

Nov. 1909

38.

The following Report of the Admissions Committee submitted by T. J. Marais was adopted:

REPORT OF THE ADMISSIONS COMMITTEE.

(Submitted 5th November, 1909.)

(Prof. Marais)

1. The Committee has considered the following applications for admission ad eundem gradum:

Name of Applicant	Degree to which Applicant desires admission.	Sponsor.
A.		
1. Brady, John Banks M.A. Dublin 1903	M.A.	Prof. Ritchie
2. Campbell, William Ramsay M.A. Glasgow 1905	M.A.	Dr. Muir
3. Dingemans, George Frank M.A. Edinburgh 1903	M.A.	Prof. Schönland
4. Douglas, Rev. Robert Gresley M.A. Oxford 1887	M.A.	Prof. Martin
5. Elder, James Evan M.A. Aberdeen 1904	M.A.	Mr. Whitton
6. Flook, Hubert Sydney M.A. Cambridge 1901	M.A.	Dr. Hyslop
7. Fuller, Rev. John Latimer M.A. Cambridge 1897	M.A.	Dr. Jenkins
8. Kettlewell, Rev. Percy William M.A. Oxford 1897	M.A.	Prof. Macfadyen
9. Ransford, Charles de St. Cleather M.A. Oxford 1903	M.A.	Justice Wessels
10. Rattray, George M.A. Aberdeen 1894	M.A.	Prof. Schönland
11. Rudge, William Arthur Douglas M.A. Cambridge 1899	M.A.	Adv. Hertzog
12. Woolston, James Hawthorn M.A. Cambridge 1903	M.A.	Dr. Brill
13. Blundin, Zoë B.A. London 1906	B.A.	Mr. Mudie
14. Jones, Jeanie Eiddon B.A. Wales (Bangor) 1906	B.A.	Dr. Jenkins
15. Murray, Aelfric Charles Ruthven B.A. Oxford 1903	B.A.	Dr. Flint
16. Organ, Charles Alfred B.A. London 1891	B.A.	Mr. Whitton
17. Reid, Frank B.A. Oxford 1907	B.A.	Prof. Martin
18. Richter, Alexander Paul B.A. Oxford 1904	B.A.	Mr. Tucker
19. Woodhead, Stanley B.A. Oxford 1903	B.A.	Dr. Juritz
20. Macdonald, William D.Sc. Minnesota 1909	D.Sc.	Dr. Muir
21. Gillender, Robert Henry M.Sc. Liverpool 1907	M.Sc.	Dr. Muir
22. Marbeth, Benjamin Mason B.Sc. Wales (Cardiff) 1905	B.Sc.	Mr. Mudie
23. Conradie, David Gideon, B.A. LL.D. Dublin 1906	LL.D.	Dr. Brill
24. Solomon, Charles Gordon Ross B.A., LL.B. Cambridge 1903	LL.B.	Sir. C. Abercrombie Smith

16. Name of Applicant	Degree to which Applicant desires admission.	Sponsor
25. Lillie, Cecil Firmin M.D. Cambridge 1907	M.D.	Prof. Schönland
26. Smith, Hugh M.D. London 1889	M.D.	Mr. Whitton
27. Croudace, William Henry Hugh M.B. Durham 1905	M.B.	Dr. Hyslop
B.		
28. Lunt, Joseph D.Sc. Manchester 1909	D.Sc.	Prof. Ritchie
29. Hollway, Herbert S. Honours School of Jurisprudence, Oxford 1908	B.A.	Dr. Flint
30. Rindl, Max Doktor - Ingenieur, Königliche Technische Hochschule, Charlottenburg 1909	D.Sc.	Prof. Hahn

2. The Committee recommends that each of the applicants under A be admitted to the degree specified.

3. With reference to the 3 applicants under B the Committee reports as follows:

- (a) that it recommends that Dr. Lunt be admitted to the degree of D.Sc. subject to evidence that the degree has actually been conferred upon him being produced to the Vice-Chancellor before the February meeting of the Council.
- (b) that Mr. Hollway was compelled to leave England owing to serious illness before actually taking his degree, though he had completed all the necessary preliminaries, and is awaiting a cable message intimating that a special grace has been passed conferring the degree upon him in absentia, and that, in view of the fact that he is desirous of qualifying himself for registration as a candidate for the LL.B. Examination in December next (see Calendar p. 292 section 1), the Committee recommends that his application be provisionally approved subject to evidence that the degree of B.A. has already been conferred upon him being produced to the Vice-Chancellor before the first day of the LL.B. Examination, viz. 6th December.
- (c) that it is unable to recommend the application of Dr. Rindl without fuller particulars as to the degree held by him and that it recommends that his application be held over pending the result of further enquiries which are being made by the Committee.

39. The following Report of the Finance Committee submitted by Dr. Flint was adopted.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

(Submitted 5th November, 1909.)

(Dr. Flint)

1. The Committee reports that it has, under the powers conferred upon it by the Council, considered and dealt with certain applications for refunds of examination fees.
2. The Committee has considered a letter from the Education Department of the O.R. Colony recommending that the honorarium (£10) paid to the University's representative for that Colony be raised to the same figure (£20) as is paid to the Representatives for Natal, and at Grahamstown and Stellenbosch, and recommends that the increase be authorised, to take effect this year.
3. With reference to the tariff of fees to the Commissioners at the Music Practical Examinations (viz. 10/- per sitting - morning or afternoon) attention has been drawn by the Education Departments of the O.R. Colony and Natal to the fact that a large amount of extra work has to be performed by the Commissioners in preparing time-tables, communicating with teachers etc. and frequently in connection with candidates residing at other towns, for which no special remuneration is paid; and the Committee recommends that in future an additional sum, calculated at the rate of 20 per cent. of his ordinary fee, be paid to each Commissioner at the Music Practical Examinations in consideration of such clerical work.

Nov. 1909

4. The Committee recommends that the auditor's fee be fixed at £10 per annum.
5. The Committee submits for the Council's information the subjoined* abstract of Receipts and Expenditure on account of the General Fund for the Quarter ended the 30th September, 1909.

GENERAL FUND.

Abstract of Receipts and Expenditure during the Quarter

July - September, 1909.

(Balance to credit of General Fund 30.6.1909.

Standing Investment	£2,650.
In Bank & in Hand	695. 1. 6.
Total	<u>£3,345. 1. 6.</u>

Receipts 1.7.09 - 30.9.09.

