations in Wales" should be of interest as showing that the department has reason to look on its system as educationally sound:

"From the evidence the authors have collected, certain facts and inferences appear which have a wider application than the mere question of bilingualism in Wales. The evidence they present seems to indicate that it is unwise to start a foreign language too early if one is anxious not to hamper the normal development of the child. They place, in fact, the minimum age for a Welsh child at nine, even though the child may start its English informally much earlier. Teachers who believe in starting French or Latin early may with profit take these experiments into consideration.

".....If it is agreed that language is, above all, the instrument of self-expression, it seems as if there were a very strong case for the child's leaning, first and foremost, to express its principal emotions and ideas in the language that its own race has evolved.

".....The bilingual person who thinks in two languages too often runs the real danger of being unable to capture the finest shades of meaning in either."



There are many types of Government employment open to Malay boys who will stay the course at an English School. It is almost impossible to find a competent Malay translator in the Peninsula. It is impossible as yet to recruit enough Malay teachers for English Schools, though the Malay unlike the Chinese is not distracted from the profession by the promises of business and commerce.

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

		1923.				1924.			
		Junior.	School certificate.			Junior.	School certificate.		Total.
Perak	...	28	12	...	27	12	...		39
Selangor	...	3	3	...	11	3	...		14
Negri Sembilan	...	3	2	...	1	2	...		3
Pahang	...	—	—	...	—	—	...		—
		34	17	...	39	17	...		56

(ii).—TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

In accordance with a resolution at the Conference a form of indent for manual instructors for the training of local teachers has been drawn up.

Raffles College should eventually have an engineering faculty.

The subject of technical and industrial education is the most difficult and debatable before the Education Department and has its closest attention.

Steps were taken to hasten the building of a Trade School in Kuala Lumpur and this school should be opened in 1925. It is expected that if successful it will serve as a model for similar institutions in other towns.

(iii).—QUEEN'S SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Government of the Federated Malay States accepted the resolution of the Conference that the restoration of these scholarships should be deferred "until Raffles College could afford a preliminary training especially as this would involve less disturbance of the curriculum of the schools."

(iv).—TEXT-BOOKS.

The Committee appointed to compile a list of approved books for use in English Schools was unable to complete its arduous programme. A list of books recommended for use in the teaching of English was compiled and issued. Lists for other subjects were under discussion at the end of the year.

(v).—TROPICAL HYGIENE.

In accordance with a resolution of the Conference the Cambridge Examination Syndicate was approached to set an alternative paper on *Tropical Hygiene* for both the Junior and Senior Local Examinations. Reference was made to the great practical importance of the subject in relation to the welfare of the numerous races of Malaya. To this suggestion the Syndicate readily agreed and invited the Education Department, as being better acquainted with tropical conditions than examiners in England, to indicate what modifications were desirable in the Cambridge syllabus. Accordingly draft schedules were drawn up after consultation with the Health Department and forwarded. The Cambridge Examiners were quite satisfied with these schedules which will be set before the Syndicate's Committee for Natural Science in 1926 with a view to the printing of an alternative syllabus for Tropical Hygiene.

(vi).—TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

The Committee appointed to submit recommendations for the improvement of the Normal Class System met and drew up a scheme which received the approval of Government. The scheme could not be put into operation, however, in 1924. Under it junior masters and mistresses will receive much more thorough preparation and training for their duties than at present.

(vii).—AN EDUCATION CODE.

A new Code had long been promised. Towards the end of the year Part I of such a Code was in preparation. Part II containing regulations for Aided English Schools was nearly ready (and has since been published). And Parts III and IV dealing with Chinese and Malay vernacular education were in hand. The publication of the complete Code will be of great practical value to the staff of the Education Department and the staffs of the Aided Schools. It will embody all existing rules and give a clear statement of the standard which the various branches of education have reached. It will provide local educationalists with the *data* required for further advancement in aims and method.



## (viii).—SCHOOL HOLIDAYS.

An enquiry was held into the dates of school terms in each State, and it was agreed that the degree of uniformity which had been attained was as great as could be expected. Throughout the Federated Malay States there is no greater difference than 14 days between the dates for opening and closing schools in the lists drawn up for 1925. Within the separate States the dates of the terms are practically identical in all schools.

*School hours.*—Some schools have one morning session only, lasting from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. with a short interval, and others have two sessions, one in the morning and one in the afternoon.

It is difficult to decide which is the better arrangement for the pupils. Mental work is better done in the earlier hours of the morning, but games can be more easily controlled when there is an afternoon session.

An enquiry showed that the schools which held two sessions each day were well in the minority and that as a rule they were schools which had boarding establishments attached to them; such schools would be involved in difficulties of organization, if compelled to adopt a single morning session.

Sometimes it was found that the hours had to be arranged to suit pupils arriving by train; and traffic risks occasionally entailed a slight variation as between school and school.

Parents, too, were found to be divided in their opinions as to which were the more suitable hours.

The department decided that no interference with the discretion of Principals was called for, though Principals holding to the one morning session are expected to deal efficiently with their special difficulties in the organization of the out-of-door activities of their schools.

## D.—REGISTRATION OF SCHOOLS.

4. The registration of schools and teachers under the Enactment was carried out by officers of the department.

	Perak.	Selangor.	Negri Sembilan.	Pahang.	Total.
English Schools ... ..	20	24	8	4	56
English and Chinese Schools	1	—	—	—	1
Malay Vernacular Schools	237	73	77	54	441
Tamil Vernacular Schools	31	164	28	3	226
Chinese Schools ... ..	126	99	31	16	272
Siamese Schools ... ..	1	—	—	—	1
Total ... ..	416	360	144	77	997
Teachers of Chinese ... ..	239	206	53	27	525
Other teachers ... ..	829	651	335	150	1,965

It is satisfactory to note that opposition to the registration of Chinese Schools and teachers has ceased and that in spite of lingering suspicion in some quarters many managers appreciate the benefits of regular expert inspection.

## E.—FREE EDUCATION.

5. 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 ... ..	120	64	54	20	258
Pupils with other Scholarships ... ..	7	12	—	—	19
Free places provided by Government ... ..	1,000	723	477	64	2,264
Free places provided otherwise ... ..	216	298	27	—	541
Total ... ..	1,343	1,097	558	84	3,082



(a) *Perak*.—The number of Malay boys admitted free to English Schools was 197 as compared with 316 in 1923. The total number of Malay boys receiving free education in 1924 was 828 as compared with 968 in 1923.

Thirty Government scholarships of \$10 per mensem each were awarded to Malay boys. There are now 120 such scholars and it is proposed to award 30 scholarships a year up to a maximum of 210.

*Selangor*.—The number of Malay boys receiving a free English education at the end of 1924 was 601 as against 480 at the end of 1923.

*Pahang*.—Ten additional scholarships of \$120 per annum were awarded in 1924, making 20 in all. These 20 scholars were attached to the Government English School, Kuala Lipis, and were accommodated in the hostel attached thereto.

(b) Part I of the new Code will give a list of scholarships to and from English Schools in the Federated Malay States together with rules for the remission of fees.

(c) All pupils in Malay Vernacular Schools enjoy free education.

#### F.—MEDICAL AND SANITARY INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

6. *Perak*.—The work was divided between the Medical and the Health Departments. Travelling dispensaries paid frequent visits to schools near the main roads. Quinine was supplied by the Health Department through the Inspector of Schools.

The general sanitary condition of many schools was reported as poor, the water supply and latrine accommodation being defective. In certain districts cases of enlarged spleens were common.

An examination of the eyes and eyesight of school children in the Kinta district was carried out. Of the 1,977 children in English Schools who were examined, 317 had defective eyesight and suffered from such troubles as refraction, inflammation of the lids, cornea, conjunctiva, squint and muscle inequalities. Out of the 1,088 children in Malay Schools examined, none of the 102 girls showed any defect and only 46 of the 986 boys could be classed as defective. The vision of the 3,065 children in Kinta examined was described as being on the whole good. The few cases of Trachoma seen were confined almost entirely to Chinese children.

*Selangor*.—The inspection of schools, particularly of Malay Schools, was carried out thoroughly by the Medical and Health Departments. The recommendations of these departments were carefully attended to. The health of the children was on the whole fairly good.

*Negri Sembilan and Pahang*.—The reports have not yet been received.



## PART II.

## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

## REVENUE.

7. The total revenue was \$67,404 divided as follows:

	1922.	1923.	1924.
	\$	\$	\$
Federal ... ..	475	5,606	900
Perak ... ..	25,529	31,254	37,563
Selangor ... ..	5,921	11,679	12,879
Negri Sembilan ... ..	3,752	4,364	6,128
Pahang ... ..	94	8,240	9,934
Total ...	\$35,771	\$61,143	\$67,404

## EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure, including that on the Malay College at Kuala Kangsar, was \$2,463,920. This sum was made up as follows:

	1923.			1924.		
	Personal Emoluments and other charges including Temporary Allowances.	Public Works Department Expenditure.	Total.	Personal Emoluments and other charges including Temporary Allowances.	Public Works Department Expenditure.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Federal ... ..	203,706	...	203,706	283,344	206,596	489,940
Perak ... ..	695,653	28,539	724,192	784,336	60,353	844,689
Selangor ... ..	546,877	27,664	574,541	573,226	90,156	663,382
Negri Sembilan ... ..	221,105	16,971	238,076	256,777	14,372	271,149
Pahang ... ..	111,488	15,933	127,421	126,126	68,634	194,760
Total ...	1,778,829	89,107	1,867,936	2,023,809	440,111	2,463,920

The expenditure on the Malay College, Kuala Kangsar, was \$84,798, of which \$34,458 was for Other Charges and the remainder for Personal Emoluments including Temporary Allowances.

The gross expenditure on the Sultan Idris Training College was \$100,111 and the revenue \$8,161: one-third of the difference is defrayed by the Colony. On 31st December, 1923, the capital cost stood at \$725,424 to which was added \$37,707 in the year under review.

As compared with \$465,287 in 1923, the total amount of grants paid to English Aided Schools was \$514,424, viz:

	1923.	1924.
	\$	\$
Perak ... ..	153,038	182,555
Selangor ... ..	274,948	293,696
Negri Sembilan ... ..	37,301	38,173
Pahang ... ..	—	—
Total ...	\$465,287	\$514,424

In Pahang all English Schools are Government Schools.



