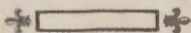


South African Native
College.

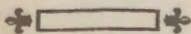



CALENDAR

University of Fort Hare
FOR 1920. *Together in Excellence*



FIFTH YEAR.



Fort Hare, Alice, Cape Province, S.A.

Calendar for 1920

Copy III



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

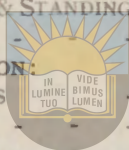
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University of Fort Hare
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CALENDAR, 1920.

JANUARY.					FEBRUARY.					MARCH.										
Sun.	...	4	11	18	25	...	1	8	15	22	29	7	14	21	28	...		
Mon.	...	5	12	19	26	...	2	9	16	23	1	8	15	22	29	...		
Tues.	...	6	13	20	27	...	3	10	17	24	...	...	2	9	16	23	30	...
Wed.	...	7	14	21	28	...	4	11	18	25	...	...	3	10	17	24	31	...
Thur.	1	8	15	22	29	...	5	12	19	26	...	...	4	11	18	25	...	...
Fri...	2	9	16	23	30	...	6	13	20	27	...	...	5	12	19	26	...	...
Sat...	3	10	17	24	31	...	7	14	21	28	...	...	6	13	20	27	...	...
APRIL.					MAY.					JUNE.										
Sun.	...	4	11	18	25	1	8	15	22	29	6	13	20	27	...	
Mon.	...	5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	30	7	14	21	28	...	
Tues.	...	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	31	1	8	15	22	29	...
Wed.	...	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	2	9	16	23	30	...	
Thur.	1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	3	10	17	24	
Fri...	2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27	4	11	18	25	
Sat...	3	10	17	24	7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26	
JULY.					AUGUST.					SEPTEMBER.										
Sun.	...	4	11	18	25	...	1	8	15	22	29	...	...	5	12	19	26	...
Mon.	...	5	12	19	26	...	2	9	16	23	30	...	...	6	13	20	27	...
Tues.	...	6	13	20	27	...	3	10	17	24	31	...	...	7	14	21	28	...
Wed.	...	7	14	21	28	...	4	11	18	25	...	...	1	8	15	22	29	...
Thur.	1	8	15	22	29	...	5	12	19	26	...	...	2	9	16	23	30	...
Fri...	2	9	16	23	30	...	6	13	20	27	...	...	3	10	17	24	...	...
Sat...	3	10	17	24	31	...	7	14	21	28	...	...	4	11	18	25	...	...
OCTOBER.					NOVEMBER.					DECEMBER.										
Sun.	...	3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26	...	
Mon.	...	4	11	18	25	1	8	15	22	29	6	13	20	27	...	
Tues.	...	5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	30	7	14	21	28	...	
Wed.	...	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	1	8	15	22	29	...	
Thur.	...	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	2	9	16	23	30	...	
Fri...	1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	3	10	17	24	31	...	
Sat...	2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27	4	11	18	25	



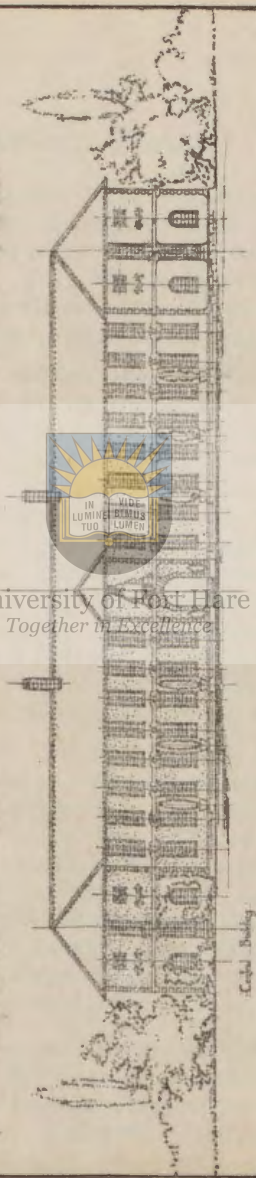
Calendar for 1920.

- Sat. Feb. 8—Anniversary of College Opening, 1916.
- Wed. „ 11—Executive Meeting.
- Thur. „ 19—First Term begins.
- Mon. „ 23—Scholarship Examinations.
- Sat. Mar. 15—Entries close for June Examinations.
- Friday Apr. 2—Good Friday.
- Tues. „ 11—First Term Examination.
- Mon. „ 19—Term Holiday.
- Sat. May 1—Last day for paying Second Term Fees.
- Wed. „ 12—Executive Meeting.
- Mon. „ 24—Empire Day
- Mon. June 7—Second Term and June Matriculation Examinations.
- Mon. „ 14—Second Term ends.
- Mon. July 12—Third Term begins.
- Mon. Aug. 2—Last day for paying Third Term Fees.
- Wed. „ 11—Executive Meeting.
- Sat. „ 28—Entries close for Commercial Examination.
- Mon. Sept. 12—Entries close for December Examination.
- Tues. „ 28—Third Term Examinations.
- Frid. Oct. 1—Last day for paying Fourth Term Fees.
- Mon. „ 4—Term Holiday.
- Mon. Nov. 8—Commercial Examinations begin.
- Wed. „ 10—Executive Meeting.
- Wed. Dec. 1—December Examinations begin.
- Frid. „ 10—Fourth Term ends.



University of Fort Hare
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South · African · Native · College · Fort · Hare · Alice · Cape · Province



Central Building



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Historical Sketch.

The South African Native College was declared open by the Rt. Hon. General Botha, in the presence of a large and representative gathering of Europeans and Natives, on the 8th of February, 1916. Thus, after many years, the ideal of a College for the higher education of the Natives of South Africa reached the stage of working realization.

As early as the year 1880 Dr. James Stewart of Lovedale recognised that if the desire for education on the part of Natives continued to grow, sooner or later it would be necessary to provide an Institution which would give an education, under Christian auspices, of University standard. In November 1904, Dr. Stewart represented this view to the Inter-Colonial Native Affairs Commission, of which Sir Godfrey Lagden was President, and when this Commission reported in January 1905, the recommendation was made "that a Central Native College or similar institution be established and aided by the various States for training Native teachers and in order to afford opportunities for higher education to Native students."

On the 28th December 1905, a week after the death of Dr. Stewart, a convention of Natives from all the States of South Africa was held at Lovedale under the presidency of the late Mr. J. W. Weir of King William's Town, to consider the steps that should be taken to give effect to the recommendation of the Inter-Colonial Native Affairs Commission. It was resolved to prepare a petition for presentation to the High Commissioner and the various Governments of South Africa, praying that an Inter-State Native College should be established.

In the years that followed much work was done to enlist the sympathy of the Governments concerned and to obtain the support of the Churches and of the Native Races throughout the Sub-Continent. Much is due to the efforts of the late Hon. J. W. Sauer, General Sir

C. P. Crewe, and Senator the Hon. Colonel Stanford. An Executive Board, appointed by the Conference of Representatives of the Guarantee Fund, met for the first time on the 3rd of October 1907, under the Chairmanship of the Rev. James Henderson, M.A., Principal of Lovedale. The interest of the Natives in the scheme was manifested by the grant of £10,000 made by the Transkeian Territories General Council in the same year. The United Free Church of Scotland offered a site at Fort Hare as part of a contribution of £5,000, and other contributions were made or promised.

In 1908 a Select Committee on Native Education appointed by the Parliament of Cape Colony reported in favour of support being given to the Inter-State College but owing to the large political questions engaging the attention of statesmen both before and after the passing of the Act of Union in 1910 the College scheme suffered delay.

Meanwhile, with the capital already available, a property adjoining the site at Fort Hare promised by the United Free Church of Scotland had been purchased. The whole formed a compact block with buildings suitable for staff-housing and capable of adaptation to allow of the carrying on of the College until such time as permanent buildings might be erected. The site proposed for the future College Buildings was the historic one at Fort Hare, on which the lines, trenches, bastions and block house of that important military station, the largest on the frontier, are still clearly visible. From the site the ground slopes away to the Tyumie River which girdles the lands proposed to be occupied as the College Farm.

In November 1914 an important step forward was taken when the Constitution of the College, which had been submitted in draft to the contributors and various bodies interested, was finally adopted. The Governing Council of the College, established under the Constitution, held its first meeting in January 1915, and took over the funds

hitherto administered by the Executive Board. The Council decided that the site offered by the United Free Church of Scotland was suitable for the purposes of the College, which, in view of the incorporation in the Union of the various States interested in its foundation, was hereafter to be called "THE SOUTH AFRICAN NATIVE COLLEGE." The Government of the Union of South Africa pledged its support by promising an annual grant and appointed its representatives to the Governing Council, a step that was also taken by the University of the Cape of Good Hope and by the various contributing bodies.

In February 1916, as already noted, the College was declared open by the Prime Minister of the Union and classes were inaugurated on the 22nd of the same month with a roll of twenty students drawn from all the provinces of the Union and from Basutoland.

In 1917 the Governing Council approved of plans which had been prepared by the Public Works Department of the Union. The scheme makes provision for the gradual development of the College through a long series of years.

In 1918, the Union Government placed upon the loan estimates a sum of £10,800 for the erection of the middle portion of the main tuition block, which the Governing Council unanimously agreed to associate with the name of Dr. Stewart. This loan was passed by Parliament and thus, in spite of the difficulty of war conditions, the erection of the first permanent building of the College was ensured.

In the same year the Wesleyan Methodist Church of South Africa which had been interested in the scheme from its inception determined in Conference to proceed immediately with the erection of a Hostel to accommodate students belonging to that denomination and, availing itself of opportunities provided by the Governing Council, resolved to transfer its Theological Seminary for Native ministers to Fort Hare.

In 1919, the Administration of Basutoland intimated its intention on contributing an annual grant of £300 to the funds of the College, and of sending a representative to sit on the Governing Council of the College.

In the same year the representatives of the United Free Church of Scotland asked and were granted permission to choose a site for a hostel. It is expected that the training of the theological students of the Presbyterian Church will be carried on in this Hostel.



University of Fort Hare
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Constitution.

I. NAME AND OBJECT OF COLLEGE.

The name of the College (which during the stages preliminary to the adoption of this Constitution has been provisionally called and known as "*The Inter-State Native College*") shall be "*The South African Native College.*"

The College is established primarily for the benefit of the Native races of South Africa.

II. CHRISTIAN CHARACTER OF COLLEGE.

The College shall be a Christian College, and, while no special religious tests may be applied, all members of the staff shall be professing Christians and of missionary sympathies.

University of Fort Hare

III. CONSTITUTION OF GOVERNING COUNCIL.

The College shall be under the control of a Council constituted in the following manner, which shall be styled the "Governing Council of the South African Native College."

A. Representatives of Donors. A Roll of Donors shall be kept on which shall be entered the names of the persons, corporations and societies that have contributed sums of £5 and upwards towards the capital funds of the College, whether for building or endowment.

Any person, corporation or society contributing a sum of £5000 to the capital funds of the College shall be entitled to appoint one member to the Council, and if the sum contributed be £10,000 or more, two members.

All donors contributing amounts of at least £5 and less than £5,000 shall together be entitled to elect one member to represent them on the Council, and when their collective contributions shall be £10,000 or more, two

operating with the College in terms of any one of the above-mentioned plans, they shall be entitled to do so and to nominate one member to the Council.

While in all cases the right to nominate a member of the Council shall follow the actual fulfilment of some one of the conditions above-mentioned, any Church, Missionary Society or other Body or Union of Churches, Missionary Societies or other Bodies notifying the Secretary of the Council of their intention to fulfil such conditions shall in the interim be entitled to send a representative to attend all meetings of the Council, to share in its discussions, but without the right to vote, provided that if, after such reasonable time has elapsed as in the opinion of the Council is sufficient for the fulfilment of the condition undertaken and that condition has not been fulfilled, the right to send a representative to the Council's meetings shall by vote of the Council be abrogated.

University of Fort Hare

Together in Excellence

Any Church, Missionary Society or other Body or Union of Churches, Missionary Societies or other Bodies desiring to cease co-operating with the College in terms of any one of the above-mentioned plans shall be at liberty to do so, upon giving two years' notice in writing to the Secretary of the Council, and in the case of a hostel being given up the conditions specified in the Schedule of Regulations affecting Hostels annexed to this Constitution being also fulfilled. So soon as the co-operation is withdrawn, the right to be represented upon the Council shall automatically cease.

D. Representative of Native Secondary Education. Those institutions which the Governing Council has accepted as adequately preparing students for any of the entrance tests of the College shall collectively be entitled to elect one member to the Council. The election shall be arranged in the first instance by the Executive Board, and thereafter by the Council.

E. The Principal of the College shall be a member of the Governing Council *ex officio*.

F. Government Representatives. His Excellency the Governor-General may from time to time appoint two members to the Council, and the administration of any State, Colony or Protectorate, making an annual grant of not less than £250 in support of the College, shall during the continuance of the grant be entitled to appoint one member to the Council.

G. Representative of Graduates. Provision shall be made by vote of the Council, at such future time as the Council shall think proper, for the election of an additional member to the Council, or additional members not exceeding three in number by those past students who may be graduates of a University, or holders of such certificates from the College as shall entitle them, in the opinion of the Council, to be enrolled as voters for this purpose.

H. Alternate Members. All bodies entitled to appoint members of the Governing Council shall have the right to appoint alternates for the same period with full power to act for the primarii whenever these are unable to attend meetings of the Council.