Examination Fees:	Music	54. 12. 6	
	School Higher	979. 2. 6	
	University	<u>2439. 15. 0</u>	3473. 10. 0
Fees:	Ad eundem degrees	23. 0. 0	
	Marks, Papers & Telegrams	4. 12. 6	
	Commission on cheques	<u>3. 9. 6</u>	32. 2. 0
Rents		115. 18. 10	
Interest		<u>38. 11. 10</u>	154. 10. 8
Government Grant (Transvaal)			400. 0. 0
Miscellaneous			<u>10. 0. 0</u>
	Total		<u>4059. 12. 8</u>

Expenditure. 1. 7;09 - 30.9.09.

Salaries and Allowances	398. 16. 8	
Travelling expenses etc.	<u>362. 11. 7</u>	761. 8. 3
Stationery and Printing		162. 0. 4
Music Examiners	1729. 8. 8	
Fees to Examination Commissioners etc. (Music)	<u>163. 15. 3</u>	1893. 3. 11
Fellowship	66. 13. 4	
Scholarships and Exhibitions	195. 0. 0	
Bursaries	<u>65. 0. 0</u>	326. 13. 4
Refunds		4. 2. 6
Miscellaneous		<u>66. 12. 0</u>
	Balance	<u>845. 12. 4</u>
	Total	<u>4059. 12. 8</u>

40. The following members were appointed to form the Special Committee to act on behalf of the Council under the provisions of Section 11 of the University Incorporation Act in connection with the publication of the Examination Lists for 1909. viz:
- Mr Bander, Dr Flint, Professor Hahn, Dr Juritz, Professor Martin, Mr Sears, Mr Whetton. (with the Vice-Chancellor and Registrar)
41. The following Memorandum submitted by the Registrar was considered:

REGISTRAR'S MEMORANDUM.

A. STATISTICAL TABLE OF ENTRIES FOR EXAMINATIONS.

The following table shows the number of candidates registered for the examinations of 1909, with the corresponding numbers for 1908.

	1909	1908.
School Higher	2355	2230
Matriculation	1536	1584
Intermediate	446	412
B.A. (Literature and Philosophy)	72	69
B.A. (Science)	67	64
M.A. Part I	5	5
M.A. Part II	7	3
Cape Law Certificate	158	170
Transvaal Law Certificate	42	66
O.R.C. Law Certificate	15	12
Natal Law Certificate	9	11
Preliminary LL.B.	16	16
Natal Advocates Preliminary	-	1
Final LL.B.	4	7
Cape Civil Service Lower Law - Cape	58	73
Cape Civil Service Lower Law - Rhodesia	25	26
Cape Civil Service Lower Law - Basutoland	3	4
Cape Civil Service Lower Law - Bechuanaland	-	1
Transv. Civil Service Lower Law - Transvaal	61	46
Transv. Civil Service Lower Law - Swaziland	1	1
O.R.C. Civil Service Lower Law	5	2
Cape Civil Service Higher Law	1	1
Transvaal Civil Service Higher Law	6	1
O.R.C. Civil Service Higher Law	-	1
Civil Service Preliminary LL.B.	6	1
Civil Service Final LL.B.	5	1
Survey Part I	5	19
Survey Part II	11	22
First Mining	14	8
Second Mining	4	5
Third Mining	2	2
Final Mining	6	
First Mining (Old Regs.) (Partial)		1
Second Mining (Old Regs.)		4
Final Mining (Old Regs.)		10
	<u>4945</u>	<u>4880</u>

Paragraph A. was noted.

B. Visit of Chancellor to South Africa.

As it is desirable to take timely steps to consider in what way the University should celebrate the visit of its Chancellor it is suggested that a Special Committee be appointed to submit a report on the matter to the next meeting of the Council.

It was resolved to adopt Paragraph B, and the following Special Committee was appointed.

- The Vice Chancellor, Pro Vice Chancellor, Mr Bender, Professor Buijns, Sir J. Buchanan, Mr Juwante, Dr. Hertzog, Dr. Hyslop, Professors Macfadyen, Marais, Ritchie, Mr Schreiner and the Registrar.

C. Degree Day 1910.

- (i) If the report of the Special Committee on the dates of the Council's meetings be adopted it will be necessary to alter the date of Degree Day from the "last-Saturday in February" (see Calendar p. 67) to the "Saturday following the February meeting of the Council".
- (ii) It is suggested that a Special Committee be appointed as usual to assist the Registrar in making the necessary arrangements for the Ceremony, with power to act.

It was resolved to adopt Paragraph C, and the following Committee was appointed: D'Faut, D'Jury, Professor Ritchie.

Nov. 1909

D. Appointment of Auditor.

It is necessary to appoint an Auditor for 1909 and 1910 in place of Mr. E.H. Müller, B.A., who is leaving the Colony.

It was resolved to appoint Mr J. Spijker as Auditor.

E. Appointment of Scrutineers for 1909.

Hitherto two scrutineers only have been appointed but as owing to the altered arrangements for the examinations, the work will have to be completed within a shorter period it is suggested that three scrutineers be appointed, the fee being divided between the three instead of the two as at present.

If this be approved it is further suggested that Mr. J. Spijker, late of the Education Department, be appointed to act as Chief Scrutineer with the assistance of Messrs Long and Robertson who acted last year.

It was resolved to adopt Paragraph E.

F. B.A. Practical Examinations in Zoology.

After discussion with the three examiners it appears that it may be feasible to arrange for the Practical Examinations to be held at Grahamstown as well as at Cape Town and Stellenbosch and it is therefore suggested that the Vice-Chancellor be empowered to suspend the resolution adopted at the last meeting requiring the Grahamstown candidates to take their examination at Cape Town should it be found unnecessary to enforce it.

It was resolved to adopt Paragraph F.

G. In view of the amended syllabus for B.A. Classics adopted at the last meeting, to come into force in 1911, it is necessary to reconsider the question of the prescribed books for that examination.

Suggestions have been obtained by letter from the Professors of Classics at the different Colleges and it is recommended that the matter be now referred to the subjoined Committee with power to act and that the Committee be empowered at the same time to draft syllabuses in Greek and Roman History under the new scheme:

Professors Ritchie, Vipan, C.S. Edgar and Gillis.

It was resolved to adopt Paragraph G with the addition of Professor Lewis and Miss M.V. Williams to the Committee.