## PART III.

## ENGLISH EDUCATION.

## A.—HIGHER EDUCATION.

8. (a) At present the highest educational institution in the Peninsula is *King Edward VII College of Medicine*, Singapore. This College is not under the supervision of the Education Department.

(b) *Raffles' College*, which is controlled by an Executive Committee of which the Director of Education is *ex officio* a member, will provide a higher education in subjects other than medicine for the inhabitants of Malaya. During 1924 the award was made in the competition for designs for the College buildings. Messrs. Farey and Dawbarn, of London, were awarded first place and their design was accepted by the Government and the Committee. They have been instructed to call as early as possible for tenders for the erection of quarters for the staff, science and administrative blocks and a hostel, and building will begin in 1925. The delay in commencing to build has been due solely to the Empire-wide competition, but the fall in the cost of building materials during the last few years means that approximately 30 per cent. has been saved on the cost of construction.

At the end of the year the accounts showed \$1,460,871 standing to the credit of the General Fund, Buildings and Scholarships. \$864,899 of this sum was invested in Government Loans, \$530,000 was on Fixed Deposit and \$65,972 to the credit of the current account in the bank.

Running expenses for the year amounted to \$6,767.

Mr. R. O. Winstedt, M.A., D.LITT., continued to act as Principal.

(c) *Malay College, Kuala Kangsar*.—The Headmaster reports as follows:

“(i) At the beginning of the school year there were in the school five probationers (four from Negri Sembilan and one from Selangor) and 130 boys:

Perak ... ..	50
Negri Sembilan ... ..	34
Selangor ... ..	25
Pahang ... ..	13
Trengganu ... ..	1
Kelantan Government ... ..	5
Kelantan (Majlis Ugama) ... ..	2

During the year the five probationers left after the Cambridge results arrived to enter Government offices. Three boys were appointed new probationers (two from Perak and one from Selangor). Three left to take up work in the Education Department, the Agricultural Department and the Railways, respectively, and two left of their own accord. At the end of the year three left to join the Medical Department as dressers, two with a view to entering the Police and 14 were superannuated. The number of new boys for 1924 was 16.

(ii) It should be remembered that the education at the College is free, the boys receiving free board and lodging, pocket money, all necessary books and a travelling allowance.

The *Revenue* by fees from the Kelantan Government amounted to \$450.

(iii) The standard of work done is steadily improving, and the desire to learn is growing. Nineteen boys sat in December for the Cambridge School Certificate and 21 for the Junior Cambridge Examination. For the future probably twelve passes each year in the School Certificate Examination may be reckoned upon. The important question is whether these boys can be absorbed into the various branches of Government Service.

(iv) Health has been satisfactory. One boy, a probationer from Selangor, died during the fasting month. The number of boys with bad teeth is still a source of trouble. The school suffered a great loss when Dr. J. C. Rowan, Medical Officer, Kuala Kangsar, left the country. He had won the confidence of the boys and had tried to interest them in medical methods. It is attributed to his attention and influence that there is now amongst boys the wish to serve their country in the Medical Department. Six of the Senior boys have expressed their desire to join the King Edward VII Medical College in 1925.

(v) Physical exercise whether in an organised game or at physical drill is compulsory every day. In the three terms in the year association football, cricket and hockey are played, respectively. Compared with past achievements present results appear poor but the average age of the school has been steadily reduced during the last few years. The annual athletic sports were held in July, when the Raja Muda, C.M.G., gave away the prizes. Lieutenant C. Bazell and Hon. Lieutenant Jalaludin have been in charge of the Cadets during the year.



The annual inspection by the Staff Officer to Local Forces took place in August, and the report was most satisfactory. The completion of a new short range has enabled good progress to be made with the musketry and the competition for the cup presented by His Excellency the High Commissioner was fired off for the first time. The Scouts have been in charge of Che Hassan and Che Abdullah and much good work has been done. In both the Scouts and Cadets more attention has been paid to developing initiative in all ranks with appreciable results.

(vi) The two houses earmarked for the College staff are nearing completion so that the question of quarters is satisfactorily settled.

(vii) It is difficult to estimate the tone of a school properly when one is intimately connected with the inside management but I am satisfied that the old traditions are being upheld and that in addition there is a new feeling of duty and service taking root. A performance of most of 'Midsummer Night's Dream' was given in December last and its success was due to the cheerful co-operation of all concerned."

## B.—ADVANCED CLASSES.

### EVENING CLASSES.

9. *Perak*.—In Taiping two classes with an enrolment of 70 were started early in 1924, the subjects of instruction being book-keeping and commercial English. The intention was to prepare the students for the London Chamber of Commerce Junior Examination, and about 20 will take the examination which will be held in April or May of 1925.

The classes showed a gradual falling off in attendance, and, on the part of many students, a considerable lack of enthusiasm. Experience has shown that the sincerity of the demand for evening continuation classes was rather overrated.

*Selangor*.—In Kuala Lumpur the classes re-opened in March, and a five months' course was completed in July. A further course was held from the middle of September to the middle of December. The classes were conducted in the Victoria Institution, Gombak Lane Malay School and Maxwell Road School. The thanks of the department are due to the Headmaster and Trustees of the Victoria Institution for the grant of permission to make use of their school.

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

In the first term there was an insufficient demand for mechanics and that subject was accordingly dropped. Building construction, never popular, and electricity and magnetism, were also dropped in the second term. Workshop mechanics was introduced and proved a great success. A class in practical telegraphy and telephony was held for the first time; most of the members were subordinates of the Posts and Telegraphs Department who had to handle expensive electrical apparatus; they badly needed practical training. An art class was introduced in the second term. Practical mathematics was divided into two classes; many more students availed themselves of the opportunity afforded them of going through courses in accordance with the syllabuses laid down by the Survey and Public Works Departments.

The total enrolment for the first term was 172 as against 334 in 1923, and the number in attendance at the close of the term was 125 against 142. For the second term the total enrolment at the beginning was 173 as against 165 in 1923, and at the end the number in attendance was 141 as against 126. As will be seen, comparatively few dropped out during the courses; the classes are no longer a novelty and those who attend them realize, for the most part, the importance of attending regularly and working hard. Out of the 152 students who joined the classes 114 were employed in one or other of the Government departments, 25 came from mercantile offices, and the remaining 13 were unemployed. Indians, mostly Tamils, numbered 109, Chinese 26, English-speaking students 9, and Malays 8.

A number of the students sat for the Pitman's Shorthand Examinations. Eight students sat for the London Chamber of Commerce Examination in book-keeping in May—two for the Senior and six for the Junior; two Junior candidates were successful; the examination is a stiff one; 18 entered for the examination held in November. The results are included in Appendix 12. Six students sat for the London Chamber of Commerce Examination in typewriting in November. At the examination qualifying for promotion in the Survey Office all but one of the students were successful; in 1923 all who entered failed.

The Instructors, it is reported, proved competent and keen, and knew how to handle the students.



The classes appear to be appreciated by the more industrious and capable students, many of whom are said to have benefited considerably by promotion gained as the result of the acquisition of improved qualifications.

*Negri Sembilan.*—In Seremban the Evening Classes re-opened in February with 12 students taking shorthand and 10 taking book-keeping. These numbers dwindled to six and five, due in the main to transfers. Those who completed the course made satisfactory progress and in shorthand sat for Pitman's Examination in January, 1925, with what result is not yet known. The book-keeping students have not yet sat for their examination.

*Pahang.*—A class was formed at Kuala Lipis towards the end of 1924 for Malay subordinates in Government service, who were desirous of continuing their education with a view to entering for the Junior Cambridge Local Examination. Six joined the class.

#### TRAINING CLASSES FOR TEACHERS FOR ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

##### (a).—NORMAL CLASSES.

10. The results of the Normal Class Examinations were as follows:

					Entered.		Passed.		
					Senior.	Junior.	Senior.	Junior.	
Perak	...	...	...	...	31	20	...	14	9
Selangor	...	...	...	...	22	10	...	14	5
Negri Sembilan	...	...	...	...	13	9	...	8	2
Pahang	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	1	—
Total					67	44	...	37	16

There were Normal Classes in Perak at Taiping and Ipoh, in Selangor at Kuala Lumpur, and in Negri Sembilan at Seremban. It was found impossible to arrange for Normal Instruction to teachers in Pahang.

##### (b).—ART CLASSES FOR TEACHERS.

*Selangor.*—There were held the usual classes for trained teachers and Normal Class students, in model drawing, blackboard drawing, nature drawing and brushwork. Eleven certificates of proficiency were awarded to trained teachers. All Normal Class students passed the test in drawing.

#### C.—ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

##### BUILDINGS AND ACCOMMODATION.

11. *Selangor.*—The building for the new Government English School at Pasar Road, Kuala Lumpur, was commenced in August and is expected to be ready for opening in April, 1925.

The Victoria Institution was requested by the Health Authorities to reduce its numbers from 950 to 886. The boys' schools in Kuala Lumpur were full to overflowing.

*Negri Sembilan.*—A new Government English School at Jelebu was opened in March. The numbers were limited to 60 and the school at once filled up.

*Perak.*—The Government English School at Lenggong did not re-open after the midsummer holidays.

*Pahang.*—A new building to accommodate the Government English School at Kuantan was in process of erection and is expected to be completed early in 1925.

The question of the desirability of erecting an English School at Pekan arose during the year and a school will be built in 1925. It will provide facilities for an English education for the sons of the Malay gentry resident there and of clerks and others who in the present circumstances are cut off from such facilities.

##### SECONDARY CLASSES.

12. The total number of pupils attending these classes was:

							1923.		1924.
Perak	...	...	...	...	...	...	282	...	334
Selangor	...	...	...	...	...	...	266	...	332
Negri Sembilan	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	...	62
Pahang	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	17
Total							612	...	745



Pupils are entered for the Cambridge Local Examinations, the Junior and Senior Examinations of the London Chamber of Commerce, the examinations of the Trinity College of Music, and a few present themselves for the examinations of Hongkong and London Universities. The results are tabulated in Appendix 12.

