



CALENDAR
1925
University of Port Hare
Together in Excellence



STEWART HALL
S. A. Native College, Fort Hare, Alice, C.P.

South African Native
College.

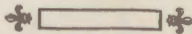
CALENDAR

FOR 1925



University of Port Hare
Together in Excellence

TENTH YEAR.



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

Table of Contents.

ALMANAC	...	...	...	...	3
CALENDAR, 1925	...	...	...	...	4
HISTORICAL SKETCH	...	...	...	...	5
CONSTITUTION	...	...	...	...	9
SCHEDULE OF REGULATIONS AFFECTING HOSTELS					15
THEOLOGICAL TRAINING	...	...	...	...	20
RULES OF PROCEDURE OF COUNCIL	..				21
RULES AND REGULATIONS OF SENATUS	...				23
REPORTS, 1923	...	...	...	...	27
STATISTICS	...	...	...	...	46
COUNCIL, ...	...	...	...	...	53
STAFF	...	...	...	...	56
SENATUS	...	...	...	...	57
GENERAL INFORMATION;					
SCOPE AND OBJECTS, SITUATION	...				59
TERMS	...	...	...	...	59
ADMISSION OF STUDENTS	...	...	...	...	60
FEES	...	...	...	...	61
MEDICAL EXAMINATION	...	...	...	...	61
GENERAL REGULATIONS	...	...	...	...	62
HOSTELS	...	...	...	...	62
BANTU LANGUAGES, STUDY OF	...	...	...	...	62
ENTRANCE QUALIFICATIONS	...	...	...	...	63
COURSES OF STUDY	...	...	...	...	64
MATRICULATION EXAMINATION	...	...	...	...	65
COLLEGE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION					92
AGRICULTURE	...	...	...	...	96
BUSINESS	...	...	...	...	99
REGULATIONS FOR EXTERNAL STUDENTS	...				100
BACHELOR OF ARTS, COLLEGE DIPLOMA, AND					
PRE-MEDICAL SYLLABUSES	...	...	...	...	104
COLLEGE DIPLOMA IN EDUCATION	...	...	...	...	118
COLLEGE LIBRARY	...	...	...	...	120
COLLEGE SOCIETIES	...	...	...	...	121
COLLEGE RECORD	...	...	...	...	127
COLLEGE REGISTER	...	...	...	...	132
BALANCE SHEET	...	...	...	...	135
HIGHER EDUCATION ACT No. 30 of 1923. APPENDIX					i.
REGULATIONS UNDER THE ACT.	...	...	...	...	ii.
SCHEME OF GOVERNMENT	...	...	...	...	iii.

Almanac for 1925.

January.

Sun	...	4	11	18	25
M	...	5	12	19	26
Tu	...	6	13	20	27
W	...	7	14	21	28
Th	1	8	15	22	29
F	2	9	16	23	30
Sat	3	10	17	24	31

February.

Sun	1	8	15	22	...	...
M	2	9	16	23	...	...
Tu	3	10	17	24	...	...
W	4	11	18	25	...	...
Th	5	12	19	26	...	...
F	6	13	20	27	...	...
Sat	7	14	21	28	...	...

March.

Sun	1	8	15	22	29	...
M	2	9	16	23	30	...
Tu	3	10	17	24	31	...
W	4	11	18	25	...	...
Th	5	12	19	26	...	...
F	6	13	20	27	...	...
Sat	7	14	21	28	...	...

April.

Sun	...	5	12	19	26
M	...	6	13	20	27
Tu	...	7	14	21	28
W	1	8	15	22	29
Th	2	9	16	23	30
F	3	10	17	24	...
Sat	4	11	18	25	...

May.

Sun	...	3	10	17	24	31
M	...	4	11	18	25	...
Tu	...	5	12	19	26	...
W	...	6	13	20	27	...
Th	...	7	14	21	28	...
F	1	8	15	22	29	...
Sat	2	9	16	23	30	...

June.

Sun	...	7	14	21	28	...
M	1	8	15	22	29	...
Tu	2	9	16	23	30	...
W	3	10	17	24	...	...
Th	4	11	18	25	...	...
F	5	12	19	26	...	...
Sat	6	13	20	27	...	...

July.

Sun	...	5	12	19	26
M	...	6	13	20	27
Tu	...	7	14	21	28
W	1	8	15	22	29
Th	2	9	16	23	30
F	3	10	17	24	31
Sat	4	11	18	25	..

August.

Sun	...	2	9	16	23	30
M	...	3	10	17	24	31
Tu	...	4	11	18	25	...
W	...	5	12	19	26	...
Th	...	6	13	20	27	...
F	...	7	14	21	28	...
Sat	1	8	15	22	29	...

September.

Sun	...	6	13	20	27	..
M	...	7	14	21	28	...
Tu	1	8	15	22	29	...
W	2	9	16	23	30	...
Th	3	10	17	24	...	...
F	4	11	18	25	...	...
Sat	5	12	19	26	...	...

October.

Sun	...	4	11	18	25
M	...	5	12	19	26
Tu	...	6	13	20	27
W	...	7	14	21	28
Th	1	8	15	22	29
F	2	9	16	23	30
Sat	3	10	17	24	31

November.

Sun	1	8	15	22	29	..
M	2	9	16	23	30	...
Tu	3	10	17	24	...	...
W	4	11	18	25	...	...
Th	5	12	19	26	...	...
F	6	13	20	27	...	...
Sat	7	14	21	28	...	...

December.

Sun	...	6	13	20	27	...
M	...	7	14	21	28	...
Tu	1	8	15	22	29	...
W	2	9	16	23	30	...
Th	3	10	17	24	31	...
F	4	11	18	25	..	...
Sat	5	12	19	26	...	...

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence



Calendar for 1925.

Jan.		8—Opening of "Stewart Hall," 1921.
Feb.		8—Anniversary of College Opening by General Botha, 1916.
<hr/>		
Friday	Feb.	20—First Term begins.—Students arrive.
Friday	Apr.	10—Good Friday.
Friday	May	1—Last Day for paying Second Quarter's Fees.
Friday	"	22—Empire Day Holiday—College Sports.
Mon.	June	15—First Term Examinations begin.
Tues.	"	23—First Term ends.
Friday	July	24—Second Term begins—Students arrive.
Sat.	Aug.	1—Last Day for paying Third Quarter's Fees.
Sat.	"	29—Entries close for Commercial Examinations.
Mon.	Sept.	7—Entries close for December Examinations.
Mon.	"	21—Second Term Examinations.
Friday	"	25 to 28—Term Holiday.
Thurs.	Oct.	1—Last Day for paying Fourth Quarter's Fees.
Mon.	"	19—Commercial Examinations begin.
Mon.	Nov.	30—Degree and College Examinations begin.
Tues.	Dec.	8—Fourth Term ends.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Wesleyan Hostel & Theological Institute, Fort Hare.

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 recognized 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 opportunity 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 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 now occupied by 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. The 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 of 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 1920, the erection of the Wesleyan Hostel and Warden's Residence was begun and the Warden was appointed to the Staff. The Hostel was completed in 1921.

In the same year the Church of the Province rented a house as temporary hostel and their Warden was also appointed to the Staff.

In 1920, also, the first portion of "Stewart Hall" was completed and taken over for teaching. This was opened by the Rt. Hon. F. S. Malan, Minister for Education, on the 8th day of January, 1921, in the presence of a large gathering of Europeans and Natives.

In 1923 the College was incorporated under the Higher Education Act (No. 30 of 1923). By this Act the Government of the Union of South Africa is entitled to nominate *four* representatives to the Council instead of *two*, while the Senatus, or Board of Studies, obtains *two* representatives for the first time. The Governing Council which had fashioned the policy of the College since 1916 and had seen it through the uncertainties of its early days held its last meeting on the 30th August, 1923, when certain alterations to the constitution necessary to bring it into line with the provisions of the Act, were passed.

In 1923 the Presbyterian Hostel was erected on a site granted to the United Free Church of Scotland in 1919. It was occupied in February 1924.

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.

III. CONSTITUTION OF 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 for 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 £5000 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 members.

co-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 be not fulfilled, the right to send a representative to the Council's meetings shall by vote of the Council be abrogated.

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 the Constitution being also fulfilled. So soon as the co-operation is withdrawn, the right to be represented upon the Council shall automatically cease.

D. Representatives 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 four 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 the 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 COUNCIL.

Each member of the Council shall hold his seat for three 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. POWER AND DUTIES OF THE COUNCIL.

(a) All immovable property and fixed assets of the College shall be vested in the Council incorporated by Act of Parliament No. 30 of 1923.

(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) Not more than two Members of the Senatus other than the Principal shall be eligible for membership of the 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, Wardens of Hostels, and two Members appointed by the Council. 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 (i) of the Schedule of Regulations affecting Hostels.

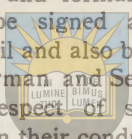
VIII. LAND FOR HOSTELS.

Any Church, Missionary Society or other Body or Union of Churches, or Missionary Society or other Bodies desiring to co-operate with the College by the erection of a

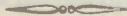
hostel on the terms specified under Article III. and others specified in the Schedule of Regulations affecting Hostels, shall be entitled to receive from the Council land for the said purpose on terms to be determined by the Council.

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 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.



University of Port Harcourt
Together in Excellence



SCHEDULE OF REGULATIONS AFFECTING HOSTELS.

(a) The Hostel and Land shall be used only for the purposes of the College.

(b) The Hostel shall be open to inspection by the Council or any deputed member of it at all reasonable hours.

(c) Dormitory accommodation shall be of such extent and so arranged as to satisfy the requirements of the Council.

- (d) (1) 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.
- (2) If the hostel is also to be used for theological training, the body erecting the hostel shall after consultation with the Council appoint its theological tutor who may thereby be nominated by the body erecting the hostel for appointment to the office of Warden of the hostel by the Council.
- (3) Theological tutors and members of the Hostel Staff other than the Warden may be appointed by the body erecting the hostel, subject to confirmation by the Council.
- (e) 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.
- (f) The Warden 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 hostel which the church represents such special religious instruction as the body erecting the hostel may require.
- (g) The Warden shall be responsible for the oversight of preparation in the Hostel.
- (h) No independent tuition or other work shall be undertaken by the Warden without the written sanction of the Council.
- (i) 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. of the Constitution, the land shall revert to the Council and the hostel with its outhouses shall be acquired by the Council at a fair valuation.

HOSTEL LEASE.

AGREEMENT OF LEASE made and entered into by and between A B in his capacity as Secretary for the time being for Native Affairs in the Union of South Africa, C D and E F all in their capacity as the Trustees for the time being of the South African Native College, hereinafter called the Lessors, of the first part and G H and J K in their capacity as (here must be inserted the officers of the Church having authority to enter into the lease) hereinafter called the Lessees, of the second part



WITNESSETH

that the said Lessors by and with the consent of the Council of the said South African Native College, hereinafter called the said Council, do hereby agree to hire certain lot or lots of ground being portion of the property of the said College situate at Fort Hare, Division of Victoria East, in extent (acres) more fully described in the Diagram hereunto annexed, marked " A " upon the following terms and conditions to wit:—

- (1) That the tenancy shall be for a period of fifty (50) years reckoned from the signing of this agreement, with the option of renewal for a like period and which may be renewed at the expiration of every fifty years for a further period of fifty years on the same terms.
- (2) That the rent shall be the sum of ten shillings (10s.) per lot per annum and shall be payable by the said Lessees to the Treasurer to the said Council on the 10th day of January in each and every year.

- (3) That the said Lessees shall pay all rates and taxes which may become due and payable under any Act of Parliament or Divisional Ordinance in respect of the property hereby leased during the existence of this lease.
- (4) That the said Lessees shall erect on the said piece of ground a Hostel for the accommodation exclusively of enrolled students of the said College.
- (5) That such Hostel shall be erected on plans approved by the said Council in writing and at a cost of not less than TWO THOUSAND POUNDS (£2000) sterling and the said Lessees shall not begin the erection of such hostel or any outbuildings save and except with the written approval of the said Council first had and obtained.
- (6) That the said Lessees shall and will at all times keep and maintain the said hostel and outbuildings, fences and ground, in a fit and proper state of order, repair and cleanliness to the satisfaction of the said Council.
- (7) That the dormitory accommodation shall be of such extent and so arranged as to satisfy the requirements of the Council.
- (8) That the hostel shall be open to inspection by the Council or any deputed member of it at all reasonable hours.
- (9) That the hostel and land shall be used only for the purposes of the College.
- (10) That the said Lessees shall be entitled to cancel this lease at any time upon giving two years' notice thereof in writing to the Secretary of the said Council and upon such cancellation the Lessors shall pay to the said Lessees a fair valuation for the said hostel and its outbuildings.

(11) That during the continuance of this lease the said Lessees shall be bound to take such electric current as they may require for lighting purposes and such water as may be required for any purpose from the said Council should the said Council be in a position to supply the same and the said Council hereby undertakes to charge the said lessees a fair and reasonable price for such electric current and water as also to make all proper and reasonable provision, in its power, for an adequate and efficient supply of electricity and water.

(12) That should the said Council be in a position to supply the necessary sanitary service of the said hostel the said Lessees shall accept the same and shall pay a fair and reasonable price therefor.

In the event of the Council not being in a position to supply such sanitary service then the said Lessees shall make provision therefor to the satisfaction of the said Council.

In the event however of the Lessees desiring to provide a separate sanitary service they may do so on obtaining the consent in writing of the Council, subject to the arrangements and execution of the service being to the satisfaction of the said Council.

(13) That the said Lessees shall be bound by all such bye-laws and regulations as the said Council has already framed or may in future frame for the good and seemly government of the hostels.

(14) That the costs of the preparation and registration of this Lease including the costs of survey and diagrams and the stamps to be affixed thereto shall be borne by the said Lessees.

(15) In this Lease the terms Lessors and Lessees shall be held to include the successors in office of such Lessors and Lessees.

THEOLOGICAL TRAINING.

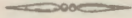
The following are the arrangements approved by the Council whereby Theological Training may be given in connection with the denominational hostels erected by Churches :—

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 Arts course for candidates for the 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 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. Seven shall constitute a quorum.
2. The Council shall elect a Chairman and Vice-Chairman. These shall be appointed at the first meeting of each newly-appointed Council and shall hold office for three years, or until such time as their successors can be appointed. In the event of an office falling vacant before the expiry of the three years' period, the Council shall make an interim appointment for the unexpired portion of the period.
3. The Chairman shall have a deliberative as well as a casting vote.
4. Statutory meetings shall be held in the first fortnight of March and the first fortnight of November. At the meeting in March, an audited statement of accounts for the preceding year, and at the meeting in November, estimates for the ensuing year, shall be submitted.
5. Special meetings may be called by the Executive, or at the request in writing of six members (*primarii*).
6. At special meetings of the Council, business other than that for which the meeting was specially called, of a routine nature, shall be allowed if desired by a majority of the whole Council.

7. All proposals submitted to the Council, other than purely formal or routine, shall be framed in the form of written motions, and the Council shall resolve on such motions by vote.
8. At the first ordinary meeting of each newly-appointed Council, the Council shall appoint an Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall appoint three of its members, any one of whom will sign cheques along with the Bursar.
9. The Council shall appoint a Secretary to keep the records of the Council.
10. The Council shall appoint a College Bursar. Cheques on the bankers of the College shall be signed by the Bursar and by one of the three members appointed as provided for in section 8.
11. At the first ordinary meeting of the year, the Council shall appoint an auditor or auditors for the current year.
12. The Bursar shall at each ordinary meeting present to the Council a short statement of receipts and expenditure for the period since the preceding meeting.
13. The books of the College shall be audited each year and at such other times as the Council may direct.
14. These Rules of Procedure may be amended or enlarged, three months notice of such proposed change having been given in writing.

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF SENATUS.

1. "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 and such Lecturers as the Council shall determine, and Wardens of Hostels.
2. "The acceptance, rejection or dismissal of students shall rest with the Senatus.
3. "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.
4. "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.
*University of Port Harcourt
Together in Excellence*
(Extract from the College Constitution.)
5. The Senatus shall meet on the third Thursday of every month during terms.
6. At all meetings five members shall form a quorum.
7. A full agenda and documents relating thereto shall be circulated at least two days before any stated meeting of Senatus.
8. Minutes of all proceedings of the Senatus shall be kept by the Secretary.
9. Special meetings may be held at the request, conveyed in writing to the Chairman or Secretary, of any two members, but two clear days notice of such meetings shall be given. A special meeting may also be summoned at any time at the discretion of the Chairman.

10. At special meetings only the business on the agenda shall be transacted.
11. The Annual Electoral Meeting shall be the August meeting of the Senatus.
12. At the Annual Electoral Meeting, or as otherwise determined, the Senatus shall appoint a Vice-Chairman and a Secretary to hold office for the following academic year.
13. At the Annual Electoral Meeting of the Senatus the Standing Sub-committees shall be appointed of which the Principal shall be a member *ex officio*.
 - (a) A BOARD OF STUDIES: The Principal and two elected members shall form a Board of Studies and shall have the duty of advising the students with reference to their courses of study.
 - (b) LIBRARY COMMITTEE: The Principal and two elected members shall form a Library Committee and shall be responsible for the management of the Library.
 - (c) COMMITTEE OF WARDENS: The Wardens shall form a committee for drawing up common regulations for hostel governments.
 - (d) PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE: Two editors of the College Calendar who shall also have oversight of the Students' publications shall be appointed.
14. Members of Staff shall ordinarily obtain leave of absence from the Council. In cases of emergency, however, the Principal shall have power to grant leave of absence not exceeding fourteen days.
15. Members of the Staff who are unable through illness to undertake their duties at the scheduled time shall as soon as possible communicate with the Principal.

16. The Senatus may at its discretion invite any member of the Staff of the College, not a member of the Senatus, to be present during the discussion of any matter.
17. No member of the Staff shall take any step affecting the policy and interests of the College without consulting and obtaining the sanction of the Senatus or the Principal.
18. The Time-Table for the work of the College classes shall finally be decided upon by the Senatus.
19. The Principal shall be the intermediary between the Senatus and the students in all matters affecting the work of the College.
20. A Register shall be kept of all students of the College in which shall be entered in the case of each student such particulars as have been decided upon by the Senatus.
21. A record of attendance, progress and conduct, signed by the Principal shall be forwarded to the parent or guardian of each student at the end of every term.
22. The names of students excused from lecture courses for which they have entered shall be submitted to the Senatus.
23. At the ordinary meeting in March, or as otherwise convenient, the Principal shall lay before the Senatus his report of the work of the previous year before submitting it to the Council.
24. These rules and regulations may be amended by giving one month's notice, and, if the amendment is agreed to by the Senatus, it shall be submitted to the Council at its first meeting for approval.

Report of the Governing Council

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1923.

The main feature of the year under review was the passing of the Higher Education Act (1923). This is a measure which lays down regulations for the control and government of Colleges declared by the Minister of Education to be institutions of higher education. The South African Native College was one of three Colleges so declared in the schedule of the Bill. The advantages accruing to the College under the Act are that the Council becomes a body corporate, the association of the Union Government with the College becomes closer, grants-in-aid are paid upon a scale bearing a fixed relation to the income of the College, and the benefits of a pension scheme are accorded to members of the staff. As long, however, as the income of the College remains comparatively small, especially that portion which is derived from fees and which cannot necessarily increase very rapidly, the Minister will require to interpret very generously the powers taken by him under the Act to give special consideration to "new and rapidly developing institutions," if the development of the College is not to be retarded.

The Council also took a distinct step during the year towards the establishment of a Medical School which is probably the sorest need of the Native community of South Africa at the present time. Grants have been provided by the Government towards the financing of the first year of this School, and preparations will be made during 1924 so that tuition may be begun in 1925. The American Board Mission also opened negotiations with the Council with the object of linking up their Hospital and Dispensary in Durban with the projected Medical School at Fort Hare, and for this purpose made a generous

offer of buildings and land which was provisionally accepted. Meanwhile three former students of the College are pursuing medical studies in Great Britain, two in Edinburgh and one in Birmingham, but the cost of going overseas and of living at a European University at the present time is an insurmountable barrier to most Native students. Native doctors must therefore be trained in South Africa.

Successful application was made to the Government during the year for a loan to provide (1) additional Laboratories and (2) Dining Hall. Not all was obtained that the Council considered necessary, especially in respect of laboratories, but it will be possible to carry on for a few years with what has been given. The Dining Hall has long been necessary and will be a substantial addition to the equipment of the College.

During this year a new Hostel has been erected for the accommodation of men students conjointly by the United Free Church of Scotland and the Presbyterian Church of South Africa. This building which was designed by Messrs. Parker and Forsyth, Cape Town, and built by Lovedale Building Departments, has accommodation for 40 students, including a number of study bedrooms for senior men, an office, library and common room. It is capable of extension and will ultimately find room for about 100 students. A Warden's house has been planned for but is not yet built.

There were no changes in the personnel of the Council except those necessitated by the Higher Education Act. Dr. C. T. Loram, member of the Native Affairs Commission, and Mr. T. W. C. Norton, Chief Native Commissioner, Cape, were the additional representatives appointed by the Government, while Mr. W. T. Murdock, B.A., and Mr. D. D. T. Jabavu, B.A., were appointed to represent the Senatus.

The Balance Sheet of the College as at 31st December, 1923, shows that Buildings and Land are valued at £18,233 17s. 7d., the Water Scheme at £2,439 2s. 8d., Furniture and Stock at £3,022 6s. 7d., Farm Stock at £1,111 1s. 2d. The College has £9,819 16s. invested in Union Government Securities, and local loans of £555 1s. 3d.