H. Aggregates required for a pass at B.A. Examinations (New scheme).

- (i) It has been discovered that the regulations adopted at the last meeting (see Gazette p. 17) make no provision for the minimum aggregate for a pass in Department I (Literature & Philosophy) and II (Science), but only for the Department III (Literature and Science combined). Further in fixing the aggregate for Course A of Department III at 1080 it would appear that a mistake has been made as 1080 does not represent 40 per cent. on the lowest possible maximum which is 2,800, whereas 960 (the minimum fixed for Course B) is 40 per cent. of the lowest possible maximum in Course B.

It was resolved that the aggregates in Departments I and II be respectively 1000 and 800, and to confirm the aggregate of 1080 in Department III, Course A.

- (ii) The introduction of Ethics and Politics as an alternative subject to Logic and Psychology in Pass Department I makes it necessary to consider (a) whether it is to be admitted as an alternative to Logic and Psychology in Pass Department III also, and (b) whether candidates for Honours in Mental and Moral Science may be allowed to take Ethics and Politics at their Pass Examination in lieu of Logic and Psychology.

It was resolved to allow both (a) and (b) in Clause (ii).

J. As applications are made from time to time for permission to reprint Examination papers of past years it is desirable to have a formal resolution from the Council on the subject.

It was resolved that the Registrar be empowered to grant permission in such cases as he thinks fit.

V. Date of Annual Meeting of Literature and Science Committees.

Great difficulty was experienced this year in arranging a suitable date for the annual Meeting of the above Committees in 1910 and the O.R.C. Education Department, to avoid a dilemma, had to amend the dates of the Grey University College vacation already fixed by it. Every year the same difficulty in selecting a date arises and it would be a great advantage if some means of obviating it could be devised. With this end in view it is suggested that a Committee might be appointed to consider and report upon (a) the possibility of fixing the date of the annual meetings for the remaining 5 years of the present Council's term of office, as has already been done for the Council Meetings, (b) the possibility of arranging a scheme by which the meetings should be held at the different University College centres in rotation (c) the means of meeting the increased expenditure involved by (b), if adopted.

It was resolved to adopt Paragraph K, and the following Committee was appointed:

The Vice Chancellor, Sir J. Buchanan, Dr. Bräger, Dr. Brill, Professor Haber, Dr. Hyslop, Dr. Jenkins, Professors Mackenzie & Schönland.

42. A letter was read from Mr A.R. Elliott requesting an extension of leave of absence until September 1910 to Miss B. Elliott (Music Scholar) on the grounds of ill health.

It was resolved to grant the request.

43. The following letter was read from Professor Hoerwille enquiring as to the position of candidates who take the B.A. Degree in Department III with reference to the M.A. Examination Part I:

A mixed B.A. student, at present in his junior year, desires to proceed to the M.A. in Philosophy. As there are no Honours in the Mixed Degree, he cannot take his M.A. Part I by taking Honours in Philosophy. Question: Would he be allowed to sit his M.A. Part I next year (1910) at the same time as his mixed B.A. Pass, with M.A. Part II to follow in 1911, or has he to postpone Part I to 1911 and Part II to 1912? As you see, it makes a difference of a year, and that may affect his decision seriously.

It was resolved that the candidate could not, under the M.A. Regulations, take Part I of the M.A. Examination in 1910.

44. In reference to a letter from Dr. P. Wagner (Transvaal Univ. College), it was resolved that a period of 2½ years spent by him at Heidelberg University & the Royal School of Mines, Freiberg, could not be regarded as equivalent to the 3 years' practical work required in connection with the degree of M.Sc. in Mining Engineering.

45. It was resolved not to accede to the request in a letter from Mr D.G. Malherbe, that he might be allowed to draw the instalment of the Mining Exhibition forfeited by him in 1905 owing to his failure to pass the Third Mining Examination (in one subject only), provided he passed both the Third and the Final Examinations in 1909.

Nov. 1909

46. It was decided to read a letter from the Assistant Registrar of the University of Oxford, notifying the adoption by Convocation of the following Decree in regard to Junior Colonial Students from the University of the Cape of Good Hope:

That any member of the University of the Cape of Good Hope who either (a) shall have passed the Bachelor of Arts Examination at that University, or (b), having passed the Intermediate Examination at that University shall have subsequently pursued a course of study extending over at least one year at one of the Colleges named in the Schedule appended to this Decree, shall be eligible for admission to the status and privileges of a Junior Colonial Student.

Schedule.

The South African College, Cape Town.
The Victoria College, Stellenbosch.
The Diocesan College, Rondebosch.
The Rhodes University College, Grahamstown.

In this connection Dr. Jenkins gave notice that he would move that representations be made to the University of Oxford with a view to the amendment of the Decree.

47. In reference to the following letter from the Education Department of Natal it was agreed to give Mr. Dukes a formal assurance that the University would raise no objection to his being examined in Natal by the Glasgow authorities:

Mr. Dukes, Inspector of Schools under the Education Department, Natal, who has passed all the Examinations of the University of Glasgow for the degree of M.A. except those in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, wishes to take these examinations in Natal, but the Glasgow University Authorities state as one of the grounds for their hesitation to agree to this that they fear they would involve themselves in legal complications with the Cape University by so doing.

The Education Department asks the University Council to give a formal assurance that it would raise no objection to Mr. Duke's being examined in Natal by the Glasgow Authorities.

48. The question of the improvement of the approaches to the University Buildings from the Municipal Gardens was raised and was referred to the Special Committee appointed under Item No. 41 B.

C. Mervin Smith

14th and 15th February, 1910.

1. The ordinary Quarterly Meeting of the Council was held on the above dates.

2. The following members were present:

(on 14th days).

The Vice-Chancellor (in the chair)

The Pro-Vice-Chancellor

Mr Adamson

Rev. Mr. Malan

Rev. Mr. Bender

Prof. Marais

Dr. Brajer

Prof. Martin

Rev. Dr. Flint

Prof. Moore

Prof. Hahn

Prof. Nodgett

Dr. Herzog

Prof. Ritchie

Dr. Hyslop

Rev. Mr. Russell

Rev. Dr. Jenkins

Prof. Schönland

Dr. Junitz

Mr. Seale

Prof. Macfadyen

Prof. Viljoen

Prof. Mackenzie

Mr. Whitten

(on 14th inst. only)

Dr. Beck

(on 15th inst. only) Prof. Beattie

Mr. Fremantle

Prof. Pearson

..