IV. DURATION OF APPOINTMENT TO THE GOVERNING COUNCIL.

Each member of the Council shall hold his seat for five years from the date of his appointment.

In the event of any of the bodies entitled to nominate a member failing to do so, the action of the other members forming the Council shall in no way be invalidated by such failure.

The Council at its first meeting shall frame rules for the conduct of its business, and elect a chairman.

V. POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE COUNCIL.

(a) All immovable property and the capital of the College shall be vested in Trustees appointed by the Council upon such terms as the Council shall decide.

(b) The Council shall from time to time frame such rules for their own guidance, for the regulation of the affairs of the College, and for the discipline and conduct of the students as the said Council shall deem expedient.

(c) The Council shall devise or adopt such entrance tests, courses of study and practical training as in their judgment are suited to the needs of the Native people of South Africa, and are calculated to promote their moral, social, intellectual and industrial advancement. The courses to be provided shall, as occasion and opportunity arise, include preparation for the B.A., or other higher examination of the University of South Africa or other similar final examination of a recognised University.

(d) The Council shall ascertain and consider the views of the Senatus as to courses of study and practical training.

(e) To appoint the Staff.

The power to terminate engagements and to dismiss any member of the Staff shall rest with the Council.

(f) Power to alter Constitution.

The Council may by vote of not less than three-fourths of the members present, amend or add to the provisions of this Constitution, save and except Article II. in regard to the Christian character of the College, provided (a) that at least three months previously formal notice of the proposed resolution shall have been sent to all the members, and (b) that formal objection is not made within three months of the passing of the resolution by more than one-fourth of the members of the Council.

(g) Members of the Senatus other than the Principal shall not be eligible for membership of the Governing Council.

VI. SENATUS.

Subject to the foregoing provisions the superintendence and regulation of the instruction and discipline in the several departments of the College shall be vested in a Senatus, consisting of the Principal, Professors, such Lecturers as the Council shall determine, and Wardens of Hostels. The acceptance, rejection or dismissal of students shall rest with the Senatus.

The Senatus shall provide for and arrange a College divine service which shall not be of a sacramental or sacerdotal character, to be held each Sunday, and for daily morning prayers.

The Senatus may frame, alter or amend rules for the regulation of its meetings, conduct of its business and performance of its duties, subject to the ratification of the Council.

VII. UNDENOMINATIONAL HOSTEL.

The Council shall make arrangements by which the first hostel shall be undenominational.

The undenominational Hostel shall be under the sole control of the Council, and shall be subject to the conditions specified under Sections (a) to (g) of the Schedule of Regulations affecting Hostels.

VIII. LAND FOR HOSTELS.

Any Church, Missionary Society or other Body or Union of Churches, or Missionary Societies or other Bodies desiring to co-operate with the College by the erection of a hostel on the terms specified under Article III. and others specified in the Schedule of Regulations affecting Hostels,

shall be entitled to receive from the Council land for the said purpose on terms to be determined by the Council.

IX. ACTIONS AT LAW.

All actions and other proceedings at law to be instituted by or against the South African Native College shall so be instituted or brought in the name of the Chairman of the Governing Council of the South African Native College, and all powers of Attorney, contracts and formal documents on behalf of the College shall be signed and executed by the Chairman of the Council and also by the Secretary for the time being. The Chairman and Secretary shall incur no personal liability in respect of such actions or other proceedings, and shall in their conduct therein observe all regulations and all directions given by the Council on behalf of the College.

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SCHEDULE OF REGULATIONS AFFECTING HOSTELS.

(a) The dormitory accommodation shall be of such extent and so arranged as to satisfy the requirements of the Council.

(b) The Warden shall be appointed by the Council upon the nomination of the Body erecting the hostel. He shall thereafter be a member of the College Staff, being subject however to removal on the initiative either of the Body erecting the hostel or of the Governing Council, and after mutual consultation.

(c) The hostel shall be open to inspection by the Principal and by the Council or any other deputed member of it at all reasonable hours.

(d) The Warden is expected to take his turn in conducting the College Sunday service and daily morning prayers as may be arranged by the Senatus.

(e) He shall be responsible for the personal and religious oversight of all the students in his hostel, giving to those students resident therein who belong to the Church which the Hostel represents such special religious instruction as the Body erecting the hostel may require.

(f) Wardens may be required to give assistance by taking classes in the College, and in the oversight of preparation.

(g) The hostel and land shall be used only for the purposes of the College and no independent tuition or other work shall be undertaken by the Warden without the written sanction of the Council.

(h) In the event of the owners of a hostel ceasing to co-operate in this way with the College, due notice having been given as specified in Article III., Section C, the land shall revert to the Council and the hostel with its out-houses shall be acquired by the Council at a fair valuation.

THEOLOGICAL TRAINING.

The following are the arrangements approved by the Governing Council whereby Theological Training may be given in connection with the denominational hostels erected by Churches:—

1. If a Warden is required by his church to occupy the whole of the teaching period of his day or any part thereof in Theological instruction, the Church concerned shall meet his salary proportionately, beyond the £150 contributed by it. The Council shall contribute a sum of £50 towards his salary in respect of the supervision of the studies of its students.

2. If a Warden is exclusively engaged in College tutorial work the whole of his salary beyond the £150 shall be met by the College.
3. Theological students on joining the College for studies in connection with a denominational hostel must be duly enrolled as regular students and pay the College fees prescribed in connection with their course. Such students shall submit, before enrolment, a certificate from the authorities of their Church showing that they have been duly accepted for Theological Training.

Churches not maintaining a hostel and desiring Theological training for students must themselves make the arrangements for such training with one or other of the Churches providing a Theological Course at the College.

4. A preparatory University of Port Harcourt Ministry is provided by the College, but attendance upon it is not made compulsory by the College.
5. The question of co-operation and the interchange of tutorial services is left to the consideration of the Churches, the College undertaking to provide accommodation for conjoint or separate classes as far as practicable.

RULES OF PROCEDURE OF GOVERNING COUNCIL.

1. The Meetings of the Council shall ordinarily be held at the College. Members of the Council shall receive at least fourteen days' notice of meetings. Five shall constitute a Quorum.
2. The chairman shall have a deliberative as well as a casting vote.
3. The Council shall elect a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary, and Treasurer. These shall be appointed

at the first meeting of the year and shall hold office for two years or until such time as their successors can be appointed. In the event of an Office falling vacant before the expiry of the two years' period the Council shall make an interim appointment for the unexpired portion of the period. Retiring office-bearers shall be eligible for re-election. The next appointments shall be made at the first ordinary meeting of Council in 1920.

4. At the first ordinary meeting of the year Council shall appoint an Executive Committee and a Finance Committee.
5. At the first ordinary meeting of the year Council shall appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the current year.
6. At any special meeting of Council only such business shall be transacted as is mentioned in the notice convening the meeting.
7. The Council shall appoint three Trustees who shall hold all property of the College on such terms as the Council may direct.
8. Cheques on the bankers of the College shall be signed by the Treasurer and by one member of the Finance Committee.
9. The Treasurer shall at each ordinary meeting present to Council a short statement of receipts and expenditure for the period since the preceding meeting and annually a statement of Capital Account.
10. The books of the College shall be audited each year and at such other times as the Council may direct.
11. These Rules of Procedure may be amended or enlarged, three months notice of such proposed change having been given in writing.

SCHOLARSHIP SCHEME.

1. All scholarships held at the College shall be awarded by the Governing Council on the recommendation of the Principal.
2. Scholarships as a rule shall not be for a greater amount than three fourths of the total fees annually payable by the student.
3. Scholarships shall be tenable for the duration of the course entered upon by the student but may be withdrawn if the Council is dissatisfied with the conduct or progress of the holder.
4. Scholarships shall ordinarily be awarded by competition, regard also being had to the circumstances of the candidate, in so far as he requires aid to enable him to prosecute his studies.
5. Students when making application for a scholarship shall fill in the particulars required in the schedule which may be obtained from the Principal.
6. The provision of scholarships to be placed at the disposal of Council for the benefit of students residing in a particular area or belonging to a particular denomination, will be welcomed, and shall entitle donors to receive a report twice annually on the conduct and progress of such students; but donations to and grants in aid of the scholarship fund of the College shall not count as a contribution under Section III, paragraph A of the Constitution, viz. :—

“ Any person, corporation or society contributing
“ a sum of £5,000 to the capital funds of the
“ College shall be entitled to appoint one member
“ to the Council, and if the sum contributed be
“ £10,000 or more, two members.”

[For particulars as to scholarships at present available, see page 51.]

Report of Governing Council

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1918.

The year under review has seen the accomplishment of many things that have been foreshadowed in previous reports.

Consequent upon the changes in the University System of South Africa and the passing of the University of the Cape of Good Hope, certain alterations in the membership of the College Council have necessarily taken place. The University of South Africa, being considered the natural successor of the former University, was requested, under the terms of our constitution, to nominate two members to the Governing Council of the College. Professor A. S. Kidd, M.A., and Professor G. F. Dingemans, M.A., both of Rhodes University College, Grahamstown, were thereupon appointed.

The Council desires to place on record its deep sense of indebtedness to the Rt. Hon. W. P. Schreiner, P.C., K.C., C.B., C.M.G., M.A., L.L.M., and to Rev. Professor Marais, B.A., D.D. who represented the former University of the Cape of Good Hope and to their alternates Sir Bisset Berry, M.A., M.D., M.L.A., and Rev. John Russell, M.A., B.D.

When the College Scheme was at its initial stage Mr. Schreiner gave it at once the backing of his great influence. His advice at the later stages, and especially in the drafting of the constitution, was of the greatest value to the Executive Board. In London, Mr. Schreiner was one of a committee of three who examined candidates and made a selection for the post of principal of the College, and the Council is most deeply indebted to him for the painstaking and careful manner in which this was done.

The Council also desires to convey to Professor Marais its great regret that circumstances prevented it from having the benefit of his ripe experience and wise counsel. Professor Marais' sympathy and encouragement have

been a source of strength to those working for the establishment of the college.

During the year the Transkeian General Council exercised their right under Section III (H) of the Constitution and appointed Rev. S. P. Sihlali and Cr. Mlokoti alternate members to Crs. Veldtman and Matoti.

It is with the deepest regret that the Governing Council records the death in the closing days of the year of Mr. E. E. Dower, Secretary for Native Affairs and one of the nominees of the Union Government upon the Council. Mr. Dower was appointed to the Council in November 1915 and by virtue of his official position became one of the trustees of the College. Although heavily engaged by the duties of his important office he rarely was absent from meetings of Council. He was keenly interested in the development of the College and had a large share in bringing to a successful issue the enterprises of the Council during the last three years. He was indefatigable in his endeavours to enlist for the College the sympathy and co-operation of the administrative bodies of Native Protectorates and Territories, work which it is hoped will shortly lead to the linking up of the educational systems of these states with the College.

During the year transfer was obtained of the land granted by the U. F. Church of Scotland to the College as part of its contribution.

During the session the Union Government voted upon its loan estimates a sum of £10,800 for the use of the College and the Education Department of the Union agreed to make a grant towards the repayment of the interest and redemption charges on this sum. The loan is to be applied to the erection of the middle portion of the main educational block of the scheme drawn by the Public Works Department of the Union. The erection of this portion has been begun. Its appointments have been elsewhere described.

The Wesleyan Methodist Church of South Africa, having already in 1915 and 1916 intimated its desire "to co-operate with the College by building and maintaining a Hostel for its own students and contributing an annual sum of £150 towards the support of its warden as soon as circumstances shall permit" in the conference of this year appointed a committee to prepare plans and proceed to the erection of its hostel. "The plan agreed upon shows a two storied building, quadrangular in design, with accommodation for 104 students." The portion to be first erected, providing accommodation for 60 students and warden's residence adjoining, will involve an estimated cost of £9,500. The Wesleyan Methodist Church has also resolved, taking advantage of facilities provided by the Council, to undertake in connection with the hostel, the training of its students for the Native ministry. A suitable site has been selected and building will begin immediately. The Council desires to record its gratitude to the Wesleyan Church for the courageous and praiseworthy way in which it has determined to co-operate with the College.

The United Free Church of Scotland which for a number of years has had funds for the erection of a hostel, made application for and was granted permission to choose a site for a hostel.

The Administration of Basutoland, which from the very early days of the College Scheme had promised support, during this year intimated that it was prepared to contribute an amount of £300 per annum and to appoint its representative to the Council under the terms of article III (F) of the constitution as amended by the Council. Mr. F. H. Dutton, Director of Education in Basutoland has been appointed to the Council. This is an important step in the history of the College and one which the Council hopes will prove to be of lasting good to the Natives of Basutoland.

On the recommendation of the College the Union Government agreed to make an appointment of a travelling demonstrator in Agriculture in connection with the College. The valleys of the Tyumie and the Keiskama rivers between which the College is situated, are densely populated and the Council is satisfied that there is great need for the application of proper agricultural methods in these areas. The demonstrator will also be in touch with the students of the College so that in time improved methods will be carried by intelligent men throughout the length and breadth of South Africa.

It is the intention of the College to print sections of the Calendar in the South African Native Languages and this year a beginning was made with a translation into Xosa, which has already been published.

The Hon. Secretary and Treasurer continued absent on leave throughout the year.