The Revenue Account shows that the amount received from Government grants was £3,104 3s. 4d., from the Basuto-land Administration £300, from Fees £2,268 19s., and from other sources £1,270 2s. 2d. The Revenue Account shows a surplus for the year of £38 13s. Donations during the year amounted to £1,050, a sum of £1,000 conditionally promised to the promoters of the College Scheme in 1906 by the Rhodes Trustees having been granted during the year under review. Statistics bearing on the cost per student and the relative contributions of the State, the College and the students to Income will be found in the Principal's Report which is appended.

(Signed) JAMES HENDERSON,
Chairman.

ALEXANDER KERR,
Principal,
Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

Principal's Report to the Governing Council

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1923.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my eighth Annual Report.

TERMS: The College was in session from February 16th to June 14th, and from July 17th to December 11th.

STAFF: Mrs. Roose, who had taught Dutch and assisted in other departments for a number of years, resigned as from 31st March. Her work had been very successful, and we were sorry to lose her services. It was difficult to find anyone to fill her place and we tried the experiment of employing a number of our senior students, some of whom had teachers' certificates, to supervise classes formerly taught by Mrs. Roose. We shall have to look soon, however, to the appointment of a teacher who will be responsible mainly for the teaching of Afrikaans.

Mr. D. J. Darlow, B.A. (Lond.), assumed duty at the beginning of the year as lecturer in English. Mr. Darlow has had experience of secondary work in several English schools, and had been on the staff of Lovedale Institution for a year and a half. It will make for efficiency to have all the English Teaching of the College under one direction.

Rev. H. B. Coventry, B.D., continued to render part-time assistance in History and Geography and the philosophical sciences.

During the last quarter of the year I was absent on sick leave, my teaching being undertaken by several members of the staff, while Mr. W. T. Murdock, Vice-Chairman of the Senatus, acted as Principal.

ROLL: The number of new students admitted was 33, rather a larger number than usual, while the total number of students enrolled was 102. As I remarked last year, our numbers will probably be stable about the 100 mark for a year or two as we are shedding classes below the Junior Certificate.

THE CURRICULUM: We were able during the year under review, to extend our Arts course so as to include the final year of the B.A. course of the University of South Africa. It is hoped, now that the Arts course has been overtaken thus early in the history of the College, that we shall be able to maintain from year to year the advance that has been made. It is possible, however, that in the first years of the institution of the course, there may occasionally be gaps owing to the paucity of qualified students, though we trust that such will be few.

The honour of being the first graduates of the College, belongs to two students, in one, Zachariah Keodirelan Matthews of Kimberley, a member of the Bechuana tribe, and the other Edwin Mtobe Ncwana, a Fingo of Port Elizabeth. The first-named was entered as an external student of the University of South Africa. He successfully passed his eleven courses as follows:—*First Year*: English I, Latin I, Mathematics I, Logic I; *Second Year*: English II, Education I, Ethics I, Psychology I; *Third Year*: English III, Education II, Chemistry I. The major subjects as may be seen from the list given above were English and Education. Matthews graduated Bachelor of Arts (S.A.) in March 1924, and is now studying for the Education Diploma of the College with a view to entering the teaching profession. The second student, Ncwana, was not an external student of the University, but was studying for the College Diploma in Arts. His papers in the various examinations were the papers set by the University, and we were fortunate in having as examiners

men who had experience of University examinations. Indeed the final examinations of Ncwana's course were conducted by the University entirely. This student is looking to the Ministry for his life work. His course was as follows:—*First Year*: English I, Mathematics I, Logic I, Psychology I. *Second Year*: English II, Education I, Ethics I, Economics I. *Third Year*: English III, Ethics II, Chemistry I. English and Ethics were the major subjects. When the College becomes a degree-granting institution in its own right, Ncwana will be its first graduate. Meanwhile he will receive a Diploma and be designated a Licentiate in Arts (Fort Hare). Both these men are to be congratulated on the success of their courses and it is fortunate that the College has had, as its senior students and its first graduates, men of such earnest and determined spirit.

In addition to the two students who completed the B.A. course, eleven others were pursuing post-matriculation studies. One completed his second year and three the first year. Others secured passes in one or two subjects.

The course for the Diploma in Education of the College is now under weigh. Four students, two being women, completed the course last year. These students take three subjects for the first year B.A. besides the usual professional subjects. The B.A. studies are selected for their bearing upon the teacher's work. Practical teaching under supervision is done at Lovedale High School and at an elementary Native school in the district. Two of the Provincial Departments of Education, the Cape and Natal, are represented on the Board of Examiners. Holders of the College Diploma in Education will combine with professional training a higher standard of education than is customary amongst the Native and Coloured teachers, and should be able to hold responsible positions in elementary schools or in the lower standards of secondary schools.

The results of the University Matriculation examination were poor this year compared with the two previous years. The class was known to be weak but it fared even worse than we expected. Three students completed their course for the College Matriculation and made good passes. These were theological students who had spent four years at College. We feel sure they will give a good account of themselves.

AGRICULTURE:—Mr. P. Germond, Lecturer in Agriculture and Farm Manager, reports as follows:—

“ Students and Courses :— The work and the behaviour of the students during the year have been very satisfactory. With the gradual development of the Farm, the problem of finding suitable occupation for the students while at practical work has ceased to exist. Reference is again made to the need for a capable farm assistant to supervise the labourers and thus enable the lecturer to devote more time to the students. For students to get the best out of their practical instruction their work must be so arranged as to enable them to spend more afternoons on the farm, particularly at the time of the year when the most important operations are being carried on. In the case of students taking the College Matriculation in Agriculture, it would be wise to assign a number of units to practical work even though this were done at the expense of some of the minor subjects included in the present syllabus. It is felt that even the most efficient of the students who have passed through the course are lacking in practical efficiency, the want of which is bound to handicap them at the outset of their careers and ultimately to reflect on the Agricultural Course at this College. It is worthy of note that the Government Schools of Agriculture for Europeans are yearly attaching more importance to the practical side of their students' training.

Examinations: Of the four agricultural students who took the final examinations at the end of this year, two successfully presented themselves for the College Matriculation in Agriculture. One theological student took agriculture as a one unit subject but failed to secure pass marks.

Extension Work: The first Agricultural Show for Natives of the Ciskei was held during the Winter vacation. It is referred to in another part of this report. The year's record shows a larger number of farmers' enquiries, while applications for seeds, eggs, etc., are decidedly on the increase, an encouraging feature of the work.

FARM:

Experimental and Investigational Work: The cereal variety experiments were continued in co-operation with the Grootfontein Experimental Farm, but unfortunately the crops were on several occasions eaten by locusts and subsequently succumbed to the drought. A consignment of artificial fertilisers for mealies and beans was supplied to us gratis by the Cape Explosives Works, and the resulting yields on poor soil were extremely satisfactory. The mealie yield increased from 4 to 8 bags, and the beans from 4 to 7 bags per acre.

Development Work: A considerable amount of development work was accomplished during the year. Two acres of virgin soil were cleared and partly ploughed, the irrigation furrow continued, and a number of new fences were erected. Small buildings were erected in connection with the poultry division, and one 200-hen house is in course of construction.

Crops: Owing to the locust invasion and the drought several acres of cereal crops were grazed off which resulted in a decrease in yield. *Areas under Crops:* Acres : Oats 14, Barley 6, Bird Seed 2, Mealies 30, Beans 5.

Live Stock: The live stock at the end of the year comprised:—

Horses and Mules	7
Friesland Grades	28
Other cattle	1
Working Oxen	13
Poultry	284

The year has been a particularly healthy one, and there was no mortality amongst the stock. For the first time it has been necessary to feed heavily with concentrates in order to produce sufficient milk for the institution.

AGRICULTURAL DEMONSTRATION: The Demonstrator attached to the College staff has been absorbed, as I foreshadowed last year, by the Native Affairs Department, and is now under the direction of the Chief Native Commissioner for the Cape. The Demonstrator is stationed at Auckland, a Native village at the headwaters of the Tyumie River, and will probably be wholly employed there for two years. This involves a change in the system that has hitherto been followed, for the demonstrator's work was planned formerly to keep him in touch with a number of stations in the Tyumie and Keiskama valleys. More intensive work will of course be done under the system now being adopted, but it is a pity that locations which have appreciated and derived benefit from the demonstrator should now be deprived of this stimulus and help. It is to be hoped that the projected increase in the number of demonstrators will not be delayed.

Meanwhile the Agricultural Department has obtained permission from the Magistrate of Alice and the local headman to take over a plot in a location near the College for demonstration purposes. This plot will be placed in charge of a third year student, under the supervision of

one of the questions which will apparently crop up in the future is the limitation of flocks of sheep on the veld. To suggest a means of improving Native cattle is extremely difficult. Perhaps the best means would be by crossing the Native cattle with Afrikander bulls to produce progeny able to stand this constant struggle to get sufficient nourishment and then cross the progeny with Shorthorn bulls to increase the milk yield.

“As will be seen by the judges’ report on the cattle section, the cattle although poor were representative of the Native cattle of these districts. The sheep section at the Show was also poor, and it is apparent that in the future quality will have to be considered more. If sheep of better quality were kept then the number could be reduced by quite one-third while returning the same income to the various owners. The sheep section at the show should be one of the largest sections and will grow very rapidly in the near future.”

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

“The reports of the judges of the horse and poultry sections speak for themselves, but the entries in the poultry section could have been a good deal better.

“In the produce section, the mealies and beans were excellent and showed that great care had not only been taken in growing these crops but also in selecting the exhibits.

“A section for green-manure seeds should be included as most of the arable land has become worn out by successive crops of mealies taking the plant-food from the soil, and crops suitable for green-manuring such as cowpeas, etc., should be used as widely as possible on the lands.

“The objects and aims of a show of this description I consider were realised at this particular show and the results will be far-reaching. It will naturally take a long time before the full educative value of shows is realised by

the Native people, but the exhibits are a real demonstration of what can be done by Native farmers under difficult conditions. The exhibits shown in the mealie and bean sections, for example, must have shown many farmers that with care and better means of cultivation they could improve their crops. The collection of the various farming products also aroused fresh hopes, in the struggle with the worn-out lands.

“Perhaps the most interesting educative section of the Show was the Ploughing Competition. This event was followed by a large crowd and many Native farmers only realised for the first time the amount of skill required to plough a straight furrow to the correct depth and perhaps also that ploughing was a man’s work and not a child’s. It is this realization that Agriculture is a Science in itself that will help the Native farmer most to make the full and proper use of the soil. The realization is brought home when he sees the keen competition in the different sections at the shows and compare his exhibits with those of his neighbours.

“The first Native Agricultural Shows were held in the Transkei in 1921 where the entries at Mount Frere totalled 283 and Umtata 500. Butterworth held its first show in 1923 and only 201 entries were received.

“The entries at the first show at Fort Hare totalled 437 which compares very favourably with the numbers at the first Transkeian Shows. The number of entries at the Transkeian shows has grown from approximately 1000 to 3000 in spite of East Coast Fever Regulations, and judging by the success of the first Ciskeian Show the numbers of entries will increase very rapidly at subsequent shows.

“To the prize list another I consider should be added, and that is the ‘Home Products’ section. This would comprise home-made bread, dried fruits, jam, honey,

soap, pumpkin pie, mealie cakes, mealie-meal bread, kafircorn cakes, etc. This section would arouse great interest amongst the Native women and would lead to keen competition.

“In the Transkei, the Transkeian Territories General Council make a grant in aid of the shows of £150 to each of the following four districts, namely, Butterworth, Mount Frere, St. Marks and Umtata.

“Considering the educational value of the shows it is felt that these grants are a good investment and help materially the advancement of Agricultural education in the Territories.

“The spirit of genuine friendliness shown by the officials and European farmers in helping the Native farmers to stage their exhibits and in encouraging them in their efforts to prepare suitable entries helped very largely in making the show a success.”

There was a small deficit on the show of £13 6s. 11d. after taking into account the grant from the Native Affairs Department, donations, entry fees, etc. The College is prepared to do this useful and indeed necessary work, but we think that the Agricultural Show should not become an annual charge upon its resources.

HOSTEL AND THEOLOGY REPORTS :

1. *Wesleyan*: Rev. J. Pendlebury, B.A., Warden and Theological Tutor, reports as follows:—

“The outstanding event in connection with the Hostel during the year 1923 was the opening ceremony on the 25th April, when the members of the Conference, large numbers of our European and Native people, representatives of the Government and the Education Department, the staff of the South African Native College, and residents in the neighbourhood of Fort Hare, assembled to express their gratification at the consummation of the

scheme which had been for so long an object of desire and hope and effort on behalf of Native education. The 25th April is a landmark in the history of the educational policy of our Church.

" There has been an average of 40 students in residence during the year; their health has been good on the whole, though two had to return to their homes through serious indisposition. The courses of study and the number engaged in each are as follows: B.A. Course 4, Post-matriculation Teachers' Course 2; Matriculation 19; Business 4; Agriculture 3; Theology 12.

" An important development will take place at the South African Native College in February, 1924, when a Medical School will be opened. The first part of the Medical Course will be taken at Port Hare, and on its completion students will go for clinical practice to Durban. This course will supply a long-felt need and will open up a new career for Native young men.

" *Theological Institute*: In the second term of the year we received three new students, and one who had been doing supply work returned to continue his studies; these additions brought our numbers up to twelve. The students have worked diligently at the subjects of a somewhat severe and extensive curriculum. The following subjects have been studied in the session now ending: The Theology of the Epistles, the first book of the Psalter with introduction, the Epistle to the Romans, chs. 1-6, Church History 98-313 A.D. which have been taken by second and first year men. In addition the first year students have studied Bible History (Jewish History to the Exile, and the period between the Testaments—history and development of thought and practice), and Methodist Polity. Classes at the S. A. Native College in Ethics and Native Languages have been attended by

men of both years, and in addition English (Matric. Course) and Greek have been taken by second year men.

“The students, both theological and lay, have conducted services in Alice and the surrounding villages, and the society in Alice has been greatly strengthened and revived thereby. Several students have been received into full membership during the year.

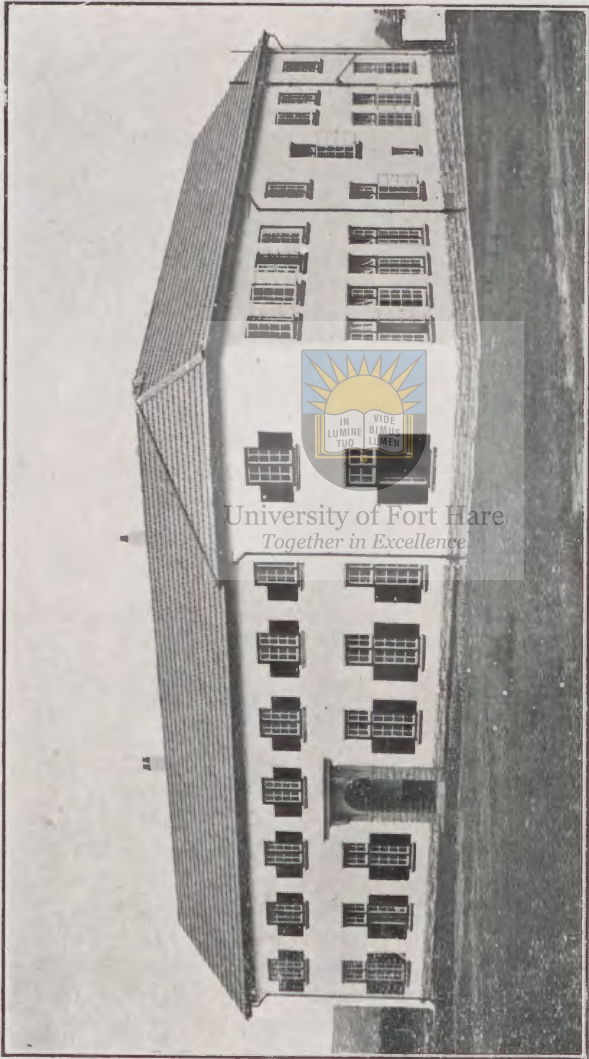
“The furnishings of the Hostel leave much to be desired. We are in need of desks for the common room and the theological room, and additional furniture for the dormitories would add to the comfort of the students. Our funds have not, however, warranted any expenditure in these directions.”

2. *Anglican*: The Rt. Rev. Bishop W. E. Smyth, M.A., M.B., Warden of the Anglican Hostel, reports as follows:—

“We began the year 1923 with 16 old students, and 9 new scholars joined us in February March and April, making 25 in all; of these one left in July and one in September and three after the December examinations. Besides the 12 Anglican students we were able to afford accommodation to 2 Moravians, 3 Independents, 5 Deists, 1 Moslem, and 2 members of the Dutch Reformed Church. Presumably in due course the College Hostel will be built for those students whose Denomination does not supply a Hostel: meanwhile we are proud to be able to offer hospitality in the name of the Church to those for whom no other Home is provided.

“Classified by races our students represent the following groups of South Africans:—Coloured 8, Fingo 5, Hindoo 4, Bechuana 3, Zulu 2, Basuto 1, Tamil 1, Telegu 1.

“We were pleased to welcome back the student who was so ill in 1922 with enteric fever, and were especially pleased that, in spite of his absence from College for so long he was one of the successful candidates in the



*The Presbyterian Hostel,
South African Native College*

Matriculation examination. One of our students was successful in the B.A.3, and another in the B.A.1 examinations of the University of South Africa, and another obtained the certificate for the University Junior Certificate for which he studied privately.

“The health of the students has given no cause for real anxiety during the year, and the behaviour in the Hostel has been excellent on the whole. It takes new students, who have been subject to strict ‘school discipline’ (where the great crime is to be found out,) some little time to enter into the spirit of College discipline, but the older students make admirable ‘teachers,’ and in a few weeks all goes well.

“Funds for the new Hostel building are coming in, but not so rapidly as we should like. One great encouragement was a resolution passed by the Grahamstown Diocesan Synod to the effect that the Diocese ought to contribute £2000 as their share of the cost of building, and that a Committee be appointed to raise money for that and other purposes.

“The Warden was summoned to the Provincial Missionary Conference to speak about the College in general and the Hostel in particular.”

3. *Presbyterian*: Rev. J. Lennox, O.B.E., M.A., Warden and Theological Tutor, reports as follows:—

“In 1923 the Presbyterian students could no longer be housed, as in the previous year, in portions of vacant staff houses, because these houses were required for their proper purpose. Accordingly during the summer vacation, 1922-23, a large *pisé* building with corrugated roof was erected. It was notable as the largest *pisé* building that has been erected in this district, and possibly in a wider area. It provided two large dormitories and a good-sized room which was used by a Native member of the staff.

"The twenty-two Presbyterian students were housed in the two dormitories and were comfortable. It is true that when the wind was high there blew a small hurricane between the top of the walls and the iron roof, and that it raised the dust from the mud floor which no smearing or other device would keep from powdering. But the students knew that their predecessors in the College had to put up with all manner of temporary expedients, and they always had the consolation that they were better off than the Wesleyan and Anglican students had been who at different times had been housed in the College marquee. And those who hoped to return in 1924 and who visited the new Hostel building that was being erected possibly dwelt in anticipation on the pleasure it would be to "flit" from "Building No. 1" to the new Hostel.

"Health throughout the year was good, and conduct generally was excellent. At the end of the year the senior theological students completed their course. They had earned a good name for manliness and diligence."

WINTER SCHOOL: During this year, with the co-operation of Lovedale Institution, we organised a very successful Winter School. Eighteen courses were arranged to meet the needs of (1) Theological students, (2) Teachers, (3) Farmers, while a fourth course provided for students outside any of these groups. The subjects studied in these courses and the Lecturers, who, by their devotion, made the School a success, were as follows:

A. For Ministers:

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1. Preaching | Rev. J. Bruce Gardiner, B.D.,
Johannesburg. |
| 2. Social Work | Rev. Max Yergan, B.A., Tra-
velling Secretary, S. C. A. |
| 3. Old Testament | Rev. J. W. W. Owen, Thaba
'Nchu. |

4. New Testament Rev. J. S. Bazeley, B.D.,
Grahamstown.

B. For Teachers :

5. Primary Course and The Chief Inspector W. G.
Teaching of the Native Bennie, B.A.
Language.
6. Problems for Teachers Inspector K. A. Hobart
Houghton, M.A.
7. Nature Study Rt. Rev. Bishop Smyth,
M.A., M.B.
8. Grass Work Miss L. Vilakazi, Marianhill.
9. Cookery, Housewifery, Mrs. Tulloch, Lovedale,
and Laundry assisted by Miss Goetham.

C. For Farmers :

11. The Breeding of Stock H. C. Matthews, Esq, Alice.
12. Animal Diseases and S. G. Butler, Esq., Principal,
Simple Remedies Tsolo Agricultural School.
13. Agriculture P. Germond, Esq., Lecturer in
Agriculture, Fort Hare.
14. Poultry C. Tallack, Esq., Lovedale.

D. General :

15. English Literature Miss MacWilliam, M.A.,
Lecturer in English,
Rhodes U. C.
16. Greek Thought Senator the Hon. A. W.
Roberts, D.sc.
17. Native Law and Administration Dr. C. T. Loram, LL.B PH.D.
18. Physiology & First Aid Dr. Alan B. Taylor, L.R.C.S.
& L.R.C.P. (Edin.) L.R.F.P.
& S. (Glas.) and
Dr. T. Gray, M.B., CH B., Vic-
toria Hospital, Lovedale.