Every year the department examines the oral English of candidates for the Malayan Cambridge Junior and School (formerly Senior) Certificates. In 1924, as in 1923, the duty of conducting the examination, which is an individual one, developed upon the Chief Inspector of English Schools. The examination was held during the months of November and December. In the Federated Malay States 821 candidates appeared, as against 696 in 1923. One hundred and forty-three of the candidates failed, a percentage of 17. In 1923, the percentage of failures was 12.5, although the standard of the examination was slightly lower that year. The standard adopted, it may be remarked, appeared to be as high as most Principals wanted and possibly higher than some expected. Reading was generally satisfactory, but not always; occasionally it was poor in schools in which one expected it to be good. In conversation the questions asked were generally quite well understood, but the answers, particularly when they had to be elaborated, were not always of the best. Pupils when they leave school should have at their command a very large number of common and useful word-groups; it cannot be said that our pupils have as many as they should; some had to exert themselves to recall them or had to think them out, while occasionally it was obvious that mental translation was being done. Answers were not always to the point, and some were stupid or inconsequent. The expressions used were very often un-English in form though grammatically correct. On the whole, however, the conversational ability of the large majority of the candidates was satisfactorily high.

#### SPECIAL SUBJECTS IN ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

##### (a).—KINDERGARTEN.

13. Kindergarten work is given attention in most schools with Primary Classes. But local teachers, who are quite often men, are not always competent to deal properly with it on modern lines. The children, too, come to school at an age rather late for them to start a full kindergarten course.

In several schools, however, work of a kindergarten nature has been arranged to suit local circumstances and several well-qualified mistresses are engaged on it. The knowledge and experience gained by them in the course of their work, which must still be largely experimental, will no doubt prove of much value. It is hoped soon to take advantage of what is being learned and to hasten the improvement which has still to be seen in many of our Primary Classes.

##### (b).—HAND AND EYE WORK.

*Perak.*—Paper-cutting and folding, cardboard work, light cane and raffia work are taught in the Primary and Lower Elementary Departments of most schools. Drawing is taught throughout all schools but the work is generally unsatisfactory.

*Selangor.*—Plasticine modelling, paper-folding, cardboard work, paper-cutting and raffia weaving were taught in the Primary Classes, and some drawing was done throughout most schools.

##### (c).—COMMERCIAL WORK.

*Perak.*—No separate Commercial Classes were formed in any of the schools. Commercial subjects were taught as part of the curriculum in certain Secondary Classes. The entries for these subjects in the Cambridge Local Examinations were as follows:

						Shorthand.	Book-keeping.
School Certificate	...	...	...	...	...	27	70
Junior Certificate	...	...	...	...	...	47	234

*Selangor.*—The St. John's Institution, Kuala Lumpur, taught book-keeping and shorthand in its Secondary Classes. Shorthand was introduced as a class subject into the Secondary Classes of the Convent and pupils were entered for a Pitman's Examination.

##### (d).—PHYSICAL TRAINING.

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

At the Anderson School, Ipoh, there is a gymnasium and all classes have regular periods of instruction with the Drill Sergeant. At the King Edward VII School, Taiping, both the physical training and the organization of games have reached a high standard. Towards the end of the year the Anglo-Chinese School, Ipoh, obtained the services of a teacher who had taken a course of instruction with Mr. Jefferson, Superintendent of Physical Education, Singapore. In the other schools the training was given by the respective class masters.



*Selangor.*—Physical training in accordance with the syllabus of the Board of Education is given in most schools; it is in the curriculum of all schools. At the Victoria Institution it was under the supervision of Mr. Barraclough; this school would like to have a gymnasium but is handicapped by being unable to provide accommodation. The boys of the Methodist Boys' School attended classes held twice a week by Mr. J. F. Upfold of the Y.M.C.A., and did good work. At St. Mary's Girls' School instruction was given in country dancing, dumb-bell and club drill, free-arm and breathing exercises. Physical drill was taken every day at the Methodist Girls' School, and at the Convent a course of musical and physical drill was followed in all classes throughout the school.

Physical training classes for the certificated teachers were started in May. Mr. Upfold, Physical Director, Y.M.C.A., took charge of the classes for men, and Miss Earnshaw, European Mistress, Maxwell Road School, started one for women. Too few women teachers took advantage of the latter class, and after a few lessons it was discontinued. The class for men had not completed its course, the syllabus of the Board of Education, at the end of 1924, and it continued into 1925.

*Negri Sembilan.*—Physical Training was given regularly to the pupils in all English Schools.

*Pahang.*—Physical training was part of the curriculum in all English Schools. At the Bentong School there is a small gymnasium which however was not completed before the end of the year.

(e).—NEEDLEWORK.

*Perak.*—Reports show that very satisfactory work has been done at all the girls' schools.

*Selangor.*—The work of the Chinese Girls' School and of the Convent again received special commendation. An improvement in the work of other schools was noted. It was remarked in several of the reports that training was better graded and more practical than formerly.

*Negri Sembilan.*—The work was exceedingly good, and the children had obviously taken a pride in what they were doing.

The department is greatly indebted to the ladies who undertook the arduous task of inspection.

RECREATION, CADET CORPS, BOY SCOUTS AND GIRL GUIDES.

RECREATION.

14. *Perak.*—Football was the most popular game in all schools. Hockey, cricket, badminton and tennis are encouraged in the larger schools.

*Selangor.*—Football, cricket, badminton, hockey and tennis formed the chief games played by the schools. The Victoria Institution Football Team (1st XI) had an unbroken record for the year, and the cricket team finished top of the Kuala Lumpur Cricket League. The Methodist Boys' School made an attempt to introduce basket ball, but the game was not taken up with enthusiasm. Tennis was mostly played at the girls' schools.

*Negri Sembilan.*—Football and cricket were the two most popular games in the schools.

*Pahang.*—Association football was played at all English Schools. Boys from Bentong and Raub took part in the sports on the occasion of the Raub Agricultural Show in September.

CADET CORPS.

*Perak.*—The Cadet Corps at the King Edward VII School, Taiping, was 65 strong. It took part in all ceremonial parades throughout the year and was complimented on each occasion.

The Cadet Corps of the Anderson School, Ipoh, was nearly at its full strength of 100. In the latter half of the year, signalling classes were started and musketry instruction was given.

Both corps received excellent reports from the Staff Officer to the Local Forces on his annual inspection.

*Selangor.*—The Cadet Battalion kept up its high standard of efficiency during 1924. It took part in parades for Empire Day, the birthday of His Majesty the King, Armistice Day, and Unveiling of the War Memorial. The Annual Camp was held at Port Dickson from the 18th to the 25th August. Major-General Sir Theodore Fraser, General Officer Commanding the Troops in Malaya, inspected the battalion and commented very favourably on its general efficiency and on the organization of the camp. The Staff Officer after his annual inspection of the units of the battalion expressed his appreciation of the keenness of the boys and of the thoroughness of the training supplied by the officers. In October, the General Officer Commanding visited each school and inspected the units on their respective playing fields.

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



## BOY SCOUTS.

*Perak.*—Troops were maintained at the King Edward VII School, Taiping, the Government English Schools at Batu Gajah, Kuala Kangsar and Tapah, the St. George's School, Taiping, and the Anglo-Chinese Schools, Ipoh, Teluk Anson, and Kampar. The King Edward VII School had one full troop, and another well on the way. The troop at Tapah was organized in February, those at Kuala Kangsar and Teluk Anson in March, and that at Batu Gajah in October. A second troop was started at the Anglo-Chinese School, Ipoh. The movement is making great progress throughout the State.

*Selangor.*—The Victoria Institution remained the only school possessing a Scout organization. This has grown from one troop in 1923 to four troops, with a parade strength of 142, in 1924. On Empire Day the troops gave a performance of "fire drill" on the school field and the Fire Brigade Superintendent expressed his approval of the display. The Scouts willingly gave their services on many occasions, such as for example, the Malay Agri-Horticultural Exhibition. During the year they were inspected by Lieut.-Colonel Foster, Acting General Officer Commanding the Forces in Malaya, and by Mr. F. C. Sands, Commissioner of Scouts, Malaya.

*Negri Sembilan.*—The continuation of a camp in January was attended by 26 Scouts. Another camp held in July was attended by 39 Scouts. Sir Theodore Fraser, General Officer Commanding the Forces in Malaya, visited it and expressed himself as satisfied with what was being done; the boys camped in tents and attended instruction classes. Instruction classes in photography, carpentry, signalling, etc., were held at head-quarters throughout the year. A number of the Scouts passed the elementary tests and a fair amount of work was done towards qualifying for proficiency badges. Mr. A. H. Waddington left the State on transfer in July, and Mr. Thorogood took his place as District Commissioner.

*Pahang.*—There were no scouts in this State.

## GIRL GUIDES.

*Perak.*—Pupils of the Treacher Girls' School, Taiping, were members of the Local Girl Guide Companies. A few of the girls of the Anglo-Chinese Girls' School, Ipoh, also joined during the year. No great progress was made in 1924.

*Selangor.*—There was no great increase in numbers during the year, but the companies did steady work. It was difficult to arrange for any but Loan Guides in outstations, so once again Kuala Lumpur was the chief centre of the Association's activity. One company was composed of girls from the Methodist Girls' School and the Convent, and another of girls from the St. Mary's Girls' School. Both companies had the opportunity of attending classes in embroidery and some good work was done. Certain guides passed the test for the plain needlework badge. Miss E. LaBrooy of the St. Mary's School attended an officer's training camp at Penang Hill early in the year. The guides did really hard work in the Infant Welfare Department of the Malay Agri-Horticultural Exhibition. They made a beautiful trefoil wreath and presented it in the name of all the Federated Malay States Guides at the unveiling of the Cenotaph, and again on Armistice Day presented another in honour of the fallen.

Malaya was represented at the World Camp at Foxlease in July by the Divisional Commissioner and Girl Guide, Annie Mordey.

With the advent of Mrs. A. Cavendish, the Chief Commissioner from Taiping, the Malayan Head-quarters were transferred to Kuala Lumpur, and special activity in guide work is anticipated in 1925.

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

## GENERAL.

15. (a) On Armistice Day every school is assembled and listens to an address outlined by the Director of Education.

(b) Each year the department sets papers for, and conducts, a number of examinations. The more important departmental examinations are those of the students in the Normal Classes and in the Girls' School Training Classes for Teachers' Certificates, and that of the oral English of candidates sitting for the Cambridge Local Examinations. In addition, the department is called upon to conduct two examinations of Government Clerks, an examination for Probationerships in the Malay Administrative Service and occasionally an examination of Interpreters. Quite a fair proportion of the time of certain officers, particularly of the Chief Inspector of English Schools, is absorbed over these examinations, and a number of officers have to devote a large amount of spare time to marking papers.