Mr. Schreiner

The Registrar and the Secretary to the Registrar were also present.

3. The minutes of the last meeting, which had been previously circulated among the members, were taken as read and were confirmed.

4. Leave of absence from the meeting was granted to the following members:

Sir Bisset Berry, Dr. Campbell, Dr. Kolbe, Prof. Morrison, Mr. Mudie, Dr. Muir, Sir J. Wessels.

5. The Vice-Chancellor intimated that letters had been received from

(a) Mrs. Macmillan, thanking the Council for its condolences on the death of her husband,

(b) Mr. D.T. Buissinaï, thanking the Council for his appointment on the Law Committee;

(c) Mr. W. Conlin, thanking the Council for the increased honorarium voted to him as Local Representative for the Orange River Colony;

(d) Mr. C.H. Stokes, thanking the Council for permission to reprint old examination papers;

(e) Mr. C.J. Mudie, with drawing his resignation of his seat on the Council;

and that the Annual Graduation Ceremony would be held on the 19th February in the Huguenot Memorial Hall.

February 1910.

- b. The following letter was read from the Secretary to the Education Commission:

I have been directed by the Chairman of the "Education Commission", to inform you that the said Commission will require some evidence with regard to the working of the University Examinations, especially of those directly affecting the schools. The Commission desires the University to appoint some one to give such evidence.

It will be the wish of the Commission to have the views of the University thoroughly represented and the Chairman would like to learn what the University Council would suggest in order to secure that end.

It was resolved to submit the following names to the Commission, viz: Dr. Jenkins, Prof. Notcutt, M. Whitton and the Registrar; on the understanding that the Council would not necessarily be bound by the views expressed by them before the Commission.

7. The following subject was selected for the J.B. Edden Prize in 1911, viz:
 "The advantages or disadvantages of the establishment of Land Banks, with special relation to South Africa."
8. It was resolved to confirm the Resolutions passed at the previous meeting adopting the following new scheme with reference to the Intermediate Examination (English and Dutch Papers) to come into force in 1911 (A); new History Syllabuses for the Matriculation and Senior Certificate Examinations to come into force in 1911 (B); and Syllabus in Economics for the B.A. Pass Examination to come into force in 1911 (C):

[A]. INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

(New scheme to come into force in 1911.)

(1) Subjects:

(a) One of the following:

- (1) English (Two Papers). (2) Dutch (Two Papers).

(b) One of the following:

- (1) Latin. (2) Mathematics (Two Papers).

(c) One of the following:

- (1) English* (Two Papers). (3) French (One Paper).
 (2) Dutch* (Two Papers). (4) German (One Paper).

(d) One of the following:

- (1) Applied Mathematics. (4) Geology.
 (2) Physics. (5) Botany.
 (3) Chemistry. (6) Zoology.

(e) At least one and not more than two subjects chosen from the following:

- (1) History.
 (2) Greek.
 (3) All those subjects under groups (b), (c) or (d) not already taken.

* If not already taken under (a).

(2) Syllabuses in English and Dutch:

The examination will test composition, a knowledge of the history of the language (general outline), and of the history of the literature in outline with reference to special authors, and of prescribed works or portions of works, in prose and in verse.

Four subjects for composition will be offered; none of them to be connected with the set work of the year; and of these the candidates must select one only.

Two papers will be set, the first dealing with the prescribed works and the history of the literature, and the second with composition and the history of the language.

N.B.—In the case of Candidates taking English or Dutch as subject (a), all the questions in both papers will be set and must be answered in English or in Dutch, as the case may be.

Candidates taking English or Dutch as subject (c) or (e) will omit that portion of the syllabus and of the second paper which deals with the history of the language, and will be allowed two hours only for the second paper. The questions in the first paper in Dutch, where taken under subject (c) or (e) will be set in English as well as in Dutch and may be answered in either language at the option of the candidate.

(3) Marks in English and Dutch :

First Paper : Prescribed works, 90 ; History of the Literature, 80.
Second Paper : Section A, Composition, 80 ; Section B, History of the Language, 50.

(4) Special works prescribed in Dutch :

1. History of the Language. Verdam—*Geschiedenis der Nederlandsche taal* (Hoofdstuk 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 14, 16, 17).
2. History of Dutch Literature, with special reference to Maerlandt, Marnia van St. Aldegonde, Jacob Cats, Hooft, Huygens, P. Langendyk, Wolfen Deken, Bilderdyk, Tollens, van Lennep, N. Beets, Potgieter, Conscience, van Beers. (Fockens—*Beknopte Geschiedenis der Nederlandsche Letterkunde* will indicate the general range of the examination).
3. Special Texts.
De Genestet : *De St. Nikolaas Avond en Het Haantje van den Toren*.
T. Bergman : *Ernest Staas*.

[b.]

Matriculation and Senior Certificate Examination.

2. The syllabus in History will be as follows:—
- (1) William of Orange and the Grand Alliance. The interests of England and Holland in the War of the Spanish Succession. The Treaty of Utrecht in relation to England and Holland. Rivalry between England and France in America and India up to the beginning of the Seven Years' War. Clive and Chatham.
 - (2) Expansion of the colonial empire of Britain through the Seven Years' War. Conflict with the French—acquisition of Canada and India. Peace of Paris. Loss of the American Colonies. Rodney and the recovery of English sea-power. The East India Company, to Pitt's India Bill.
 - (3) Decline of the Dutch East India Company in the eighteenth century and its causes; effects on the Cape. The invasion of the United Provinces by the French, 1794-95. The first British occupation of the Cape; end of the Company's rule. Character of the early British rule at the Cape. Restoration of the Cape in 1802.
 - (4) Napoleon's designs upon the colonial empire of Britain. India and Lord Wellesley. Nelson and sea-power. The Continental System. The close of the Napoleonic wars and their general effects upon the colonial development of Britain.
 - (5) The Cape Colony under the Batavian Republic; reforms of De Mist and Janssens. Second British occupation. Terms of cession of the Cape to Britain. British emigration to the Cape. Geographical extent of the Empire at the Peace of Paris, 1814.
 - (6) Causes determining the relations between the English and the Dutch to the Great Trek; native policy; the missionaries; slave emancipation. The Great Trek. Results in expansion of the Colony. Rise of the Zulu, Matabele, and Basuto powers. Colonization of Natal. Destruction of the Matabele and Zulu powers by the Boers.
 - (7) Outline of the early colonization of Australia and New Zealand. General outline of British colonial policy from 1815 to 1870. Canada—Lord Durham's mission and its results. Causes and results of the Indian Mutiny; end of the East India Company's rule.
 - (8) Annexation of Natal by the British. British Kaffraria. The South African Republic and the Orange Free State—their relations with the British Government. Sand River Convention.
 - (9) Federation of Canada. Introduction of responsible government at the Cape. Federation of Australia. The Union of South Africa; political constitution of South Africa under Union.
 - (10) The political geography of Africa at the present day.