In all 308 students were in attendance of whom 106 were women. The Teachers' Course, as was to be expected, drew the largest number of students, but the enrolments in the other courses were encouraging, and some of the special courses were overcrowded.

The net loss on the Winter School was £18 which may be regarded as satisfactory, considering the number of courses offered and the heavy travelling expenses of lecturers.

LIBRARY: The Library last year received two donations of books, one from Mrs. Brown, a granddaughter of the early missionary, Chalmers, and the other from Mr. Howard Pim, a very good friend of the College. A student librarian has been appointed, who hopes to complete this year a card index of all the books in the Library. The Library will be of much more use to the students when we get our new Assembly Hall.

Mrs. Brown also sent a number of curios to make a beginning with a museum. Bishop Smyth, while travelling up the East Coast, secured a number of interesting corals and was instrumental in getting a collection of shells.

I have to thank the publishers of the following newspapers for weekly copies:—Imvo, Mochochonono, Naledi, Leselinyana, Abantu-Batho and Umteteli-wa-Bantu.

PRIZES: I have to thank Senator the Hon. Dr. Roberts, D.Sc, for presenting a prize of ten guineas to the best student in the degree class of Mathematics, and Rev. J. Lennox, O.B.E., M.A., for two book prizes of the value of five guineas each for the best students of the year in College Matriculation examinations. They are greatly appreciated.

DINING HALL; We hope to see a new Dining Hall erected during 1924 as a sum of £10,000 has been put upon the loan estimates by the Union Government for this purpose. This is a very necessary and welcome addition to our equipment.

COLLEGE SERVICE AND MORNING PRAYERS: The Sunday Service has been conducted regularly during terms each Sunday evening, and morning prayers each day, by members of the staff.

STUDENTS: At the beginning of the session under review we had some difficulty with discipline over the "ragging" of new students, a practice which, though common in European colleges, tends to be misunderstood and to lead to trouble in a college like ours. As a result several students were fined, the amount of the fines being handed over to a Native Hospital. Apart from this incident, which disturbed the first weeks of the session, we had no further anxiety during the year though I ought to repeat the warning I gave last year that we have no accommodation available for students who show no earnest desire to overtake their work. One student in particular we advised not to return on these grounds. We are fortunate, however, in the majority of our students who, whatever may be their deficiencies, are an earnest, hard-working body of men and women.

The Students' societies and clubs were conducted as usual. During the year an interesting and helpful Conference of the leaders of the Students' Christian Movement was held at the College by Mr. Max Yergan, B.A., the Travelling Secretary of the Movement.

SENATUS: I have to thank the members of the Senatus for their co-operation during the year, and especially, as I have mentioned, for undertaking extra duty during my absence on sick leave.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) ALEXANDER KERR.

Fort Hare, South Africa,
30th March, 1924.

Statistics.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT FOR THE EIGHT YEARS 1916—1923.



I. Total number of Students enrolled at the opening of sessions and on roll at the close.

	Average for First 5 years	1921	1922	1923
Opening ..	39	66	93	95
Close ..	34	62	87	96

II.

Men ...	35	61	96	96
Women ...	3	5	5	6

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

TRIBE.

Fingo ...	17	22	32	28
Xosa ...	3	7	8	11
Basuto ...	5	9	15	6
Zulu ...	3	7	14	15
Coloured ...	4	11	16	20
Bechuana ...	2	5	8	11
Pondo ...	1	1	3	5
Swazi ...	1	2	1	—
Indian ...	1	1	4	6

IV.

LANGUAGE.

Xosa ...	22	33	44	45
Sesuto ...	5	9	13	5
English ..	3	1	4	8
Zulu ...	3	8	14	15
Sechuana ...	2	5	8	11
Dutch ...	3	10	18	17
Sepedi ...	—	—	2	1

V. RESIDENCE.

	Average for First 5 years	1921	1922	1923
Cape Province	8	17	24	34
Transkeian Territories	14	26	34	28
Basutoland ..	4	5	9	5
Natal ...	5	7	13	14
Orange Free State ...	1	3	6	7
Transvaal ...	3	8	13	11
Bechuanaland ...	—	—	—	2
Rhodesia ..	—	—	2	1

VI. DENOMINATION.

Wesleyan ..	14	30	45	42
Scottish Presbyterian	7	8	15	18
Congregational ..	4	—	6	7
French Presbyterian	4	—	8	4
Church of the Province	4	8	17	13
Roman Catholic	2	1	2	—
Lutheran ...	1	—	—	9
A. Methodist Episcopal	1	—	1	2
Dutch Reformed Church	1	—	1	1
Baptist ...	—	—	—	2
Presbyterian Church of South Africa	—	4	1	1
London Missionary Society	—	1	—	2
Moravian ...	—	—	2	2
Hindu ..	—	—	3	5
Moslem ..	—	—	—	3

VII. LAST INSTITUTION.

Lovedale ...	23	23	38	48
Healdtown ...	8	10	11	13
Emgwali ..	2	2	1	—
St. Matthew's ..	1	1	3	3
Amanzimtoti ...	1	1	4	3
Morija ...	1	2	3	1
Clarkebury ...	1	3	5	3
Bensonvale ...	1	2	4	2
St. Cyprian's ...	—	1	1	—
Mariannahill ...	1	2	2	1
Wellington D. R. M.	1	1	1	1
Klínerton ...	—	4	2	1

	5 years	1921	1922	1923
Mvenyane ...	—	2	3	2
Buntingville ...	—	3	2	3
Trafalgar ...	—	2	2	4
Emfundisweni ..	—	—	1	—
St. John's ..	—	—	2	1
Shawbury ...	—	2	1	—
Maria Zell ..	—	—	1	—
Perseverance School	—	1	2	1
Blythswood ..	—	2	1	1
Public School	—	1	1	1
St. Wilfred's Dundee	—	1	1	1
St. Hilda's Natal	—	—	1	—
Ohlange, Natal ...	—	—	1	—
Durban, Carlisle St.	—	—	2	4
Pietersburg College	—	—	2	1
Zonnebloem ...	—	1	1	1
Nurtal's ...	—	—	—	1
Johannesburg ...	—	—	—	1
Evaton — ...	—	—	—	2
Private Study ...	—	—	2	2



VIII. ENTRANCE QUALIFICATION.

	<i>Together in Excellence</i>			
Junior Certificate	17	21	28	36
Matriculation ...	—	—	—	1
Teachers' Certificate	20	42	69	50
Entrance Examination	2	3	4	15

IX. VOCATION.

Ghiefs ...	2	1	1	1
Teaching ...	11	23	30	31
Law ...	6	6	10	7
Business ..	4	8	6	6
Medicine ...	6	6	16	13
Ministry ...	6	17	24	25
Civil Service	2	2	3	1
Agriculture ...	1	1	5	8
Dentistry ...	—	1	1	—
Chemist ..	—	—	—	1
Uncertain ...	1	3	6	9

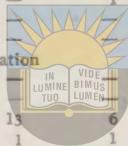
X. COURSE.

Post Matriculation	—	6	11	13
University Matriculation	26	33	56	56
College Matriculation	4	16	18	20

	Average for First 5 years	1921	1922	1923
Senior Leaving Cert.	—	3	2	1
Agriculture 2	2	2	5	6
Business 6	6	6	9	6

XI. EXAMINATION RESULTS.

B.A. Degree				
First Year	—	1	3	3
Second Year	—	—	1	1
Third Year	—	—	—	1
College Diploma in Arts				
First Year ...	—	1	1	0
Second Year ...	—	—	1	1
Third Year ...	—	—	—	1
College Diploma in Education				
First Class	—	—	1	3
Second Class...	—	—	1	1
University Matriculation 13	6	6	9	2
College Matriculation 1	1	1	1	3
Business Diploma				
First Class	—	—	—	—
Second Class	—	—	1	—
Preliminary Commercial				
Certificate ... 8	8	2	2	2
National Technical				
Day-School Cert.	3	—	1	1
Agriculture Diploma	1	—	—	4



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

XII. TUITION AND HOSTEL STATISTICS.

I. Average Number of Boarders for Eight Years.

Average for First 5 years	1921	1922	1923
34	64	88	96

II. Comparative Statement of the Hostel cost per Student for Eight Years.

Average for First 5 years	1921	1922	1923
£23 1. 0	£13 0. 3	£13 15. 5	£13 2. 5

III. Comparative Statement of average cost per student to the State for Education (including Hostel Grant).

5 years	1921	1922	1923
£35 15. 6	£31 5. 0	£29 4. 3.	£31 15. 0

IV. Average Cost per student for Tuition £49 8s. Od.

Average Amount contributed by State ...	£30	3s.	0d.
" " " " College ...	12	2	0d.
" " " " Student ...	7	3	0
(including Theological Students)			£49 8.
Percentage of contribution by State ..	...	60.8	
" College ...	...	24.5	
" Student ...	...	14.7	100%

V. Fees paid by Students for Eight Years.

£773 16. 9	£1400 5. 8.	£1930 9. 3	£2268 19. 0
------------	-------------	------------	-------------



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DONATIONS OF £5 AND OVER TO THE CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.
Transkeian General Council	10,000	0	0
United Free Church of Scotland	5,000	0	0
De Beers, Kimberley	1,000	0	0
Rhodes Trustees	1,000	0	0
Lady Philipson Stow	500	0	0
Glen Grey District Council	500	0	0
Howard Pim, Esq.,	450	0	0
Pondoland General Council	250	0	0
S. A. Races Committee (per A. F. Fox, Esq.)	207	17	6
Joseph Rowantree, Esq.,	125	0	0
Francis Oats, Esq.,	26	5	0
General Botha	26	5	0
H. Beard, Esq.,	25	0	0
Chief Mahupa	26	0	0
Rev. J. Knox Bokwe	12	0	0
H. Hirsch, Esq.,	10	10	0
Chief Mangala Ndamase	10	0	0
Mr Moses Masisi	10	0	0
Mr. J. Makasi	6	6	0
Rev. J. D. Geronyane	5	5	0
Rt. Hon. W. P. Schreiner	5	5	0
Mr. M. Pelem	5	5	0
Rev. E. Sidlai	5	0	0
Senator T. Schreiner	5	0	0
Dr. Claud Taylor	5	0	0
Dr. J. W. Weir.	5	0	0
Rev. D. Malgas	5	0	0
Mr E. Tshongwana	5	0	0
Messrs. Hosken & Co.	5	0	0
Other European Donors	26	6	6
Other Native Donors	186	14	11
	£19,448	19	11

Basutoland Administration, a grant of £300 p.a., equal to the interest on a Capital donation of £6,000.

Special grant from the United Free Church of Scotland for survey, fencing, etc., £320.

The following Churches have undertaken to erect Hostels:—

1. Wesleyan Methodist Church of South Africa (of Value over £14,000).
2. United Free Church of Scotland.
3. The Church of the Province.

The following Donations have been made to the scholarship Funds.

	£	s.	d.
The Society of Friends, (per A. J. Hoyland, Birmingham)	130	0	0
The Society of Friends, (per Miss Impey)	61	0	0
Well Park Sunday School, Greenock (per Mr. McCall)	36	0	0
Mount Park S. School, (per Mr. Marshall)	6	0	0
Miss Macvicar, Lovedale	15	0	0
Mr. J. Chalmers, Lovedale	5	0	0
Rt. Hon. W. P. Schreiner	5	5	0
	£258	5	0

Council.

Members of the Council.

- (i) *Representing the Union Government :*
THE SECRETARY FOR EDUCATION.
(Secundus : D. MCK. MALCOLM, ESQ.)
THE SECRETARY FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS.
(Secundus : W. CARMICHAEL, ESQ.)
DR. C. T. LORAM,
T. W. C. NORTON, ESQ.
(Secundus : REV. ANDREW MURRAY.)
- (ii) *Representing the University of South Africa :*
PROF. A. S. KIDD, M.A.,
PROF. G. F. DINGEMANS, M.A.
- (iii) *Representing the Basutoland Administration :*
F. H. UDINGTON, ESQ., M.A.,
(Secundus : F. M. REID, ESQ.)
- (iv) *Representing Native Secondary Education :*
REV. A. J. LENNARD.
- (v) *Representing the College Senatus :*
W. T. MURDOCK, ESQ., B.A.
PAUL GERMOND, ESQ.
- (vi) *Representing the Transkeian General Council :*
CR. CHAS. VELDTMAN.
CR. S. S. MATOTI.
(Secundus : CR. J. MLOKOTI.)
Representing the United Free Church of Scotland :
REV. JAMES HENDERSON, D.D.
(Secundus : J. CHALMERS, M.A., B.Sc.)
*Representing Donors of Sums from £5 and less
than £5,000.*
M. PELEM, ESQ.

- (vii) (a) *Representing the Wesleyan Methodist Church of South Africa :*

REV. ANDREW GRAHAM.

(Secundus : REV. W. MORLEY CRAMPTON).

Representing the United Free Church of Scotland :

DR. N. MACVICAR, M.D.

(Secundus : D. A. HUNTER, ESQ.)

- (b) *Representing the Church of the Province of South Africa :*

The RIGHT REV. the BISHOP of GRAHAMSTOWN.

(Secundus : REV. H. L. HENCHMAN.)

Principal of the College, ex officio :

ALEXANDER KERR, M.A.

University of Fort Hare

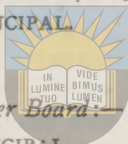
Together in Excellence

Standing Committees.

(To be appointed at the first meeting of the Council as constituted under the Higher Education Act No. 30, 1923).

Executive :—

DR. J. HENDERSON
DR. N. MACVICAR
T. W. C. NORTON, ESQ.
D. D. T. JABAVU, ESQ.
THE PRINCIPAL



Representatives on Water Board :—

THE PRINCIPAL
PAUL GERMOND, ESQ.
University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Bursar :—

REV. J. LENNOX, O.B.E., M.A.

Auditor :—

J. W. M. WILLIAMSON, C.A., Grahamstown.

Staff.

PRINCIPAL:	...	ALEXANDER KERR, M.A. (Edin.)
English:	...	DAVID J. DARLOW, B.A. HONS. (Lond.)
Logic, Psychology,	}	THE PRINCIPAL AND
Ethics, Economics		REV. H. B. COVENTRY, B.D. (Lond.), B.A. (S.A.)
Latin	...	{ DAVIDSON D. T. JABAVU, B.A. (Lond.) RT. REV. BP. SMYTH, M.A. M.B. (Cantab.)
Bantu Studies	...	DAVIDSON D. T. JABAVU, B.A.
Mathematics	...	W. T. MURDOCK, B.A. (R.U.I.)
Physics & Chemistry	...	CLIFFORD P. DENT, M.Sc. (S.A.)
Biology	...	J. McG. McDOWELL, M.A. (Edin.) Glas
History	...	REV. H. B. COVENTRY, B.D., B.A.
Education	...	THE PRINCIPAL
Afrikaans	...	MISS BEATRICE TOOKE, B.A. (S.A.)
Commerce	...	MRS. J. C. FAIRLIE, P.T. (Centenary).
Agriculture	...	PAUL GERMOND, Dipl. in Agriculture (Elsenburg).
Bursar	...	REV. J. LENNOX, O.B.E., M.A. (Edin.)
Clerk in Principal's Office	...	MOHAEKA MOLAPO

University of Port Harcourt
... Together We Advance ...

WESLEYAN HOSTEL:

Warden and Theological Tutor: REV. J. PENDLEBURY, B.A.

ANGLICAN HOSTEL:

Warden: ... RT. REV. W. E. SMYTH, M.A., M.B. (Bp.)

PRESBYTERIAN HOSTEL:

Warden & Theological Tutor: REV. J. LENNOX, O.B.E., M.A.

COLLEGE HOSTEL:

Matron MISS CARMICHAEL.

MEDICAL OFFICER:

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

The Senatus.

Officers for 1924-25.

<i>Chairman :</i>	THE PRINCIPAL.
<i>Vice-Chairman :</i>	W. T. MURDOCK.
<i>Secretary :</i>	D. D. T. JABAVU.
<i>Members :</i>	D. J. DARLOW. C. P. DENT. P. GERMOND. J. MCG. McDOWELL. MISS B. TOOKE. REV. J. LENNOX. REV. J. PENDLEBURY. RT. REV. Bp. SMYTH. REV. H. B. COVENTRY (associate). DR. HENDERSON } Representing DR. MACVICAR } the Council.

COMMITTEES :

- A. *Board of Studies :*
W. T. MURDOCK.
D. D. T. JABAVU.
THE PRINCIPAL.
- B. *Library Committee :*
RT. REV. W. E. SMYTH (Bp.)
REV. J. LENNOX.
D. J. DARLOW.
THE PRINCIPAL.
- C. *Committee of Wardens :*
RT. REV. W. E. SMYTH (Bp.)
REV. J. LENNOX.
REV. J. PENDLEBURY.
THE PRINCIPAL.

D. *Editors of College Calendar and Publications :*

D. J. DARLOW.
THE PRINCIPAL.

E. *Representatives on Finance Committee of S.R.C. :*

W. T. MURDOCK.
D. D. T. JABAVU.
C. P. DENT.
D. J. DARLOW.



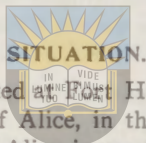
University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

General Information.

SCOPE AND OBJECTS.

The College is designed to provide 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.

Native, Coloured and Indian students, both men and women, of all religious denominations, are admitted without religious test.



The College is situated at Port 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 has been erected and was opened by the Rt. Hon. F. S. Malan on the 8th of January, 1921. This portion provides accommodation for about 150 students, and includes 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 1925 commences on *Friday, February 20th*, and ends on *Tuesday, June 23rd*. The second session commences on *Friday, July 24th*, and ends on *Tuesday, December 8th*.

All students must make arrangements to stay away from College during summer and winter vacations unless arrangements can be made for them to work on the farm.

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 if their applications can be entertained.

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 and grouping of subjects to the Board of Studies before they enter upon their classes.

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.

7. Students of the Wesleyan, Anglican and Presbyterian denominations will be assigned to their respective hostels. Students of other denominations should state in their application form which hostel they wish to reside in, and effect will be given to their wishes as far as the available accommodation allows. *No student will be allowed to change his denomination or his hostel while at College.*

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 the nearest Railway Station and also the class they wish to travel in. Railway concession certificates are available to College and for return home. The forward journey must be completed by the day on which the term opens.

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 half-a-crown per quarter is made for the use of the piano.

WESLEYAN HOSTEL.

The Wesleyan Methodist Church of South Africa has erected a hostel and Warden's house. Accommodation is available for 45. The hostel has dormitories, study-bedrooms, common room, library and offices. The Warden is Rev. J. Pendlebury, B.A.

ANGLICAN HOSTEL.

The Church of the Province has made provision for a temporary hostel which accommodates thirty students. The Warden is the Rt. Rev. Bishop Smyth, M.A., M.B.

PRESBYTERIAN HOSTEL.

The new Hostel of the U. F. Church of Scotland is now in use. It has accommodation for 40 students, and includes common-room and library. The Warden is Rev. J. Lennox, O.B.E., M.A.

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.

1. Students who have matriculated at a recognised University, or who hold the School Leaving Certificate issued by the Joint Matriculation Board.

2. *For a limited period.*

Students who hold the Junior Certificate of the University of South Africa, a Departmental Leaving Certificate or other equivalent certificate.

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, will be accepted for courses in Theology, Agriculture and Business.

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, (b) to be Chiefs, (c) for Agriculture, (d) for Business, embracing English, Dutch, Bantu Studies, History, Mathematics, Elementary Natural and Mental Science leading to the Matriculation Examination of the College.

University of Fort Hare

Together in Excellence

B. Post Matriculation Courses (con.).

4. In Feb. 1925 a Pre-Medical Course will be instituted. The subjects are Botany, Zoology, Chemistry, Physics. (Course I. in each subject.)

- 3 A Higher Teachers' Course for students who have matriculated, leading to the College Diploma in Education.

C. Theological Courses.

The Wesleyan Methodist Church of S. Africa and the United Free Church of Scotland Mission have established Theological Courses. For information with respect to these, address enquires to the Theological Tutors.

Matriculation Examination.

SPECIAL TEXTS.

For December 1925, and February 1926.

(For regulations see Matriculation Handbook.)

English—A.

Section A.—Shakespeare: *A Midsummer Night's Dream.*

Section B.—Stevenson: *Virginibus Puerisque* (Chatto & Windus.)

English Verse: Old and New (Mead and Clift., C.U.P.)
Parts II, III, IV.

Alpha of the Plough (Dent).



English Literature.

For December 1925, February 1926.

Shakespeare: *King John*.

Stanley Weyman: *Chippinge.*

Ruskin: *Unto this Last.*

Poems of To-day. (See *Matric. Handbook*).

Afrikaans.—B.

For December 1925, February 1926.

Afdeling C.—Celliers: *Reg bo Reg.*

„ D.—1. Van Bruggen: *Die Burgemeester van Slaplaagte.*

2. Liepoldt: *Oom Gert Vertel en ander Gedigte.*

3. Totius: *Wilgerboombogies.*

French.

Daudet: *Tartarin sus les Alpes* (Ed. Siepman)

Erckmann-Chatrain: *Waterloo* (Ed. Siepman)

(1) Syllabuses.

JOINT BOARD MATRICULATION.

[Three hours will be allowed for each paper.]

English—A :

First Paper.

Section A.—Questions on a play of Shakespeare.