## PART IV.

## MALAY EDUCATION.

## A.—ADMINISTRATION.

16. (a) The office of the Assistant Director of Education was vacant throughout the year. From May, the Principal of the Sultan Idris Training College carried out the duties in addition to the work of his own appointment. During College vacation he visited certain schools paying particular attention to problems of administration, the supply of text-books, the distribution of vernacular papers, gardening and handicraft.

(b) A Conference of Malay Assistant Inspectors of Schools was held at the Sultan Idris College in August. This innovation should interest the Malay administrative staff and lead to valuable exchange of ideas and suggestions.

(c) Translation was in charge of Che Zainal Abidin bin Ahmad.

The following text-books were revised and reprinted:

<i>Mithal Huruf Rumi</i>	...	...	...	...	...	(4th edition)
<i>Baja Akal</i>	...	...	...	...	...	(3rd ,, )
<i>Pelampas Akal</i>	...	...	...	...	...	(2nd ,, )
<i>Penimban Akal</i>	...	...	...	...	...	(3rd ,, )

Mr. Keir revised his book on horticulture, *Ilmu Tanam-Tanaman* and a second edition was printed.

*Chanai Bachaan*, a new Jawi reader for Standard IV, was prepared and published.

*Kitab Kumpulan Nama*, a collection of proper names by Brahim bin Dato' Muda, was published.

Work of an educational value was translated for the office of the Master Attendant, Straits Settlements, and for the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

It is hoped further to extend the function of this Translation Bureau in the future. Skilled Malay translators are almost impossible to get and require training under competent European supervision.

The Principal and Malay masters of the College took their part in the very heavy work of this Bureau.

## B.—SULTAN IDRIS TRAINING COLLEGE.

17. The Federated Malay States bear two-thirds of the running expenses of this institution.

In addition to the European staff (Appendix I) there were 11 Malay masters, one religious instructor and one basketry instructor.

The Headmaster reports as follows: "At the beginning of the year there were 191 students and one probationer in residence.

The entrance examination was held in February, 88 candidates passing out of 200.

The following is a summary of results at the annual examination held in March:

				3rd year.	2nd year.	1st year.
Passed 1st Class	...	...	...	—	—	—
„ 2nd „	...	...	...	37	40	42
„ 3rd „	...	...	...	21	19	30
Failed	...	...	...	—	2	1

After the fasting month 58 students completed their course and left the College and 100 new students joined. There were boys from every State in the Federation, totalling 149 in all.

The health of the students was good except for a sudden epidemic of influenza in July. Several cases developed pneumonia. Three students died in the local hospital.

The College course includes Malay language and literature, history, geography, the theory and practice of teaching, physical training, basketry and gardening. Both the theoretical and practical sides of gardening were taught. In addition to individual plots, students now have communal plots. A start was made with poultry keeping also.

College baskets were exhibited at the Wembley Exhibition and sold out immediately. During the year 742 baskets were made of which 563 were sold for \$1,030. Simple carpentry is now taught.



With the completion of the gymnasium systematic tuition in gymnastics and Swedish drill was introduced.

A few students learn music.

Religious instruction is given on an approved syllabus.

Regular competition between the six College Houses are held in gymnastics, football and hockey as well as in other minor games.

The Annual Athletic Sports were held in August in the presence of His Highness the Regent of Perak, the Hon'ble the Chief Secretary, the Hon'ble the Raja di-Hilir and over 200 Malay teachers.

A Debating Society and Chess Club were formed.

A contingent of Malayan Volunteer Infantry limited to 70 of all ranks, was formed during the latter part of the year and should provide a useful training Corps for the Malayan Volunteer Infantry.

Covered ways, a workshop and a tuckshop were constructed. A house for the Principal and an armoury were nearly ready at the end of the year. The clearing of the College grounds was finished.

A College Magazine was started.

At the Annual Athletic Sports a presentation was made to Haji Abdul-Jalil bin Abdullah, in recognition of a period of more than 20 years of unbroken and valuable service at the old Malacca Training College. Old pupils subscribed \$2,753 to found a scholarship or scholarships in his memory and the Federated Malay States Government has doubled the amount."

#### MALAY VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

##### BOYS' SCHOOLS.

18. Statistics for these schools will be found in Appendix XVI.

All Malay Vernacular Schools are built, equipped and staffed by Government.

There were 380 boys' schools and 62 girls' schools at the end of the year, being an increase of 11 for boys and two for girls.

One thousand one hundred and sixty-one Malay teachers were employed and the total average enrolment was 27,410 giving a proportion of 23.5 pupils to each teacher.

Medical and sanitary inspections were frequent and thorough in the three western States.

##### PERAK.

Seven temporary schools were opened. New boys' schools were opened at Kampong Banjan (Lower Perak), Lubok Kawah and Tawai (Upper Perak).

Out of a total of 1,176 boys and 158 girls who presented themselves at the school-leaving examination, 526 boys and 137 girls or 663 pupils in all passed.

Forty pupils died

Three thousand and ninety-one notices were issued for non-attendance, 286 summonses taken out and fines amounting to \$305 inflicted.

##### SELANGOR.

At the end of the year there were 65 schools for boys and eight for girls. One new boys' school was opened at Bangi and an extension to Kampong Baharu Girls' School was built.

I regret to record that two teachers died.

##### NEGRI SEMBILAN.

There were 72 boys' schools against 68 in 1923.

New boys' schools were opened at Gedohum, Siliau, Tanjong Agas and Chuan. The three last were in buildings given free of rent by the villagers or erected by them.

Two new girls' schools were opened at Gunong Pasir and Kampong Tanjong.

##### PAHANG.

There were 52 boys' schools as against 49 in 1923. New schools were opened at Chat, Karak and Pedah. Seven other new schools were in process of construction.

There were two girls' schools as in 1923.

Of the 254 pupils presented for the leaving certificate, 228 passed.



Particular attention was paid to Jawi writing and the standard was high. Arithmetic was generally well done. Script writing was introduced and this improved the neatness and legibility of the romanized writing of the higher classes. The weakest subjects were history, geography and map-drawing. Hygiene was taught in the two highest standards and a fair degree of knowledge was attained.

#### GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

19. The Lady Supervisor reports as follows:

"There were 62 Malay Girls' Schools. The total attendance of girls in all the Malay Girls' Schools at the end of the year was 2,838 as against 2,584 in 1923, an increase of 9.8 per cent. In addition there were 839 girls attending boys' schools in districts where girls' schools were not available.

The chief item of interest was the appointment of two group teachers, or Assistant Supervisors in Perak and Selangor. These Assistant Supervisors, of whom one is the daughter of a Selangor Chief, have both had considerable experience of teaching in English schools, and their work in the Malay schools should prove of great value. The result should be not only the introduction of new subjects into the school curriculum, but a distinct improvement in the standard of work done all round.

*Perak.*—The work here progresses favourably if slowly. The women teachers in this State always seem less willing to try new methods than elsewhere, and prefer to cling to old procedure.

The Assistant Supervisor appointed to the Malay Girls' School, Taiping, suffered under great disadvantages. The school building is small, and in a noisy locality, and with the increase of numbers, she found it impossible to carry out her work satisfactorily. Temporary arrangements were made to carry on meanwhile, and when a suitable building is available, the work here should be as successful as elsewhere.

*Selangor.*—The work in this State is very satisfactory. A new wing was added to the Kampong Baharu School, and when the Assistant Supervisor took charge 90 new children were admitted. The Assistant Supervisor here is a Malay, and so far the work done is extremely encouraging.

A further addition was made to the Gombak Malay Girls' School which has nearly doubled its attendance during the last year.

*Negri Sembilan.*—Two new schools were opened in Negri Sembilan during the year, one in the Rembau district and one in the Seri Menanti district. The attendance in the Malay Girls' Schools has doubled since 1923, and there is a distinct improvement in the quality of the work done.

*Pahang.*—The Inspector of Schools reports that work is proceeding satisfactorily. Weaving exhibits from Pekan won prizes at the Malayan Agri-Horticultural Show."

#### SCHOOL GARDENING.

20. Fair progress is reported but the work of different schools varies in quality. Now that rural science is taught systematically at the Training College, progress should be more rapid.

The department owes its thanks to the Agricultural Department for encouragement and assistance.

In time the village school should be the scientific centre for village agriculture. With the stimulus of scientific training more village boys may be led to stick to the staple industries of their race and country. The introduction of school gardening will then have conferred an incalculable benefit on the Malay race.

*Perak.*—Che Shub, the teacher at Changkat Jering, won the medal offered by the Malayan Agri-Horticultural Association for the best school garden.

Schools in Krian planted *padi* as usual. School children killed 28,910 rats chiefly by means of traps.

*Selangor.*—Twenty-six schools had gardens. The teachers are beginning to take great interest in this subject and wherever there is suitable land near the school it is at once turned into a garden. The results in some schools have been very satisfactory. From time to time the Agricultural Instructor together with the Senior Agricultural Assistant has visited the schools and made valuable suggestions. At the Kuala Langat Agri-Horticultural Show, the Head Teacher won several prizes in the vegetable section and was awarded as a special prize a certificate for exhibits winning the most value in prizes in the same section.



The Agricultural Instructor reports, "Gardens, generally, good. Fencing is important. Artificial fencing (*e.g.*, barbed wire, wire-netting, split-bamboo), should be used temporarily till a good natural fence is well established. A fair variety of crops should be planted; there is a tendency in some schools to have all the land under one crop at the same time. Value of rotations seems to be generally understood. Padi plots should be established where possible and planted with improved strains."

*Negri Sembilan*.—School-gardens have been started in 60 schools and many of the boys are introducing what they have learnt into their kampongs.

*Pahang*.—A notable advance was made. All boys' schools in Pahang save two now have gardens or land available for gardening. Both teachers and boys have approached this branch of instruction with enthusiasm and most of them take pride in the products of their gardens. Thirty prizes were awarded, and considering the difficulties under which cultivation is carried on, they were well-earned.

The clearing of land set apart for agricultural purposes presented difficulties where there was heavy timber beyond the capacity of small boys to remove. Clearing even of secondary growth is a lengthy process. It is proposed therefore that in future the clearing should be done by the Public Works Department at the time when the school is built and an appropriate sum added to the estimates to cover the extra cost. It is also intended that in future when sites are reserved for new schools land sufficient for garden and playing-field shall be reserved at the same time. This will ensure that gardens shall be adjacent to the schools and not at an inconvenient distance.