The Capital Account of the College shows that buildings and land are valued at £7898 17 5, Furniture and Fittings at £786 2s. 5d, Farm Stock at £202 1s. 6d. and that the College has £11,992 16s. 6d. invested, mainly in local Government stocks. The Revenue Account shows that the amount received from Government Grant during the year was £1000 and from fees £749 4s. 8d. The Total Expenditure under all heads is £2884 4s. 8d. £166 10s. 3d. is carried to Reserve. This account shows a surplus of £15 16s. 1d. which is carried to Capital Account.

During the year Glen Grey District Council paid a further instalment of its grant of £500 and Mr. Howard Pim gave a further donation of £50.

The Principal's Report for the year is appended.

JAMES HENDERSON,
Chairman.

ALEXANDER KERR,
Principal,
Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

Principal's Report to the Governing Council

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1918.

GENTLEMEN,—

I have the honour to present my third annual report.

TERMS—The College was in session from 14th February to 12th June and from 10th July to 11th December. There were two week-end breaks, at Easter and at Michaelmas. All students were able to go home during both vacations.

It is of importance that students should realize the necessity of coming into College at the beginning of terms. A few seem to think that if they join in the early days of April instead of in the middle of February, they do not lose much instruction, no dislocation of class work is involved and a considerable proportion of the annual fee is saved. This is a complete misapprehension of the facts of the case—a threefold misapprehension. The opening weeks of the session are the most important of the whole year. Then are expounded the fundamental principles upon which the work in all subjects proceeds and however careful and attentive the students may be and however patient the teacher, if this primary exposition is lost, the subsequent work of the students bears traces of weakness. There are students in their third year of residence whose lack of aptitude, along certain lines, is due to absence, sometimes legitimate, sometimes not, during those important opening days of their first year. The classwork also of the other students suffers because the latecomer makes a drain upon the teaching powers of the staff which are already sufficiently taxed by the differences of initial attainment that exist between small groups of students. Lastly, there is no economy in latecoming. The fee of the College is an annual fee which, for the convenience of parents, is payable in four instalments. If a student arrives late a

reduction is made in that portion of the fee which is chargeable for board but none is made in that which is chargeable for tuition so that, whether a student takes advantage of the instruction given in the first weeks or not, he is required to pay the full tuition fee. On every hand, therefore, it is advisable for students to observe the beginning of terms.

STAFF. Mr. Paul Germond, who was appointed Lecturer in Agriculture and Farm Manager at the end of the previous year, entered on duty in February. At the end of April he applied for and obtained leave to proceed overseas on military service. Mr. C. Tallack, of Lovedale Fruit Department, undertook, in addition to his own duties, to superintend the work of the Farm for some months. In September Mr. W. Campbell, who had been discharged from the army after service in German East Africa, was appointed temporary Lecturer in Agriculture and Farm Manager until Mr. Germond should be released. Mr. Campbell is a former student of Elsenburg Agricultural College and has had varied experience of farming in South and East Africa.

At the beginning of the year Miss F. Noppe was engaged as a visiting teacher to give instruction in Dutch, which she continued to do until the beginning of October when she obtained medical leave. Miss Noppe has since been appointed to the permanent staff and will teach Dutch, History, and Junior English, beginning in February 1919.

HOSTEL ACCOMMODATION. The available hostel accommodation was severely taxed during the year and will continue to be so during next. The pressure will then be relieved because the house at present used for tuition will be set free on the completion of the new block now begun and the new Wesleyan Hostel will house all students of that denomination. The dining room accommodation will then be doubled, i.e. in two separate

rooms between 80 and 90 will be accommodated. Doubtless when the number of students approaches this point the Council will consider the desirability of erecting part, at least, of the common Dining Hall as provided for in the building scheme. The present dining hall and adjuncts may then be utilized as a College Hostel for women students.

TUITION ACCOMMODATION. The accommodation for tuitional purposes remained as hitherto and will not be added to during 1919. At the end of that year at latest the new block should be ready for occupation. The Council is aware of the facilities to be provided in this, the first portion of the long looked for Native College. There will be five ordinary class rooms, taking upon an average 30 each; two science laboratories, one for Physics and Chemistry, one for Agricultural Science, Botany, etc; one room fitted out for teaching Commercial Subjects; a Library which may be used as a temporary Assembly Hall; a Council Room and an office for the Principal. One or more of these rooms will be available for the staff and for office work as the block is extended but meanwhile they must serve class purposes. The Science laboratories also are only temporarily housed in this block and will be moved as soon as it is found necessary to erect a block specifically designed for science teaching.

It will be noticed that the classrooms are small, the largest seating 35. Larger rooms are provided for in the outer wings of the block and these when erected may be used as Lecture Halls. In general however, I hope it will be the policy of the Council to keep the numbers of classes within reasonable limits and rather to duplicate, where duplication is necessary, than to increase the size. This will involve increased staff and will certainly be more expensive but the special work which the Council has taken in hand is the thorough training of the few rather than the instruction of the multitude. In the long run

the least expensive method of faithfully accomplishing this will be that which brings the individual student into closest contact with the teacher. The lecture system and large classes of the European Colleges ought not, I am convinced, to be imitated by the College. Whatever the value of these may be for European students, they would not be profitable in the case of our students who are apt enough in understanding but require most careful guardianship in expression. The ideal we should aim at, in my opinion, is to have a professor in charge of a department or subject and allow as many lecturer-assistants under his direction for instructional purposes as the number of students in the department may require. It may seem to the Council premature to be discussing thus early a question of such far-reaching importance but the alternative policies will be reflected in the buildings which are to be put up and the Council has already made a beginning with its building scheme. Furthermore, it must soon come to some determination of the basis upon which future appointments to the staff are to be made.

ADMISSIONS. Thirty-nine students, nineteen of whom were new, were admitted to College at the beginning of of the session. Of this number one only was a day student so that the increase in the number of boarders over the number in residence at the end of the previous years was 17. There were three women students, an increase of one. The thirty nine students with whom we began were reduced at the end of the first session to thirty six. Two were unable to return after the vacation and one was dismissed. As the two who failed to return had valid reasons for not doing so, the attendance may be considered highly satisfactory. As in former years I subjoin an analysis of our roll which classifies according to tribe, language, place of residence, denomination, institution last attended, entrance qualification, vocation proposed and and course chosen.

ANALYSIS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TRIBE	LAN- GUAGE	RESIDENCE	DENOMINATION	LAST INSTITUTION	ENTRANCE QUALIFICATION	VOCATION	COURSE
Fingo 21	Xosa 24	Transkei 13	Wesleyan 14	Lovedale 18	Teachers' Certificate 24	Teach- ing 15	University Matric.
Basuto 5	Sesuto 5	Cape Prov. 9	Scottish Presbyterian 6	Healdtown 9			Third Year 13
Coloured 6	Eng- lish 4	Natal 6	Ch. of Prov. 5	Emgwali 2	Junior Certi- ficate 13	Medicine 7	Second Year 7
Zulu 2	Zulu 2	East Griqualand 4	French Presbyterian 4	Morija Adam's Insti- tute, Natal 1	Entrance Exam. 2	Law 6	First Yr. 9
Xosa 2	Sech- uana 2	Basutoland 4	Congre- gational 4	Clarkebury 1		Ministry 5	29
Becua- na 2	Dutch 2	Transvaal 2	Roman Cath. 2	Bensonvale 1		Business 3	College Matric.
Indian 1		Pondoland 1	Lutheran 1	St. Cyprian's 1		Ciyil Ser. 2	Second Year 1
			Pres. Ch. of Africa 1	Mariannhill 1		Chiefs 1	First Yr. 2
			Epis. Methodist 1	D.R. Mission, Well'n 1			3
			Dutch Reformed 1	Maritzburg 1			Business 7
				Blythswood 1			Total <u>39</u>

A new feature which presents itself this year is the increase in the number of coloured students. As will be seen the number is six, an increase of five over last year. Three of these came from the Western Province and two from Natal. It is gratifying I think that thus early the College is justifying itself as a national institution appealing to all sections of the non-European community.

AGE TABLE. Last year I referred to the high average age of our students—high, that is to say, when regard is had to the stage of attainment which they have reached and to the corresponding standards amongst European students. This year, for several reasons, is a much more favourable one than last for pointing out just how we stand in this matter. The average age of all the students is 20·6 and the range from 16 to 25. From the distribution table given below it will be seen that the number of those above 20 is almost equal to that of those below that age. The average age of the 19 fresh students worked out at 19' and the range from 16 to 25 so that there is not much evidence of a downward tendency.

AGE TABLE.

AGE	NO. OF STUDENTS.	
25	4	
24	3	
23	3	
22	4	
21	4	18
20	5	
19	3	
18	6	
17	6	
16	1	21
		<u>39</u>

The numbers in the College are yet too small to apportion the ages amongst the various classes in the hope of obtaining any result of general value.

Some men, having completed a professional course go out to teach for a number of years and then return to College for further study. These make good students—hardworking, earnest, level-headed, paying their way with their own savings, and their presence in the College explains in some measure the large proportion of students over 20. As time passes however and the main gate of entrance to the College becomes the Junior Certificate or a certificate of similar type, the average age of students should be greatly reduced. As it is,—and this is the point of the story—precious years are lost by many before they arrive at our doors. There should be a well-defined road from the Standards through the Secondary School to the College not that the same course need be chosen by every student—but the courses should be similar in type, imparting a general education with such a degree of specialised instruction as the varying aptitudes of pupils may demand.

THE JUNIOR CERTIFICATE. I have indicated more than once that we regard the Junior Certificate of the University (School Higher) as the main preliminary requisite of the College. This should be specially noticed by those whose intention it is to proceed to Matriculation. The Junior Certificate itself however varies in usefulness according to the nature of the pass obtained. Under the present regulations it may be awarded on a pass in five or six subjects, one of which must be Arithmetic.

If a student secures his certificate with a pass in five subjects and proceeds to matriculation, he finds that there he is required to pass in six subjects, of which Arithmetic is not one. He has then to begin the study of two fresh subjects, often in the case of our students, Latin and Science. If he has secured his Junior Certi-

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ficate with a pass in the maximum number of subjects, he is still short by one of the number at present required for matriculation. In the next paragraph I deal with this examination but in the meantime and under present conditions the only safe course for the Junior Certificate student who has designs on matriculation, is to include in his course, whether or not he makes them subjects of examination, Mathematics, Physical Science and Latin. I have found it necessary to advise those students who have secured only a third class Junior Certificate that they must look forward to a three years' course before entering for matriculation.

MATRICULATION. In August 1920, the regulations at present governing the Matriculation examination of the Universities will be abolished and a new set, remodelling, in effect, the whole examination will be substituted. To a great extent the examination will lose the rigidity which has hitherto characterised it. The range of subjects of examination will be extended, there will be a larger number of groups from which choice of subjects may be made and greater freedom in choosing from these groups. The examination may then be taken in two parts and there will be two examinations in the year. The general result of these changes will be that while there will be one matriculation certificate the character of that certificate will vary widely according as the course of the student has taken one direction or another. As the regulations were first published it seemed that they foreshadowed an examination even less suitable for Native students than the old, but by a concession obtained from the Joint Matriculation Board whereby the Native languages will be grouped with English, Dutch, Hebrew as second languages, it becomes possible to prescribe courses leading to matriculation which do not detach the Native student from his environment and yet do not depart from the standard

prescribed for Europeans. Not that the effort required from both classes is to be regarded as equal. The Native student will still write his examination in English, that is, his medium will be his second language instead of his first, and the pull which he obtains by writing his mother tongue as a second language will not completely compensate him for the first handicap. But, as things are, it cannot be otherwise; nor do we wish that the standard in the "official" language should be lower for our students than for the European. What I have said about English applies *mutatis mutandis* to Dutch, though up till the present we have not had in the College a Native whose medium was Dutch.

As we already have students working for the examination under the new regulations I may be permitted to outline, for the guidance of others, the courses which may be taken. Students take either a five or a six-subject course. If a five subject course is chosen, three subjects must be taken on a higher grade and two on a lower. If a six subject course is entered upon, one subject, English or Dutch, must be taken on the higher standard. Common five-subject courses for Natives will be:—

I. English, Vernacular, History, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.

II. English, Vernacular, History, Latin, Physics and Chemistry

III. English, Vernacular, History, Mathematics, Latin.

IV. English, Vernacular, Dutch, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry. Other combinations are possible and some preferable to those I have indicated, such as, for example, in the case of women, the substitution of the Natural Sciences for the Physical, but at present we are not able with our limited staff to offer too many options.

Six-subject courses do not allow of so much variety. Every such course for a native student must include (1)

English or Dutch, (2) Mathematics, (3) Latin, (4) a Science, (5) the Vernacular. The sixth subject may be chosen from a large number of which the following may be mentioned:—History, Agricultural Science, Book-keeping and Commercial Arithmetic, Shorthand and Typewriting, Domestic Science, Music.

For Coloured students similar curricula are possible, Dutch being substituted for the native language.

Even here and within the limits I have outlined, circumspection will be necessary. Any student who looks to Medicine or Law as his profession will require to include both Latin and Mathematics in his course. Any student who intends to proceed further than matriculation in this country will require to include a science. These are conditions that are imposed by the requirements of professional bodies and however irksome they may be they must be conformed to. At moments reflection will show how necessary it is to determine early in the student's career what his objective is.