Section B.—Questions involving a general acquaintance with other prescribed works, 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.—Questions 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.

Afrikaans—B.

Section A.—Questions testing the ability of the candidate to use the language correctly.

Section B.—An essay on one of four given subjects (to occupy about two pages of the answer book).

Section C.—Questions on a prescribed work to be studied in detail.

Section D.—Questions involving a general acquaintance with two out of three prescribed works to be studied in less detail than Section C.

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 (i) detached sentences, and (ii) a simple continuous prose passage, or Roman History and Antiquities (1st Punic War to the death of Cæsar).

French :

Section A.—Accidence and simple syntax.

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

Section C.—Translation into the language of (a) some detached sentences, furnishing examples of every-day idiom, (b) a simple continuous prose passage such as an ordinary letter to a friend or an easy narrative piece.

Section D.—A composition of about a page, to occupy about half-an-hour. A choice of subjects will be offered, and one subject will have reference to the prescribed works.

Section E.—Translation from a prescribed work or works with questions on the subject matter.

[In Sections B and C the translation of words will be given where the examiner considers it necessary.]

[Candidates taking French will be at liberty to adopt the simplifications in French syntax authorised by the French Government in 1900.]

Mathematics :

See Matriculation Handbook.

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 ; experimental determination of acceleration, and of its relation to force. Hooke's Law. Balancing of three forces at a point ; balancing of parallel forces ; the moment of a force. Elementary notions of work and energy.

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 ; Boyle's Law, with simple applications, for example, to suction.

Heat.

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, effects 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; transference of heat 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 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, hydrochloric 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.]

Botany and Zoology.

(Elementary Biology).

1. Physical Environment.

- | | | |
|------------|---|---|
| (a) Earth. | } | In their Physical, Chemical, Physio-
graphic and Physiological aspects
and relationships. |
| (b) Air. | | |
| (c) Water. | | |
| (d) Soil. | | |

2. Plant Life.

- (a) Botanical survey of locality. Knowledge of the commoner plants as they grow. Elementary study of plant form and structure. Flowers, fruits, seeds, pollination.
- (b) Distribution of plants as regards soil, water supply, elevation, and their relation to one another in plant communities.
- (c) The economic value of plants to man and his domestic animals.
- (d) The living cell as a unit of plant structure.
- (e) Study of some of the lower forms of plants, and their relation to human interests, *e.g.*, bacteria, fungi, etc.
- (f) Study of a green plant with a view to the understanding of the principles of Plant Physiology—an experimental course.

3. Animal Life.

- (a) Faunal survey of locality, the local museum, where existing, being used to aid in this.
- (b) Study of inter-relations, *e.g.*, water plants and water animals, parasites and their hosts, birds and insects, insects and man, flowers and insects.
- (c) The cell as a unit of living animal tissue, Amœba, Paramecium, or some other easily-procured Infusorian being used.
- (d) Comparison of a parasitic worm, *e.g.*, Tapeworm, with a non-parasitic worm, *e.g.*, Earth-worm.

- (e) Study of insects, their life-histories in general outline; and in more detail some insects of economic interest, *e.g.*, the Honey Bee, the Mosquito, the House Fly, the Silk-worm Moth, the Flea, the Louse. Common local insect pests.
- (f) Life history of Frog and Toad.
- (g) Study of a Fish, with special emphasis on adaptation to environment.
- (h) Reptile and bird compared—a study in affinity.
- (i) The adaptation of a bird for flight, in structural and physiological aspects.
- (j) Outlines of the anatomy of a small mammal, to serve as an introduction to the structure and working of the human body.

(*N.B.*—The living organism should be studied from the following points of view, viz. 1. Its relation to its inorganic environment; 2. Its nutritive (metabolic) function; 3. Its manner of reproduction; 4. Its relation to human welfare, in economic, hygienic, and æsthetic aspects.)

If possible, the student should be led on to become familiar with the leading facts and principles of general biology, *e.g.*, the Theory of Evolution, as set forth by Darwin and his successors, the Principles of Heredity, etc.

4. Man.

- (a) Outlines of Human Physiology.
- (b) Personal Hygiene.
- (c) General Sanitation.

It is not expected that the whole of this syllabus will be dealt with in equal detail, and a wide choice of questions will be given.

This outline syllabus for a Matriculation Course in General Biology emphasizes aim rather than content; aim is too often lost sight of or altogether neglected; content must, at least in details, vary with locality, and with the facilities available for procuring suitable and abundant material.

Aims of a Matriculation Course in General Biology.

1. It should make the pupils capable of understanding and appreciating the leading facts and principles of Biological science; the materials of the pupils' more immediate environment chiefly being used to this end.
2. It should emphasize some of the most important direct and indirect applications of Science to the past, present, and future welfare of man, considered both as an individual and in community. To this end it should afford the pupils opportunity to become familiar with the structure and functions of their own bodies, so that they may know how to live healthfully and happily.
3. It should afford the pupils direct training in the scientific method. By this is meant a training to observe carefully and to form logical and rational conclusions through the solution of problems and the carrying out of projects.
4. It should serve as a general introduction to the more intensive study of the various branches of Science by making real to the pupils the value of this intensive study as a means through which scientific progress is attained.
5. It should lead the pupils to appreciate some of the lasting indebtedness of mankind to the great scientists like Darwin, Harvey, Pasteur, Lister, Koch.

The Syllabus.

The syllabus set forth here is merely an outline, intended to indicate the leading essentials. The local Survey, biological and physiographic, should form the basis and starting point of any good syllabus in Biology.

Xosa, Zulu, Sesuto, Sechuana.

Section A.—Accidence and simple syntax.

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

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

Section D.—Translation from a prescribed work or works with questions on the subject matter.

Section E.—A composition of about a page in length to occupy about half an hour.

[In Section B and C the translation of words will be given where the examiner considers it necessary.]

Agricultural Science B.

(As for Agricultural Science A. Paper II. Max. Marks 300.)

SECTION I.*Elementary Land Settlement.*

Simple exercises in the use of tape or chain, laying off right angles, calculations as to number of trees or vines per morgen or acre when spacement and system of planting (square and hexagonal) are given.

Elementary Meteorology.

How to find true north and south. Prevailing winds and their effect on climate. Influence of altitude, latitude, high mountain chains, and large masses of water

on climate, vegetation and agriculture. Rain-gauge and its use. Measurement of the rate of evaporation from open sheets of water under different conditions of temperature, wind, etc. The use of the barometer and thermometer as indicators of changes in the weather.

SECTION II.

Plant Life.

Seeds: Examination of structure of typical seeds, such as bean, pumpkin, and maize. Conditions necessary for germination, testing influence of moisture and drought, heat and cold, light and darkness, absence or presence of air. Determination of percentage of seed that will germinate. Early development of seedling and its source of food-supply at first and later.

Root: General form of the root system and its relation to the soil. Discrimination between primary and secondary roots, hair roots, and root hairs. Functions of roots. Examine roots of plants, such as wheat, oats, maize, bean, carrot, peach. Air, heat and moisture requirements of roots.

Leaves: Various forms in different plants and under different climatic conditions. Examination of veins and stomata, their positions and functions. *Transpiration*: Experiments on, in leafy shoots; absorption of coloured water. *Photosynthesis*: building up of sugar and starch out of water and carbon dioxide by action of sunlight on green leaves—experimentally treated. Tests for the presence of starch. Inspection of starch and chlorophyll under microscope. *Respiration* of plants.

Stems and Buds. General structure of buds, their development and position on stem. Structure (microscopic) of a woody stem, pith, wood, cambium, bark and their functions. Yearly growth in thickness. Healing

of wounds on trees. Budding and grafting. Formation of roots from cuttings: water-cress in water, geranium or vine cuttings in soil. Creeping stems above and under-ground. Peculiar forms shown by onions, tulip or other bulbs. Formation and functions of rhizomes and tubers.

Flowers, Fruits, and Seeds: Parts of a flower and their functions. Transference of pollen by wind and insects. Study of fruits, pods of peas or beans, poppy or tobacco capsules, a nut (acorn or achine), apples or pears, grapes, plums or peaches, blackberries, pumpkins. Means of dispersal of fruits and seeds.

Summary of life-history of a plant. Early dependence upon food provided by parent. How plant obtains, stores and spends its food. Annuals and biennials, bulbs, tubers, perennials.

Adaptation of plants to their environment as seen in South Africa.

Some of the commoner South African weeds; how they live, are spread, and can be controlled.

SECTION III.

The Soil.

Origin of Soil: Brief study of the formation, composition, general characters and decomposition of granite, dolerite, sandstone, shale, limestone, and dolomite. Formation of soils by water (including frost and ice), air, earth-worms, vegetation, bacteria, etc.

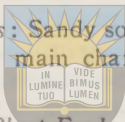
Composition of Soil: Soil and subsoil, differences and respective values in agriculture; mechanical composition of soil; stones, gravel, sand, silt, clay, and how they can be roughly separated by sifting and shaking up with water in a graduated glass-cylinder and allowing to

settle. Most important properties of sand and clay, and the effects upon them of the introduction of organic matter (green plants, straw, etc.), and lime into the soil.

Lime in soils: Its transportation in the soil, testing for its presence, its uses to crops grown. Quick lime, slaked lime, and carbonate of lime and their effect upon the soil.

Humus in soil: how its presence in a soil is shown, how it is formed, its effects upon a soil when present in small, medium, and large quantities. What becomes of humus in the soil.

Classification of soils: Sandy soils, loams, clays, marls, peaty soils, and their main characteristics and uses in agriculture.



Soil as supplier of Plant-Food: Soil solution contains certain substances required for plant growth. How and which of these are taken up by the plant. Plant ashes and what they teach us. Which elements of plant food are most necessary to supply to the soil. The specific effects of nitrogen, potash, and phosphate dressings upon the crop grown. Brief description of nature and useful effect of farmyard manure (including Karroo sheep manure and its ash), nitrate of soda, ammonium sulphate, muriate and sulphate of potash, superphosphate, basic slag, and Government guano.

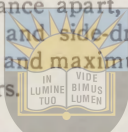
Green manuring with legumes and other plants: How carried out and what benefits gained in each case, useful action of nodule-bacteria.

Brack, its origin in and removal from a soil.

Movement of water in soil: Different forms of soil moisture. Percolation in clay and in sandy soils. Evaporation of water from soil, and how it is diminished by surface cultivation.

Irrigation : When and where necessary and advisable. Simple description of an irrigation scheme, including selection of suitable site for weir and irrigation furrow ; taking of levels with a simple level and staff to determine fall of land and line of furrow ; measuring flow of water in a furrow with rectilinear sides and level bottom ; calculation of number of gallons of water required to give one morgen or acre of land one inch of water, and of size of storage dam for known requirements.

Drainage : Main disadvantages of too much water in soil and how noticeable. Brief discussion in general of direction, depth, distance apart, length in lines, slope, and diameter of main and side-drains. Influence upon these of nature of soil and maximum amount of water to be removed in 24 hours.



Book-keeping and Commercial Arithmetic :

(Three and a half hours, viz., Part I, three hours ; Part II, half an hour).

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

PART I. *Book-keeping.*

General introduction: book-keeping by double entry as the essential basis of the study of affairs ; its nature, object and utility.

The books used:—Cash books, journal, ledger, sales-book, purchase-book, bill-book, and other subsidiary books.

The balancing of books. Trial balances and preparation therefrom of profit and loss accounts, and balance sheets.

Elementary treatment of consignments, joint ventures, departmental accounts, self-balancing ledgers, and the use of columnar or tabular system of accounting applied to these. Bills of Exchange, reserves, depreciation, suspense accounts, partnership accounts, simple limited liability company accounts.

PART II. Commercial Arithmetic.

Decimalization of money, weights and measures.

Metric system.

Discount, commission, brokerage, present value, compound interest (logs. may be used).

Rates and taxes, partnerships, distribution of profits. Foreign currencies of the chief commercial nations.

Domestic Science :

Elementary physiology of the circulation, respiration and digestion.

Air in relation to life. Ventilation; heating and lighting.

Water in relation to life. Drainage and water supply; hygiene of bathing.

Clothing: mechanical effects—weight, pressure. Physiological effects—warmth, conductivity.

Housewifery: (a) expenditure; (b) distribution of work in household; (c) house-cleaning—utensils, etc.; (d) laundry.

Food: constituents—the simple chemistry of food. Kinds, choice and combination of foods.

Preparation of food (an elementary cooking course.)

Treatment of slight wounds and accidents.

Care and diet of the sick.

Care and diet of infants and young children.

Shorthand and Typewriting .

(See Matriculation Handbook, pages 80, 81.)

History and Geography :

The history in outline of geographical discovery, trade routes, and European settlement, from Diaz to Tasman.

Introduction : Ancient and Medieval Trade Routes.

- I. The Great Discoveries, their causes and results. The navigation of the period and factors by which it was influenced (e.g., the compass, prevailing winds and currents).
The history of trade and settlement in South Africa, Anglo-Saxon North America, and Australasia : from *circa* 1650 to 1900.
- II. The Cape under the Dutch East India Company. Constitutional and economic aspects. Central and local Government. Expansion of the settlement and factors which influenced it.
Trade and farming. Climate, etc.
- III. Growth of English Colonies in North America. Constitutional and economic aspects. Rivalry between English and French in North America. Physical features in their relation to this struggle.
- IV. American War of Independence. Constitution of the United States.
- V. Colonization of the West by the U.S.A. Climate and physical features. The Ohio Ordinances. Discovery of gold in California. Immigration in the 19th century. Growth of industries and trade. Railways.
- VI. Development of Canada. Physical features, etc. Racial question. Lord Durham's Report. Constitutional adjustment. Opening up of the West. Immigration. Economic growth. Railways.
- VII. Development of South Africa in the 19th century. Physical features, climatic, etc. Immigration.

Causes and results of the Great Trek. Constitutional growth (local and central government.) Discovery of diamonds and gold. Economic development. Railways. Opening up of the North.

- VIII. Cook's voyages and founding of Australian Colonies and New Zealand. Geographical features. Constitutional and economic growth. Discovery of gold. Railways. Immigration.

NATIONAL TECHNICAL DAY SCHOOL CERTIFICATE

(Commerce).



- C. English (L), Literature (L), Arithmetic (L), Theory of Shorthand (L), History and Geography (L), Typewriting (L), University of Fort Hare

Together in Excellence

SYLLABUSES.

- C. *English.*

The object of the course is to train students to express themselves in a clear, logical, and concise manner.

1. Words and their functions; the right use of words, especially as applied to commerce; the elements of a good sentence; analysis of sentences. Dictation: twenty words of commercial importance.

2. Composition and essay writing; choice of material, arrangement, ambiguity, redundancy, style, punctuation; figures of speech.

3. Précis writing: the meaning of précis; précis for various purposes; consideration of forms of redundancy (e.g. tautology, verbosity, repetition); précis of continuous matter and of correspondence.

4. Business correspondence.

Commercial Arithmetic.

Mental Arithmetic. Long and cross tots. Fractions (decimal and vulgar). Factors. Decimalization of money, weights, and measures. Contracted methods and approximations. Calculation of prices for invoices and estimates. Weights and measures used in commerce, including the metric system. Discount, percentages, profit and loss; commission, brokerage, insurance premiums. Simple interest, true discount, present worth, discounting bills of exchange. Rates and taxes, insolvency; averages. Rates, proportion, mixtures. Partnership calculations, including interest on capital, drawings and loans, sharing of profit and loss. Simple mensuration of areas. Square root. Simple graphic representation. Currencies of India, Portugal, France, United States, Japan, Germany and Holland.

University of Fort Hare Theory of Shorthand

Together in Excellence

A knowledge of the whole theory. Candidates should be able to answer questions having direct reference to the rules and to write in the advanced style selected words and a passage containing about five hundred words. Speed will not be taken into account in the working of this paper.

History and Geography.

LOWER

Candidates are expected to satisfy the examiner in both sections of the paper.

History. Outline of stages through which trade has passed: individual barter, village markets, national and international trade. Reasons for growth. Localization of industry and specialization of labour. Beginnings of English national trade. The mercantile system and Navigation Acts. The desire for colonial possessions, and their value. Trading companies, and their influence.

on the growth of national and international trade. The various factors which helped to establish the colonial supremacy of Britain. The condition of England and her colonies about 1750. The industrial and agrarian revolutions. Factory systems. Laissez-faire. Social and industrial conditions resulting. The rise of banking, credit, and capitalism. Growth of communications. Reinstatement of State control by the Reform Parliament of 1832. The Factory Acts, Poor Law Reform, Free Trade, and the repeal of the Corn Laws. Growth of power of the labourer. Effects of Reform Acts of 1867 and 1884 on the position of the labourer. Trade unionism, strikes. Modern inventions and discoveries. World market of to-day—the goal of all nations.

Geography. 1. A general knowledge of the commercial geography of the world, with that of the British Empire and South Africa more in detail.

2. A detailed knowledge of the appearance, uses, value, chief countries of production, import and export of:—

(a) The timber trees of commerce, the chief medicinal plants, the chief spices; and of

(b) Such articles as asbestos, cochineal, and mohair.

3. A detailed account of the chief grain areas of the world, with the prospects of each.

4. Sketch maps of the world and of the separate countries, showing trade routes, both by land and sea, with distances, names of companies, and times taken.

Typewriting.

LOWER.

Copying, in correct form, commercial letters and simple tabular statements from manuscript or typewritten copy. Carbon copies of some portion of the paper may be required.

Special attention must be paid to accuracy, correct spelling, syllabification, and punctuation. Candidates will be allowed to use any make of machine they provide themselves.

PART II.
SUBJECTS.

- C. English (Inter.), English Literature, Native Language, Business Methods (L), Economics (Lower), Bookkeeping (Lower), Typewriting (Intermediate), Shorthand Speed 60, Afrikaans (Lower) optional.

SYLLABUSES.

INTERMEDIATE.

- C. *English.* The work of the lower grade (A), together with the following: Correspondence; the writing of business letters and forms. Analysis of business correspondence; phraseology, the personal note, methodical handling: requisites of good correspondence. Précis writing. Essays on commercial subjects; their nature and purpose; form and arrangement; commercial language. Business abbreviations, terms, and formalities. The drafting of business circulars. The checking of proofs.

English Literature and Native Language
(as for Matriculation).

Business Methods.

Business habits. Elements of office routine. Postage. Petty cash and similar books. Principal postal facilities.

Correspondence. Essential principles; treatment of incoming and outgoing mails. Modern methods of copying, indexing, etc. Use of correspondence registers. Compilation of telegrams, business abbreviations.

Buying and selling. Fixing of prices; price lists; prices current; tenders and estimates; quotations; market reports; orders; contracts; bought and sold notes; elements of law in regard to sale of goods; advertising; sampling; work of travellers, agents and other representatives. Modern methods of recording sales and purchases to assist in study of prices, in observations as to volume of trade, etc. Stock and stocktaking.

Forwarding of Goods. The railway system and its functions for commercial purposes. Tramways, etc.

The Charging and Discharging of Accounts. Invoicing; debit and credit notes; statements of account; terms and methods of settlement; discount; interest; receipts; commission; brokerage.

Finance. Banks and their use to business men; the nature and use of cheques; bills of exchange, promissory notes, postal money, loans, mortgages; financial standing and reputation of business houses; inquiry agencies.

Elementary notions as to Fire Insurance, Chambers of Commerce, the Stock Exchange, Exchanges for special purposes, the Clearing House, Consular Services.

Mechanical aids in office work. Mercantile terms and abbreviations.

PRELIMINARY COMMERCIAL CERTIFICATE.

Union Education Department.

Candidates must satisfy the examiners separately in two groups of subjects:—

Group A—

- (i) Civics.
- (ii) English or Afrikaans.

Group C—

- (iii) Commercial Arithmetic.
- (iv) Commercial History and Geography.
- (v) Business Methods.

Note.—The subjects of Group B are Mathematics, Drawing, and Science. The Preliminary Technical Certificate is awarded on Groups A and B.

No credit is given nor can entries be received for Group C without Group A or for single subjects. Candidates may take and receive credit for both official languages in Group A, or, after passing in Group A, may take the second language in conjunction with Group C. By special permission candidates may take in Group A one of the subjects of Group C in place of Civics, but must then take Civics in Group C.

Candidates taking Group C may take as an optional subject Theory of Shorthand. Credit is given for this subject only in conjunction with Group C.

SYLLABUSES.

(Preliminary.)

- (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.

Candidates may offer both languages, and success in one or both will be recorded on the certificate. If only one language is taken, it should be that in which the candidate can read and express himself more easily.

PRESCRIBED BOOKS IN LANGUAGES.

1925.

English—Shakespeare	...	<i>Hamlet.</i>
Dickens	... ..	<i>David Copperfield.</i>
Stevenson	... ..	<i>The Black Arrow.</i>
Horne	... ..	<i>The Age of Machinery</i>
Doyle	... ..	<i>The White Company.</i>
Afrikaans—Du Toit	... ..	<i>Die Koningin van Skeba.</i>
Oom Jan	... ..	<i>Sewe Duivels.</i>
Von Weilligh	... ..	<i>Jacob Plaatje.</i>
Maré	...	<i>Nuwejaarsfees op Palmietfontein.</i>

- (iii) *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.

Candidates are recommended to give attention to short methods of working.

Answers should not contain fractions which cannot be utilized or taken into account in business transactions.

- (iv) *Commercial History and Geography.* Candidates are expected to satisfy the examiner in each part of the paper.