The Assistant Agricultural Inspector, Pahang East, inspected school gardens in the Coast districts and distributed seeds.

#### MANUAL TRAINING.

21. Basketry has been adopted as the most convenient and useful form of manual training. Progress has been made but much inferior work is still being produced. Inferior work is inevitable in the lower standards but now that teachers are trained for three years in this industry at Tanjong Malim they should be able to get excellent marketable stuff out of the senior pupils in schools.

In all the States served by the old Malacca Training College it has been practised for six years. In Perak it was introduced in the year under review.

It was found that insufficient attention was being given to *mengkuang* work and steps were taken to remedy this.

Energy and organisation should make basketry a staple village industry in agricultural districts as it is in the Philippines.

The materials that lie nearest to the school should be principally used.

Carpentry, the making of nets and wood-carving are taught at a few schools.

In Selangor, carpentry was taught at the Malay Settlement, wood-carving at Berenang and net-making at Jeram Pantai.

In Pahang the carpentry school at Pekan maintained its efficiency and sufficient furniture was turned out there to supply the wants of all the schools in the Coast districts without recourse to local labour. A similar school will shortly be erected at Kuala Lipis which it is hoped will supply in great part the needs of the inland districts.

In Selangor at the new wing of the Kampong Baharu Girls' School pupils are taught handwork, drill and games in addition to the useful curriculum. In most of the Selangor Girls' Schools pupils seem interested and anxious to learn.

Sarong-weaving, embroidery and lace-making were carried on at the girls' schools at Pekan and Kuantan with good results.

As in the previous year a Special Education Section was organised at the Kuala Lipis Agricultural Show held in August. Basketry, sarongs, embroidery and lace were exhibited and 15 prizes were awarded.

#### PHYSICAL TRAINING.

22. The development of physical training at the Sultan Idris College will in time react favourably on the Malay Schools. At present the method is often old-fashioned and teachers are content to give commands and are not competent to illustrate the exercises. Drill and physical exercises were taught in all the schools. Modern methods are being introduced gradually.

With the building of new schools there has been an improvement in the amount of space available for games and drills.

Football is universally popular.



## PART V.

## TAMIL VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

23. Appendix XIX gives statistics of Tamil Schools and pupils.

*Perak*.—A Tamil Visiting Teacher supervised and examined these schools.

The total number of schools was 31 as compared with 22 in 1923, and there were 1,503 pupils as compared with 1,153 in 1923.

Sixteen pupils passed the school-leaving certificate compared with 36 in 1923.

*Selangor*—(a) *Tamil Government School, Klang*.—The average enrolment was 57 boys and 25 girls and the average attendance 42 boys and 19 girls, the percentage of attendance boys 74 and girls 76.

Out of 68 pupils presented at the annual examination 59 passed and the two presented for the school-leaving examination obtained certificates. Arithmetic showed a marked improvement. In needlework good progress was made. The sewing was neat and tidy; the work practical and well arranged.

(b) *Tamil Aided Schools*.—At the beginning of the year there were 125 of these schools. Three were closed on account of insufficient attendance and 39 new schools were opened, 25 of which did not have sufficient attendance to earn grants. The total number of schools at the end of the year was 161.

The average enrolment for 134 schools was 4,682 (boys 3,347, girls 1,335) and the average attendance 3,888 (boys 2,820, girls 1,068).

Forty pupils passed the school-leaving examination.

The grading of the schools was as follows:

1924.				1923.			
I.	II.	III.		I.	II.	III.	
41	33	44	...	33	40	28	
16	not graded		...	8	not graded		

Grants paid in 1924 for the year 1923 amounted to \$26,306.

The work of these schools is satisfactory. There is considerable improvement in the quality of the teachers and untrained and incompetent teachers are being gradually eliminated.

Attendance is still very irregular, and renders efficient work impossible.

Buildings and furniture in estate schools are improving steadily.

*Negri Sembilan*.—Twenty-eight Tamil Schools were inspected, one Government and 27 estate schools.

Six schools were recommended for a Grade I grant, eleven for Grade II, and ten for Grade III.

*Pahang*.—There was one private Tamil School maintained by Government clerks at Kuala Lipis. Two new estate schools were registered.



## PART VI.

## CHINESE VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

24. Expenditure on this branch of education was \$47,373, including \$5,782 on Personal Emoluments and \$6,588 expended on season railway tickets for scholars attending these schools.

The introduction of the system of grants-in-aid has met with very considerable success. Out of 129 schools with 8,719 pupils eligible, 38 schools with 3,123 pupils were in receipt of grants at the close of the year and these included most of the principal Chinese Schools in Perak and Selangor. The total expenditure on grants was \$32,732.25, giving an average of \$9.91 *per capita*.

All the grant-in-aid schools are inspected twice a year by officers of the department and recommendations for grants made on the report of these inspections.

The Selangor State Chinese School in Kuala Lumpur was also inspected and examined. It has been arranged that the department shall take charge of the educational work of this school from the beginning of 1925.

Action was taken against insanitary schools under a section of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs Enactment. Seventeen orders were issued with the concurrence of the Health Officers: in 11 cases the necessary improvements were made and six schools were condemned and better premises found. There were two prosecutions for failure to comply with these orders, one was withdrawn for technical reasons, in the second a fine of \$20 was imposed.

In Perak and Negri Sembilan, lists of Chinese registered schools have been supplied to the Health Officers, whose Inspectors make regular visits to the larger schools and report as to the sanitary conditions and health of the pupils. The health reports show that generally the sanitary conditions are satisfactory and that the health of the pupils is, on the whole, good. The percentage of children with enlarged spleen is remarkably low.

Fifty-six school certificates and 282 teachers' certificates were issued and 20 schools struck off the register as having ceased to exist.

At the close of the year there were 272 registered Chinese Schools with 525 teachers and 12,175 pupils.

*Chinese Vernacular Teacher's Training Class.*—This class has been opened in Kuala Lumpur as a first step towards supplying locally-trained teachers for the Chinese Schools of the Peninsula. The class is at present held in a room lent by the Managers of the Confucian School. It opened on 1st July, 1924, with an enrolment of 35, 14 men and 21 women. A terminal examination was held on the 7th December, 1924, at which 33 students presented themselves: 21 were successful.

The class at present is confined to evening sessions, the subjects comprising Chinese literature, mathematics, history, geography and principles of education.

It is hoped when suitable premises are obtainable to start day classes and to enlarge both the personnel and curriculum of this class.

At the end of the year the preparation of the section of the Code dealing with Chinese Vernacular Aided Schools was in hand. The preparation of local text-books had to be deferred owing to pressure of other work consequent on inaugurating this new sub-branch of the Education Department.



## PART VII.

## GENERAL.

25. (a) With the growth of the various branches of education it has been found necessary to remodel the form of the annual report so that despite the trees the wood may be visible. The general remarks likely to be of public interest have been placed first and sections are devoted to higher education and advanced classes. All statistics have been thrown into Appendices. A table of the staff has been drawn up and forms Appendix I.

(b) During the year the department lost the services of Mr. E. C. H. Wolff, who was promoted to a staff appointment. Though his stay in the department was short, he left his mark especially in the encouragement of evening classes and his departure was regretted not only by officers of the Education Department, but by those members of the public connected with education. The arrangement by which the post of Director of Education is filled by officers of the Civil Service, liable to transfer, is sometimes criticized, but a system that has given the department such Cadets as Mr. R. J. Wilkinson, c.m.g., Mr. Firmstone and Mr. Wolff at any rate infuses into local education new ideas and prevents too long control of the department by any one mind.

(c) The officers of the department carried out their duties efficiently and loyally despite the extra work thrown upon them by a staff not yet full and by the growth of educational activities.

R. O. WINSTEDT,

*Director of Education, S.S. and F.M.S.*

*15th April, 1925.*



## APPENDIX I.

## SENIOR STAFF.

## FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

## FEDERAL.

- \**Director of Education*.—E. C. H. WOLFF, B.A. (Oxon.), 1st January to 17th July.  
R. O. WINSTEDT, M.A., D.LITT. (Oxon.), acting.  
R. O. WINSTEDT, 17th July to 31st December.
- \**Assistant Director of Education* (in charge of Malay Schools).—*Vacant*.
- \**Assistant Director of Education* (in charge of Chinese Schools).—*Vacant*.  
N. A. WORLEY, B.A. (Cantab.), acting.
- \**Chief Inspector of English Schools*.—J. WATSON, M.A., B.Sc. (Edin.), on leave 1st January to 11th September. A. KEIR, M.A. (Aberdeen), Diploma in Agriculture (Cambridge), acting.
- \**Lady Supervisor, Malay Girls' Schools*.—Miss A. R. McIVER, M.A. (Edin.).
- \**Financial Officer*.—A. J. BLACK.

## MALAY COLLEGE, KUALA KANGSAR.

*Headmaster*.—C. BAZELL, B.A. (Oxon.).

*Assistant Masters*.—

- H. R. CAREY, B.A. (Cantab.), 29th to 31st December.  
C. BEAMISH, M.A. (Cantab.), lent to Straits Settlements and on leave; acting.  
R. P. S. WALKER, May to December.  
L. R. WHEELER, B.Sc. (London); officiating 16th August to 31st December.  
L. D. WHITFIELD, B.A. (Dublin).  
E. C. BAKER, B.A. (Cantab.), lent to Straits Settlements.

*Assistant Mistresses*.—

- Miss H. D. LEITH.  
Miss C. K. GRIFFITHS.

## SULTAN IDRIS COLLEGE.

\**Principal*.—O. T. DUSSEK, B.A. (London).

*Assistant Masters*.—

- E. LA M. STOWELL, B.A. (Cantab.), on leave; officiating, L. R. WHEELER, B.Sc. (London), 28th August to 31st December.  
W. B. O'SULLIVAN, B.A. (Dublin).  
*One Vacant*.

\**Agricultural Inspector*.—L. P. HENDERSON, 15th February to 31st December.

## PERAK.

*Inspector of Schools*.—A. KEIR, M.A. (Aberdeen), on transfer 1st January to 12th September; acting, C. G. COLEMAN, 7th January to 21st March; Captain G. C. DAVIES, M.C., B.A. (Oxon.), 22nd March to 12th September.

*Assistant Inspector of Schools*.—F. L. SHAW, B.A. (London); officiating 7th January to 21st March, G. C. DAVIES.