[Candidates will be expected to have a general knowledge of the inter-relation of the subjects mentioned in the syllabus rather than an acquaintance with detail. A sufficient knowledge of geographical facts bearing on the subjects of the syllabus will be required.]

Junior Certificate Examination.

3. The syllabus in History will be as follows:
- (1) The exploration of the western coast of Africa by the Portuguese in the fifteenth century. The discovery of the New World.
 - (2) Luther and Calvin. The Reformation movements in England, Holland and Germany. Catholics and Huguenots in France to the Edict of Nantes.
 - (3) The Portuguese colonial empire in East Africa and the Indies. Rise of the Dutch Power in the East. The Elizabethan seamen and the maritime and colonial rivalry of England and Spain.
 - (4) The struggle for Dutch independence. Outline of party struggles in Holland to the election of William III. as Stadholder.
 - (5) General outlines of constitutional and religious questions in England, and of the foreign relations of England during the seventeenth century.
 - (6) The Dutch and English East India Companies. Extent of the Dutch colonial empire about 1630. Objects of the settlement in Table Bay. Van Riebeck and the early settlers.
 - (7) Causes of English colonization and different types of Colonies in the seventeenth century. Maritime and commercial rivalry between England and Holland. The Navigation Acts and their effects.
 - (8) The rule of the Dutch East India Company at the Cape. The Van der Stels. Expansion of the settlement to the middle of the eighteenth century.
 - (9) Richelieu's domestic and foreign policy. The aggressions of Louis XIV. up to the Peace of Ryswick.

[Candidates will be expected to have a general knowledge of the inter-relation of the subjects mentioned in the syllabus rather than an acquaintance with detail.]

[c.]

7. The syllabus in Economics will be as follows:

- First Paper.
- Elementary Economic Theory, with special reference to South African conditions.*
- A. The general scope of economic science; analysis of fundamental notions: wealth, utility, capital, labour, production, distribution, consumption.
 - B. *Production of Wealth:* Land and natural agents; labour; capital; industrial organisation; laws of diminishing and increasing returns.
 - C. *Distribution of Wealth:* (a) Theory of economic value. (b) Exchange; barter; money—metallic and paper; credit; banking and stock-exchanges; international trade; factors determining prices. (c) Forms of wealth in distribution; wages; interest; rent; profits; private property.
 - D. *Consumption of Wealth:* Principles of spending and saving; productive and unproductive expenditure.
 - E. *Economic Functions of Government:* National and local; taxation, direct and indirect; public revenue; expenditure and debt.
- The following books, among others, are recommended as a guide to students in their reading:—
- Guide, *Principles of Political Economy* (translated from the French by Veitiz). Marshall, *Economics of Industry*. Marshall, *Principles of Economics*. Walker, *Political Economy*. Nicholson, *Elements of Political Economy*. Smart, *The Distribution of Income*. Bastable, *Public Finance*. Bagehot, *London Street*. Jevons, *Money and the Mechanism of Exchange*. Rogers, *Work and Wages*. H. Withers, *The Meaning of Money*. Goschen, *Foreign Exchange*. Pierson, *Political Economy*.
- Second Paper.
- Outlines of Economic History.*
- A. *Outlines of Economic History in the Middle Ages:*

Character of economic organisation in the Middle Ages. Agriculture. Free village communities. Influence of feudalism. The manorial system in its economic aspects—labour. Growth and decay of villenage. Growth of system of free labour and economic influence of capital in the Middle Ages. Position of merchants. Towns and guilds. Trade-routes of the Middle Ages. Economic results of the Crusades. Commercial leagues

and associations. Medieval systems of distribution and exchange, money, credit, etc. Economic effects of Renaissance and the inventions and discoveries.

B. *The Growth of Nationality:* Disruption of mediæval economic system in town and country—its causes. Growth of capital and its influence. The Augsburg capitalists. The Italian seaports. Rise of Antwerp. Application of capital to industry. Commercial empires: Portuguese, Spanish, Dutch, British—their commercial policy. The agricultural revolution: substitution of pasturage for tillage and its economic results. The mercantile system. Economic reforms of Sully and Henry IV.

C. *The Expansion of Western Economic Methods:* The industrial revolution. The inventions. The factory system. Capitalism: competition, combination, monopoly, co-operation. New conditions of national finance. Development of international trade. Relation of exports to imports. Foreign exchange. Free trade: its origin, abolition of corn-laws, decline of mercantile system. Protection: on the Continent, in America, in the British Colonies.

Influence of economic factors on the structure of modern society. Socialism. Socialist tendencies in modern legislation: old-age pensions, etc.; municipal trading and finance.

D. *Economic History of South Africa:* Economic considerations actuating founders of settlement and early governments. Economic consequences of growth and spread of population. Discovery of mines. Rise of industries. Development of means of communication and transport. South African banking. South African currency. Financial policy. Public and private debt. The economic position of the South African Natives.

The following books, among others, are recommended as a guide to students in their reading:—

Cunningham, *Western Civilisation in its Economic Aspects* (vol. II., "Mediæval and Modern Times"). G. Schmoller, *The Mercantile System*. Adam Smith, *The Wealth of Nations*. Townsend Warner, *Landmarks in English Industrial History*. A. T. Flux, *The Building of the British Empire*. Armitage Smith, *The Free Trade Movement*. Farrer, *Free Trade v. Fair Trade*. L. Hobhouse, *The Labour Movement*. F. J. Goodnow, *Municipal Problems*. Headley, *Darwinism and Modern Socialism*. R. C. K. Ensor, *Modern Socialism*. S. and D. Webb, *Industrial Democracy: History of Trade Unionism*. Mr. H. P. G. Quack, *De Socialisten Personen en Stelsel*.