(a) *General History.* The revival of England under the Saxons. The manner of living of the people. Growth of trade under the Danes. The Norman Conquest. The manorial and feudal systems. The amalgamation of these peoples into the English. The use of money for purposes of trade, taxation, commutation.

The growth of towns, markets and fairs. The aims and influence of the guilds. The development of English nationality, industry and commerce. The Black Death and its effects. The rise of the woollen industry, and changes in the conditions of the labourers.

England's loss of wealth due to acts of Henry VIII, and Elizabethan remedies. Discoveries resulting from the spirit of the Renaissance. Desire for new markets. The acquisitions of the various European competitors.

England's rise as a world power. Beginnings of British colonization. Britain's colonial and trade policy. England's competition with the Dutch and French for colonial trade and colonial possessions.

Summary of commercial and industrial conditions at the beginning of the 18th Century.

(b) South African History. Discovery of Cape Passage. The establishment of the Dutch East India Company, and its influence on the Cape. The changes effected in administration by De Mist and Janssens, and by the British during the second occupation. The varieties of population, white and black; their occupations. Financial condition of the Cape. The clash between white and black. Influence of the missionaries. Changes in Native policy before Cathcart. British Kaffraria. The Great Trek, causes and effects. The opening up of the interior: Natal, Orange Free State, and Transvaal. Settlements arrived at between English, Dutch and Natives. British policy with regard to annexation of the interior. The discovery of gold and diamonds, economic and political effects. The establishment of four separate States after the Boer War. Causes of and benefits to be derived from Union. The Act of Union. The commercial prospects of South Africa.

(c) *Geography.* 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 climate of each, and its effects upon 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; also showing 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.

(vi) *Theory of Shorthand.* Any system may be used. In Pitman's system a knowledge of shorthand up to and including the halving principle will be required. In the Gregg system the ground covered should be the first ten lessons in the Gregg Manual. Candidates should be able to answer questions having direct reference to the rules of the system, and to write in shorthand selected words and a passage containing about five hundred words. The system employed must be stated at the time of entry.



The sphere and scope of Economics; elementary terms and definitions used; wealth, value, utility, capital, land. Assumption of wealth; individual and social wealth.

Production. Ideas implied in production; agents of production; laws of diminishing and of increasing returns; division of labour; industrial revolution. Capital, its nature and functions; necessity for organization; large and small scale of production.

Consumption. Wants and their satisfaction; elastic and inelastic demand; influence of substitutes. Utility; diminishing utility; marginal utility. Theory of value. Markets, supply and demand. Elements of price and cost; market and normal price.

Distribution. The national dividend; elementary principles determining rent, profits, interest, and wages. Combinations of capital and labour. Trades unions; trusts and monopolies.

Exchange. The elements of exchange; money, coinage, paper money. Gresham's Law. The quantity theory. An elementary knowledge of the use and importance of index figures.

Credit. Forms and functions. Banks, their functions and place in the economic system. The theory of foreign exchanges. Mint pars and current rates of exchange of the principal countries. Foreign trade; condition, nature, and effects. Tariffs, balance of trade.

State and municipal production and regulation of industry.

Elementary principles of taxation; methods, incidence, and impact. The canons of taxation.

Outstanding facts of economic history.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Book-Keeping

LOWER

The general theory of book-keeping.

The working of a series of transactions involving knowledge and use of the ledger, cash-book, sales and purchase books, returns and allowances books, bills-books, the journal.

The preparation of simple balance-sheets from given transactions or from a trial balance.

Simple definitions, knowledge of provisions and reserves, depreciation, suspense accounts, reconciliation statements.

Candidates should be familiar with the making of entries in the books of accounts from original documents.

Marks will be assigned to neatness and style, and candidates failing to obtain half of these will fail in the examination.

Typewriting.

INTERMEDIATE.

Candidates will be expected to copy passages of varying difficulty, technical, commercial, legal, tabular statements, etc., and to transcribe from badly-written and confused manuscript. They must possess knowledge in connexion with the mechanical construction of the typewriter where that bears upon possible accidents and requirements of daily occurrence in an office. Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of duplicating processes. Special attention should be paid to accuracy, correct spelling, syllabification, and punctuation. The paper will cover the ordinary range of subjects that fall within the province of the typist and correspondence clerk.

Afrikaans (Optional).

The use of words, elementary grammar, translation into and from the other official language, easy composition, dictation. No oral examination will be held.

Shorthand (English or Afrikaans).

Writing in Shorthand (any system) and transcribing in longhand a passage dictated for five minutes. Candidates may on payment of a single fee take the tests at two different speeds, but the higher fee must be paid at entry if one of the two speeds selected is in the higher grade.

Tests will be given at the following speeds:—

LOWER: 60 words per minute.

INTERMEDIATE: 80 and 100 words per minute.

HIGHER: 120 and 140 words per minute.

The time allowed for transcription is one hour and ten minutes in the lower and intermediate grades, one hour and twenty minutes for 120-speed test, one hour and thirty minutes for the 140-speed test.

College Matriculation Examination.

(Regulations for Theological, Business, Agriculture, Chief's Course, Domestic Science & other students.)

I. SUBJECTS.

- GROUP 1. *English* 4.
- „ 2. *Bantu Studies* 2, *Dutch* 2.
- „ 3. *Science & Mathematics* :
- (a) *Physics and Chemistry* 3.
 - (b) *Biology* 3.
 - (c) *Physiology and Hygiene* 1.
 - (d) *Agriculture* 4.
 - (e) *Mathematics* 4.
- „ 4. *Philosophy Elementary* :
- (a) *Psychology* 1.
 - (b) *Logic* 1.
 - (c) *Ethics* 1.
 - (d) *Economics* 1.
 - (e) *Sociology* 1.
 - (f) *Civics* 1.
- „ 5. *History* 2, *Geography* 2, *History & Geography* 2.
- „ 6. *Latin* 3, *N. T. Greek* 3.
- „ 7. *Business* :
- (a) *Business Methods* 2.
 - (b) *Bookkeeping* 2.
 - (c) *Shorthand* 2.
 - (d) *Typewriting* 2.
 - (e) *Commercial Arithmetic* 2.
 - (f) *Commercial History and Geography* 2.

GROUP 8. *Domestic Science:*

Cookery 2, Laundry 2, Dressmaking 2,
Millinery 1, Mothercraft 1, Kitchen-
Gardening 1, Household Accounts 1,
Nursing 1.

II.

1. The numbers appended to names of subjects indicate the number of units possible in the subject.
2. A unit generally means a subject pursued for one year for not fewer than two periods a week; but in some subjects, such as English, Agriculture and Mathematics, the unit is more heavily weighted.
3. Students who have completed the Junior Certificate or equivalent may be granted credits up to a maximum of ten units.
4. Students will be held to have completed the Matriculation Examination when they have taken at least 20 units and passed the terminal tests. No student who fails at one stage of a subject will be permitted to go on to a further stage until he has secured a pass in the subject in which he failed.

III.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE COURSES OF
VARIOUS CLASSES OF STUDENTS.

1. *Theological Students' Course.*

Every theological student must take four units in Group 1, two units in Group 2, four units in Group 4, and (c) in Group 3, two units other than (c) in Group 3, two units in Group 5, or all of (f) in Group 7, and five other units from 3, 5, 6 and 7.

2. *Chiefs' Course.*

Every student in this course must take four units in Group 1, four units in Group 2, all of (c) and

(d) in Group 3, (f) in Group 4, and six units from Groups 3, 4, 5 and 7, but not more than four may be taken from Group 7.

3. *Business Course.*

Every student in this course must take four units in Group 1, two in Group 2, at least ten in Group 7, (f) in Group 4, and three other units from any other Group except 6.

4. *Agriculture Course.*

Every student in this course must take four units in Group 1, two in Group 2, eight units in Group 3, viz., two in (a), one in (b), one in (c), and four in (d), two units in Group 7 of which one must be (b) and one (e); the remaining four units may be chosen from Groups 3, 4, 5 and 7.

University of Fort Hare

5. *Domestic Course* *Together in Excellence*

Every student in this course must take four units in Group 1, two in Group 2, (c) in Group 3, (f) in Group 4, ten in Group 8, and two other units from 3, 4, or 7.

IV.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. Students taking two or three units of Physical Science must include at least one unit of Mathematics in their course.
2. Students taking History and Geography must not include either History or Geography as separate subjects in Group 5. So, students taking Commercial History and Geography must not take any subject from Group 5.

COLLEGE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.
SYLLABUSES.

Subjects.

English, Bantu Studies, Dutch, History, Geography, History and Geography, Mathematics, Latin, Physics and Chemistry, Biology as for Matriculation of Joint Board.

Physiology and Hygiene.

General Structure of the body : skeleton, muscles, heart, kidneys, pancreas, brain, ductless glands.

The structure and functions of the following systems ; nervous, circulatory, **respiratory**, digestive, excretory, reproductive.

Simple dietetics: classes, composition and nutritive value of foods and drinks: alcohol ; kinds of foods suited to the requirements of the body.

Water : Sources of supply, impurities, purification.

Air and ventilation.

The site, warming and lighting of dwellings.

Clothing.

Sanitation: general principles as regards cleanliness of premises, disposal of refuse, drainage.

Infectious and contagious diseases: an elementary knowledge of bacteria, causes of the spread of diseases, antiseptics and disinfectants, the commoner infectious diseases.

General rules of health, and their application to food, fresh air, warmth, exercise, rest, cleanliness.

Simple first aid, with special reference to burns, cuts, broken limbs, fainting, sunstroke, nosebleeding, snake bite, drowning.

AGRICULTURE.**Field Husbandry.****Part I.***Soils.*

Formation, Composition, Properties and Classification. Availability of Plant Food. Sources of Loss and Gain of Soils.

Soil Management :

Tillage, Principles of Dry-farming, Irrigation and Drainage. Amelioration of Soils.

Manures and Manuring :

Kinds—Natural Manures, Artificial Fertilizers, their value and use.

*Plant Life :*

Seeds: Structure, germination and development. The Root System. Leaves. Transpiration, photosynthesis and respiration of Plants. Stems—Flowers—Seeds and Fruits.

Crops :

Ordinary and Special South African Farm-crops, their raising and manuring, harvesting and marketing. Cost of production—Seed selection—Rotation of crops—Pastures—Weeds and their eradication.

Part III.

Plant Diseases and Pests : how to combat them.

Judging : grain and other crops.

Manuring : for higher crop-production.

Farm Machinery : adjustment and uses.

Farm Management and Farm book-keeping.

Hints to demonstrators.

Animal Husbandry.

Part I.

Principles of Breeding : Laws to be observed. Selection for breed-improvement. In-breeding, cross-breeding, prolificacy in breeding. Sterility.

Study of Breeds :

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

Part II.

Cattle :

Breeding, feeding and management of pure-bred Stock and of ordinary Stock. Management of Dairy Cattle and of Beef Cattle. Production of Beef and Milk. Cost and disposal.

Horses :

Breeding, feeding and management of horses and mules. Conditions necessary for success.

Pigs :

Breeding, feeding and management.
Bacon production.

Sheep and Wool :

The Merino Sheep—Short history of—The Wool—Shearing and preparation for market.

Part III.

Feeds and Feeding :

Functions of carbohydrates, fats, etc. Feeding value of South African grown crops.

Milk :—and its by-products.

Judging :—of Farm Animals.

Anatomy :

Points of difference in the horse and the ox. Functions of various anatomical structures in the body—digestion, respiration, reproduction, etc.

Medicines :—Methods of administration.

Specific Diseases :—Causes, distribution and incubation. Symptoms, treatment, and post mortem appearances.

Wounds :—Their treatment.

Practical Work :

Students taking the College Matriculation Examination in Agriculture are required to do practical work in ploughing, cultivation, sowing, harvesting, fencing, tree planting, etc., and the management of farm-animals.

During the last year of their training, students may be required to interrupt their studies and to devote all their time to practical work for a period not exceeding six months, during which period they will receive a special grant from the Farm.

Elementary Philosophy.*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. (As for Business Course.)

Sociology.

- (i) Relation of the Individual to the State.
- (ii) Race relationship.
- (iii) Types of government with special reference to South Africa.
- (iv) Local government.
- (v) Public Health: **Town Planning and Housing, Water, Light, Sanitation.**
- (vi) Public Morals: **Crime and Punishment.**
- (vii) Treatment of Statistics.
- (viii) Community enterprises.

Civics.

(As for Business Course.)

Business Methods.

(As for Business Course.)

Commercial History and Geography.

(As for Business Course.)

Commercial Arithmetic.

(As for Business Course.)

Book-keeping.

(As for Business Course.)

Shorthand.

(As for Business Course.)

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Regulations for External Students.

1. Any person who—

- (1) is entitled to become registered as a matriculated student of the University; and
- (2) is not registered as an internal student of the University,

shall, subject to the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 below, be eligible for registration and for admission *as an external student* to examinations qualifying for degrees granted by the University.

2. A person who is not entitled to become registered as a *matriculated* student of the University shall be eligible for registration and for admission to examination *as an external student* of the University, but such person shall not be eligible for any degree granted by the University, but shall be entitled to receive a certificate from the University specifying the examinations which he has passed.

3. A matriculated student who shall have been registered *as an internal student* at a Constituent College of the University shall be eligible for registration as *an external student*, provided he produces an *exam* certificate from the authorities of that college deemed satisfactory by the Senate.

4. A registered matriculated student of any other University shall be eligible for registration as an external student provided he produces from such University a certificate as to conduct deemed satisfactory by the Senate.

5. In place of paragraph 3 of the regulations for internal students the following shall apply in the case of external students:—

The Senate shall have the power in the case of an external student to accept examinations passed in any subject at any other University specially recognized by the Senate for the purpose, as exempting from examinations of the University in such subject for any degree of Bachelor, provided that no such student shall be admitted to the degree of Bachelor unless he shall have—

- (a) passed such examinations as the Senate may determine;
- (b) paid such fees as may be prescribed by regulation;
- (c) complied in such other respects as the Senate may determine with the requirements for the degree.

6. The regulations with regard to courses of study and examinations as prescribed for internal students of the University shall hold, as far as they are applicable, for external students except as specified hereunder:—

- (a) The regulations in respect of attendance at a Constituent College shall not apply in the case of external students.
- (b) External students who do not attend any lectures of a Constituent College of the University shall receive no credit for class or other work done during the year, but shall be required to obtain the prescribed minimum on the University Examination alone.
- (c) External students who attend a full course of lectures at a Constituent College in any subject or subjects shall be required to take the same examination papers as the internal students in that subject, or those subjects, and shall be credited with College record in the same way as internal students.
- (d) External students who are candidates for the degree of B.A. or B.Sc. (Pure Science) are required

to pass the University Examination in the first or second course of a subject before being permitted to enter for the second or third course respectively of that subject; and such students who, in their first year of study, have not passed the University Examination in at least three subjects, or in any subsequent year in at least two subjects, shall receive no credit for the work of that year, provided that, when a student has passed the final examinations in his two major subjects, the latter part of this regulation shall not apply.

7. In and after 1922 special examination papers on syllabuses prescribed by the University* for B.A. and B.Sc. (Pure Science) shall be set for all external students, except those provided for under paragraph 6 (c) above.

8. External students shall be required to take their practical examinations in science subjects at a University or Constituent College centre, except where other arrangements have been specially authorized by the Senate.

Written examinations may be taken at any centre where a suitable Commissioner, approved by the University, is obtainable; provided that, where there are less than five candidates for the same paper or papers, the Commissioner's fee and any other local expenses must be paid by the candidates concerned.

9. An external student shall not be admitted to any degree unless the period of time which shall have elapsed since the date of his passing the matriculation or other examination qualifying for registration as a matriculated student shall have been not less than the minimum period of attendance required for admission to such degree of internal students of the University.

*See "Syllabuses for External Students" below.

10. Every matriculated external student of the University is required to pay the registration fee of one pound upon the first occasion on which he enters for a University Examination, and to renew his registration by payment of a similar fee for every subsequent year in which a University Examination is taken by him.

11. Every external student shall pay the prescribed examination fees before being admitted to any examination and the prescribed graduation fee before being admitted to any degree (other than an honorary degree.)

12. The examinations for the B.A. and B.Sc. (Pure Science) degrees for external students [except those referred to in paragraph 6 (c) above] shall commence annually on the 1st day of December, unless that day is a Saturday or a Sunday, in which case the examinations shall commence on the first Monday of the month.

13. External students who are candidates for any degree other than those of B.A. and B.Sc. (Pure Science) shall be required to follow the same syllabus and to take the same examination papers as internal candidates for such degrees.

Bachelor of Arts, College Diploma, and Pre-Medical Syllabuses.

Classics.

[N.B.—The books marked with an asterisk are prescribed for “Less Detailed Study.” Questions will be set dealing generally with their subject-matter.]

Course I.

Latin.

1925.

Cicero: *Pro Roscio Amerino*. *Vergil: *Aeneid IX*.

*Horace: *Odes II*.

Outlines of Roman History to death of Augustus.

Knowledge of the elegiac couplet.

Unseen translation and prose composition.

English.

1925.

Course I.

(a) Essay-Writing.—The subject will be chosen from the work of the year.

(b) History of English Literature in outline with special reference to Chaucer, Shakespeare, Milton, Dryden, Coleridge, Macaulay, Browning, Ruskin.

(c) The poems of Milton, Coleridge, Tennyson and Browning contained in the *English Parnassus*, and Chaucer's *Knight's Tale*.

(d) Shakespeare: *Julius Caesar*.

(e) Thomas Hardy: *Under the Greenwood Tree*.

(f) History of the English Language.

N.B.—The scope of (b) is indicated by Gwynn, *The Masters of English Literature*, and of (f) by Wyld, *The Growth of English*.

Course II.

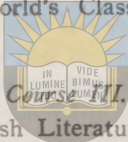
(a) History of English Literature in the Eighteenth Century, with special reference to—(i) Satire in Prose and Verse; (ii) the Romantic Revival within the Century.

(b) Shakespeare, with special reference to *Richard II*, *Winter's Tale*, *Hamlet*, *Twelfth Night*.

(c) Chaucer, *The Hous of Fame*, *the Parlement of Foules*, *The Knightes Tale*.

(d) *Golden Treasury*, First Series, Book IV.

(e) Morris, *Early Romances* (Everyman); Browning, *Selections*, ed. W. T. Young; *Golden Treasury*, First Series: Additional Poems (World's Classics); Carlyle, *Life of Sterling*.



(a) History of English Literature in the Seventeenth Century.

(b) Six Plays by Shakespeare's Contemporaries (World's Classics).

(c) Cook, *First Book in Old English*; Sweet, *First Middle-English Primer*.

(d) English Phonetics, Ripman, *Sounds of Spoken English*.

(e) Hazlitt, *Characters of Shakespeare's Plays*; Dryden, *Dramatic Essays* (Everyman, vol. 1); Bagehot, *Literary Studies*, vol. I. (Everyman Library).

Psychology.

Course I.

Standpoint and methods of psychology; general analysis of consciousness; relations between cognition, feeling, and conation; attention and interest; habit; association.

Cognition: sensation; perception; memory; imagination; conception; language.

Feeling: pleasure and pain; affective tone of sensations and ideas; emotion; sentiment.

Conation: reflex action; instinct; imitation; volition.

Subconsciousness; the self and its relation to society; relations between mind and body.

Textbook: Stout, *Manual of Psychology*, omitting bk. iii, pt. ii.

Logic.

Course I.

Nature and function of logic; relation of logic to knowledge generally; laws of thought.

Kinds of terms; definition and division; kinds of proposition; import of categorical propositions; opposition of propositions; immediate inference; syllogism; validity of syllogistic reasoning; fallacies.

Principles of scientific method; observation and experiment; origination and verification of hypothesis; analogy; methods of induction; postulates of induction; scientific explanation; relation between induction and deduction.

Textbook: Welton and Monahan, *Intermediate Logic*.

Ethics.

Course I.

Nature of ethics; relation of ethics to conduct or practice.

Psychology of moral experience: want, desire, and will; motive and intention; habit and character; freedom of will.

Moral judgment; subject of moral judgment; development of moral judgment.

Theories of the moral standard: custom and law; conscience and moral intuitions; pleasure; duty; self-realization.

Moral order and progress ; the individual and society ; moral institutions, duties and virtues ; responsibility and punishment ; conditions of moral progress.

Textbook : Mackenzie, *Manual of Ethics*.

Course II.

1. Nature of moral good ; relation of good to pleasure and to desire ; character and development of the moral ideal ; idea of a common good ; the Greek and the modern conceptions of virtue ; relation between virtue and the good ; relation of the good to nature and to reality (or experience) as a whole ; personal and social character of the good.
2. A study of the following texts : Aristotle, *Ethics*, books I-iii ; Butler, *Three Sermons on Human Nature*, and *Dissertation upon the Nature of Virtue* (Bell's English Classics) ; Mill, *Utilitarianism*, ch. i-iv (Everyman) ; *Together in Excellence*

Text-books : Green, *Prolegomena to Ethics*, book iii and book iv, ch. 1 and 2 ; Dickinson, *The Meaning of Good* ; Kant, *Fundamental Principles of the Metaphysic of Ethics*.

Economics.

Course I.

Scope of Economic Science : Short historical retrospect.

The factors of production. Land, Labour, Capital, Organization.

Elementary treatment of the theory of value.

The organization of production : Division of labour, Increasing and Diminishing returns. Supply and Demand, Competition, Over-production and Crises, Trusts and Cartels, the State as Producer.

Currency and Banking; Elementary treatment of the principles.

Consumption and Saving in relation to Production.