A. C. COONEY, B.A. (Dublin), lent to Straits Settlements.

*Principal, King Edward VII School, Taiping*.—D. W. McLEOD, M.A. (Aberdeen), on leave 22nd March to 29th November; C. G. COLEMAN, acting.

*Principal, Anderson School, Ipoh*.—C. F. C. AYRE.

*Commercial Master*.—J. L. NICOL, M.A. (Edin.).

NOTE.—Officers marked with an asterisk are also officers of the Straits Settlements Education Department.



## APPENDIX I—(cont.)

## SENIOR STAFF—(cont.)

## FEDERATED MALAY STATES—(cont.)

## PERAK—(cont.)

*European Masters.*—

- L. A. S. JERMYN, B.A. (Oxon.), on leave and seconded to Johore; acting.  
 Captain O. LLOYD, 1st January to 22nd November.  
 J. B. NEILSON, M.C., M.A. (Oxon.), seconded to Kedah.  
 E. C. HICKS, B.A. (Oxon.), seconded to Kedah.  
 F. COBB, B.A. (Oxon.), lent to Straits Settlements.  
 B. PREEDY, M.C., M.A. (Oxon.).  
 C. A. SCOTT, M.A. (Edin.), lent to Straits Settlements.  
 T. J. THOMAS, B.A. (Oxon.).

*European Mistresses.*—

- Miss W. M. ELLIS.  
 Miss J. GRAHAM.  
 Miss E. COATES, 29th February to 31st December.  
 Miss J. M. GRAHAM, 4th January to 31st December.

## SELANGOR.

*Inspector of Schools.*—Vacant.

Officiating, J. BAIN, M.A. (Edin.).

*Headmaster, Maxwell Road School.*—M. B. BROCKWELL.

*Headmaster, English School, Kajang.*—H. BALL, M.A. (Oxon.), on leave and lent to Straits Settlements.

*Drawing and Manual Instructor, Maxwell Road School.*—Vacant.

*European School Mistress.*—Miss E. L. EARNSHAW, 1st February to 31st December.

## NEGRI SEMBILAN.

*Inspector of Schools.*—P. A. YEARWOOD, B.A. (Dunelm).

## PAHANG.

*Inspector of Schools.*—Vacant. Acting, 1st January to 28th May, T. A. O'SULLIVAN, B.A. (Dublin); 29th May to 31st December, W. E. DYER, B.A. (Oxon.).



## APPENDIX II.

TABLE OF ENGLISH SCHOOLS AND PUPILS UNDER GOVERNMENT SUPERVISION.

Class of schools.	No. of schools.		Average enrolment.		Average attendance.		Percentage of attendance.	
	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.
<b>GOVERNMENT BOYS'.</b>								
Perak ... ..	9	8	1,853	1,917	1,762	1,842	95	96
Selangor ... ..	2	2	600	748	574	713	95	95
Negri Sembilan ... ..	4	5	548	712	511	657	93	92
Pahang ... ..	4	4	388	443	358	411	92	93
Total ...	19	19	3,389	3,820	3,205	3,623	94.6	94.8
<b>AIDED BOYS'.</b>								
Perak ... ..	7	7	2,392	2,613	2,254	2,453	94	94
Selangor ... ..	5	5	2,834	3,123	2,708	2,969	95	95
Negri Sembilan ... ..	2	2	637	698	590	657	92	94
Pahang ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	14	14	5,863	6,434	5,552	6,079	94.7	94.5
<b>AIDED GIRLS'.</b>								
Perak ... ..	5	5	882	1,014	813	939	92	93
Selangor ... ..	5	5	1,172	1,262	1,083	1,158	92	92
Negri Sembilan ... ..	1	1	213	224	187	208	88	93
Pahang ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	11	11	2,267	2,500	2,083	2,305	91.9	92.2

## APPENDIX III.

ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE AT ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

State.	Average enrolment.		Average attendance.		Percentage of attendance.	
	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.
<b>Boys' School.</b>						
Perak ... ..	4,245	4,530	4,016	4,295	95	95
Selangor ... ..	3,434	3,871	3,282	3,682	95	95
Negri Sembilan ... ..	1,185	1,410	1,101	1,314	93	93
Pahang ... ..	388	443	358	411	92	93
Total ...	9,252	10,254	8,757	9,702	94.7	94.6
<b>GIRLS' SCHOOL.</b>						
Perak ... ..	882	1,014	813	939	92	93
Selangor ... ..	1,172	1,262	1,083	1,158	92	92
Negri Sembilan ... ..	213	224	187	208	88	93
Pahang ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,267	2,500	2,083	2,305	91.9	92.2
GRAND TOTAL ...	11,519	12,754	10,840	12,007	94.1	94.1



## APPENDIX IV.

## 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 ...	152	155	249	133	97	67	12	7	510	362
Malays ...	968	19	674	27	543	9	69	1	2,254	56
Chinese ...	2,167	627	1,959	572	466	92	238	16	4,830	1,307
Indians ...	1,180	247	1,000	213	298	86	100	13	2,578	559
Others ...	36	26	96	158	32	2	...	...	164	186
Total ...	4,503	1,074	3,978	1,103	1,436	256	419	37	10,336	2,470

## APPENDIX V.

## 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 ...	8	18	9	7	3	4	...	...	20	29
French ...	4	4	2	12	...	1	...	...	6	17
American ...	1	4	2	5	1	...	...	...	4	9
Eurasians ...	14	16	11	23	8	7	...	1	33	47
Malays ...	5	...	9	1	3	...	1	...	18	1
Chinese ...	50	8	38	11	15	...	3	...	106	19
Indians ...	41	1	52	5	21	...	12	...	126	6
Others ...	32	6	1	1	..	...	...	...	33	7
Total ...	155	57	124	65	51	12	16	1	346	135

## APPENDIX VI.

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

State.	Cadet corps.		Boy scouts.	Girl guides.	Staff library.	School library.
Perak ...	...	2	8	2	7	8
Selangor ...	...	3	1	3	6	8
Negri Sembilan ...	...	...	3	...	1	2
Pahang ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	5	12	5	14	18



## APPENDIX VII.

QUALIFICATIONS OF TEACHERS IN GOVERNMENT  
AND AIDED ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

	Seniors.	Superscale Appointments.		For Men Teachers with Senior Cambridge and Normal Class.	For Women Teachers with Senior Cambridge and Normal Class.	For Men Teachers with Normal Class Certificate.	For Women Teachers with Normal Class Certificate.	For Men Teachers with Senior Cambridge Certificate.	For Women Teachers with Senior Cambridge Certificate.	For Teachers with Junior Cambridge or VII Std. Certificate.	Student Teachers.	Total.
		For Men.	For Women.									
GOVERNMENT.				Class I.	Class II.	Class IIIA.	Class IIIB.	Class IVA.	Class IVB.	Class V.		
Perak ... ..	8	1	...	41	...	4	5	5	...	5	...	69
Selangor ... ..	2	...	...	15	...	1	3	1	...	1	3	26
Negri Sembilan ... ..	...	...	...	10	...	2	...	10	...	5	...	27
Pahang ... ..	...	...	...	7	...	2	...	3	...	5	...	17
Total ... ..	10	1	...	73	...	9	8	19	...	16	3	139
AIDED.												
Perak ... ..	34	...	...	40	4	10	6	20	8	16	5	143
Selangor ... ..	42	1	...	51	11	13	9	10	1	13	12	163
Negri Sembilan ... ..	10	...	...	7	...	3	1	4	...	11	...	36
Pahang ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	86	1	...	98	15	26	16	34	9	40	17	342

## APPENDIX VIII.

## ACCOMMODATION IN GOVERNMENT ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

Governing body.	Schools.	No. of pupils at 15 sq. ft. per head.	No. of pupils actually accommodated.
GOVERNMENT.			
Perak ... ..	King Edward VII, Taiping ... ..	1,080	643
	Anderson, Ipoh ... ..	504	382
	English School, Kuala Kangsar ... ..	275	289
	Do. Batu Gajah ... ..	368	259
	Do. Kamunting ... ..	100	83
	Do. Gopeng ... ..	70	75
Selangor ... ..	Do. Tronoh ... ..	130	84
	Do. Tapah ... ..	145	106
	Do. Maxwell Road ... ..	400	448
	Do. Kajang ... ..	235	292
Negri Sembilan ... ..	Do. Tampin ... ..	137	122
	Do. Port Dickson ... ..	120	67
	Do. Kuala Pilah ... ..	120	206
	Do. Seremban ... ..	394	274
Pahang ... ..	Do. Jelebu ... ..	118	43
	Do. Kuala Lipis ... ..	174	125
	Do. Kuantan ... ..	100	86
	Do. Raub ... ..	195	103
	Do. Bentong ... ..	213	142
Total ... ..		4,878	3,829



## APPENDIX IX.

## ACCOMMODATION IN AIDED ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

Governing body.	Schools.	No. of pupils at 15 sq. ft. per head.	No. of pupils actually accom- modated.
Methodist Episcopal	Anglo-Chinese, Ipoh ... ..	930	737
	„ Kampar ... ..	349	343
	„ Teluk Anson ... ..	330	326
	„ Parit Buntar ... ..	221	292
	„ Sitiawan ... ..	155	111
	Anglo-Chinese Girls', Ipoh... ..	400	274
	Treacher Girls', Taiping ... ..	321	152
	Methodist Boys', Kuala Lumpur ... ..	680	635
	Methodist Girls' „ ... ..	480	399
	Anglo-Chinese, Klang ... ..	480	472
	„ Port Swettenham ... ..	105	104
	„ Seremban ... ..	266	200
	Total, 12 schools ...	4,717	4,045
Christian Brothers	St. George's, Taiping ... ..	269	373
	St. Michael's, Ipoh ... ..	470	400
	St. John's Institution, Kuala Lumpur ... ..	720	755
	St. Paul's Institution, Seremban ... ..	453	498
	Total, 4 schools ...	1,912	2,026
Sisters of the Holy Infant Jesus	Convent, Taiping ... ..	300	240
	„ Ipoh ... ..	471	329
	„ Kuala Lumpur ... ..	630	686
	„ Seremban ... ..	400	208
	Total, 4 schools ...	1,801	1,463
French Society of Foreign Missionaries.	St. Agnes' School, Teluk Anson ... ..	144	79
Church of England ...	St. Mary's Girls', Kuala Lumpur ... ..	215	97
Plymouth Brethren ...	Chinese Girls', Kuala Lumpur ... ..	92	73
Private (Bishop of Singapore) ... ..	Pudu English School, Kuala Lumpur ... ..	103	169
Undenominational ...	Victoria Institution, Kuala Lumpur ... ..	935	950
	GRAND TOTAL, 25 SCHOOLS ...	9,919	8,902