VOCATIONS. *The Ministry.* Since my last report a large step forward has been made in bringing the College into relation with the learned professions by the formulation of the regulations whereby theological training may be given at the College in connection with the denominational hostels. The Wesleyan Methodist Church is ready to avail itself of the facilities so provided. The regulations are so drawn as to allow the Churches to fix their preliminary requirements apart from those of the College, which, for some students otherwise eligible for ministerial training, might be too high. Such students will be entered on the College Register and will be subject to the general discipline of the College but will receive their instruction entirely from their theological tutor. Other theological students who are able to satisfy the preliminary requirements of the College may take the College matriculation course which is intended to be an Arts

Course in embryo. Just how to fit in this course with the theological training—whether it should be taken as preliminary to or *pari passu* with the other—will be matter for discussion with the Theological Tutors and for actual experiment.

Teaching. I would again emphasize the necessity of the College being associated in a very definite way with the Training of Teachers. This year a number of those who have completed elsewhere a professional course have come here for further study and on leaving intend to devote themselves to teaching. It is one of the misfortunes of youthfulness that the College has nothing at present to offer them in the form of advanced professional training. Without interfering in any way with the work which is being done by the existing Training Institutions, there is a sphere here of the utmost importance for the College. The co-operation of the Provincial Education Directorates would be necessary for the highest degree of success and I have no doubt that such co-operation would be forthcoming. The preliminary standard demanded from those proceeding to this higher training course should be the matriculation certificate or its equivalent. Few would-be teachers possess this qualification at present but the indications are that this state of affairs will not long continue; that now that the non-European community has seen that facilities for higher education have been and will be generously provided by the combined efforts of Church and State, there will be a more ardent desire to go on and many teachers I am certain will wish to join with higher general attainments a deeper insight into professional ideals and a surer touch in practice. In any consideration of the training of Native teachers which has regard to the needs of the Union as a whole the College should have a place. This in the view of the Commission on Native Affairs of 1904 from which the genesis of the College is to be

dated, was to be one of the main functions of such an institution as they recommended should be, and in effect has been, established.

Medicine. As before, it will be noticed from the analysis, a fair proportion of students are looking to medicine as the profession they wish to practise. The events of this year must have opened the eyes of all to the inadequacy of the supply of skilled medical advice available for natives over wide areas. The need thus urgently brought to the notice of all classes of the community can only be met by the provision of native doctors in adequate numbers and these ultimately must be trained in South Africa. The College might well make the inception of a medical course a matter of public appeal and by arrangement with medical schools overseas might take up such parts of the curriculum as are at present practicable. The first step should be to strengthen the Science Department of the College by the appointment of Lecturers with qualifications such as would be recognised by overseas Universities. Students having been carried as far for example, as is done by some of the constituent Colleges of the University of South Africa, scholarships might be provided to assist those who gave promise of profiting by such help to proceed overseas for the remainder of the course.

SUBJECTS OF STUDY. Last year I dealt separately with the subjects of the course at present undertaken by the College. I have not allowed myself space to cover all the ground again but a few remarks, embodying extracts from the reports of the staff may be permitted.

English. I have nothing to add to my remarks of last year on the English of the students. The same features commented upon were in evidence. Students are continually on the verge of slovenly speech; are fairly particular about the niceties of grammar as a

science and withal are seldom able to express themselves in writing without betraying themselves by un-English idioms and turns of expression. They are interested in literature, in prose rather than in poetry, though they are alive to the appeal of the drama. Out of class they read widely, if somewhat ambitiously, and during vacations are keen to take books from the library home with them, a privilege which is allowed them under safeguards and one which has not yet been abused.

Vernaculars. Mr. Jabavu reports that in the course of the year four vernacular languages were taught, viz., Xosa, Zulu, Sesuto and Sechwana. Versions of the College Calendar were translated into these languages by the various classes. Mr. Jabavu complains "that only two or three show anything like a fair grasp of the idiom of their own tongue. "There is a good deal of shallow, colloquial, and coined speech evident in exercises. Variety of vocabulary is wanting. The solution for this lies in the steady increase of Native Literature that will be at once expressive (say of the standard of the Xosa re-revised version of the Bible) and suitable for class perusal. A praiseworthy attempt at such a book has recently come from the pen of a native teacher at Tsolo." Mr. Jabavu says that the grammar textbooks at present available are of little value for teaching natives as they were published either for the benefit of Europeans learning the vernaculars or for reference. He desires to see a type of textbook which will regard the English-Xosa problem from the point of view of the native and rightly aspires to produce some day such textbooks from the vernacular department of College.

HISTORY. The History syllabus for the matriculation examination has recently been recast and Mr. Jabavu considers that from our special standpoint this has been a boon. The teaching of history on the lines of the syllabus prescribed for Europeans is sometimes delicate

work—our students think it strange that of all the Xosa, Basutu and Zulu wars they are not told of a single instance where the provocation did not come from the Native—but the author of the text-book used by us this year is declared to be urbane and temperate in the handling of native history.

Mathematics and Physical Science. In Mathematics and Physical Science it has been found that T3 students as a rule cannot be brought up to Matriculation level in three years and that to meet the needs of these students a separate class must be formed. This simply emphasizes what I have said elsewhere about the gateway to the College.

Mr. Field reports: "One of the great difficulties with the students is that of making clear statements. Given a group of figures to multiply or divide, a complex expression to simplify or a measurement to make, they can do it. But when required to make statements showing why each process is needed and its bearing on the conditions of the problems, they are often at a loss. To this a great deal of attention has been devoted with some encouraging results but a great deal more is still required. In Geometry there has been a slight improvement in the logical arrangement of statements as the result of frequent written exercises. The new students were put through a preliminary course in practical work, occupying the first three quarters." Progress by this method is slow but Mr. Field thinks that a distinct advantage was gained when the student came to attack the theoretical work. In Science much laboratory work has been done by the students.

Business Course. This year the syllabuses of our Commercial course were brought into line with the requirements of the National Advisory Board. The course therefore at present covers three years. At the end of the first year students take the preliminary examination, which includes English, Civics, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial History and Geography and Business

Methods. This syllabus is a standard one and the examination purely external. It is perhaps hardly fair to offer criticism of an examination which is like our own courses new and in the experimental stage, but it seems to me that the syllabus and standard of the examination in Commercial History and Geography is out of all relation to those of the other subjects and also to the age of the pupils. The other two years of the course follow syllabuses which are designed by us and approved by the Board, the examinations being conducted by us and moderated upon by the Board. Successful candidates at the end of the course will receive the National Technical Day School Certificate (Commerce) and this will be recorded on the face of the College Diploma which will be awarded. The whole course is so far experimental and modifications in procedure may be introduced but generally the plan is as I have stated. In connection with the course in Civics Dr. Macvicar gave ten lectures on Health and Public Health Measures. All students attended these and profited by them. I should add that the possession of the Preliminary Certificate will be recognised as qualifying for entrance upon the Business course of the College. In November last seven candidates wrote the Preliminary examination, five passed in all subjects, one in English and Civics which will exempt him from taking these subjects again in 1919, and one failed. This, as it seems to me, is a creditable result.

Agriculture. The course in Agriculture was interrupted by the absence on leave for military purposes of the lecturer, Mr. Germond. As however a temporary appointment has been made pending his return I hope that we shall have students taking this course next year. The standard of admission has been raised in order to put such students on the same footing as the others. This will ensure that they will start at a fair level of general education. The aim of the College in this Department is to provide a training for those who will afterwards hold

posts as Demonstrators or Assistant demonstrators in Agriculture. The Government has already made an appointment of this nature in the Cape Province (apart from the Transkeian Territories) and has associated the Demonstrator with the College. As this is likely to be but the forerunner of other appointments of a similar kind it is to be hoped that native students will have foresight enough to devote themselves to this most important work.

OUTDOOR TRAINING. One company of students was engaged in making a road along part of our boundary while another had charge of agricultural plots in which vegetables were raised, the women students being engaged in a like task on plots of their own. Considerable development along this line is possible. Next year I hope to report further progress as this company will be under the direction of the newly appointed Travelling Demonstrator in Agriculture.

THE LIBRARY. The Library had further additions made to it during the year, chiefly in the historical, vernacular and reference sections. I have to thank Dr. A. W. Roberts of Lovedale, for a copy of his "Memoir of Sir David Gill" published in the Transactions of the Royal Society of South Africa (1915), for two copies of "Variable Star Research" being his Presidential Address to Section A of the S.A. Association for the Advancement of Science (1908); for "Progress in Astronomy during the last hundred years" being his Presidential Address to the S.A. Association for the Advancement of Science at Lourenco Marques (1913) and for twelve other Astronomical Papers reprinted from various Scientific Journals. This is a unique gift to our Library and I would express the hope that some of our students would be stirred by these learned papers to take an independent interest in one branch or another of Scientific research. I have to thank Father

Bernard Huss of Marianhill for bound copies of "Izindaba Zabantu" for 1910-15, 1916 and 1917 and also for "Izindaba Zencwadi Yezincwadi." I am also indebted to Rev. E. A. Dugmore for a copy of "Lovedale, Past and Present (1887)" and to Mr. D. D. T. Jabavu for a copy of the Calendar of London University. I have to thank Messrs. Jabavu and Co., Ltd. for a weekly copy of "Imvo Zabantsundu." I would again appeal for spare copies of the biographies of S. A. Missionaries. Our Library, for example, does not contain a copy of the life of Stewart of Lovedale and as it is now out of print only the generosity of some unknown friend can supply our need.

THE COLLEGE SERVICE.—The College Service was held throughout the year on Sunday Evenings. I am indebted to members of the staff and friends in the district for help generously rendered.

THE HOSTEL.—The College Hostel was again enlarged last year by the taking over of part of "Erinville" to form dormitories. Messrs. Jabavu and Field assisted me in the oversight of the students. Throughout the year Mr. Field conducted Morning Prayers in the Dining Room while I myself was present in the evenings. In my Bible Class a portion of the Epistle to the Ephesians was studied.

Reference should be made to the Influenza Epidemic. Glasses were abandoned for about a fortnight in October though some students were absent for a longer period. With us, the type was mild; there were few pneumonia cases and these not serious. About a third of the students were not affected and these were twice inoculated. That the epidemic passed lightly over us is due to Dr. Macvicar who was in attendance and to Miss Garmichael who nursed the students until she herself was laid aside.

When the College was clear of the epidemic twelve volunteers were called for to man temporary hospitals in the neighbouring villages where the mortality from the disease was very high. These men were associated with an equal number of Lovedale students and for three weeks they acted as orderlies under the direction of Dr. Macvicar, Principal Henderson and myself. The Divisional Council of Victoria East passed a resolution recording its grateful appreciation of the service voluntarily rendered during the epidemic. Apart from the lives that were undoubtedly saved by their efforts, the students were initiated into a form of social service which I doubt not will have far reaching effects upon their characters and which will make for their usefulness as members of the native community to a degree that cannot be measured. In the considered opinion of these orderlies the heavy mortality in the villages was mainly due to (1) Ignorance, (2) Want of proper treatment, (3) Overcrowding in huts and lack of proper ventilation.

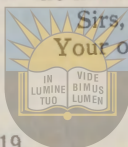
Apart from the epidemic the general health of the College was again good. One man injured his leg on the football field and a minor operation was necessary. Three others spent periods in hospital varying from eight to sixty-three days. It is noteworthy that we were able to meet the expenses entailed by the illnesses of these four students and also the expenses of the epidemic as well as the normal charges for medical examination and for treatment of minor ailments throughout the year, from our Medical Fund without making any further call upon individual students.

FEES.—The Fees were again regularly met at stated intervals but I must protest against the subdivision of the quarterly fee which was practised by some as this involves an extra amount of bookkeeping which, if this method of payment became general, the staff could not cope with. I

must also emphasize that the quarterly instalments are due in advance.

CONCLUSION.—In conclusion I must again express my thanks to all members of the staff for loyal co-operation; to Mrs. Kerr who continued to teach French to our Indian student; to the students for their general good behaviour; to their Representative Council for the discipline exercised over the general body and for their organization of the duties so faithfully performed by the Censors whom they elected.

I have the honour to be,



Sirs,
Your obedient Servant,
ALEXANDER KERR,
Principal.

Fort Hare,

29th January 1919.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Governing Council.

Representing the Union Government:

G. M. HOFMEYR, Esq., B.A., Under-Secretary for
Education.

The Secretary for Native Affairs.

Representing the Basutoland Administration:

F. H. DUTTON, Esq., Director of Education.

Representing the University of South Africa.

Prof. A. S. KIDD, M.A.

Prof. G. F. DINGEMANS, M.A.

Representing the Transkeian General Council:

Councillor CHAS. VELDTMAN.

Councillor S. S. MATOTI.

(Alternates: REV. S. P. SIHLALI.)
CR. J. MLOKOTI.)

Representing the United Free Church of Scotland:

REV. J. HENDERSON, M.A.

(Alternate: A. W. ROBERTS, Esq., D.Sc., F.R.G.S.)

REV. J. LENNOX, M.A.

(Alternate: Dr. NEIL MACVICAR, M.D., D.P.H.)

Representing Donors of sums from £5 and less than £5000:

J. TENGO JABAVU, Esq.

Representing Native Secondary Education:

Principal of the College (ex officio):

ALEXANDER KERR, Esq., M.A.

Associate Members:

REV. CANON WYCHE, Church of the Province of
South Africa.

REV. J. M. WATKINSON, Wesleyan Methodist
Church of South Africa.

Chairman REV. J. HENDERSON, M.A.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: REV. J. LENNOX, M.A.

Trustees.

The SECRETARY FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS for the time being.

The Rev. RICHARD F. HORNABROOK.