Feb. 1910

9. With reference to the new scheme for the Civil Service Higher Law Examination adopted at the previous meeting (to come into force in 1911), it was unanimously resolved by the members present, forming a majority of the whole Council, that the subject specified under Part II Subject 4 of the new scheme be deleted and the following substituted therefor, viz: "Statute Law (Statutes as prescribed for the Final LL.B. Examination under the Old Regulations)".
The scheme was then confirmed as under:

CIVIL SERVICE HIGHER LAW EXAMINATION.
(New Scheme)

- (a) That the examination be divided into two parts. No candidate to be admitted to Part II until one year after passing Part I,
- (b) That the present fee of £3 be equally divided between Parts I and II, viz., £1. 10/- for each.
- (c) That the subjects for the two Parts of the examination be as follows:

Part I.

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| 1. Roman Law and the History of Roman Law (two papers) | } | All as for Preliminary LL.B. Examination (new regulations) |
| 2. English Law of Contracts and Torts. Criminal Law (two papers) | | |
| 3. General Jurisprudence (one paper) | | |

Part II.

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| 1. Roman-Dutch Law and History (two papers) | } | All as for Final LL.B. Examination (new regulations) |
| 2. Law of Evidence (one paper) | | |
| 3. Roman and Roman-Dutch Law - Special Subject (one paper) | | |
| 4. Statute Law | | As for Final LL.B. Examination (old Regulations). |

- (d) That the Marks and Standards for the examinations be as follows:

Part I.	Maximum	Minimum
Roman Law and History of Roman Law I	250	
Roman Law and History of Roman Law II	250	
Eng. Law of Contracts and Torts and Criminal Law I	250	
Eng. Law of Contracts and Torts and Criminal Law II	250	
General Jurisprudence	<u>250</u> 1250	625
 Part II.		
Roman-Dutch Law and History I	250	} 375
Roman-Dutch Law and History II	250	
Roman & Roman-Dutch Law - Special Subject	250	
Law of Evidence	250	
Statute Law	<u>250</u>	
Total	1250	625

10. The following memorandum, submitted by the Registrar was considered:

REGISTRAR'S MEMORANDUM.

1. Statistical Table of Examination Results 1909.

A summary of the results of the examinations of 1909, with the percentage of passes in 1908 and 1907 added for purposes of comparison will be found appended. (See pages _____). (See below.)
A table showing for each examination the number of candidates taking each paper with the average marks obtained and the percentage of failures in such paper, is in course of preparation for publication in the Gazette in accordance with the instructions of the Council.



STATISTICAL TABLE OF EXAMINATION RESULTS.

206a

(vide Registrar's Memorandum § 1.)

The following is a summary of the results of the examinations of 1909, with the percentage of passes in 1908 and 1907 added for purposes of comparison.

Examination	Passed	Failed	Percentage of passes		
			1909	1908	1907.
School Higher	1662 (a)	675	71.1	62.2	62.9
Matriculation	891 (b)	629	58.6	55.1	63.1
Intermediate Arts	271	168	61.7	45.5	58.2
B.A. (Lit. & Phil)	43 (c)	27	61.4	65.1	51.0
B.A. (Science)	38 (d)	28	57.6	58.7	56.7
M.A. Part I	4	1	80.0	80.0	33.3
M.A.	6	1	85.7	66.7	55.5
Survey	3	8	27.3	59.1	37.0
Survey Part I	4	1	80.0	50.0	36.4
Mining I.	10	4	71.4	87.5	62.5
Mining II	4 (e)	1	80.0	25.0	25.0
Mining III	2	1	66.6	....	....
Final Mining	2	0	100.0	....	....
Final Mining (Old Regs.)	4 (f)	0	100.0	100.0	46.1

(a) including 79 condonations

(b) including 32 condonations

(c) 13 with Honours

(d) 18 with Honours

(e) including one candidate in Mathematics only

(f) including one candidate who passed the Tr. Final Mining Examination last year.

Examination	Passed	Failed	Percentage of passes		
			1909	1908	1907.
Preliminary LL.B.	7	9	43.7	42.9	70.0
Civil Servants admitted under Section 12 of the C.S. & Pensions Funds Act, 1895	4	2	66.6	60.0	100.0
Final LL.B.	4	0	100.0	100.0	83.3
Civil Servants admitted under Sec. 12 of the C.S. & Pensions Funds Act, 1895	4	1	80.0	100.0	100.0
Cape Law Certificate	101	50	66.9	40.7	49.4
Transv. Law Certificate	21	17	55.3	53.9	64.2
O.R.C. Law Certificate	5	10	33.3	41.7	90.9
Natal Law Certificate	5	4	55.6	40.0	12.5
Transv. C.S. Higher Law	2	4	33.3	0	100.0
Cape C.S. Lower Law	33	22	60.0	26.1	21.7
Cape C. S. Lower Law (Rhodesian candidates)	16	8	66.6	4.3	7.7
Cape C. S. Lower Law (Basutoland candidates)	3	1	75.0	40.0	50.0
Cape C. S. Lower Law (Bechuanaland candidates)	4	1	80.0	100.0	100.0
Transv. C.S. Lower Law	27	27	50.0	14.6	46.6
O.R.C. C.S. Lower Law	0	4	0	50.0	38.5
Transv. C.S. Lower Law (Swaziland candidates)	0	1	0	0	0

Paragraph 1 was noted.



2. Exhibitions, Bursaries and Prizes awarded in connection with the examinations of 1909.

(a) A list of the above awards will be found appended (See ^{Minutes} pages

Clause (a) of Paragraph 2 was noted.

(b) In connection with the list of awards the following points are submitted:

- (i) School Higher Examination: One of the candidates eligible for a bursary enquires whether he can hold it while studying for the Matriculation Examination in the University Tutorial Classes.
- (ii) Intermediate Examination: One of the candidates eligible for an exhibition enquires whether he may hold it while studying for the Intermediate Examination in 1910 with a view to competing for the Natal Home University Scholarship.

N.B. It is suggested the Exhibition might be awarded him on condition that it is not payable until he commences his B.A. course.

With reference to Clause (b) of Paragraph 2 it was resolved that the question in §(i) be referred to the Vice-Chancellor's Committee for disposal after further enquiry; and that the suggestion in §(ii) be adopted.