## APPENDIX X.

## DETAILS OF STAFFS AND GRANTS IN AIDED SCHOOLS.

Mission.	Schools.	Missionary.	Lay.	Average en-rolment.	Average attendance.	Grant for 1924.	Average cost per head to Govern-ment.
						\$	\$ c.
Methodist Episcopal	A.C.S., Ipoh ... ..	2	28	755	722	38,706	51 27
	„ Kampar ... ..	...	12	332	313	12,945	38 99
	„ Teluk Anson ... ..	...	11	326	302	13,196	40 48
	„ Parit Buntar ... ..	...	11	292	260	17,035	58 34
	„ Sitiawan ... ..	...	4	115	101	2,598	22 60
	„ Girls', Ipoh ... ..	2	8	258	238	7,529	29 18
	Treacher Girls', Taiping...	1	6	142	134	7,244	51 01
	Methodist Boys', Kuala Lumpur ... ..	3	21	651	622	35,078	53 88
	Methodist Girls', Kuala Lumpur ... ..	2	12	396	354	13,697	34 59
	A.C.S., Klang ... ..	2	14	486	460	23,728	48 82
Christian Brothers	„ Port Swettenham ... ..	...	4	89	84	1,715	19 27
	„ Seremban ... ..	1	6	200	192	6,805	34 02
	Total ... ..	13	137	4,042	3,782	180,276	44 60
	St. George's, Taiping ... ..	5	10	384	365	19,086	49 70
	St. Michael's, Ipoh ... ..	5	11	409	390	25,147	61 48
	St. John's, Kuala Lumpur ... ..	10	16	759	726	46,303	61 01
	St. Paul's, Seremban ... ..	4	14	498	465	18,678	37 51
	Total ... ..	24	51	2,050	1,946	109,214	53 27
	Convent, Taiping ... ..	8	2	216	205	16,353	75 71
	„ Ipoh ... ..	10	4	327	293	19,779	60 49
Sisters of the Holy Infant Jesus	„ Kuala Lumpur... ..	12	10	697	652	28,950	41 54
	„ Seremban ... ..	6	3	224	208	12,690	56 65
	Total ... ..	36	19	1,464	1,358	77,772	53 12
	St. Agnes', Teluk Anson ... ..	...	3	71	69	2,936	41 36
	St. Mary's School, Kuala Lumpur ... ..	3	5	95	83	9,482	99 81
	Chinese Girls', Kuala Lumpur ... ..	...	5	74	69	6,881	92 99
	Pudu English, K. Lumpur ... ..	1	4	162	143	3,973	24 52
	Victoria Institution, Kuala Lumpur ... ..	...	39	976	934	123,102	126 13
	GRAND TOTAL ... ..	77	263	8,934	8,384	513,636	57 49

## APPENDIX XI.

## CLASSIFICATION OF PUPILS ON THE AVERAGE ENROLMENT IN DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS.

State.	Primary.	Lower Elementary.	Higher Elementary.	Secondary.	Total.
Perak ... ..	1,505	2,571	1,134	334	5,544
Selangor ... ..	1,270	2,686	815	362	5,133
Negri Sembilan ... ..	356	941	275	62	1,634
Pahang ... ..	154	221	58	10	443
Total ... ..	3,285	6,419	2,282	768	12,754



# APPENDIX XII.

## RESULT OF PRINCIPAL ENGLISH SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

(E. = Entered; P. = Passed; H. = Honours.)

Examinations.	PERAK.						SELANGOR.						NEGRI SEMBILAN.						PAHANG.						TOTAL.					
	Boys.			Girls.			Boys.			Girls.			Boys.			Girls.			Boys.			Girls.			Boys.			Girls.		
	E.	P.	H.	E.	P.	H.	E.	P.	H.	E.	P.	H.	E.	P.	H.	E.	P.	H.	E.	P.	H.	E.	P.	H.	E.	P.	H.	E.	P.	H.
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.																														
School Certificate	109	55	4	13	6	...	77	36	2	20	10	...	16	11	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	102	6	35	16	...
Junior ...	243	125	5	29	17	...	213	103	5	15	2	...	33	24	1	3	1	...	8	3	...	...	...	...	497	255	11	47	20	...
LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.																														
Senior (May) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Junior ( „ ) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	...
Senior (Nov.) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Junior ( „ ) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	5	...	3	...	...
TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC.																														
Theoretical	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Practical ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	50	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	50	10



## APPENDIX XIII.

## RETURN SHOWING PERCENTAGE OF PASSES TO PUPILS.

Centre.	Schools. (G) Government. (A) Aided.	Number of Pupils in Stds. VI, VII and Secondary.	No. of entries in Cambridge Local Examination.			No. of passes in Cambridge Local Examination.			Percentage of passes to pupils in Stds. VI, VII and Secondary.
			Junior.	School Certificate.	Total.	Junior.	School Certificate.	Total.	
Perak	King Edward VII, Taiping (G) ...	157	48	25	73	24	16	40	25
	Malay College, Kuala Kangsar (G) ...	63	21	20	41	10	9	19	30
	Anderson, Ipoh (G) ...	79	21	9	30	16	4	20	25
	Anglo-Chinese, Ipoh (A)	166	47	20	67	20	14	34	20
	Anglo-Chinese, Teluk Anson (A) ...	57	18	...	18	10	...	10	17
	Anglo-Chinese, Parit Buntar (A) ...	64	10	...	10	1	...	1	2
	St. George's, Taiping (A)	95	32	8	40	22	5	27	28
	St. Michael's, Ipoh (A)...	97	25	15	40	19	7	26	27
	Anglo-Chinese Girls', Ipoh (A) ...	36	8	2	10	8	1	9	25
	Convent, Taiping (A) ...	29	6	3	9	3	4	7	25
	„ Ipoh (A) ...	48	6	6	12	3	1	4	8
	Treacher Girls', Taiping (A) ...	17	2	...	2	2	...	2	12
	St. Agnes', Teluk Anson (A) ...	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	911	246	108	354	138	61	199	22
Selangor	Government English, Kajang (G) ...	55	17	...	17	8	...	8	14
	Victoria Institution, Kuala Lumpur (A) ...	343	101	37	138	39	19	58	17
	St. John's Institution, Kuala Lumpur (A) ...	198	58	25	83	28	9	37	19
	Methodist Boys', Kuala Lumpur (A) ...	118	22	12	34	21	6	27	23
	Anglo-Chinese, Klang (A) ...	84	15	3	18	7	2	9	11
	Convent, Kuala Lumpur (A) ...	76	9	4	13	1	1	2	3
	Methodist Girls', Kuala Lumpur (A) ...	50	3	9	12	1	6	7	14
	St. Mary's Girls', Kuala Lumpur (A) ...	25	3	7	10	...	3	3	12
	Total ...	949	228	97	325	105	46	151	16
Negri Sembilan	St. Paul's, Seremban (A)	143	27	14	41	22	9	31	22
	Anglo-Chinese, Seremban (A) ...	47	6	2	8	2	2	4	8
	Convent, Seremban (A)...	19	3	2	5	1	0	1	5
	Total ...	209	36	18	54	25	11	36	17
Pahang	Government English, Kuala Lipis (G) ...	11	2	...	2	1	...	1	9
	Government English, Raub (G) ...	11	3	...	3	2	...	2	18
	Government English, Bentong (G) ...	11	3	...	3	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	33	8	...	8	3	...	3	9
GRAND TOTAL ...		2,102	518	223	741	271	118	389	18



APPENDIX XIV.

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.						
				\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Perak, Government—												
King Edward VII School	(B)	649	619	138 08	6 44	144 52	21 70	122 82	11 26	111 56	25	2 75
Anderson School	(B)	397	391	147 63	4 13	151 76	15 66	136 10	15 13	120 97	36	03
English School, Batu Gajah	(B)	255	245	85 60	80	86 40	17 68	68 72	6 78	61 94	...	...
" K. Kangsar	(B)	299	286	60 04	2 32	62 36	11 96	50 40	12 33	38 07	99	...
" Kamunting	(B)	76	72	77 61	2 33	79 94	15 50	64 44	8 39	56 05	33	...
" Gopeng	(B)	72	68	91 64	2 47	94 11	21 22	72 89	8 78	64 11	16	...
" Tronoh	(B)	77	74	91 72	6 98	98 70	25 88	72 83	4 74	68 08	...	...
" Tapah	(B)	92	87	86 55	4 44	90 99	25 16	65 83	5 16	60 67	33 64	...
Totals and averages	...	1,917	1,842	112 43	4 18	116 61	18 46	98 15	10 87	87 28	1 95	94
Perak, Aided—												
Anglo-Chinese School, Ipoh	(B)	755	722	78 05	3 77	81 82	30 56	51 26	48	50 78	59	73
" " Kampar	(B)	332	313	65 44	3 04	68 48	29 48	39 00	90	38 10	1 12	...
" " T. Anson	(B)	326	302	63 33	3 04	66 37	25 89	40 48	4 89	35 59	23	...
" " P. Buntar	(B)	292	260	75 76	3 04	78 80	20 46	58 34	11 75	46 59	2 18	...
" " Sitiawan	(B)	115	101	44 14	2 95	47 09	24 50	22 59	3 96	18 63	12	...
St. Michael's, Ipoh	(B)	409	390	88 07	4 01	92 08	30 60	61 48	12	61 36	...	1 01
St. George's, Taiping	(B)	384	365	75 78	3 01	78 79	29 08	49 71	1 36	48 35	50	...
Anglo-Chinese Girls', Ipoh	(G)	258	238	51 58	3 01	54 59	25 40	29 19	09	29 10	49	...
Convent, Ipoh	(G)	327	293	81 73	4 32	86 05	75 57	10 48	08	10 40	...	1 35
" Taiping	(G)	216	205	93 64	3 23	96 87	21 16	75 71	18	75 53	...	...
Treacher Girls' School, Taiping	(G)	142	134	67 11	3 05	70 16	19 15	51 01	1 53	49 48	97	...
St. Agnes' Girls' School, T. Anson	(G)	71	69	61 41	3 09	64 50	23 14	41 36	3 10	38 26	1 15	...
Totals and averages	...	3,627	3,392	73 83	3 42	77 25	26 91	50 34	2 00	48 34	57	39
Totals and averages (Govt. and Aided)		5,544	5,234	87 17	3 68	90 85	23 99	66 86	5 06	61 80	1 05	58
Selangor, Government—												
English School, Kajang	(B)	300	278	68 53	1 43	69 96	15 32	54 64	14 35	40 29	82	...
Maxwell Rd. School, K. Lumpur	(B)	448	435	96 56	3 03	99 59	15 42	84 17	15 15	69 02	05	...
Totals and averages	...	748	713	82 55	2 23	84 78	15 37	69 41	14 75	54 66	44	...