The Distribution of Wealth: Principal theories relating to Rent, Wages, Interests, Profits.

Course II.

The theory of value treated more fully. Detailed treatment of currency, banking, international trade and exchange, fiscal policy, history of economic theory.

Public Finance: the canons of taxation, classification and incidence of taxes.

The final examination covers the work of both courses.

N.B.—Candidates are expected to have a first-hand acquaintance with the more important parts of—

Adam Smith, *The Wealth of Nations*

Ricardo, *Principles of Political Economy*.

J. S. Mill, *Principles of Political Economy*.

Marshall, *Principles of Economics*.

Economic History.

One Course.

Outlines of economic history in the Middle Ages; character of economic organisation in the Middle Ages; agriculture; village communities; influence of feudalism; the manorial system; growth and decay of villeinage; growth of system of free labour; hindrances to employment of capital in the Middle Ages; position of merchants; towns and guilds; trade-routes of the Middle Ages; commercial leagues and associations; economic effects of the Renaissance and the inventions and discoveries.

The growth of nationality; disruption of mediaeval economic system in town and country—its causes; growth

of capital and its influence; application of capital to industry; the agricultural revolution; substitution of pasturage for tillage and its economic results; the mercantile system.

The expansion of western economic methods: the industrial revolution; the factory system; capitalism: competition, combination, monopoly, co-operation; new conditions of national finance; development of international trade; relation of exports and imports; free trade: its origin, abolition of corn-laws, decline of mercantile system; protection: on the Continent, in America, in the British Colonies.

Books: Meredith, *English Economic History*;
 Lipson, *Economic History (Middle Ages)*;
 Ashley, *Economic History* (2 vols.);
 Cunningham, *Growth of English Industry and
 Commerce* (3 vols.)

Education.

(1) The meaning and function of Education.

The social significance, the aims and the natural limits of education.

Education and the Individual. Education and Society.

The following books are suggested:—

The Meaning of Education: Butler.

The School and Society: Dewey.

(2) The institutional aspects of Education.

(a) Educational Agencies: The Home, the School, the Church, etc.

(b) The State in its relation to—

(i) Teachers as Civil Servants.

(ii) Pupils—as future citizens. Free and compulsory education. Medical examination of children.

Mental and physical defectives.

(iii) Curriculum—as an instrument in Education.

(c) Problems of Native and Coloured Education.

Books for reference:—

Findlay: *The School.*

Loram: *The Education of the S. A. Native.*

Jabavu: *The Black Problem.*

(3) Special study of Educational Theories from Rousseau to the present day.

Rousseau, Pestalozzi, Froebel, Herbart, Spencer, Montessori.

Examination to consist of one paper on paras. 1 and 2, one paper on para. 3.

University of Fort Hare

Together in Excellence

Mathematics.

Course I.

Algebra.—Elementary theory of quadratic equations. Progressions. Inequalities. Ratio and proportions. Surds. Indices. Logarithms. Equation of coefficients. Elementary partial fractions. Binomial theorem for a positive integral index. $\sum n$, $\sum n^2$ and allied series.

Pure Geometry.—Triangles and polygons in and about a circle. Ratio. Solid geometry. Mensuration of pyramid, cone, cylinder, sphere.

Trigonometry.—Solution of triangles. Multiple angles. General solution of equations. Simple inequalities and limits.

Co-ordinate Geometry.—Straight line and circle in Cartesian co-ordinates. Graphs of simple functions. Graphical solution of equations.

Chemistry.*Course I.***1. Inorganic Chemistry:**

The constitution of matter. Atoms and molecules. Fundamental chemical laws. Principal methods of obtaining the volumetric composition of gaseous compounds. Methods of determining atomic and equivalent weights. Molecular weights of gases. Electrolysis and elementary notions of mass action, reversible reactions, chemical equilibrium. Dissociation. Allotropy. Solutions of gases and solids in water.

Classification of the elements. Elementary notions of the ionic theory of solutions. General laws of gases. Exothermic and endothermic reactions.

Combustion, structure of flame. Oxidation and reduction. Classification of oxides. Nature of acids, bases, salts. Chemical equations and calculations relating to weight and volume. Calculations of percentage composition and empirical formulae.

The chief sources, preparation, and properties of the elements and their more common compounds, in particular: Oxygen, hydrogen, water, hydrogen peroxide, ozone, nitrogen, atmospheric air, compounds of nitrogen and oxygen, nitric acid, nitrous acid, ammonia and ammonium compounds, the halogens and their hydrogen compounds, hypochlorites and chlorates, sulphur, sulphurous oxide and acid, sulphuric oxide and acid, hydrogen sulphide, carbon, oxides of carbon, methane, ethylene, acetylene, coal gas, carbon disulphide, boracic acid, silica, silicon fluoride, phosphorus, gaseous phosphorus hydride, phosphorus and phosphoric oxides, phosphorus tri-chloride and penta-chloride, phosphoric acids.

The principles of qualitative analysis.

A detailed study of the following elements as an introduction to the study of the metals: Sodium, potassium, calcium, copper, mercury, lead, arsenic, chromium, iron, manganese.

2. *Practical Work :*

Candidates will be expected to undertake the following work :—

(1) Qualitative analysis of a simple mixture, soluble in water or acids, involving separation of metals belonging to different groups only, and containing not more than four of the following radicals: Nitrate, nitrite, chloride, bromide, iodide, fluoride, sulphide, sulphate, carbonate, borate, silver, lead, mercurous, mercuric, bismuth, copper, cadmium, arsenious, antimony, stannous, stannic, aluminium, chromium, ferrous, ferric, zinc, manganese, nickel, cobalt, barium, strontium, calcium, ammonium, sodium, potassium.

(2) Simple preparations of inorganic substances in a state of purity.

(3) Simple gravimetric estimations, such as loss of weight on heating, determination of equivalents, etc.

(4) Simple volumetric estimations, with acids and alkalis.

3. *Organic Chemistry (for Medical and Agricultural Students.)*

Classification of carbon compounds, marsh gas and its homologues, chloroform, methyl and ethyl alcohols and ethers, substituted ammonias and ammonium salts, formic and acetic acids, aldehyde, acetone, chloral, olefiant gas, acetylene, oxalic acid, lactic acid, tartaric acid, citric acid, fats and oils, saponification, glycerine, cellulose, sugars, starch, distillation of wood and of coal, benzene, benzoic acid, phenol, salicylic acid, oil of bitter almonds, hydrocyanic acid, cyanides, cyanates, thiocyanates, urea, uric acid.

Physics.*Course I.*

General Physics; Heat; Light; Sound; Electricity and Magnetism. Practical Tests.

Botany.*Course I.*

A general elementary knowledge of:—

(a) Seeds. Their form and structure; the seed-coat; out-growths of the testa; storage of food; embryo. Conditions of germination. Typical methods of germination.

(b) External morphology of the flowering plant; modifications of root, stem and leaf; phyllotaxis, vernation and aestivation; morphology of the flower; floral diagrams; the principal forms of fruit.

(c) The main facts of pollination and seed-distribution, with special reference to South African plants.

Pollination by wind, insects, and birds; diclinism; dichogamy; self-sterility; prepotency; heteromorphism; important types of floral mechanisms which favour (i) cross-pollination, (ii) self-pollination.

The more common mechanisms which favour the distribution of seeds.

(d) Structure, biology, and life-histories of the following types or their equivalents: One of the *Bacteria*, *Nostoc*, *Spirogyra*, *Vaucheria*, *Saccharomyces*, *Mucor*, *Agaricus*.

(e) Life-histories of a Liverwort, Moss, *Aspidium*, *Selaginella* and *Pinus*.

(f) Internal morphology and anatomy of the angiosperms as exemplified by *Helianthus*, *Quercus*, *Zea*, or equivalent types.

The cell and its principal modifications. Protoplasm, nucleus, plastids, cell-sap, starch-grains. The cell-wall,

its structure, growth, and chemical alterations. The tissues and their distribution and arrangement in root, stem, and leaf. Stomata. Intercellular spaces. Secondary thickening of stem and root. Medullary rays. Annual rings. Periderm, bark, lenticels.

(g) Elementary principles of physiology of nutrition, respiration, and growth.

Constituents of the plant-body ; essential constituents of plant-food ; absorption of liquids ; transpiration ; assimilation ; products of assimilation ; storage of reserve material ; parasitism ; saprophytism ; respiration ; growth of stem, root, and leaf ; regions of growth ; measurement of rate of growth ; direction of growth as influenced by light and the force of gravity.

(h) The general principles of the classification of plants. Study of fourteen of the following families of Angiosperms, of which four must be monocotyledonous :—Acanthaceae, Aizoaceae, Amaryllidaceae, Asclepiadaceae, Compositae, Crassulaceae, Cruciferae, Geraniaceae, Gramineae, Iridaceae, Labiatae, Leguminosae, Liliaceae, Malvaceae, Orchidaceae, Oxalidaceae, Proteaceae, Restionaceae, Rosaceae, Rubiaceae, Scrophulariaceae, Solanaceae, Thymeleaceae, Umbelliferae.

The *Practical Examination* will deal with all sections except (g).

Zoology.

Course I.

(One written paper and a practical examination of three hours.)

1. The Elements of Anatomy, Histology, and Physiology as exemplified by the frog or rabbit.

2. The distinguishing characters of the following groups and of the sub-divisions mentioned under each, with a special knowledge of the types specified :—

(a) PROTOZOA—

- Rhizopoda (*Amoeba* or *Entamoeba*).
 Mastigophora (*Euglena*, *Trypanosoma*).
 Infusoria (*Paramecium*, *Vorticella*).
 Sporozoa (*Plasmodium*, *Monocystis*).

(b) COELENTERATA—

- Hydrozoa (*Hydra*, *Obelia*, or other Leptoline).
 Anthozoa (an Actinian).

(c) PLATYHELMINTHES—

- Trematoda (*Fasciola* or *Schistosoma*).
 Cestoda (*Taenia*).

d) ANNELIDA—

- Polychaeta.
 Oligochaeta (*Lumbricus*).



(e) ARTHROPODA—

- Crustacea (*Palinurus* or *Astacus*).
 Insecta (*Locust* or *Cockroach*, and the general characters of the chief orders of insects, with special reference to South African forms).

(f) MOLLUSCA—

- Gasteropoda (*Helix*).
 Lamellibranchia (*Unio* or *Anodonta* or *Mytilus*).
 (One only of these molluscs is to be studied and dissected.)

(g) VERTEBRATA—

- Pisces (*Scyllium* or *Acanthias*).
 Amphibia (*Rana* or *Xenopus* or *Bufo*).
 Reptilia.
 Aves.
 Mammalia (*Lepus* or other type).

3. The fundamental facts as to the structure and functions of the cell. The elements of embryology—structure of the germ cells, maturation, fertilization, segmentation, germinal layers, the metamorphosis of the frog, and the development of the chick up to the third day of incubation.

4. An elementary knowledge of evolution, variation, heredity, natural selection, and degeneration.

5. The life histories of malarial parasite (*Plasmodium*), liverfluke (*Fasciola*), tape-worm (*Taenia*), and vine-louse (*Phylloxera*) or the scab-mite (*Psoroptes*).

6. Candidates must be prepared to dissect, to examine microscopically, and to describe or identify specimens or parts of the animal listed in italics in paragraph 2. They may also be expected to refer typical examples of the groups named to their proper systematic position.

University of Fort Hare
Bantu Studies
 Together in Excellence
 Course I.

Students must have passed the Matriculation examination in one or other of the four principal Bantu languages of South Africa, i.e., Sesuto, Si-Xosa, Si-Zulu, Se-Chuana.

I. Bantu Comparative Philology: Classification of the African languages generally; the Bantu family classification and characteristics, syllable-formation, accentuation, concord, verb-forms, noun-formations; the key to Bantu languages; the principles underlying the structure of alliterative concord, noun-classes, cases, the pronoun, the copula, the adjective, numerals, the verb, word-building.

(Werner: "The Bantu Languages," (Kegan Paul); other books to be consulted: Werner, "Language Families of Africa" (S.P.C.K.); Meinhof: Introduction to the Study of African Languages" (Dent); Sir H. H. Johnston "A Comparative Grammar of the Bantu Languages" (2 volumes, Oxford.)

II. Language and Literature: (a) Tests in advanced translation into and from one of the languages mentioned above; study of the idioms and proverbs as representative of primitive thought; an essay of about five hundred words in the vernacular.

(Anthologies, bibliographies and standard dictionaries.)

(b) Study of the literature of one of the language-groups, Xosa-Zulu or Suto-Chuana. (See Bibliography "Bantu Literature" by Jabavu.)

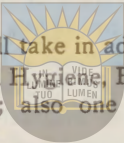
THE STUDENT WILL ELECT ONE OF THE
FOLLOWING SECTIONS, III. OR IV.

III. Bantu History: Outlines of the history of the Bantu tribes of South Africa from Native as well as European sources. Theories of the original home of the Bantu; lines of migration; accounts of the settlement of the Swazi, Zulu, Pondo, Tembu, Xosa, Fingo, Basuto, Bechuana, Mandebelic, Mashona; relations of Bantu to Bushmen, Hottentots, and first European settlers. [Theal, Junod, Ellenberger.]

IV. Outlines of the Social System of the Bantu: Subsistence and the economic basis of Bantu Native life; house and village systems, the family as a social unit; the clan system; sex and age; system of kinship; forms of the family; polygamy; lobola; position of women; the classificatory system; communism; tribalism; political and judicial institutions and government; religion; magic and medicine: ancestor worship.

(Junod, "Life of a South African Tribe"; also for consultation, E. B. Taylor, "Anthropology" and "Primitive Culture"; Lowie, "Primitive Society"; Radcliffe-Brown, "Andaman Islanders"; Report of the Cape Native Laws and Customs Commission, 1883.)

College Diploma in Education.

1. Prerequisite: Matriculation Certificate.
2. Candidates who have had previous training in teaching will be allowed to complete the course in one year. Those without will require at least eighteen months or two years.
3. All candidates will take English Literature and Composition, Education, and Psychology *or* Ethics as for the first year B.A. Degree.
4. All candidates will take in addition Physiology and Hygiene, Biology, Domestic Science *or* Agriculture; also one of the following if not already taken:
Psychology, Ethics, Sociology (all as for the College Matriculation).

5. **Teaching and Organization.**
 - (a) Principles of Education.
 - (b) Practice in Teaching with discussions and criticism.
 - (c) Methodology: Scripture, Language, Number, History, Geography, Elementary Science, Agriculture and School-gardening, Music, Art.
 - (d) School and Class Management:
 - (i) Discipline, Play, Use of text-books and Library, Arrangement of class-room, Ventilation, Lighting, Registration.
 - (ii) School-buildings, Types of Schools, Grading, Staffing, Accommodation, Furnishing and Decoration, Requisition of Material, School Accounts, Cleaning, Sanitation, Water Supply, Care of Grounds and School Gardens.

- (iii) Principles underlying the construction of Time Tables and Curricula.
 - (e) The School as a community centre.
 - (f) Provincial and Union Laws regulating educational administration.
6. All Candidates must satisfy the Examiner in Practical Teaching.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

College Library.

Library Committee :

Rt. Rev. Bp. SMYTH, Rev. J. LENNOX, D. J. DARLOW,
The PRINCIPAL.

LIBRARIAN . . . MILNER KABANE.

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

Some 2,000 volumes have been purchased or received, and others are continually being added.

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

The following publishers of newspapers are thanked for weekly copies:—

Publishers of: *University of Fort Hare*
Together in Excellence

	Imvo Zabantsundu.”
”	“ Leselinyana.”
”	“ Mochochonono.”
”	“ Naledi.”
”	“ Abantu Batho.”
”	“ Umteteli wa Bantu.”

LIBRARY REGULATIONS.

1. No books may 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 may 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 constituencies:—Agriculture, Business, Theology, 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 during the next academic year. 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) Four members of the Staff, appointed by the Senatus; (b) Four members of the Students' Council.

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.

**STUDENTS' REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL, 1925.**

President	A. J. Ferreira
Vice-President	S. B. Mahonga
Secretary	S. Oppelt
Assistant Secretary	B. W. Mahlasela

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Representing:—

Post Matriculation	S. Oppelt and S. B. Mahonga
Matriculation	A. Abdurahman, C. Dhlamini, R. Kirk, D. Bramdaw and E. Masiza
Business	G. Masisi
Agriculture	E. Ntsasa
Christian Association	A. Ferreira
Literary Society	L. Mtimkulu
Athletic Union	J. Joshua
Musical Association	B. Mahlasela
Teachers' Association	N. Cressy
Theological	J. Hoongo (Pres.) M. Mhambi (Wes.)

COLLEGE MAGAZINE.

Editors	D. Bramdaw, L. Mtimkulu
Secretary	D. Goetham
Sports Reporter	S. Oppelt
Publishers	G. Masisi, E. Thamae

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

(a) Nominated by Senate:

Mr. W. T. Murdock	Mr. C. P. Dent
Mr. D. J. Darlow	Mr. D. D. T. Jabavu

(b) Appointed by S. R. C.

The President and the **Secretary** (ex-officio), L. Mtimkulu,
D. Bramdaw.

**THE LITERARY SOCIETY.**

MAIN OBJECTS
University of Fort Hare

(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.

Office-bearers for 1925.

President	Rt. Rev. Bishop Smyth
Chairman	A. J. Ferreira
Vice-Chairman	S. B. Mahonga
Secretary	W. Ncwana
Asst. Secretary	D. Goetham
Committee Members	B. Mahlasela, D. Bramdaw

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

Chairman

Vice-Chairman

Secretary

N. Kumalo

A. Ferreira

T. C. R. Sikutshwa

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

CONVENERS OF COMMITTEES.

W. Ncwana (Canvassing)

J. Hongo (Night-School)

J. Mbulawa (Missionary)

B. Mahlasela (Order)

J. Nyembezi (Prayer)

Miss Bokwe (Library)

ATHLETIC UNION.

President

Vice-President

Secretary

Committee Members

Mr. C. P. Dent

A. J. Ferreira

L. T. Mtinkulu

D. Sihawu, N. Kumalo, C. Dhlamini, J. Joshua.

CRICKET SUB-COMMITTEE.

A. J. Ferreira (Captain)

D. Sihawu (Vice-Captain)

S. Mahonga (Secretary)

E. Masiza and D. Gotham
(Com.)

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL SUB-COMMITTEE.

M. Kambule (Captain)	W. Sosibo (Secretary)
E. Jali (Vice-Captain)	C. Dhlamini and A. Ferreira (Com.)

RUGBY FOOTBALL SUB-COMMITTEE.

J. Joshua (Captain)	D. Mtinkulu (Secretary)
S. Oppelt (Vice-Captain)	M. Kambule, S. Mahonga, (Com.)

TENNIS SUB-COMMITTEE.

A. J. Ferreira (Captain)	J. Mohau (Secretary)
W. Sosibo (Vice-Captain)	G. Xala and N. Kumalo (Com.)

MUSICAL ASSOCIATION.

President	Mr. Germond
Conductor	Mr. Jabavu
Vice-Conductor	D. Goetham
Secretary	S. Mahonga
Librarian	L. Gonya
Committee Members	B. Mahlasela, G. Malgas

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

President	The Principal
Chairman	N. Cressy
Secretary	B. Mahlasela
Librarian	T. Sikutshwa

CONSTITUTION.

- AIMS: (I) To study and discuss matters bearing on the theory and practice of education.
- (II) To acquaint its members with the current educational events and regulations respecting the teaching profession in the different provinces.

MEMBERSHIP: The Membership of the Association shall be open to:—

- (a) All students who intend to become teachers.
- (b) All students interested in Education (as honorary members).
- (c) All former students of the College who may be engaged in the teaching profession or are following other vocations.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: The Executive Committee shall consist of all the Officers of the Association, three of whom shall form a quorum.

DUTIES OF LIBRARIAN: The duties of the Librarian shall be to record all books, etc., which may from time to time be presented to the Teachers' Library, in a book especially provided for that purpose, and to issue to, and receive books from, members.

USE OF LIBRARY: No member shall be allowed to remove books, magazines or papers from the Library without the knowledge of the Librarian.

ASSOCIATION: The Association shall be a constituent part of the Students' Council, and shall have at least one representative.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS: The Annual Subscription for members shall be 3/-, and 2/- for honorary members.

MEETINGS: Meetings shall be held fortnightly; in each case, time, place, and business to be notified at least two days beforehand.

College Record.

BACHELOR OF ARTS DEGREE.

FIRST YEAR:

Matthews, Zachariah—	(English I, Latin, Mathematics and Logic)	1921
Kabane, Milner	(English I, Latin I, Mathematics I, Ethics I.)	1922
Gumede, Innes	(English I, Latin I, Mathematics I, Ethics I.)	1922.
Ntlabati, Gertrude	(English I, Education I, Ethics I, Psychology.)	1922
Morolong, Berenice	(English I, Education I, Psychology I.)	1923
Gool, Zobeida	(English I, Education I, Psychology I.)	1923
Ferreira, Alfred	(English I, Education I, Psychology I, Ethics I.)	1923

University of Fort Hare

Together to Excellence

SECOND YEAR.

Matthews, Zachariah—	(English II, Education I, Ethics I, Psychology.)	1922
Kabane, Milner	(Education I, Chemistry I, Psychology I.)	1923

THIRD YEAR (FINAL).

Matthews, Zachariah	(English III, Education II)	1923
---------------------	-----------------------------	------

COLLEGE DIPLOMA IN ARTS.

