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EDUCATION IN BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.

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I. CAPE COLONY.

CAPE COLONY forms the southern extremity of the African continent, and comprises an area of 225,000 square miles, about the size of Quebec. It has a population of 1,825,000. The dependencies of Cape Colony are East Griqualand, West Griqualand, Tembuland, Tansker, Wolfish Bay and Pondo Land. The chief exports are wool, ostrich feathers, copper ore, diamonds, grain, wne, hides and angora hair. Cape Town, with a population of 83,000, is the chief city. It is situated on the south west of Table Bay. Kimberley, Port Elizabeth, Graham's Town and Beaconsfield are important towns.

There are eleven classes of schools in Cape Colony, viz.: (1) First Class Public Schools; (2) Second Class Public Schools; (3) Third Class Public Schools; (4) Poor Schools; (5) Farm Schools; (6) Boarding Schools; (7) Native Training Schools; (8) Mission Schools; (9) Aborigines Schools; (10) Evening Schools; (11) Special Schools

The total number of pupils in the school roll, in 1896, was 115 049; in 1897 the number increased to 122,186. The average attendance last year was 74 90 per cent. of the en-

rollment. The per centage for the last four consecutive years was 73.73, 73 86, 74.41, and 74 90. It is astonishing to find the per centage of attendance so large in a comparatively new country and under a system of education which does not make attendance at school for any part of the year compulsory. Such a per centage of attendance obtained without compulsion is evidence of great vigilance on the part of teachers and of great sense of responsibility on the part of parents. The white pupils number 52,211 (26,542 boys, 25,669 girls). The colored pupils number 69,975 (33,066 boys, 39,909 girls). Comparing the total number of white children with the total number of colored, we find that 42 73 per cent. are white and 57.23 per cent are colored. Superintendent-General Muir says: "When one thinks of those figures, and of the enormous preponderance of colored people, one feels how little progress has been made in getting the native children within the influence of school." The Farm Schools, which are all paid by results, have the best attendance, and the Mission and Aborigines Schools the poorest.

According to the Inspectors' Reports the Mission, Aborigines and