3. Special Committee on Examinations of 1909.

(a) The Special Committee appointed by the Council to act on its behalf under the provisions of section 11 of the University Incorporation Act met on the following dates and authorised the publication of the undermentioned lists:

17th January	Matriculation Examination.
19th January	School Higher Examination.
22nd January	Law Certificate and C.S. Lower Law Examinations.
	Survey Examinations.
	First and Second Mining Examinations.
	Intermediate Examination.
2nd February	LL.B. and C.S. Higher Law Examinations.
	Third and Final Mining Examinations.
4th February	B.A. Examinations.
	M.A. Examinations.

Clause (a) of Paragraph 3 was noted.

(b) With reference to the Third Mining Examination the Committee had under consideration the case of a candidate who failed in Practical Mining only. The Transvaal University College Authorities recommend that the candidate should be allowed to complete his Third Examination in 1910 by satisfying the Examiners in the above subject and should be allowed to proceed to the Final Examination the same year. In view of the precedent created in the case of two candidates in 1908 who were allowed the same concession and of the fact that special circumstances have up to the present year militated against candidates proceeding to Johannesburg in time to do their practical mining work, the Committee recommends that the proposal of the Transvaal University College be approved.

It was resolved to approve of the recommendation in Clause (b) of Paragraph 3.

4. Report of the Examiners for the Degree of D.Sc.

The two Examiners agree in recommending the candidate for the degree of D.Sc. for his thesis on "The Chemistry of Banket Ore Treatment". Their full reports will be found on pages 210 ^{Minutes}.

N.B. With the concurrence of the Examinations Committee Mr. R.W.N. Kotze, B.A., Chief Government Mining Engineer, Johannesburg, acted as joint examiner with Prof. Hahn in the place of Mr. J.R. Williams who is absent in Europe.

Paragraph 4 was noted.



- (a) Major Exhibitions of £40, tenable for two years :
 Phear, Howard William, Rhodes University College, Grahamstown.
 Hoexter, Oscar Hendrik, Grey University College, Bloemfontein.
 Murray, Langham Dale, Victoria College, Stellenbosch.
 Baker, Gladys Eileen, Huguenot College, Wellington.
- (b) Minor Exhibitions of £30, tenable for two years :
 Lucas, Norman Carey, Maritzburg College, Pietermaritzburg.
 Boshoff, Stephanus Petrus Erasmus, Grey University College, Bloemfontein.
 Zorn, Paul Wilhelm, Transvaal University College, Pretoria.
 Burger, Johannes Francois, Victoria College, Stellenbosch.

III. MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

- (a) Frere Exhibition of £30, tenable for one year :
 Haarhoff, Theodore, South African College High School, Cape Town.
- (b) Major Exhibitions of £25, tenable for one year :
 Giannopoulos, George, Johannesburg College, Johannesburg.
 Golding, Charles Douglas, South African College High School, Cape Town.
 Watson, Sherwood Willoughby, Public School, Barkly East.
 Robson, Grace Margaret, S. Cyprian's School, Cape Town.
 Geerling, Willem Eduard, Boys' High School, Upper Paarl.
 Du Toit, Petrus Jakobus, Public School, Middelburg, C.C.
 Holden, Florence Elliott, Eunice High School, Bloemfontein.
 Hazell, Beatrice Powell, S. Cyprian's School, Cape Town.
 Krige, Christian Frederik, Boys' High School, Stellenbosch.
 Theron, Gertruida Magdalena, Public School, Tulbagh.
 Grusd, Jacob, Normal College Boys' High School, Cape Town.
 Ramsbottom, William Henry, Grey College School, Bloemfontein.
 Van Zyl, Jacobus, High School, Kimberley.
 Nesor, Vivian Herbert, Potchefstroom College, Potchefstroom.
- (c) Minor Exhibitions of £20, tenable for one year :
 Wilcocks, Raymond William, Boys' High School, Stellenbosch.
 De Kock, Magdalena de Villiers, Girls' High School, Worcester.
 Louw, Jan Hofmeyr, Boys' High School, Upper Paarl.
 Zahn, Lydia Christina, Girls' High School, Paarl.
 Long, Frank Douglas, Grey College School, Bloemfontein.
 Harington, Robert, St. Aidan's College, Grahamstown.
 Rabie, Daniel Jacobus, Boys' High School, Upper Paarl.
 Wood, Walter Dunbar, Selborne College, East London.
 Van der Merwe, Frederick, Public School, Boshof.
 Gilchrist, Euan James Leslie Warren, Boys' High School, Stellenbosch.
 Parkin, Bately Scott, Christian Brothers' College, Kimberley.
 Van der Walt, Pieter Jacobus, High School, French Hoek.
 Reinecke, Johan Alexander van Dijk, Boys' High School, Upper Paarl.
 Pepper, Edward Oscar, Normal College Boys' High School, Cape Town.
 Rosenow, Roderick Eduard Gerhard, Public School, Somerset West.
- (d) Queen Victoria Memorial Exhibition for Girls : £50 for one year :
 Robson, Grace Margaret, S. Cyprian's School, Cape Town.
- (e) Queen Victoria Memorial Prize :
 Haarhoff, Theodore, South African College High School, Cape Town.

IV. SCHOOL HIGHER EXAMINATION.

- (a) Major Bursaries of £15, tenable for one year :
 Friedlander, Hessel, South African College School, Cape Town.
 Beverley, Marjorie Eileen, Good Hope Seminary, Cape Town.
 Jooste, Petrus Johannes, Public School, Boshof.
 Nundy, Arnold Edward Muir, Boys' Public School, Observatory.
 Cosnett, Marjorie, Public School, Bethlehem.
 Louw, Pieter Johannes, Public School, Caledon.
 Craib, William Hofmeyr, Gill College High School, Somerset East.
 Lazarus, Cyril Henry, South African College School, Cape Town.
 Senitzky, Solomon Nahum, Boys' High School, Stellenbosch.
 Watt, John Mitchell, Grey Institute High School, Port Elizabeth.
 De Kock, Jan Jacobus, Boys' High School, Worcester.
 Platnauer, Leonard Maurice, South African College School, Cape Town.
 Rees, David Watkins, Selborne College, East London.
 Harper, Alfred Bertram, Christian Brothers' College, Kimberley.
 Horsfall, Katherine May, High School, Aliwal North.
 Buchner, Hermanus Johannes, High School, Robertson.
- (b) Minor Bursaries of £10, tenable for one year :
 Fairbairn, Gordon Lindley, Selborne College, East London.
 Gutsche, Hulda Phoebe, Girls' High School, East London.
 Perrott, George Arthur, Boys' Public School, Observatory.
 Halm, Eric Adolphus, South African College School, Cape Town.
 McLeod, Melville Gordon, Boys' High School, Grahamstown.
 McClure, Jack Richard, South African College School, Cape Town.
 Palframan, Ruth Iris, Epworth High School, Pietermaritzburg.
 Gobregts, Francina Alida, Huguenot High School, Paarl.
 McGregor, Alexander Lee, Marist Brothers' College, Uitenhage.
 Wentzel, Ruth Greenough, High School, French Hoek.
 Marloth, Werner, South African College School, Cape Town.
 Groenewald, Hester Katharine, Girls' High School, Graaff-Reinet.
 Robinson, Nora Alice, Public School, Cambridge.
 Gabbe, Arthur, Christian Brothers' College, Kimberley.
 Sulter, Peter Barnet Albert, Marist Brothers' College, Uitenhage.
 Shaw, Frances Ethel, Girls' High School, Rondebosch.
- (c) Hampden Willis Civil Service Prize :
 Craib, William Hofmeyr, Gill College High School, Somerset East.