J. G. WEIR, Esq.

Standing Committees.

Executive :

Rev. J. HENDERSON, M.A., *Chairman.*

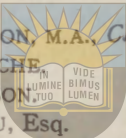
Rev. CANON WYCHE

Rev. J. WATKINSON

J. TENGO JABAVU, Esq.

THE HON. SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

THE PRINCIPAL.



The logo of the University of Fort Hare is a shield-shaped emblem. At the top, a sun with rays shines over an open book. The book's pages contain the Latin motto 'VIVERE BIVMUS LUMEN'. Below the book, the motto 'LUMINE TUO' is written. The entire emblem is set against a background of a blue sky with white clouds. The text 'University of Fort Hare' and 'Together in Excellence' is printed below the emblem.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Finance :

Dr. MACVICAR.

THE HON. SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

THE PRINCIPAL.

Representative on the Water Board :

THE PRINCIPAL.

Auditor :

JOHN W. M. WILLIAMSON, C.A.

Staff.

PRINCIPAL: ... ALEXANDER KERR, M.A. (Edin.)

English: ... THE PRINCIPAL, and
MISS NOPPE, (Inter. B.A., Cape.)

Ethics and Economics: THE PRINCIPAL.

Latin and Vernacular Languages:

DAVIDSON D. T. JABAVU, B.A. (Lond.)

Mathematics:  *Lecturer to be appointed.*

Physics and Chemistry:  *Lecturer to be appointed.*

Dutch and History: MISS NOPPE, (Inter. B.A., Cape.)

University of Fort Hare

Book-keeping, Typewriting, Shorthand and Business Methods:
MRS. J. C. FAIRLIE, P.T. (Centenary.)

Agriculture: PAUL GERMOND, Dipl. in Agric. (Elsenburg.)

Travelling Demonstrator in Agriculture: Rev. J. E. EAST.

COLLEGE HOSTEL:

Matron: MISS CARMICHAEL.

MEDICAL OFFICER:

NEIL MACVICAR, M.D., D.P.H.

General Information.

SCOPE AND OBJECTS.

The College is designed to provide ultimately a liberal education of University standard, and also training for those who wish to qualify themselves to enter upon one of the learned professions or to follow Agriculture, Commerce, Industries or Domestic Arts.

In the meantime the College is undertaking the work of secondary education, preparatory to matriculation, the entrance standard being approximately that of the Junior Certificate of the University of South Africa. For a limited period those possessing a Teachers' Certificate of the standard of the Cape Education Department's Third Year Pupil Teachers Certificate will be eligible for admission without further examination.

Native, Coloured and Indian Students, both men and women, of all religious denominations, are admitted.

SITUATION.

The College is situated at Fort Hare, half a mile from the railway station of Alice, in the division of Victoria East, Cape Province. Alice is reached either from King William's Town or from Cookhouse. The first portion of the permanent buildings is in course of erection and it is hoped to have the opening ceremony in the early months of 1920. This portion will provide accommodation for about 150 students, and will include Science Laboratories, Business Room, Library and Assembly Hall, Staff Rooms, Principal's Office and Council Room.

TERMS.

The College year is divided into two sessions of two terms each. The first session in 1920 commences on Thursday, February 19th, and ends on Monday, June

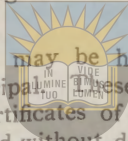
14th. The second session commences on Monday, July 12th, and ends on Friday, December 10th.

All students must make arrangements to stay away from College during summer and winter vacations.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS.

1. All students when making application for admission must satisfy the College authorities as to character, by forwarding a certificate granted by a minister of religion or the responsible head of the school last attended, who shall also certify the stage of attainment reached by the candidate.

2. Admission forms may be had by candidates on application to the Principal. These forms, duly filled in and accompanied by certificates of character and attainment, should be returned without delay. Candidates will then be notified in due course of their applications can be entertained.



Together in Excellence

3. All entrants are required to indicate the vocation for which they intend to prepare.

4. Students are required to justify their choice of Course to the Principal before they enter upon their studies.

5. Reports on the progress and conduct of the students are sent out to parents and guardians twice yearly, in June and December.

6. The usual time for enrolling is at the beginning of the College year in February. Only in exceptional circumstances will students be admitted after classes have been arranged.

FEES.

All Fees are payable in advance, i.e. at the beginning of each Term on account of which they are due.

Students whose accounts are not settled within the first

fortnight of each term are liable to suspension from their classes until their accounts are paid.

In the event of a student leaving before the completion of a term no refund of fees will be made unless in respect of a full month.

Cheques and Money Orders should be made payable to ALEXANDER KERR.

ADMISSION FEE: Students enrolling for the first time pay an admission fee of 10s.

INCLUSIVE FEE: The inclusive fee for students in attendance upon all courses is £21 10s. per annum, viz. £6 for Tuition, £14 for Board, and £1 10s. for Medical Attendance and Laundry.

There is a voluntary subscription of 5s. a year for the purposes of the Students' Representative Council.

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.

All students are medically examined upon entrance and are enrolled subject to the receipt of a favourable report from the Medical Officer.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. Students are required to take part in practical indoor or outdoor work.

2. Students on production of a certificate signed by the Principal travel by rail under certain conditions at reduced fares. When making application students should notify the Principal of the name of their nearest Railway Station and also the class they wish to travel in. Certificates issued at the commencement of a vacation are made available for return not later than the day of re-opening.

3. Students wishing to study Music must make their own arrangements for tuition. A piano has been provided to enable such students to practise. A charge of ten shillings per annum is made for the use of piano.

HOSTELS.

COLLEGE UNDENOMINATIONAL HOSTEL.

It is intended that ultimately students shall be accommodated in Hostels conducted under the auspices of the various co-operating religious bodies, but in the meantime the Governing Council has established an undenominational Hostel for a limited number of students.

The Principal at present acts as Warden of the College Hostel and is assisted by the Lecturers. The Matron is Miss Carmichael.

WESLEYAN HOSTEL.

The Wesleyan Methodist Church of South Africa has chosen a site for its hostel, the erection of which will be begun immediately. The first portion is expected to be ready for occupation at the beginning of 1921. This hostel when completed will provide accommodation for 108 students including those studying for the ministry. The hostel will comprise dormitories, study bedrooms, study hall, library, common rooms, sub-warden's rooms and offices. The Warden's house will adjoin the hostel.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

A number of Scholarships of the annual value of £10 or £6 will be available for 1920 under the conditions of the Scholarship scheme (see page 21). Some will be awarded to second and third year students on their College record; others will be awarded to first year students on the results of a competition to be held in the first week of the session in February. In particular two Scholarships granted by the Society of Friends, Somerset, England, of the annual value of £10, tenable for three or four years will be awarded at the beginning of 1920 to approved women students. Forms of application may be obtained from the Principal.

STUDY OF BANTU LANGUAGES.

Provision will be made for European students who wish to study Bantu Languages.

Entrance Qualifications.

The following classes of students are eligible for admission to the College :

For all courses.

A. Without further examination.

1. Students who have matriculated at a recognized University, or who hold the School Leaving Certificate issued by the Joint Matriculation Board.
2. *For a limited period* (January 1916—December 1920) Students who hold the Junior Certificate of the University of South Africa.
3. *For a limited period* Students who hold the Third Class Teachers' Junior (T3) Certificate of the Cape Education Department, the Natal **Second Grade Native Teachers' Certificate**, or similar Teachers' Certificate judged to be equivalent.
4. *For the Course in Business.*
Students who have obtained the Preliminary or Higher Certificate of the National Advisory Board.

B. After an Entrance examination.

1. Students who have attended two full years of a Secondary Course at a recognised High School are eligible for admission to an Entrance Examination which will be held by the College as occasion demands.

Courses of Study.

A. Preparatory Courses :

1. UNIVERSITY MATRICULATION.

For a limited period, students who are eligible will be prepared for the Matriculation Examination of the Joint Matriculation Board.

2. COLLEGE MATRICULATION.

A Course, designed for those who are preparing (a) for the ministry or (b) to be chiefs, embracing English, Dutch, Vernacular, History, Mathematics, Elementary Natural and Mental Science, leading to the Matriculation Examination of the College.

B. Post Matriculation Courses :

1. Provision will be made for eligible students who desire to prepare for University Degree or professional examinations.
2. A Course for the **T2 Certificate** of the Cape Education Department, or similar higher Teachers' Certificate.

C. Diploma Courses :

Diplomas of the College will be granted to students who successfully complete the following Courses :

1. An Arts Course which will include Subjects selected from the following: English, Dutch, Vernacular, History, Mathematics, Science, Logic and Psychology, Ethics and Economics.
2. A Course in Business Training which will include preparation for the following certificates of the National Advisory Board, viz.: The Preliminary Commercial Certificate and the National Technical Day School Certificate (Commerce).
3. A Course in Agriculture, theoretical and practical. Students in this Course shall also receive instruction in South African Languages, Arithmetic and Mensuration, and Science.

Syllabuses.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

(Until July 31st, 1921.)

The subjects of examination are as follows:—

1. ENGLISH (Two papers), or DUTCH A. (Two papers).
2. LATIN.
3. MATHEMATICS. (Two papers).
4. PHYSICAL SCIENCE. (Physics and Chemistry).
5. HISTORY.
6. XOSA, ZULU, SE-SUTO, SE-CHUANA, RONGA, SE-PEDI, ENGLISH B. or DUTCH B. (Hollands).

(Three hours will be allowed for each paper).

The Matriculation Examinations will be held in June and December each year. The June examinations will commence on the second Monday in the month.

The December examination will commence on the first day of the month or, if that day is a Saturday or a Sunday, on the first Monday in the month.

Every candidate will be required to take six subjects as above. Candidates taking English must answer the questions in that subject in English. In the case of every other subject candidates must elect, at the time of entering their names for the examination, whether they will answer the questions in English or in Dutch. In all papers to be answered in English, the questions will be printed in English, and in those to be answered in Dutch, in Dutch.

No candidate will be approved by the Examiners unless he passes in each of the six subjects offered by him, and obtains the required minimum aggregate of marks; provided that a candidate who obtains the required minimum aggregate and fails in only one subject may obtain a third class certificate if he attains the prescribed standard in that subject at a subsequent examination.

The names of successful candidates will be arranged in alphabetical order in three classes.

I. English.

First Paper.

Section A.—Questions on a play of Shakespeare.

Section B.—Questions involving a general acquaintance with other prescribed works, and with the lives of their authors. (A knowledge of three of the books named will be sufficient. Two questions will be set on each book and candidates will be required to answer any five.)

Second Paper.

Section A.—An essay on one of six given subjects. (The essay should fill about two pages of the answer-book and should occupy about an hour.)

Section B.—Question dealing with some or all of the following :—

- (1) A letter on some suggested topic.
- (2) Paraphrasing ; précis ; rewriting of faulty passages in improved form.
- (3) The correct employment, in sentences or in a continuous passage, of specified words.
- (4) Simple questions dealing with matters of style, rhetoric and prosody.
- (5) The structure of sentences, including analysis, *oratio obliqua*, etc.
- (6) General grammatical questions.

Special Texts.

For June 1920.

Section A.—Shakespeare: *Henry VIII.*

Section B.—Shakespeare: *As You Like It.*

Stevenson: *Travels with a Donkey in the Cevennes.*

Macaulay: *Frederick the Great.*

For December 1920 and June 1921.

Section A.—Shakespeare: *Merchant of Venice.*

Section B.—Tennyson: *Gareth and Lynette.*

Selected English Essays (by Peacock and Wheeler.)

Macaulay: *Macaulay's History* (First Chapter.)

2. Latin.

Section A.—Grammatical questions.

Section B.—(a) Translation from Latin of some detached sentences and of two or more continuous passages in prose and verse from well-known authors suitable for school reading.

(b) Translation into Latin of some detached sentences and of a simple continuous prose passage.

3. Mathematics.

[Candidates will be provided in the examination room with four-figure tables of logarithms, anti-logarithms, logarithmic sines, logarithmic cosines, logarithmic tangents, natural sines, natural cosines and natural tangents.]

First Paper.

Arithmetic.

Simple questions in the theory of, and exercises and problems on the following:—

The decimal system of notation, and the simple rules. Prime and composite numbers. Rules of divisibility by powers of 2 or 5, and 3, 9 or 11. H.C.F. by factors or alternate division, L.C.M. Vulgar and decimal fractions (excluding complicated vulgar fractions and questions

relating to the number of figures in the period of a recurring decimal). Ratio and proportion between commensurable quantities. Proportional parts. Square root. Money, time, and weights and measures in common use. The metric systems. Mensuration of rectangular surfaces and solids, the triangle and parallelogram, circle, right prism, right circular cylinder. Percentages. Simple interest, including the finding of principal (or true present value). Discounting of bills (commercial discount). Compound interest, including decimal calculation to nearest penny. Profit and Loss. Stocks. Errors and degree of approximation (including the connection between linear, superficial and volumetric relative errors).

Approximate methods of multiplication and division, and of extraction of square root.

University of Fort Hare

[For tables of weights and measures prescribed for use in examinations see page 26 of Matriculation Handbook.]

Candidates will be allowed to use algebraic methods in the solution of questions in arithmetic.