## APPENDIX XIV—(cont.)

## STATEMENT SHOWING EXPENDITURE FROM PUBLIC FUNDS PER PUPIL IN ENGLISH SCHOOLS—(cont.)

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.						
			\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Selangor, Aided—											
Victoria Institution (B)	976	934	146 32	7 32	153 64	26 79	126 85	3 92	122 93	3 89	4 31
St. John's Institution (B)	759	726	87 15	3 02	90 17	29 16	61 01	1 17	59 84	...	...
Methodist Boys' School (B)	651	622	77 49	6 01	83 50	29 44	54 06	79	53 27	...	2 99
Anglo-Chinese School, Klang (B)	486	460	67 25	3 93	71 18	29 40	41 78	3 13	38 65	...	91
" " P. S'ham (B)	89	84	45 89	3 07	48 96	29 69	19 27	1 01	18 26	...	...
Pudu English School (B)	162	143	35 23	6 29	41 52	16 99	24 53	20	24 33	...	3 39
Convent (G)	697	652	62 95	3 62	66 57	25 04	41 53	37	41 16	...	62
Methodist Girls' School (G)	396	354	53 48	5 24	58 72	24 38	34 34	48	33 86	...	2 50
St. Mary's Girls' School (G)	95	83	115 86	7 63	123 49	23 68	99 81	1 19	98 62	...	4 63
Chinese Girls' School (G)	74	69	108 87	8 93	117 80	24 80	93 00	...	93 00	...	5 95
Totals and averages ...	4,385	4,127	80 05	5 50	85 55	25 93	59 62	1 22	58 40	39	2 53
Totals and averages (Govt. and Aided)	5,133	4,840	81 30	3 87	85 17	20 65	64 52	7 99	56 53	83	1 27
Negri Sembilan, Government—											
English School, Seremban (B)	274	255	46 10	1 18	47 28	1 33	45 95	37 35	8 60	74	...
" K. Pilah (B)	206	190	63 30	1 22	64 52	12 53	51 99	13 49	38 50	1 79	...
" Port Dickson (B)	68	65	73 05	4 15	77 20	16 28	60 92	8 83	52 09	...	...
" Tampin (B)	122	108	54 41	2 06	56 47	12 91	43 56	14 20	29 36	...	...
" Jelebu (B)	42	39	76 72	15 33	92 05	8 15	83 90	13 39	70 51	...	...
Totals and averages ...	712	657	56 93	2 47	59 40	8 35	51 05	22 40	28 65	81	...
Negri Sembilan, Aided—											
St. Paul's Institution (B)	498	465	70 50	5 08	75 58	35 42	40 16	3 14	37 02	...	...
Anglo-Chinese School, Seremban (B)	200	192	65 93	5 05	70 98	35 54	35 44	1 96	33 48	...	...
Convent, Seremban (G)	224	208	79 35	6 95	86 30	25 29	61 01	51	60 50	...	...
Totals and averages ...	922	865	71 61	5 53	77 14	33 01	44 13	2 26	41 87	...	...
Totals and averages (Govt. and Aided)	1,634	1,522	65 27	4 20	69 47	22 36	47 11	10 95	36 16	35	...
Pahang, Government—											
English School, K. Lipis (B)	115	107	84 00	23 89	107 89	16 80	91 09	17 41	73 68	...	...
" Raub (B)	101	91	65 19	27 42	92 61	20 36	72 25	16 83	55 42	...	...
" Bentong (B)	142	134	56 36	19 53	75 89	20 28	55 61	16 22	39 39	...	...
" Kuantan (B)	85	79	77 47	30 97	108 44	22 79	85 65	23 42	62 23	...	...
Totals and averages ...	443	411	70 76	25 45	96 21	20 06	76 15	18 47	57 68	...	...



## APPENDIX XV.

## STAFF OF GOVERNMENT MALAY SCHOOLS.

	Perak.	Selangor.	Negri Sembilan.	Pahang.	Federated Malay States.
<b>BOYS' SCHOOLS.</b>					
Visiting Teachers ... ..	7	2	...	1	10
Assistant Visiting Teachers ...	...	...	...	2	2
Group Teachers ... ..	13	4	7	...	24
Trained „ ... ..	134	42	45	16	237
Untrained „ ... ..	57	18	59	32	166
Trained Assistant Teachers ...	75	28	33	37	173
Untrained „ ... ..	93	52	50	16	211
Pupil Teachers ... ..	83	63	36	24	206
Total ...	462	209	230	128	1,029
<b>GIRLS' SCHOOLS.</b>					
Head Teachers ... ..	47	5	2	1	55
Assistant Teachers ... ..	24	2	11	3	40
Pupil Teachers ... ..	24	11	...	2	37
Total ...	95	18	13	6	132
GRAND TOTAL ...	557	227	243	134	1,161
Average number of pupils entered ... ..	14,588	4,741	5,326	2,755	27,410
Average number of pupils per teacher ... ..	26.2	20.9	21.9	20.6	23.6

## APPENDIX XVI.

## TABLE OF MALAY SCHOOLS AND PUPILS.

	No. of schools.		Average enrolment.		Average attendance.		Percentage of attendance.	
	1923.	1924	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.
<b>Boys.</b>								
Perak ... ..	188	191	11,468	12,496	9,850	11,033	86	88
Selangor ... ..	64	65	3,975	4,385	3,431	3,855	86	88
Negri Sembilan ... ..	68	72	4,934	5,053	4,504	4,668	92	92
Pahang ... ..	49	52	2,325	2,696	2,100	2,369	90	88
	369	380	22,702	24,630	19,885	21,925	88	89
<b>GIRLS.</b>								
Perak ... ..	47	47	1,946	2,092	1,654	1,812	85	87
Selangor ... ..	8	8	337	356	297	310	88	87
Negri Sembilan ... ..	3	5	133	273	109	248	82	90
Pahang ... ..	2	2	58	59	49	55	85	93
	60	62	2,474	2,780	2,109	2,425	85	87



## APPENDIX XVII.

## GRADING OF THE MALAY SCHOOLS.

	Perak.		Selangor.		Negri Sembilan.		Pahang.		Federated Malay States.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Excellent ... ..	14	4	3	...	17	...	10	...	44	4
Good ... ..	131	30	26	4	41	2	18	1	216	37
Moderately Good ... ..	...	...	11	1	...	...	15	...	26	1
Fair ... ..	45	13	16	1	10	2	5	...	76	16
Unsatisfactory ... ..	1	...	7	2	...	...	1	...	9	2
Total ... ..	191	47	63	8	68	4	49	1	371	60

## APPENDIX XVIII.

## BASKETRY EXPENDITURE IN 1924.

	No. of schools where basketry is taught.	No. of teachers qualified in basketry.	Expenditure annually recurrent.	Expenditure personal emoluments.	Baskets made and accepted in 1924.	Baskets sold in 1924.	Revenue receipts from sales.
			£				£
Perak ... ..	33	24	...	...	...	...	...
Selangor ... ..	23	29	472.30	...	88	22	9.80
Negri Sembilan ... ..	24	24	700.00	...	100	5	5.00
Pahang ... ..	33	36	210.12	...	122	99	106.35
College ... ..	...	...	457.40	...	742	563	1,029.72

## APPENDIX XIX.

## TABLE OF TAMIL SCHOOLS AND PUPILS.

	Perak.		Selangor.		Negri Sembilan.		Pahang.		Total.	
	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.
	Boys and girls.	Boys and girls.	Boys and girls.	Boys and girls.	Boys and girls.	Boys and girls.	Boys and girls.	Boys and girls.	Boys and girls.	Boys and girls.
Number of schools ...	22	31	110	135	21	28	...	3	153	197
Average enrolment ...	1,153	1,503	3,847	4,764	493	697	...	46	5,493	7,010
„ attendance ...	913	1,233	3,147	3,949	392	568	...	40	4,452	5,790
Percentage attendance	79	82	82	83	82	82	...	87	81	83



# APPENDIX XX.

TABLE OF CHINESE SCHOOLS, PUPILS AND TEACHERS.

State.					MODERN.												OLD STYLE.			TOTAL.		
					Public.			Mission.			Night.			Private.			Private.					
					Schools.	Pupils.	Tchrs.	Schools.	Pupils.	Tchrs.	Schools.	Pupils.	Tchrs.	Schools.	Pupils.	Tchrs.	Schools.	Pupils.	Tchrs.	Schools.	Pupils.	Tchrs.
Selangor	...	...	...	...	44	3,438	143	4	178	9	6	164	7	8	287	10	37	825	37	99	4,892	206
Perak	...	...	...	...	42	3,036	132	10	536	22	5	137	8	18	474	22	51	1,210	55	126	5,393	239
Negri Sembilan	...	...	...	...	17	930	38	3	94	3	4	97	5	2	40	2	5	87	5	31	1,248	53
Pahang	...	...	...	...	9	507	20	...	...	...	1	32	1	4	71	4	2	32	2	16	642	27
Total					112	7,911	333	17	808	34	16	430	21	32	872	38	95	2,154	99	272	12,175	525



## APPENDIX XXI.

STATEMENT SHOWING AMOUNT OF GRANTS-IN-AID  
PAID TO CHINESE AIDED SCHOOLS.

State.	No. of schools.	Amount of grants paid.	No. of pupils.	Average cost per capita.
		\$		\$
Perak ... ..	27	21,327.50	2,084	10.23
Selangor ... ..	10	11,146.00	1,004	11.10
Negri Sembilan ... ..	...	...	...	...
Pahang ... ..	1	258.75	35	7.39
Total ...	38	32,732.25	3,123	9.91