FIRST YEAR.

Ncwana, Edwin	(English I, Mathematics, Logic, Psychology.)	1921
---------------	--	------

SECOND YEAR.

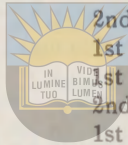
Ncwana, Edwin	(English II, Education I, Ethics I, Economics I.)	1922
---------------	--	------

THIRD YEAR (FINAL).

Ncwana, Edwin	(English III, Ethics II, Che- mistry I.)	1923
---------------	---	------

COLLEGE DIPLOMA IN EDUCATION.

Ntlabati, Gertrude	1st. class	1922
Bokwe, Rosebery	2nd "	1922
Gool, Zobeida	1st "	1923
Morolong, Berenice	1st "	"
Madala, Attwell	2nd "	"
Ferreira, Alfred J.	1st "	"



University of Fort Hare

Together in Excellence

UNIVERSITY MATRICULATION CERTIFICATE.

Masiza, Hamilton	December	1918
Mahlangeni, Felix	"	1918
McGillivray, Ian P.	"	1919
Matthews, Zachariah	"	1919
Motebang, Calvin	"	1919
Mahlasela, William C.	"	1919
Peters, Maurice	June	1920
Kabane, Milner	"	1920
Jansen, Marthinus	"	1920
Gumede, Innes	December	1920
Bokwe, Rosebery	"	1920
Carey, Thomas	"	1920
Sikutshwa, Theophilus	"	1920
Ntlabati, Gertrude	"	1921
Gow, Levi	"	1921
Bolani, Abijah	"	1921

Madala, Attwell	June	1922
Rooi, Frans van	"	1922
Ferreira, Alfred	"	1922
Mtimkulu, Lionel	December	1922
Mahonga, Stewart	"	1922
Lekhoathi, Benjamin	"	1922
Morolong, Bernice	"	1922
Oppelt, Japie	"	1922
Oppelt, Samuel	"	1922
Thelejane, M.	"	1923
Goetham, Daniel	"	1923
Mahlasela, Benjamin	"	1923
Bokwe, Freida	June	1924
Ismail, Moseda	"	1924



COLLEGE MATRICULATION CERTIFICATE.

Ncwana, Edwin	University of Fort Hare	1919
Jolobe, Lennox	<i>Together in Excellence</i>	1922
Ngxwana, Columbus		1923
Miza, Gaza		1923
Sikutshwa, David		1923

HOLDERS OF COLLEGE DIPLOMA.

BUSINESS (Second Class)	Mopeli, Charles	1917
" (First Class)	Modibeli, Lazarus	1919
" " "	Molapo, Mohaeka	1920
" " "	Ntsihlele, Peacock	1920
" (Second Class)	Mahlasela, Francis	1920
" " "	Mabandla, Andrew	1922
AGRICULTURE (Second Class)	Sonjica, Stanford	1920
" " "	Gule, William	1923
" " "	Makunga, Dodds	1923
" " "	Moletsane, Edwin	1923
" " "	Ngwenya, Henry	1923

PRELIMINARY COMMERCIAL CERTIFICATE OF THE
NATIONAL ADVISORY BOARD.

Makiwane, Ndodipela	...	...	1918
Mahlasela, Francis	...	...	1918
Matlosa, Reynolds	...	...	1918
Molapo, Mohaeka	...	..	1918
Ntsihlele, Peacock	...	...	1918
Nqandela, Robert	...	...	1919
Vilakazi, Raymond	...	...	1919
Mabandla, Andrew	...	...	1920
Motsoane, Samuel	...	...	1921
Boti, Milner	...	...	1921
July, Julius	...	...	1922
Mpantsha, James	...	...	1922
Masisi, George	...	...	1923
Ndamasi, John Wesley	...	...	1923



PRIZE OF TEN GUINEAS FOR BEST MATHEMATICAL
STUDENT, presented annually by Senator the Hon.
A. W. Roberts, D.Sc., F.R.S.E.

Zachariah Matthews	1921
Milner Kabane	1922

BOOK PRIZE, value Five Pounds, presented by Rev. J.
Lennox, awarded to the Theological Student who does
best in the College Matriculation:

Gasa Miza	...	...	...	1922
David Sikutshwa and Edwin Moletsane				1923

SUCCESSSES OF FORMER STUDENTS.

William Fowler B.Sc. (Mining) Glasgow University

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

Calvin Motebang—Passed Third Professional in Medicine.
Maurice Peters—Passed in Physics and Chemistry for
First Professional.

SPORTS PRIZES.


HOLDER OF CUP PRESENTED BY MRS. W. T. MURDOCK
FOR THE VICTOR LUDORUM.

1922	...	...	Ferreira, Alfred J.
1923	...	...	Ferreira, Alfred J.
1924	...	...	Ferreira, Alfred J.

WINNER OF THE PRINCIPAL'S CRICKET BAT.

1921-2	...	...	Ferreira, Alfred J.
1922-3	...	...	Makunga, Dodds.

CHAMPIONSHIP EVENTS 1923.



1 Mile	Ferreira, Alfred	5 mins. 31 secs.
880 Yards	Ferreira, Alfred	2 mins. 25 secs.
440 "	Ferreira, Alfred	1 min.
220 "	Ferreira, Alfred	29 ³ / ₅ secs.
100 "	Ferreira, Alfred	11 ³ / ₅ secs.
120 " Hurdles	Ferreira, Alfred	20 sec.
Long Jump	Demas	17 ft. 2 in.
High Jump	Goetham, Dan	4 ft. 9 in.
Throwing C. Ball	Ferreira, Alfred	76 yds.
Putting the Wht.	Vabaza, Levi	25 ft. 11 ¹ / ₂ in.
Cross Country	Ferreira, Alfred	14 minutes.

CRICKET.

1922	Gillie Cup	won by	FORT HARE.
1923	"	"	LOVEDALE.

SOCCER.

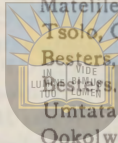
1922	Tremeer Trophy	won by	FORT HARE.
1923	"	" "	LOVEDALE.
1924	"	" "	LOVEDALE.

College Register, 1924.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>
1 Abdurahman, Abdullah	Cape Town
2 Blume, Emil	Redbank, Rhodesia
3 Bokwe, Frieda	Lovedale
4 Bramdaw, Dhaneë	Stanger, Natal
5 Bramdaw, Shivajee	Stanger, Natal
6 Carey, Thomas	Ladysmith, Natal
7 Christopher, Oswald	Newcastle, Natal
8 Cressy, Norman	Cape Town
9 Demas, Charles	Germiston, Transvaal
10 Dhlamini, Chadwick	Chieveley, Natal
11 Dietrich, Ernest	Port Elizabeth
12 Durandt, John	Johannesburg
13 Ferreira, Alfred	Pretoria
14 Gannon, Henry	Cape Town
15 Gcabashe, Walter	Verulam, Natal
16 Goetham, Daniel	Paarl
17 Gonya, Lizo Louis	University of Fort Hare Kotana, Idutywa
18 Gool, Janub	Together in Excellence Cape Town
19 Gool, Zobeida	Cape Town
20 Hlehle, Simon Mdoda	Shawbury, Qumbu
21 Hongo, Josiah	Ngqeleni, Umtata
22 Ismail, Abdullah	Cape Town
23 Ismail, Moseda	Cape Town
24 Jali, Edward	Durban
25 Joshua, Joseph	Kimberley
26 Kabane, Milner Langa	Qokolweni, Umtata
27 Kambule, McCallum	Besters, Natal
28 Khama; Tshekedi	Serowe, Bechuanaland
29 Kirk, Richard	Hectorspruit, Transvaal
30 Koti, Philip	Pirie, King William's Town
31 Kumalo, Burnet	Witbank, Transvaal
32 Kumalo, Martin Luther	Inanda, Natal
33 Kumalo, Nathaniel	Fort Beaufort
34 Leburu, Lesotho	Serowe, Bechuanaland
35 Lichaba, Benjamin	Bloemfontein

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>
36 Magooa, David	Bethlehem. O.F.S.
37 Mahlasela, Benjamin,	Ndabakazi, C.P.
38 Mahonga, Stuart	Queenstown
39 Maitin, Cecil Brumage	Maseru, Basutoland
40 Majombozi, Ebenezer	Cofimvaba, C.P.
41 Maku, George	King William's Town
42 Malgas, Grinsell	Queenstown
43 Marillier, Arthur	Mqanduli, C.P.
44 Masisi, Agnes	Tweespruit, O.F.S.
45 Masisi, George	Tweespruit, O.F.S.
46 Masiza, Ezra Ndabeni	Grahamstown
47 Matthews, Zachariah, B.A.	Kimberley
48 Mbulawa, Julius	Matatiele, C.P.
49 Mbuli, Enoch	Elandslaagte, Natal
50 Mcetywa, Bennett	Qumbu, C.P.
51 Mfelang, Jonathan	Potchefstroom, Transvaal
52 Mhambi, Meshack	Keiskama Hoek, C.P.
53 Mnari, Samson	Mt. Fletcher, C.P.
54 Mohapeloa, Joel	Molumong, Basutoland
55 Mohau, Jacob	Krugersdorp, Transvaal
56 Moruthane, Josiah	Maseru, Basutoland
57 Mosai, Solomon	Kroonstadt, O.F.S.
58 Moses, Samuel	Molumong, Basutoland
59 Msimang, Barnet	Besters, Natal
60 Msimang, Richard	Germiston, Transvaal
61 Mtimkulu, Donald	Cape Town
62 Mtimkulu, Lionel	Ndabeni, Cape Town
63 Mzimba, Sipo	Alice, C.P.
64 Msizi, Pinnie	Salem, Grahamstown
65 Naidoo, Govindasamy	Umgeni, Durban, Natal
66 Ncwana, Edwin, L.A.,	Port Elizabeth
67 Ncwana, Weaver	Port Elizabeth
68 Ndamase, John Wesley	Mt. Frere, C.P.
69 Ndibongo, Wilson	Mqanduli, C.P.
70 Ndzamela, Edmund	Osborn, Mt. Frere, C.P.
71 Ndzotyana, Gilbert	Kentani, C.P.
72 Ngcobo, Hebron	Mapumulo, Natal
73 Ngobese, James	Waschbank, Natal

Name	Address
74 Noah, John Milton	Umtata, C.P.
75 Ntsasa, Edwin	Maseru, Basutoland
76 Nyembezi, John Holden	Waschbank, Natal
77 Oppelt, Samuel	Malmesbury, C.P.
78 Sampson, Paul	Jamestown, C.P.
79 Sihawu, David	Franklin, C.P.
80 Sikutshwa, Theo.	Bizana, C.P.
81 Siyo, Anna	King William's Town
82 Soodyall, Baboo	Overpoort, Durban
83 Sosibo, William	Highflats, Natal
84 Terris, Joy	Lovedale
85 Thamae, Edgar	Matejije, Basutoland
86 Vabaza, Levi	Tsolo, C.P.
87 Xala, Gilbert	Besters, Natal
88 Xaba, James	Besters, Natal
89 Xokozela, Ebenezer	Umtata, C.P.
90 Yako, Hamilton	Qokolweni, Umtata
91 Yako, Page	Qokolweni, Umtata
92 Zingitwa, Aaron	Herschel, C.P.



University of Fort Hare
 Together in Service

Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1923.

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Union Government of South Africa:</i>						
*Loan 1920/1960	10000	0	0			
Less repayment of Principal	303	17	1			
	9696	2	11			
Loan 1922/1962	800	0	0			
Less repayment of Principal	13	7	5			
	786	12	7			
Loan 1923/1963	3200	0	0			
Less repayment of Principal	20	4	3			
	3179	15	9	13662	11	3
<i>Sundry Creditors—</i>						
Amounts owing and Sundry Balances	305	17	1			
<i>Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd.—</i>						
Overdraft				741	9	6
<i>Capital Account—</i>						
As per last Balance Sheet	19837	17	8			
Union of S. Africa : Contributions towards Principal of loans	79	10	8			
Donations (including £1000 from The Rhodes Trustees)	1050	0	0			
Surplus transferred from Revenue Account	38	13	0	21006	1	4
				35,715	19	2

* $\frac{2}{3}$ rds repayable by The Union Education Department.

Audited and found correct,

PROPERTY AND ASSETS.

Buildings and Ground—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
As per last Balance Sheet	17864	14	5			
New Buildings &c, during year	827	12	8			
	18692	7	1			
Less Reserve for Depreciation of Buildings	458	9	6	18233	17	7

Water Scheme—

As per last Balance Sheet				2439	2	8
<i>Furniture and Stock, &c.—</i>						
College	2688	10	5			
Hostel	333	16	2	3022	6	7

Form Stock—

University of Fort Hare

Together in Excess

<i>Livestock, Produce, Implements, &c.</i>				1111	1	2
<i>Investments— (At cost)</i>						
£6942 5% Local Registered Stock 1920/1939	6826	19	6			
£2750 3½% Cape of Good Hope Colonial Stock 1930/1950	1985	2	0			
£1300 3¾% Union of S. Africa Local Stock 1933/1953	1007	14	6	9819	16	0

Loan—

Lovedale Missionary Institution	400	0	0
---------------------------------	-----	---	---

Educational Loans—

Advances to Students	155	1	3
-----------------------------	-----	---	---

Sundry Debtors—

Students' Fees	83	2	3			
Accrued Interest and Sundry Balances, &c.	379	4	2			
Union Government Grants	17	16	8	480	3	1

<i>Cash on Hand—</i>				54	10	10
-----------------------------	--	--	--	----	----	----

£35,715 19 2

South African Native College.

CALENDAR—APPENDIX I.

ACT

To make provision for the recognition of certain institutions as places of higher education; for the control, administration, and regulation of such institutions; for the recognition of certain courses of instruction as being included in higher education, and for certain other incidental matters.

BE IT ENACTED by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, the Senate and the House of Assembly of the Union of South Africa, as follows:

CHAPTER I.

CONSTITUTION OF PLACES OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

Application of Chapters I., II. and III. to declared institutions.

1. (1) The provisions of Chapters I., II. and III. of this Act shall apply to such institutions as may by the Minister be declared by notice in the *Gazette* to be places of higher education under the provisions of this Act. An institution so declared is hereinafter called a declared institution.

(2) No such declaration shall be made respecting any University or University College governed by a special Act.

Declaration of institution. Publication of its scheme of Government.

2. (1) No such declaration as is referred to in section one shall be made in the case of any institution unless a scheme for the government of the institution, including the constitution thereof, shall have been approved by the Minister.

(2) Any such scheme shall be published in the *Gazette* not less than thirty days before such approval is given.

(3) A copy of any scheme which has been approved shall be laid upon the Table of both Houses of Parliament within fourteen days after approval, or if Parliament be not sitting, within thirty days of the beginning of the next succeeding session of Parliament.

Minister's declaration and its effect.

3. (1) A declaration of the Minister under section *one* of this Act shall set out the scheme as finally approved, shall be published in the *Gazette*, and shall be of effect from the date stated in such declaration, or if no date be stated, from the date of such publication.

(2) Where any declared institution has previously to the date of the coming into effect of the declaration been governed by any special law, such law shall, from and after that date, cease to have operation and effect as regards that institution.

(3) Until the Minister under the provisions of section *one* of this Act shall make a declaration respecting the institution known as the Cape Technical College, the committee which prior to the repeal of Ordinance No. 21 of 1918 of the Province of the Cape of Good Hope by Ordinance No. 7 of 1923 of the Cape of Good Hope existed under the first mentioned Ordinance shall exercise the powers conferred under that Ordinance as though such repeal had not taken place, and all acts of that committee between the date of such repeal and the date of declaration which might lawfully have been done but for such repeal are hereby validated.

Essentials of scheme.

4. (1) Every scheme approved in terms of section *two* of this Act shall provide for a council, a principal, and a board of studies, and may provide for more than one institution under the same council.

(2) The scheme shall make provision for the management of the institution during the period, which shall not exceed three months, between the date upon which the scheme comes into effect and the date of the first meeting of the council constituted under the scheme.

(3) No provision of any such scheme shall be inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

Powers and functions of council.

5. (1) The council of any declared institution shall be a body corporate, and under the name specified in the approved scheme may sue and be sued and may acquire, hold, hire, let, hypothecate and alienate property movable and immovable subject always to the provisions of this Act or any other law, and subject also, in the case of any lease, hypothecation or alienation of immovable property to the approval of the Minister.

(2) If any declared institution is in the notice under section one of this Act declaring it as such stated to be the successor of any other institution, all property movable or immovable, and all rights, powers and privileges of any kind whatever, which immediately prior to the declaration were vested in the old institution or in trustees thereof, shall as from the date upon which such declaration takes effect, without payment of transfer duty, stamp duty, or registration or other charges accrue to and vest in the council of the declared institution, and all rights of property shall accrue to and vest in the said council which but for declaration would have accrued to the old institution. The council shall assume and be liable for all debts and liabilities of the old institution subject to the conditions under which the same were incurred.

Constitution of council.

6. (1) The council of every declared institution shall consist of not less than ten or more than thirty members, of whom one shall be the principal. Not less than four such members shall be appointed by the Minister; at least one and not more than two shall be appointed by the board of studies; and the remainder shall be appointed by such bodies or persons and in such manner as may be prescribed in the scheme of government approved in respect of the institution concerned.

(2) The scheme of government may make provision

- (a) for the appointment by the council with the approval of the Minister of additional members of the council; Provided that such additional members shall not be entitled to vote at meetings of the council; and

(b) for the appointment of committees of the council, including persons who are not members of the council : Provided that the chairman of each such committee shall be appointed from among the members of the council.

(3) No action of the council shall be invalidated by any vacancy in its membership or in the office of principal.

Board of studies.

7. (1) The board of studies shall include the principal, who shall be chairman, two other members of the council, and such members of the teaching staff as may be determined by the council with the approval of the Minister.

(2) The board shall exercise such powers respecting the superintendence and regulation of instruction and of matters relating to discipline of the students as shall be assigned to it by the council, and further shall advise the council on all such matters as may be referred to it for report. It shall have power to make recommendations to the council on any matters affecting the management of the institution.

Joint control of council and other body over department of institution.

8. The council may, with the approval of the Minister, exercise jointly with any other body the control of any department of the institution of which it is the council.

Amendment or rescission of scheme.

9. No alteration of a scheme approved under the provisions of this Chapter or rescission of the whole or any portion thereof shall have effect until the alteration or rescission has been approved by the Minister and notified in the *Gazette* and until thirty days have elapsed from the date of such notification.

Rescission of declaration of places of higher education.

10. (1) If at any time in the opinion of the Minister the functions performed by a declared institution are not such as to justify its continuance as a place of higher education, he may in the *Gazette* give notice that he will, six months after the date of such notice, revoke his declaration in respect of such institution, and from and after the date of the expiration

of the said period of six months, the institution shall cease to be a declared institution under this Act unless prior thereto the Minister shall, by notice in the *Gazette*, have withdrawn such first-mentioned notice.

(2) Such revocation shall not affect the legal status, accrued rights and obligations of the council as existing at the date thereof, and the council shall, notwithstanding such revocation, continue to be a body corporate and subject to the provisions of sub-section (1) of section *five* of this Act.

CHAPTER II.

LOANS TO DECLARED INSTITUTIONS.

Purposes for which loan may be granted and manner of application therefor.

11. (1) The Governor-General may, subject to the provisions of this Act, and out of such funds as Parliament may from time to time provide for the purpose, grant loans to a council for all or any of the following purposes—

- (a) the construction or purchase of buildings, fittings, fixtures and furniture of a permanent nature;
- (b) the acquisition of land or rights or interest in or over land;
- (c) the payment of the capital outlay on the fencing, gravelling, levelling, or laying out of any ground vested in the Council;
- (d) the repayment of any loan (other than a loan from the Government) heretofore or hereafter lawfully raised by the council for any purpose mentioned in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of this sub-section.

(2) Every application for a loan under this Chapter shall be in writing addressed to the Minister, and shall distinctly state the purpose and object of the proposed loan.

Powers of Minister in connection with loan.

12. The Minister may, upon receipt of any such application, call for such estimates, plans, specifications, reports, returns and other information, and may cause such inspection to be made as he may deem necessary for the purpose of determining whether the proposed loan is one proper to be granted.

Conditions of loan.

13. (1) Every loan granted under this Chapter shall be subject to the conditions in this Chapter prescribed.

(2) Every such loan shall, with the interest due thereon be a charge upon all the property, movable or immovable, present or future, of the applicant council, with priority over any other charge except a pre-existing registered special mortgage.

(3) Any such loan shall be repaid by annual instalments within such period as shall be determined by the Treasury at or before the grant of the loan, but the Governor-General may from time to time extend any such period. Interest on any loan shall be payable every year at a rate determined in like manner by the Treasury: Provided that every such loan shall, together with the interest thereon, be repaid within forty years from the date when the loan or the first instalment thereof was paid to the applicant council.

University of Fort Hare

Repayment of loan *Together in Excellence*

14. (1) A council to which a loan has been granted under this Chapter shall pay to the Treasury on the first day of January and on the first day of July in every year one-half of the annual payment required, in terms of sub-section (3) of section *thirteen* of this Act, to redeem the principal moneys advanced, together with interest thereon at such rate as the Treasury may determine, and the sums so payable shall continue to be payable until all the moneys lent from time to time, together with interest thereon, have been repaid.