Algebra:

Addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. Involution and evolution. Resolution into factors; highest common factor and lowest common multiple. Fractions. Equations of the first degree in one, two, and three variables. Equations of the second degree in one variable, and simple cases in two variables. Easy problems. Ratio and proportion for commensurable quantities. Elementary indices, including the theory and use of four-figure logarithms to base 10. The graphs of the equations.

$$y = ax^2 + bx + c, ax + by + c = 0.$$

*Second Paper.**Geometry:*

The paper in Geometry will contain questions on practical and theoretical geometry.

Practical and theoretical study of intersecting straight lines, perpendicularity, angles and sides of triangles, polygons, angles and intercepts formed by parallel lines, simple loci. Application of the above to simple exercises.

The curriculum covers the constructions and theorems contained in the University Matriculation Syllabus, together with easy deductions from them and arithmetical illustrations. The subjects are: Angles at a point; parallel straight lines; sides and angles of triangles and rectilinear figures; congruency; areas; right angled triangles; loci; properties of circles; tangents and chords; concurrency of certain lines in a triangle; proportion.

It is preferred that as far as possible proofs of theorems should be based on first principles, and long chains of dependent propositions should be avoided; a proposition should be quoted by its enunciation or by a brief suggestion of that, not by its number in any text-book.

In the proof of theorems and deductions from them the use of hypothetical constructions will be permitted.

In cases where the validity of a construction is not obvious the reasoning by which it is justified may be required. Every candidate must provide himself with a ruler graduated in inches and tenths of an inch, and in centimetres and millimetres, a set square, a protractor, and compasses furnished with a hard pencil point. All figures should be drawn accurately in pencil. Questions may be set in which the use of the set square or of the protractor is forbidden.

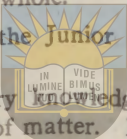
Trigonometry.

The definitions of the trigonometrical ratios of an acute angle. The solution of right angled triangles.

4. Physical Science.

In this subject the paper will be divided into two parts of equal length. Part I. will consist of questions set with a view of testing the candidate's experimental and observational knowledge of the subject. Every candidate must satisfy the examiners in Part I. as well as in the paper as a whole.

The syllabus of the Junior Certificate Examination and, in addition:

- 
- I. (a) An elementary knowledge of the chief physical properties of matter. Distinctive characters of solids, liquids, and gases.
- (b) Force of gravity. Newton's and Galileo's experiments. Experimental study of the relation between the period of a pendulum and its length.
- (c) Composition and resolution of forces acting at a point. Parallel forces acting on a rigid body. Centre of gravity and its experimental determination in simple cases.
- (d) Variations of pressure in a liquid with the depth weight and pressure of air; the barometer: Boyle's Law. Determination of specific gravities of solids insoluble in water and of liquids.

II. Heat.

Expansion of solids and of liquids; mercurial thermometer, construction, graduation and use; expansion of air, Charles' Law. Calorimetry, specific heat and its measurement. Liquefaction and solidification; melting points; latent heat of fusion, and its measurement in the case of ice. Vaporisation and condensation; pressure of water vapour; boiling points, effect of

pressure; distillation; latent heat of vaporisation, and its measurement in the case of water: cooling of air by expansion and formation of cloud in rising air. Solution in water and crystallisation from aqueous solution.

III. *Elementary Experimental Chemistry.*

Elements and compounds. Law of conservation and Laws of chemical combination. Laws of gaseous combination, reduction of gaseous volume to standard temperature and pressure. Outlines of Dalton's Atomic Theory and Avogadro's hypothesis, calculation of chemical equations. The phenomena of combustion. Properties of water. Decomposition of water Chlorine, hydrochloric acid. Bromine and iodine. Sulphur, sulphurous oxide, sulphuric oxide, sulphuric acid and sulphuretted hydrogen. The atmosphere. Nitrogen, its oxides and ammonia. Nitric acid. Phosphorus, and its common oxides. Orthophosphoric acid. Carbon-graphite and diamond. Oxides of Carbon. Marsh gas. Flame. The characteristics of the metals. Acids. Simple tests for those acids treated above; bases, salts; neutralisation.

For new Syllabus to come into operation in December 1920 see below.

Physical Science (Physics and Chemistry).

The use of the balance. Practical determination of volumes of rectangular blocks and cylinders. Direct determination of densities of solids and liquids; measurements of volumes of vessels.

General notions of the chief physical properties of matter: inertia, porosity, elasticity. Distinctive characters of solids, liquids and gases. Elementary notions of force; accelerative effect of the force of gravity; Galileo's experiments. Hooke's Law. Balancing of three forces

at a point; balancing of parallel forces; the moment of force. Elementary notions of work and energy.

Heat.

Pressure of liquids and gases; variation of pressure in a liquid with depth. Archimedes' principle; determination of density of a liquid; specific gravity of solids insoluble in water and of liquids. Weight and pressure of the air; barometer; Boyle's Law; suction.

Heat and temperature; chief sources and effects of heat. Temperature and its measurement; mercurial thermometer, construction, graduation and use; simple forms of maximum and minimum thermometers. Expansion of solids and liquids. Expansion and change of pressure of gases; Charles' Law. Liquefaction and solidification; melting points. Vaporisation and condensation; pressure of water-vapour, boiling points, effect of pressure; distillation. Calorimetry; specific heat, measurement in case of a solid; latent heats of liquefaction and vaporisation, measurement in the case of ice and water. Cooling of air by expansion; formation of cloud in rising air. Conduction and convection of heat; transmission of energy by radiation; formation of dew.

Elementary Experimental Chemistry.

Distinction between pure substances and mixtures; simple processes of separation of the constituents of a mixture; elements and compounds.

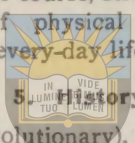
Laws of chemical combination by weight and volume; Avogadro's hypothesis; atoms and molecules; simple chemical calculations relating to weight and volume.

Combustion, oxidation and reduction. Water, its chief physical properties; the decomposition of water, the chief chemical properties of water; natural waters, their principal impurities, hardness. Chlorine, hydro-

chloric acid. Bromine and iodine. Sulphur; sulphur dioxide, sulphur trioxide, sulphuric acid; sulphuretted hydrogen.

The atmosphere. Nitrogen; nitrous oxide, nitric oxide, nitrogen peroxide; nitric acid; ammonia. Carbon, graphite and diamond; carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide. The characteristics of the metals. Acids, bases, salts; neutralisation. Caustic soda, lime, and cupric oxide. Simple tests of acids treated above.

[In all parts of the course, stress should be laid on the exemplifications of physical processes in natural phenomena and in every-day life.]



5. History.

Section A.—(Pre-Revolutionary).

Growth of the British Empire from 1713 (Treaty of Utrecht). *Together in Excellence*

Growth of Cape Colony to 1795.

Section B.—(Revolutionary Era).

Causes and chief stages of the French Revolution and immediate effect upon Europe.

Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars.

Causes and immediate results of Industrial Revolution (to the Reform Act of 1832).

Cape Colony, 1795-1814.

Section C.—(Nineteenth Century—Post-Revolutionary).

Growth of South Africa to 1892.

The outline of the development and unification of Canada.

Present distribution of European Possessions in Africa.

A comparison of the present constitution of the Union of South Africa with those of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand.

Brief sketch of the progress of democratic ideas in Europe with special reference to the events of 1848.

Rise of the German Empire to 1871.

Unification of Italy.

[N.B.—The paper will be divided into two parts. In Part A the questions set will depend on knowledge of fact; in Part B the questions will require independent thought. Part A will consist of 10 questions (viz., Section (1) 3, Section (2) 3, Section (3) 4, of which 5 are to be answered (at least *one* from each Section). Part B will consist of 5 questions, any *two* of which are to be answered. Outline maps will be supplied for all questions in which maps are asked for.]

6. Xosa, Zulu, Se-Suto, Se-Chuana, Ronga, Dutch.

Section A.—Accidence and simple syntax

Section B.—Translation from the language of (a) some detached sentences, (b) a simple and continuous passage or passages.

Section C.—Translation from the language of (a) some detached sentences, (b) a simple and continuous prose passage.

Section D.—A composition of about 120 words in length; (Text-books for Grammar: McLaren; Colenso; Bryant; Stuart; Jacotet; Kruger; Wookey; Junod).

The Dutch syllabus will be as follows:—

Section A.—Accidence and simple syntax.

Section B.—Either a letter in Dutch or Translation (a) from and (b) into English, of detached and continuous passages.

Section C.—An essay in Dutch on one of the six given subjects (to occupy not less than one and not more than two pages of the answer-book).

Three of the subject, for the essay will have reference to the books which will be named. The three subjects are not intended to take the form of direct questions on the books; but the books are to be regarded as furnishing material which may be utilised by the candidate in writing the essay.

Section D.—Questions on a prescribed work to test the candidate's acquaintance with its matter.

Dutch B.

For June 1920.

Section C.—C.E. van Koetsveld: *De Pastorie te Mastland*
[Ed. Elffers: Juta & Co.]

Hildebrand: *Familie Regge* (*Camera Obscura*).

Section D.—J. van Maurik: *Krates*, or Schimmel: *Joan Wouters*. University of Fort Hare

Together in Excellence
For December 1920 and June 1921.

Section C.—Bosboom Toussaint: *Major Frans*.

De Genestet: *Het Haandje van den Toren*.

De Schoenlapper van Alexandrie.

St. Nikolaas Avond.

Section D.—Schimmel: *Napoleon Bonaparte*.

or Beets: *De Familie Stastok* (uit *Camera Obscura*).

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

After August 1st, 1921.

The subjects of the examination are grouped as follows:—

1. (a) *English*, (b) *Dutch*.
2. *Mathematics*.
3. (a) *Latin*, (b) *Greek*, (c) *French*, (d) *German*.

4. (a) *Physics and Chemistry*, (b) Botany and Zoology, (c) *Physics*, (d) *Chemistry*, (e) *Botany*, (f) Zoology, (g) *Geology*.
5. (a) History and Geography, (b) *History*, (c) Geography, (d) *English*, (e) *Dutch*, (f) Hebrew, Xosa or Zulu, Sesuto, Sechuana or Ronga, (g) an additional subject from 3 or 4.
6. (a) Agricultural Science, (b) Practical Mathematics, (c) Mechanics, (d) Book-keeping and Commercial Arithmetic, (e) Shorthand and Typewriting, (f) *Drawing*, (g) Geometrical Drawing, (h) Domestic Science, (i) Music, (j) any additional language specially approved by the board, (k) an additional subject from 5.

Subjects printed in italics may be taken either on the higher or the ordinary grade, at the option of the candidate, save that the subject selected under group 1 must be taken on the higher grade. Other subjects can be taken only on the ordinary grade.

2. (a) The standard for a pass in each subject is approximately 40 per cent. of the maximum marks, and any candidate obtaining approximately 75 per cent. of the maximum mark in any subject is entitled to pass with distinction in that subject.

(b) In the higher grade papers in English and Dutch every candidate must obtain at least 35 per cent. of the maximum marks in composition, and in the ordinary grade papers at least 20 per cent.

(c) In each subject under Group 4 and in agricultural science every candidate must obtain at least 20 per cent. of the maximum marks in those questions specially indicated by the examiners. (These questions will be set with a view to testing the candidate's experimental

and observational knowledge of the subject and will constitute one half of the paper).

3. (a) The Matriculation certificate may be obtained by passing in either five or six subjects, under the following conditions:—

(i) *Five Subjects.* A candidate taking five subjects may not, in his selection of subjects, include group six or omit more than one of the five remaining groups. He may not take fewer than three higher grade subjects, and such subjects must be selected from different groups, one of which must be group 1 and one either group 2 or group 3.

(ii) *Six Subjects.* A candidate taking six subjects must select one subject from each of the six groups.

(b) The candidate must pass in all the requisite subjects at not more than two separate examinations for the matriculation certificate (or the school-leaving certificate), and at the first of such examinations he must pass in not fewer than *three* subjects.

N.B.—(i) Candidates in June 1919, will be examined under the old Regulations.

(ii) Candidates in December 1920, and June 1921, will have the option of being examined (a) under the old Regulation or (b) under the New Regulations

(iii) Candidates in and after December 1921, will be examined under the New Regulations only, subject to such modifications as may hereafter be introduced, of which due notice will be given.

SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATES.

4. Certificates, called school-leaving certificates, are issued by the Joint Matriculation Board to candidates

who pass in the following subjects, either at one and the same examination, or at two examinations, at the first of which a pass must be obtained in not fewer than *three* subjects, viz:—

- (1) Higher grade English or higher grade Dutch,
- (2) History and Geography, (3) *either* English, Dutch, French, German, Hebrew, Xosa, or Zulu, Sesuto, Sechuana, or Ronga, (4) *either* a subject from group 4 of the matriculation certificate subjects or *Agricultural science*, (5) and (6) any two other matriculation subjects.

[N.B.—No subject can be taken under more than one group.]



COLLEGE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

A.—Preparatory for the Ministry.

University of Fort Hare

Together in Excellence

Subjects.

First Year:—Vernacular, English, Dutch, History, Mathematics, Physical Science, Elementary Logic and Psychology.

Second Year:—Vernacular, English, Dutch, History, Mathematics, Physical Science, Elementary Ethics and Economics.

SYLLABUS.

Vernacular, English, History, Mathematics, Physical Science as for the University Matriculation Examination.

Dutch as for the Business Course.

Elementary Logic. The aim of Logic. The name, the term, the concept and the laws of thought. The proposition. Division, definition, classification. Immediate Inference. The Syllogism. Induction. Scientific method. Fallacies.

Elementary Psychology. Aim, scope and methods. Body and Mind. Consciousness. Interest and Attention. Cognition: Sensation, Perception, Imagination, Association, Memory, Conception, Reasoning. Feeling: Connection with cognitive and other processes. Action: Impulse, Instinct, Volition, Habit, Character.

Elementary Ethics. The definition, scope and method of Ethics. The Psychology of Conduct: Feeling, Desire, Motive, Intention, Will. Theories of the Moral Ideal. The Moral Life: Freedom and Responsibility, Temperance and Culture, Justice and Benevolence. **The State.**

Elementary Economics. The scope of Economics. Wealth, Capital, Labour, Money, Credit, Exchange, Spending and Saving, Taxation.

University of Fort Hare
COLLEGE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.
Together in Excellence

B.—Chiefs' Course.

Subjects.

First Year.

Vernacular, English, Dutch, History and Geography, Mathematics, Physical Science, Agriculture.

Second Year.

Vernacular, English, Dutch, History and Geography, Mathematics, Business Methods, Agriculture.

Third Year.

Vernacular, English, Dutch, Commercial Geography and Elementary Economics, Civics and Constitutional History, Business Methods, Agriculture.

SYLLABUS. (*Subject to Amendment.*)

Vernacular }
English } *as for the University Matriculation Course.*

History and Geography }
 Business Methods } as for the Business Course.
 Dutch }

Mathematics

Arithmetic. Sections A, B, and C of the syllabus for the Business Course.

Algebra. Addition, subtraction, multiplication and division; elementary fractions; equations of the first degree in one, two and three variables; easy problems.

Practical Geometry. Investigation into and application of facts concerning intersecting straight lines, perpendicularity, angles and sides of triangles, polygons, angles and intercepts formed by parallel straight lines, simple loci, circles, proportion, similar figures, heights and distances, mensuration of rooms, fields, etc., graphical solution of arithmetical problems, calculations based on facts learned.

Physical Science.

Together in Excellence

British and Metric Units; measurement of length and ratio; area of rectangle, parallelogram, triangle, circle; volume of rectangular block, cylinder, sphere; the balance; comparison of weights; density and specific gravity; Archimedes' principle; simple illustrations of force; moments—the lever, capstan, wheel and axle.

Elementary Economics.

As for College Matriculation A.

Civics and Constitutional History.

The scope of citizenship; the advance of mankind from barbarism to civilization; progress of the Bantu; types of settlement; overseas trade; agriculture and industry. Cities and their Government. Village communities.

The relation of South Africa to the Empire and to Foreign States.

The British Parliament, its origin and history. The Union of South Africa. Its constitution and Government. The Protectorates.

The Governments of Canada, New Zealand, Australia and India.

Agriculture.

In general the syllabus will be that of the Course in Agriculture.

BUSINESS COURSE.

1. The Preliminary Commercial Certificate, (*followed by*)
2. The National Technical Day School Certificate (Commerce).

Preliminary Commercial Certificate

Subjects.

There will be five compulsory subjects:—

- (i) Civics.
- (ii) One of the official languages including dictation and knowledge of the subject-matter of one of a list of prescribed books.
- (iii) Commercial arithmetic, including mental arithmetic and totals.
- (iv) Commercial history and geography, one paper.
- (v) Business methods, including business forms. Special regard will be paid to handwriting in this paper.

There will be two optional subjects: the second official language and *theory of shorthand*. Neither of these need be taken and they will not determine success or failure in the examination.

SYLLABUS.

(Subject to amendment)

(i) Civics.

The duties and rights of the citizen in (a) the Town; (b) the Province; (c) the Union; (d) the Empire. A knowledge will be expected of the outstanding events in the history of constitutional government in South Africa.

(ii) Language.

Knowledge of the subject-matter of any one book from a selected list, the questions to be such as can be answered after intelligent reading at home. Writing a short letter or composition. Dictation.

English 1920.—Shakespeare, *The Merchant of Venice*; Scott, *The Fair Maid of Perth*; Merriman, *The Isle of Unrest*; Stevenson, *Treasure Island*.

(iii) Mathematics.

Decimal and vulgar fractions. Powers and roots (by factors). The metric system. The unitary method. Percentages. Substitutions in formulae. Simple rules in algebra. Simple equations and simultaneous equations of the first degree. Graphs with applications to statistics and the solution of equations. Simple properties of triangles, parallelograms and circles. Calculation of area and volume in simple cases, either from given data or from measurement. Applications of the above in all cases to practical problems.

Or Commercial Arithmetic.

Mental arithmetic, and long and cross tots (these are obligatory). Vulgar and decimal fractions with approximations. Ratio. Decimalization of money. Averages. Percentages; profit and loss on buying

or selling prices. Bankers' discount and simple interest. Commission and brokerage. Elements of the metric system. Calculations required in preparing invoices and estimates.

(iv) *Commercial History and Geography.*

What Commercial History is. Commercial growth of England, Holland, and Spain. Trade in England during Roman occupation. Land before Norman conquest; its owners and cultivators. Domesday Book. The Manorial System. Towns and beginnings of town life. Guilds and their origin, and later developments. The Black Death. Markets and Fairs. Progress of Woollen Trade. Manufactures in mediaeval England. The Great Plague and its economic effects. Peasants' revolt. Mercantile systems and dissolution of monasteries. Elizabethan England. Effects of Navigation Acts. Beginnings of Colonial Expansion. Discovery of Cape Passage. Effects of coming of British. Movements of European and native population in South Africa. Discovery of minerals. Growth of South African Railway system. Act of Union.

The meaning of Commercial Geography and its controlling factors. The build of each of the countries of the British Empire, and the effect of this upon the climate, products, industries, and commerce. The position of each, and its effects. The chief imports and exports of each country, and the consequent trade routes. Sketch maps of each country and of the world, showing the relative position of each country; showing also the chief trade routes.

(v) *Business Methods.*

1. Commerce. Brief explanation of its position in industry.

2. The Business man and his methods. Qualities required in persons engaged in commerce.
3. The student entering commercial life: what he may expect and what is expected of him. Elements of office routine. Principal postal facilities. Keeping postage, petty cash, and similar books.
4. Buying and selling. The Principles underlying these. Acquaintance with principal documents used—e.g., price lists, prices current, quotations, market reports, order forms, bought and sold notes.
5. Elements of transportation (briefly). The railway system and its functions for commercial purposes.
6. How accounts are charged and discharged. The use of simple documents required.
7. Finance. Banks and their use to business men. Acquaintance with cheques, inland bills of exchange, promissory notes, postal money.
8. Correspondence. Treatment of incoming and outgoing mails. Correspondence registers. Methods of copying, filing, indexing.

National Technical Day School Certificate (Commerce).

Subjects.

Native Language, English, Dutch, Com. History and Geography, Com. Arithmetic, Business Methods.

One at least of the following groups—

- (i) Shorthand and Typewriting.
- (ii) Book-keeping.

SYLLABUS.

(Subject to amendment)

1. Native Language.

Grammar, Translation from and into the language. Composition. Reading of selected books.

2. *English.*

Grammar, structure of sentences, including Analysis. Précis, Composition, including the writing of Essays, Letters, etc. A play of Shakespeare and selected works of other authors will be read.

3. *Dutch.*

Grammar, reading, translation, composition, conversation. The student will be expected to reach the standard of the lower Taalbond examination.

4. *Commercial History and Geography.*

The rise of the Merchant adventurers. The discovery and early exploration of America. The discovery of the sea-way to India. The Portuguese, Dutch and English in South Africa. Chartered Companies. Free Trade. The industrial and commercial revolution at the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th century and its effects in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe. Emigration to America, South Africa, Canada and Australia.

Industrial and commercial development during the 19th century in South Africa, the United States, Canada, Australia, Egypt, British Tropical Africa, India, Ceylon, Japan and China.

The influence of geographical conditions on the commercial history of all the countries named. This implies a study of the physical features of the different countries, more particularly in relation to (a) their effects on climate and agricultural production and (b) the easiest lines of inland communication, whether by water, road or rail; also the study of other causes affecting climate; production so far as that depends on climate; the situation of the most important economic minerals and the natural facilities for, or obstacles to, their economic

working; the effect of all these circumstances on the distribution of population.

Commercial Arithmetic:

A. Revision of previous work; Rapid calculation factors, vulgar and decimal fractions; proportion; British money, time, weights and measures; percentages, simple interest and Bankers' discount; bills, practice.

B. Simple exercises on the four rules; ratio and proportional parts; metric weights and measures; true discount; decimalization of money; compound interest; approximate calculation; commission, rates and taxes; bankruptcy, monetary systems and exchange, profit and loss.

C. Mensuration of floors, walls etc., square root; degree of approximation in addition and subtraction; relative errors; averages, stocks and shares.

D. Mixture; annuities; insurance; depreciation, sinking funds; day to day interest; equation of payments; elements of business statistics with graphs.

Business Methods:

Office Routine; Postages; Treatment of Correspondence; Buying and Selling; Forwarding Systems; Charging and Discharging of Accounts; Finance.

Shorthand.

Writing in Shorthand (Pitman's System) from passages dictated at the rate of 70 words per minute.

Typewriting.

Setting out in correct form commercial letters and tabular statements from manuscript copy.

Book-keeping.

General principles of Book-keeping by double entry, including keeping of ledger and subsidiary books and the preparation of Profit and Loss and Balance Sheets. Knowledge of commercial and book-keeping terms.

COURSE IN AGRICULTURE.*Subjects:*

English or Dutch, Vernacular, Arithmetic and Mensuration, Science and Agriculture.

Syllabus:

English, Dutch, Vernacular, Arithmetic as for the Preliminary Commercial Certificate.

*Agriculture.***Field Husbandry.****Part I.***Soils.*

Formation, Composition and Classification.

Physical Properties.

Availability of Plant Food.

Sources of Loss and Gain of Soils.

Drainage.

Farms Implements and their uses.

Tillage.

The Principles of "Dry Farming."

Irrigation.

Manures and Manuring.

Part II.*Plant Life.*

Cultivated Plants.

Adaptability of different soils and climates.

Ordinary South African Farm Crops; their raising and manuring, harvesting and marketing.

Grasses.

Weeds and their eradication.

Plant Diseases and Pests and how to combat them.

Additional notes.

Animal Husbandry.**Part I.**

Origin, history and description of chief breeds of horses, cattle, sheep and pigs.

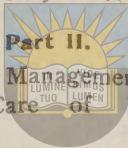
Suitability of various breeds to South Africa.

Principles of Breeding:—Laws to be observed—selection for breed improvement.

In-breeding—Line-breeding—Cross-breeding.

Prolificacy in breeding—Sterility.

Foods and Feeding:—Functions of carbohydrates, fats, etc., in the animal body. Feeding value of South African grown crops.



Horses:—Feeding and Management.

Mating:—Breeding—Care of brood mares—Mule Breeding.

Cattle:—Beef Animals, their management.

Dairy Breeds, their management.

Influence of food on the quality and production of milk.

The milk and its by-products.

Draught animals.

Sheep:—The Merino Sheep, short history of. The wool, its nature, use and qualities. Shearing and preparation for market.

Pigs:—Their management and feeding.

Best known breeds in South Africa.

Diseases:—A few of the most common domestic animal diseases in South Africa.

Useful points on the purchasing and marketing of animals.

Practical Work.

Students are required to do practical work in ploughing, cultivation, sowing, harvesting, fencing, vegetable gardening, tree-planting and the management of farm animals.

College Library.

LIBRARIAN . . .

EDWIN NCWANA.

A Library, to which all students have access, free of charge, is in process of being formed.

Some 800 volumes have already been purchased or received and others are continually being added.

Gifts of books, pamphlets, and periodicals of general interest, but especially those dealing with Native Life or Language are welcomed.

Cordial thanks are tendered to the following for gifts during the current year:

Dr. A. W. Roberts, D.Sc., F.R.S.E., etc., Lovedale: Papers presented to certain Astronomical and other learned Societies.

1. Memoir of Sir David Gill; Absorption of Light by the Earth's Atmosphere; President's Address to S. A. Association for the Advancement of Science, Lourenco Marques (1913); Variable Star Research (1908); Close Binary Systems in Relation to Light Variation (1903); The Increasing Period of Close Binary Stars (1908); Secular Change in the Period of U. Carinæ (1916); Period of Variable Star S. Aræ (1911); Variable Star Observing and Results from Observations made at Lovedale (1891); Variation of L6887 (R) Aræ; S. Velorum (1898), On the Orbits of the Algol Variables R. R. Puppis and V. Puppis (1901); On the Variation of S. Aræ (1911) Certain Anomalies in Radial Velocity Curves (1906) Position Errors affecting Eye Estimates of Star Magnitudes 1899; Southern Variable Stars observed at Lovedale, S. A. (1901).

Rev. J. R. L. Kingon, M.A., F.L.S., etc. : Papers read to the S. A. Association for the Advancement of Science The Economics of the East Coast Fever as illustrated

by the Transkeian Territories; Native Education in the Transkei; Some place names of Tsolo; The Emergence of a Nation;

Also the following books:—

Stewart of Lovedale; Story of the Pharaohs; Cecil Rhodes; Lord Milner's work in S. Africa; Cape Colony for the Settler; Day Break in Livingstonia; The Sudan; The Downfall of Lobengula; Paul Kruger; The Ruin of the Sudan; Joseph Chamberlain; Land and Fresh Water Shells; R. C. Morgan; The Gold Regions of S. E. Africa; Dawn in the Dark Continent; Lovedale—Past and Present; A General History of Europe (Thatcher and Sherwill); The Dark Ages (Oman); The Empire and the Papacy (Tout); Close of the Middle Ages (Lodge); Europe in the XVI. Century (Johnson); The Ascendancy of France (Waterman); The Balance of Power (Hassall); Revolutionary Europe (Stephens); Modern Europe (Phillips); Revolution of 1848-49 in Italy, Austria Hungary, and Germany, (Maurice); Story of Louis XVII; Secret of a Happy Day; The Imperial Bible Dictionary, (6 volumes); Dictionary of Literature and Art; Egyptian Myth and Legend; Life of John Mackenzie.