(2) The first payments shall be made on such date (not being more than two years after the loan or the first instalment thereof was paid) as the Governor-General may prescribe, and that date shall be deemed to be the date on which the period for the repayment of the loan commenced: Provided that during any such time as elapses between the date when the first instalment was paid and the date mentioned in this sub-section, interest at the rate aforesaid per annum on any such instalment shall be payable to the Treasury by the council.

CHAPTER III.

GENERAL PROVISIONS AFFECTING DECLARED INSTITUTIONS.

Alienation of land by local authorities for educational purposes authorized.

15. Notwithstanding anything in any law, any local authority which may by law hold and alienate land, may make grants of land belonging to such local authority and do all acts necessary for the transfer to a council of such land for the purposes of such council, subject to the approval of the executive committee of the Province concerned in any case where under the law governing the local authority, such approval is necessary.

Returns and statements to be furnished by councils.

16. (1) Every council shall cause true and correct records to be kept of all its proceedings, and true and correct accounts of all moneys received and paid by or on behalf of the institution, and shall once in each year and at the time prescribed by the Minister transmit to him a report of its proceedings and of the management of the institution, together with a duly audited statement of the revenue and expenditure during the preceding year, and shall further furnish the Minister with any information required by him as to the administration and expenditure of the institution.

(2) Every council shall appoint an auditor or auditors approved by the Minister.

Prohibition of religious tests.

17. Without the consent of the Minister no test of religious belief shall be imposed on any person as a condition of his becoming or continuing to be a professor, lecturer, teacher, or student of, or of his holding any office or emolument or exercising any privilege in, any declared institution, nor shall any preference be given to or advantage be withheld from any person on the ground of his religious belief.

Power to refuse admittance and to expel.

18. A council shall have the right to refuse admittance to a declared institution which it controls to any applicant therefor, if it considers that the refusal is in the best interest of the institution, and the council shall further have the right, on like grounds, to expel any student from the institutions

Any action taken under this section by a council shall be reported to the Minister.

Power of Minister to make regulations.

19. (1) The Minister may make regulations, not inconsistent with this Act, respecting—

- (a) the constitution, powers, and method of appointment of councils and the procedure to be observed in filling vacancies therein;
- (b) the conditions of service of the teaching and administrative staffs;
- (c) inspection on his behalf of the premises, instruction, and administration of a declared institution;
- (d) the basis of contribution by the Government to the expenditure of councils on higher education and for purposes incidental thereto;
- (e) payment by councils of interest and repayment of capital on Government or private loans;
- (f) grants for bursaries and scholarships;
- (g) the establishment and management of a Provident Fund for members of the teaching and administrative staffs of declared institutions;
- (h) the issue of certificates and diplomas by councils;
- (i) any other matters connected with the carrying out of the provisions of this Act.

(2) No regulation framed under paragraph (g) of sub-section (1) of this section shall require payments from a part-time member of the teaching or administrative staff of any institution.

CHAPTER IV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Power to recognize courses of instruction as being included in higher education, and to make regulations.

20. (1) The Minister shall have power to recognise courses of instruction intended mainly for students over sixteen years of age as being included in higher education, whether such courses be held in institutions to which the provisions of Act No. 20 of 1917 or Chapters I. to III. of this Act apply or in other institutions or under other bodies or persons than the councils of such institutions: Provided that no such course neld

in an institution controlled by the administration of any Province shall be so recognized without the concurrence of that administration.

(2) Regulations may be framed under this section prescribing, with a view to recognition, conditions as to the nature and length of a course, the minimum conditions for admission, tests by examination, inspection, or otherwise of the efficiency of the instruction given, and the conditions of employment of the instructors.

(3) In respect of such recognized courses the Minister may, out of funds provided by Parliament, make such grants-in-aid and on such conditions as he may prescribe by regulation.

Reduction of grant where other grant made for same purpose.

21. Notwithstanding anything contained in the regulations framed under sections *nineteen and twenty* of this Act or section *twelve* of Act No. 20 of 1917 the Minister shall have power to deduct from the grant payable under any of the said regulations any grant applied to the same purpose and paid under another regulation.

University of Fort Hare

Interpretation of terms in Excellence

22. In this Act, unless inconsistent with the context—

“Minister” means the Minister of Education or any other Minister to whom the administration of this Act may from time to time be assigned ;

“local authority” means any municipal council, borough council, town council or village council, or any town board, village management board, local board or health board, or any divisional or rural council ;

“principal” in relation to a declared institution includes any officer thereof exercising the functions of a principal of the institution ;

“regulation” means any regulation made and in force under this Act ;

“this Act” includes the regulations ;

“council” means the governing authority of any declared institution.

Short title.

23. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the Higher Education Act, 1923.

APPENDIX II.

REGULATIONS FRAMED UNDER SECTION NINETEEN OF THE HIGHER EDUCATION ACT, No 30 OF 1923.

INSTITUTIONS DECLARED TO BE PLACES OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

I.—DECLARATION OF MINISTER AND SCHEME OF GOVERNMENT.

1. The provisions of the Act relating to declared institutions shall apply only to institutions specially declared under the Act to be places of higher education.

2. The scheme of Government approval of which is necessary prior to the declaration, shall be deemed to include all provisions of the Act and of these regulations, provided that the Minister may, under the powers conferred in section *nineteen* of the Act, approve of regulations not inconsistent with the Act applicable to a single institution and included in its scheme of government, and such special regulations shall be of effect notwithstanding anything contained in these general regulations.

3. The draft scheme shall be published in the *Gazette* by direction of the Minister not less than thirty days before approval is given, and shall be laid upon the table of both Houses of Parliament within fourteen days of approval or, if Parliament be not sitting, within thirty days of the beginning of the next succeeding session of Parliament.

4. The scheme shall be of effect from the date prescribed in the Minister's declaration of approval, or, if no such date be prescribed, from the date of publication in the *Gazette* of that declaration.

II.—COUNCILS.

5. (a) The scheme shall prescribe the constitution of the Council, in which shall be vested the government and executive control of the institution, and shall indicate the authority responsible for the exercise of the functions of the Council during any period not exceeding three months prior to the first meeting of the Council. The authority aforesaid shall, not more than two

months after his approval of the scheme, inform the Minister of the names of persons appointed to be members of the Council other than those to be appointed by the Minister.

(ii) The Minister shall cause to be published in the *Gazette* the names of persons appointed by him to be members of the Council.

(iii) The Council may, subject to the approval of the Minister, elect honorary members of Council, who shall not be entitled to vote in meetings of Council and shall hold office for three years or such other period as may be determined by the Council.

6. Each appointed member of the Council (unless otherwise herein provided) shall hold office for a period of three years beginning on the first day of January in the year of appointment.

7. Three months before the expiration of the period of office of any member of the Council notice shall be given by the secretary of the Council to the person or body entitled to appoint his successor. If the secretary do not receive due advice of the appointment of a successor before the date when the office becomes vacant, the Council shall at its next meeting report the vacancy to the Minister and may make a recommendation. The Minister shall then appoint a person to fill the vacancy.

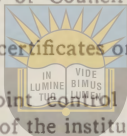
8. An appointed member of Council may resign his office by letter addressed to the secretary; he shall be deemed to have resigned his office if he be absent from three consecutive ordinary meetings of Council without leave obtained, or become insolvent or be convicted of a criminal offence, or become incapacitated from fulfilling the duties of his office by mental or bodily infirmity or disease.

9. Within fourteen days of the receipt of advice of a casual vacancy the secretary shall notify the vacancy to the person or body responsible for the appointment, who shall appoint a successor to hold office during the remainder of the period for which the retiring member was appointed. If a successor is not appointed within three months of this notification the Council shall at its next succeeding meeting report the vacancy to the Minister and may make a recommendation. The Minister shall then appoint a person to fill the vacancy.

10. The secretary shall report to the Minister all changes in the membership of the Council.

11. The Council shall submit for the approval of the Minister—

- (i) standing orders prescribing the procedure in the Council meetings, the method of appointment and powers of committees, and the financial arrangements of the institution ;
- (ii) conditions of service of the teaching and administrative staffs ;
- (iii) the constitution of the Board of Studies and the powers and functions delegated thereto ;
- (iv) the creation of any professorship in the institution ;
- (v) the names of persons proposed to be appointed as honorary or assessor members of Council under section six (ii) of the Act ;
- (vi) conditions for any certificates or diplomas to be awarded by the institution ;
- (vii) any scheme for joint control with another body of a portion of the work of the institution ;
- (viii) the name of the auditor or auditors who will sign the annual financial statements.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

III.—BOARDS OF STUDIES.

12. The Board of Studies shall consist of the principal, who shall be chairman, such members of the teaching staff as shall be decided by the Council, and two persons who are not members of the full-time teaching staff and are appointed by the Council from among the members of the Council.

The powers and functions of the Board shall be decided by the Council with the approval of the Minister.

13. The Board of Studies shall elect annually two of its members to the Council.

IV.—CONDITIONS OF SERVICE.

14. For the purpose of regulations 15 to 21 inclusive, "officer" shall mean a member of the permanent full-time teaching staff.

15. Every officer shall receive notice of his appointment signed by the chairman of the Council, which notice shall indicate the rate of remuneration.

16. The appointment of any officer may be terminated by notice in writing on either side of three months ending on 30th June or 31st December, unless the Minister has approved of any other period or date agreed upon by the Council and the officer.

17. The Council shall have the right to dismiss without notice at any time an officer who is guilty of serious misconduct or gross neglect of duty or is convicted of a criminal offence. The principal shall have power to suspend from duty any officer if he consider such suspension necessary in the interest of the institution, but his action must be confirmed within fourteen days by the Council or the chairman acting for the Council.

18. An officer discharged by the Council for any reason other than the termination of his contract shall have the right to appeal to the Minister, whose decision shall be final. Notice of intention to appeal shall be given to the Minister and to the Council within fourteen days of receipt of notice from the Council.

19. In the case of officers appointed on transfer from any public education service in South Africa, and assuming duty not later than the first working day in the quarter, salary shall be paid from the beginning of the calendar quarter in which service begins. If such appointment is made from overseas, such allowance shall be paid for transport prior to the assumption of duty as the Council may determine.

20. Every officer shall perform such duties during college vacations as may be required by the Council, provided that not less than six weeks in each calendar year shall be left to his personal disposal.

21. (i) Subject to the exigencies of the college work and suitable provision for the duties of his office, an officer may be granted special leave of absence for a period not exceeding one month for each year of completed service on such terms as the Council may appoint, but full salary shall not be paid for a period of more than three consecutive months during such leave without the approval of the Minister.

(ii) In applying this regulation the Council may give recognition to periods of teaching service in other institutions.

(iii) In cases of incapacity through ill-health, sick leave may be granted on such conditions as the Council may prescribe in each case.

V.—EXISTING RIGHTS.

22. Nothing in these regulations contained shall be deemed to deprive any officer duly appointed before the date prescribed under regulation 4 and holding office at that date of any rights previously obtained by agreement between him and the body governing the institution at that date.

VI.—INSPECTION.

23. The Minister may from time to time cause an inspection to be made of the premises, administration, and instruction of an institution, and may require defects in these respects to be remedied as a condition of the grant-in-aid, of which the whole or part may be withheld until he is satisfied that proper steps have been taken to meet his requirements.

VII.—GRANTS-IN-AID.

24. After 1st April, 1924, the General Purpose grant to an institution shall for each financial year be based on the fee income and other revenue of the preceding calendar year.

On fee income the grant shall be at the rate of £3 to £1 on the first £2,000, £2 to £1 on the following £3,000, and thereafter £1 to £1.

On other revenue the grant shall be at the rate of £2 to £1 on the first £2,000, and thereafter £1 to £1; provided that on fee income derived from bursaries granted out of the general revenue of an institution the grant shall not be more than £1 to £1.

25. The Minister may, with the consent of the Treasury and from funds provided by Parliament, make—

- (a) special grants for equipment or maintenance of departments in which expenditure is of necessity relatively high, or for other special purposes;
- (b) an annual additional grant diminishing by such amounts as he shall prescribe in the case of a new or rapidly developing institution, provided that in an institution receiving such additional grant no new posts qualifying for membership of the provident scheme shall be created and the grade of no existing post shall be raised without the consent of the Minister.

26. Notwithstanding anything contained in these regulations—

- (a) the grant for any financial year in the period ending 31st

March, 1928, shall not be less for any institution than the amount voted by Parliament for the year ending 31st March, 1924 ;

- (b) if the grant in any year shall be shown by the audited accounts to exceed three-fourths of the expenditure on tuition and maintenance during that year, the Minister may deduct such excess from the grant payable in the following year ;
- (c) if the effect of the application of regulation 24 is to cause the grant in any financial year to exceed that of the preceding financial year by more than one-tenth of the latter, the special consent of the Minister shall be necessary for such excess of increase.

In this regulation the word "grant" shall mean the sum of the General Purposes grant and the additional grant.

VIII.—REPORT AND ACCOUNTS.

27. The Council shall present to the Minister a report on the work of the institution for each calendar year not later than 31st March in the following year accompanied by an audited financial statement for the same period.

The financial statement shall include a balance-sheet as at 31st December and an income and expenditure account for the year.

The Minister may prescribe a form for this account, and may require an auditor's certificate of the observance of any regulation.

IX.—LOANS.

28. The Council shall insure and keep insured against loss by fire in an approved insurance company or companies all buildings and any other property liable to loss by fire, and, in the case of property specially mortgaged under any loan granted under the Act, shall duly cede such policy or policies to the Government as collateral security for the loan.

29. All transactions for the acquisition of property and for the erection of buildings, and for the carrying out of work which are to be the subject of a Government loan under the Act, must be to the satisfaction of the Minister.

30. No building or erection or other work done shall become the subject of a loan under this Act without a certificate being first obtained from the Public Works Department approving of the technical details of the construction and the materials thereof.

No instalments shall be paid without a certificate from the architect employed by the Council.

31. The Minister may issue such instructions as he may deem necessary or desirable as to the procedure to be followed in regard to the application for and other arrangements in connection with any loan not inconsistent with the provisions of the Act.

32. The Council shall maintain and keep in good repair to the satisfaction of the Minister or his representative all buildings and other security given in respect of any loan under this Act.

33. No Government loan shall be issued in respect of any hostel not vested in the Council as a Government institution.

X.—PROVIDENT FUND.

(i) Membership of the Fund

34. Membership of this fund shall be compulsory for all full-time members of the permanent teaching staff and the holders of such administrative posts as are approved for the purpose by the Minister taking up an appointment on or after 1st April, 1923, and for such full-time eligible officers in service on that date as shall before 1st October, 1923, declare to the Secretary for Education in writing their intention to become members.

35. On the recommendation of a Council the Minister may admit to membership other officers of the institution, but Government contributions shall be made only on salary earned in respect of service which if full-time service would render membership compulsory.

36. An officer who at the time of appointment is a member of a Government pension scheme shall be credited in the Provident Fund with such an amount representing his interest in that scheme as may be determined by the Treasury.

(ii) Contributions.

37. The member's normal annual contribution shall be 6 per cent. of his salary as on the first day of April in each year.

The Government shall contribute an amount equal to three-fourths and the Council shall contribute an amount equal to one-fourth of the member's normal contribution.

A Council or member may, with the approval of the Minister, make excess contributions.

38. (1) The annual contributions of the member and Council shall be deducted in two equal moieties from the instalments of grants paid by the Government to the Council next succeeding the first day of April and the first day of October in each year.

(2) An officer making the declaration referred to in regulation 34 may elect that his first half-yearly normal contribution payable on 1st October, 1923, and shall be 6 per cent. of his salary at 1st April, 1923.

(iii) *Application of Contributions.*

39. All contributions by and in respect of members (except as hereafter provided) shall be paid by the Government in two equal instalments on the first day of April and the first day of October in each year to the Public Debt Commissioners and shall be by them invested on behalf of the Provident Fund. All interest earned on the amounts invested by the Commissioners shall be added to the fund, a dividend being added half-yearly to each member's credit at a rate which shall not be less than 4 per cent. per annum, and shall not (except with the consent of the Treasury) exceed 5 per cent. per annum.

40. On the termination of membership there shall be paid to the retiring member or his legal representatives the accumulated sum standing to his credit, provided that if the period of membership has not exceeded two years the sum so payable shall be the member's own contribution only without dividend, and the balance of his accumulated amount shall be credited to the income of the fund.

(iv) *Assurance Policies.*

41. Notwithstanding anything in the preceding regulations contained, a member may elect that the whole or part of the contributions made by or in respect of him shall be applied to the payment of the annual premium on (a) a policy of assurance against death before the age of sixty or (b) an endowment assurance policy maturing at the age of sixty. Every such

assurance shall be effected by the Government with a company determined by the Minister, and the annual premium shall be payable and shall be paid by the Government on the first day of April or the first day of October.

42. An officer may, on first becoming a member, submit for recognition an assurance policy already existing, and, if this be accepted, shall be deemed to satisfy the condition of the preceding regulation.

43. During the continuance of membership any policy of assurance effected and recognized under the preceding regulations shall remain in the possession of the Government, and shall be transferred to the retiring member or his representatives only on repayment of any amount advanced in excess of the amount that would have been payable under regulation 40.

(v) *Termination of Membership.*

44. A member of the scheme shall cease to be such when he shall cease to be an officer of Fort Hare University.

45. Government contributions shall not as a rule be continued beyond the calendar year in which the member attains the age of sixty. The Minister may, however, approve such continuance from year to year on the recommendation of the contributing Council.

46. A Council proposing to grant a pension or gratuity to a retiring or retired officer, or to the estate of a deceased officer additional to the benefits (if any) obtained under this scheme may apply to the Government for a grant on the pound for pound principle. Such a grant may be made by the Minister subject to the condition that the whole pension provided by Government shall not exceed eight pounds for each year of membership. For the purpose of this regulation it shall be assumed that the value of an immediate annuity of one pound in the case of men at the age of sixty is ten pounds, and at any other age is six shillings more or less than that value for each year by which the age is less or more than sixty years; further, it shall be assumed that the value of an annuity payable to a woman is fifteen shillings for each pound of annuity greater than the value of an annuity payable to a man and beginning at the same age.

(vi) *Women Members.*

47. In the case of women, regulations Nos. 41 and 45 shall apply with the substitution in each case of fifty-five for sixty.

(vii) *Acting Appointments.*

48. Contributions shall not be made during an acting appointment, but if such appointment is converted into a full appointment the officer may elect to make contributions for the period during which such appointment was an acting one, and in this event Government and Council contributions shall be paid as prescribed under regulation No. 37.

(viii) *Administration.*

49. All expenditure in connection with the administration of the scheme shall be borne by the Government.

XI.—INTERPRETATION OF TERMS.

50. In these regulations, unless inconsistent with the context—

“the Act” shall mean the Higher Education Act, 1923.

“secretary” shall mean the person appointed by the Council to perform the duties assigned to the secretary in these regulations ;

“officer” shall mean a duly appointed member of the teaching or administrative staff of a declared institution ;

“salary” shall in regulation No. 37 mean the salary approved by the Minister for the purpose of the Provident Fund ;

“fee income” shall mean the whole revenue contributed to the institution by students in the form of fees for tuition, for use of laboratories, for registration, or as compulsory subscriptions to college institutions ;

“other revenue” shall mean revenue (other than Government grants and fee income) which is available for ordinary recurrent expenditure and is not applied to the provision of bursaries ; provided that the Minister shall not recognize as “other revenue” for the purpose of grant any sums received by the institution which in his opinion should be applied to the capital endowment ;

“general revenue” shall mean the sum of “fee income” and “other revenue.”

APPENDIX III.

SOUTH AFRICAN NATIVE COLLEGE.

SCHEME OF GOVERNMENT.

1. (a) The South African Native College is established primarily for the benefit of the Native races of South Africa.

1. (b) 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.

2. The administration of the College shall be subject to the provisions of the Higher Education Act of 1923 and the regulations framed thereunder. The regulations respecting the appointment, functions and powers of Councils and Boards of Studies shall be deemed to be part of this scheme. The Council shall have the powers for which provision is made in sub-section 2 of Section 6 of the Act.

3. The government and executive control of the College shall be vested in the Council which shall consist of not more than thirty members including the Principal and other members appointed as follows:—

- (I) Four by the Minister of Education.
- (II) Two by the Council of the University of South Africa.
- (III) Two by each Territory, State, Colony, Protectorate or Native Council making an annual grant of at least £250.
- (IV) One by Institutions for Native Secondary Education.
- (V) Two by the Board of Studies, appointed annually from among its members.
- (VI) Representatives of donors on the following scale:—

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.

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 members.

The voting powers of these donors shall be as follows:—

Those contributing from £5 to £15, one vote each
do £15 to £50, two votes each
do £50 to £100, three " "
do £100 to £250, four " "
and one additional vote for every additional £250.

The method of election shall be determined by the Council, subject to the approval of the Minister.

(VII) Not more than one representative from each body:—

- (a) erecting and maintaining a Hostel or contributing not less than £250 annually to the Council for the general purposes of the College; and
- (b) fulfilling such other conditions as may be prescribed by the Council with the approval of the Minister.

4. The person or body appointing any member of the Council shall be entitled to name an alternate who shall have power to act for the primarius whenever he is unable to attend meetings of the Council. An alternate so appointed shall have the right to be present and speak at all meetings of the Council, but not to vote when his primarius is present.

5. Each member of the Governing Council holding office at the date of approval of this scheme and appointed in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 shall be deemed to have been appointed under this scheme and shall hold office until the 31st December, 1925.

6. Until the first meeting of the first Council appointed under the Act, the powers of the Council shall be vested in the Governing Council of the South African Native College.