J. Tengo Jabavu, Esq: Stewart of Lovedale. Life of W. E. Gladstone; Cecil Rhodes (Fuller); Iliad; Advancement of Learning; Study of Words (Trench); The English Language; Art of Reckoning; Cape of Good Hope (Official Handbook); Livy; Representative Government in England; Ancient Egypt; The Spoilers; The Risen Christ; Ivangeli Engcwele ka Mateyu.

D. D. T. Jabavu, Esq., B.A. (Lond.): The Native Teacher out of School.

S. Sopela, Esq., Nqamakwe: Stewart of Lovedale.

Miss Alice Werner: School of Oriental Languages.

The Bantu Languages, (Werner)

Swahili Poetry, (Werner)

Dr. Neil Macvicar, M.D., D.P.H. Lovedale: Bound Copy of the Publications of the S. A. (Native and Coloured) Health Society.

Anonymous: Stewart of Lovedale, (Wells)

Department of Native Affairs: Native Laws and Customs, (Barry) 1883; Basutoland Proclamations and Records, (3 volumes); Laws of British Kaffraria; Kafir War of 1835, (Theal); Sepedi Laws, (Harris); Papers, Pondoland Affairs; Shangaan Grammar, (Junod); Thonga Dictionary, (Chalelain); Transkeian Proclamations (Clarke and Medford); Origin of the Bantu (van Oordt); O. F. C. Commission, Natives and Native Administration, Reserves Commission, Education Code, Nyassaland, Census and Reports 1911, Transkeian Territories, Reports 1904-1919.

Cape Education Reports: 1899-1908.

Transvaal University of 1905, 1906, 1914.

Natal . Together in 1902, 1903-1911, 1916.

History of the Native Tribes of the Transvaal, (1905) Also about 200 Imperial and Union Blue Books, Reports and Pamphlets.

Messrs. Jabavu, & Co. Ltd., "Imvo Zabantsundu" (weekly).

Publishers of Lesilinyana, "Leselinyana" (weekly).

" Mochochonono, "Mochochonono" (weekly).

LIBRARY REGULATIONS.

1. No books must be taken from the Library unless with the sanction of the Librarian.

2. Books of Reference must not be removed from the Library.

3. No book must be retained for a longer period than one month.

4. Books lost or damaged must be replaced to the satisfaction of the Principal.

College Societies.

STUDENTS' COUNCIL.

The Functions of the Council shall be : 1. To provide such a Magazine or Circular as it may deem fit to issue. 2. To arrange a social gathering near the beginning of each College year for the purpose of introducing new students to College life. 3. To act as a controlling body over all clubs or societies of students. 4. To elect, subject to the approval of the Principal, from the general body of students, such censors as shall be required for the session. 5. Generally to promote the best interests of the students.

The Council shall consist of (a) one representative for every ten students or fraction of ten in each of the following constituences:—Agriculture, Business, Matriculation, and post-Matriculation; (b) one representative for each club or society recognised by this Council; (c) a representative of the Former Students' Union.

The elections under (a) and (c) shall be arranged by the Council as it shall deem fit; those under (b) by the several clubs and societies themselves. Members shall be elected in October of each year to hold office for one year from the 1st of November. The Council shall appoint a Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary from its members, who shall perform the duties usually pertaining to those offices. It shall be the duty of this Council to convene a Mass Meeting of College students if a requisition to the secretary to that effect is signed by at least ten students. These rules may be added to or amended as occasion arises at any Mass Meeting comprising at least one third of the enrolled students of the College, provided that notice of such motion be handed to the Secretary in writing and posted on a convenient notice board at least a fortnight beforehand.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

This committee shall consist of (a) Two members of the Staff, appointed by the Principal; (b) all the members of the Students' Council.

All students are expected to pay a fee of five shillings a year for Men, two shillings and sixpence for Women, to cover the expenses for the various clubs and societies. The Governing Council, through the Principal, makes an annual grant equivalent to the sum subscribed by the students for the year. These funds shall be apportioned by the Finance Committee according to needs.

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR 1920.

Representing :

Matriculation :	A. Ferriera, D. Ntshanga,
	University of Fort Hare Ntlabati.
Business : <i>Together in Excellence</i>	F. Mogale.
Christian Association :	E. Ncwana.
Sports Association :	R. Nqandela.
Literary Society :	L. Jolobe.

Staff Representatives :

	D. D. T. Jabavu, Esq., B.A.
	P. Germond, Esq.
Chairman :	D. Ntshanga.
Vice-Chairman :	E. Ncwana.
Secretary :	Lennox J. R. Jolobe.

FORMER STUDENTS' UNION.

Students on leaving the College may on application be enrolled as members of this Union. They will be entitled to subscribe to and receive such Magazine or Circular as the Students' Council may issue. Information as to their whereabouts and doings will always be welcomed by the Editor. Communications should be addressed to Mr. H. Masiza, U. M. S., No. 2 Location, Kimberley.

THE LITERARY SOCIETY.

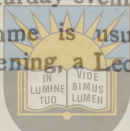
MAIN OBJECTS.

(1) To aid its members in developing fluency of expression in public speaking by prepared and impromptu addresses as well as discussions.

(2) To foster a taste for the best literature and to bring enlightened discussion to bear on vital questions of the present and future.

Meetings are held on Saturday evenings.

The sessional Programme is usually varied, when practicable, by a Social evening, a Lecture, and a Musical Entertainment.



LITERARY SOCIETY.

President: *The Principal*
 Chairman: *Together in Excellence*
 Secretary: D. D. T. Jabavu, Esq., B.A. (Lond.)
 L. J. R. Jolobe.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS.

H. Williams and R. T. Bokwe.

STUDENTS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

This is affiliated to the world-wide inter-denominational movement known as the Students' Christian Association.

It is a voluntary organisation aiming at:

- (1) Winning students to real decision for God;
- (2) Uniting them in seeking a fuller Christian life;
- (3) Inspiring them to give themselves to lives of Christian service at home and abroad.

Weekly meetings are held on Friday evenings. In connection with the Association a free evening school has been arranged for servants of the neighbourhood. This is under the sole management of the members.

STUDENTS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

President	...	...	...	P. Germond, Esq.
Chairman	...	...	...	E. Ncwana.
Vice-Chairman	...	...	...	M. Jansen.
Secretary	...	...	...	G. Nkungu.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS.

P. Mteto, D. Ntshanga, L. Bam.
Night School Principal, D. Ntshanga.



The object of the Sports Club is to provide for the physical recreation of its members by means of games like Rugby, Soccer, Cricket and Tennis. Practically all the students join the Club. Matches in all these games are played with several outside clubs.

SPORTS ASSOCIATION.

President	...	...	...	D. D. T. Jabavu, Esq., B.A.
Secretary	...	...	...	R. T. Bokwe.
Captains	...	Cricket:	...	R. Nqandela.
	...	Rugger:	...	A. Ferriera.
	...	Soccer:	...	F. Mogale
	...	Tennis:	...	N. Kumalo.

THE COLLEGE MAGAZINE.

Editors	...	...	...	E. Ncwana, and J. B. Gow.
Publisher	...	...	...	P. Ntsihlele.

College Record.

UNIVERSITY MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

Hamilton Masiza	...	...	1918.
Felix Mahlangeni.	...	...	1918.

HOLDERS OF COLLEGE DIPLOMA.

Business (Second Class) Charles N. Mopeli 1917,

PRELIMINARY COMMERCIAL EXAMINATION OF THE NATIONAL ADVISORY BOARD.

Ndodipela Makiwane	...	...	1918
Francis Mahlasela	...	...	1918
Reynolds Matlosa	...	...	1918
Mohaeka Molapo	...	...	1918
Peacock Nts'ihlele	...	...	1918



HOLDERS OF SCHOLARSHIPS, 1919.

Governing Council University of Fort Hare

Th. Sikutshwa	<i>Together in Excellence</i>	Z. Matthews,
M. Kabane,		N. Kumalo,
I. Gumede,		L. Msimang.
D. Noble,		I. Finca,
A. Ferreira,		M. Jansen,
L. Bam,		R. Raphela,
W. Mahlasela,		Th. Carey,
D. Ntshanga		L. Jolobe,
A. Matlosa,		F. Mahlasela,
C. Aphana,		S. Sonjica.

OTHER THAN COUNCIL.

Well Park U.F.C., Greenock	...	R. Bokwe.
Per Rev. Principal Henderson		"
„ Anonymous.	...	T. Mntyali
„ Society of Friends, England,		A. Madala
„	"	G. Ntlabati
„	"	I. Mompoti
„	"	E. Ncwana
„ Miss MacVicar	...	R. Raphela

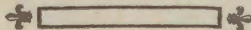
College Register, 1919.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Year of Entrance.</i>
1 Aphana, Christopher L.	Koornpunt, P.P. Rust	1919
2 Bam, Lockington G. E.	Tsolo, C. P.	1916
3 Bokwe, Rosebery	Ugie, Griqualand East	1918
4 Carey, Thomas	Ladysmith, Natal	"
5 Chembeni, Festus T.	Lorenzo Marques	1919
6 Dlamini, Chadwick	Chieveley, Natal	"
7 Ferreira, John Alfred	Pretoria	1918
8 Finca, Irene	Idutywa, C. P.	1917
9 Gow, James Baden	Cape Town	1918
10 Gumede, Innes	Edam's M. S., Natal	1919
11 Jansen, Marthinus	H. C. Goodwood Rail, C. Town	1918
12 Jolobe, Lennox I. R.	Mount Fletcher, C. P.	"
13 Kabane, Milner	University of Potchefstroom	1916
14 Kula, Bennet	Mount Fletcher, C. P.	1919
15 Kumalo, Nathaniel	Fort Beaufort, C. P.	"
16 MacGillivray, John I.	Flagstaff, C. P.	1916
17 Madala, Attwell	St. Cuthberts, Tsolo, C.P.	1919
18 Matshikwe, Ebenezer	Ndabeni, Cape Town, C.P.	1919
19 Mahlasela, Francis	Umzimkulu, C. P.	1918
20 Mahlasela, William C.	Ndabakazi, C. P.	"
21 Matthews, Zachariah	Kimberley, C. P.	"
22 Matlosa, Reynolds	Mafeteng, Basutoland	"
23 Modibeli, Lazarus L. B.	Butha Buthe, Basutoland	1916
24 Mogale, Frank	Mabies Kraal, Transvaal	1917
25 Molapo, Mohaeka	Leribe, Basutoland	1918
26 Mompati, Ishmael	Bloemfontein, O. F. S.	1919
27 Morolong, Bernice	Mafeteng, Basutoland	"
28 Motebang, Calvin	Peka, Basutoland	1918
29 Mntyali, Titus	Impolweni, Natal	1916
30 Msimang, Lily	Dundee, Natal	"
31 Mteto, Phillip	Port Elizabeth, C. P.	1919
32 Ncwana, Edwin	Vrede, O. F. S.	1917

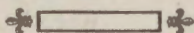
33 Nkungu, George	Mount Fletcher, C. P.	„
34 Nqandela, Robert D.	Tarkastad, C. P.	„
35 Ntshanga, Douglas	Engcobo, C. P.	„
36 Ntlabati, Gertrude	Hackney, C. P.	1918
37 Nts'ihlele, Peacock	Qoqolosing, Basutoland	„
38 Noble, Dennis	Queenstown, C. P.	„
39 Peters, Maurice	Pietermaritzburg	1917
40 Piliso, William	Ndabakazi, C. P.	„
41 Raphela, Reuben	Pietersburg, Transvaal	1919
42 Sikutshwa, Theophilus	Bizana, C. P.	1917
43 Sonjica, Stephen S. S.	Debe Nek, C. P.	1919
44 Vilakazi, Raymond	Bremersdorp, Swaziland	„
45 Williams, Harvey W.	Amanzimtoti, Natal	1918
46 Xaba, Fred	St. Albans, Tsomo, C. P.	1917
47 Jafta, Adonijah	Qumbu, Tsolo, C. P.	1916

STUDENTS WHO SERVED WITH THE COLOURS.

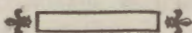
1 Fowler, William	East Africa and Europe
2 Jafta, Adonijah	Europe
3 Modibeli, Lazarus B.L.	„
4 Mopeli, Thabo R.	„
5 Mamba, Lennox	„
6 Monareng, Matthew	„



LOVEDALE HIGH SCHOOL



PREPARES FOR THE
SOUTH AFRICAN NATIVE COLLEGE.



Students trained for the University Junior
Certificate and other Examinations.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Subjects : English, Mathematics, Science, History, Native Languages, Latin, Book-keeping, Shorthand, Type-writing, Vocal Music, Woodwork.

Bursaries : Andrew Smith Bursaries of £20 a year for three years, and other Bursaries of lower value are available after competition, and may be held only at this school.

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