(1) Professor P.D. Hahn, M.A., Ph.D.

In this Thesis Mr. Caldecott describes in a concise manner the various stages of the remarkable metallurgical process known as cyanidation, giving and explaining the scientific principles on which the several operations of the process are based, and discussing the practical application of the results of numerous researches on cyanidation, which he carried out during the last 18 years. On these researches he has reported in 13 papers and publications, to which he refers in this Thesis.

Judging the research work carried out during the last two decades by the metallurgists of the Rand, amongst whom Mr. Caldecott holds the foremost position, it must be admitted that from a purely scientific point of view the results of their labours and investigations have advanced our knowledge of the chemical nature of gold more than the researches during the previous century have done.

Since its introduction at the Rand in 1890 the Cyanide Process has been developed through the application of the results of the scientific researches of the Rand Metallurgists to a high state of perfection. It now stands out in the department of Applied Inorganic Chemistry as an achievement, which can be compared with the practical results of the scientific researches, which led in the department of Organic Chemistry to the synthetical production of Indigo, Sugar and Aniline Compounds.

There is no doubt that the gold industry of the Rand would be now non-existent, if only the old methods of washing, amalgamation, and Chlorination were available. The very existence of the gold industry of the Rand is at the present time entirely dependent upon the application of the Cyanide Process as developed by the application of the results of scientific researches during the last twenty years.

I am of opinion, that the Thesis of Mr. W.A. Caldecott, including the results of his numerous researches in metallurgy which have so much advanced and widened our knowledge of that subject, fully merits the honour of having the Degree of Doctor of Science conferred on him by the University.

(11) Mr. R.N. Kotzé, B.A.

As a literary effort the thesis suffers from two minor defects, extreme condensation and a slight lack of clearness.

The former fault is due to the exigencies of space, which compelled the author, while traversing the whole subject and yet not treating it in a superficial manner, to dismiss, as he himself states, many an interesting and controversial point in a single sentence when he could have expanded it into pages.

The slight lack of clearness is due chiefly to the absence of subheadings and to occasional sudden transition from one branch of the subject to the other. There is, however, no difficulty to anyone fairly conversant with the subject in following the author in the development of his subject.

Apart from these minor blemishes the thesis presents the subject in a thoroughly scientific manner, giving the results of all recent research work in its various subdivisions. How largely Mr. Caldecott's own researches have been responsible for advancing the theory of the subject, and more especially that of the cyanide process, is apparent to some extent from the frequent references in the footnotes to papers read or published by him in scientific papers and before scientific societies.

As is to be expected from one who is justly regarded as one of the foremost authorities on the metallurgy of gold as practised on the Rand, the subject is treated by the author in a thoroughly practical manner. Theoretical issues which are of minor scientific and of no practical value have been entirely avoided, and

I consider that Mr. Caldecott's own research work and the most Thesis which he presents, embodying as it does a scientific, if brief, exposition of that work and of the present state of our knowledge of the chemistry of basket ore treatment, merit the degree of Doctor of Science being conferred on him by the University.

Feb. 1910.

5. Examination complaints.

- (a) Formal complaints from the S.A. Teachers' Association (General Committee) as to the Latin, Greek and Dutch papers in the Matriculation Examination and the Dutch and Botany in the School Higher Examination and from the Z.A.O. Union as to the Matriculation Latin paper will be found below, with reports thereon from the examiners and moderators concerned. ^(see interest papers)

In view of the repeated complaints in recent years as to the standard of the Matriculation Latin paper and of the remarks of the moderator (Mr. Russell) on the subject, it seems desirable that some definite opinion should be expressed by the Council as to whether the present standard of difficulty is to be maintained.

* (Number and percentage of failures in Latin Part II.)

1907	185 = 12.29%
1908	499 = 31.88%
1909	218 = 14.34%

- (b) Complaints were also received as to the Intermediate papers in Greek, Mathematics A and B, and Botany. Reports were obtained from the examiners in these cases also but in view of the facts (a) that the complaints emanate from individuals and not from official bodies and (b) that Prof. Schönland has tabled a resolution on the whole question it does not seem necessary to refer to these here at greater length.

It was resolved to deal with Paragraph 5 in connection with item No. 25. (see p. 225)

3. Issue of candidates' marks.

It is desirable that the rules as to the issue of candidates' marks should be placed on some more definite basis, and the following regulations are submitted for approval:

- (a) The marks of students from University Colleges will be supplied gratis to their respective Colleges, without application being made, as soon as possible after the publication of the results of the various examinations.
- (b) The marks of candidates for the Matriculation and Certificate Examinations will be supplied gratis to the Institution (if any) from which the candidates enter without application being made, as soon after February 1st as is practicable.

Clauses (a) and (b) of Paragraph 6 were adopted.

- (c) Any candidate may obtain his marks by return post (or as soon as practicable) on making special application and paying a fee of 1/-.
- (d) Any Institution may obtain the marks of its candidates for the Matriculation and Certificate Examinations by return post (or as soon as practicable) on making special application and paying a fee of 5/-.

N.B. Representations have been made by the Principals of several Institutions that some provision of this kind would be a great convenience to them.

(The portions of the rules underlined are new.)

With reference to Clauses (c) and (d) of Paragraph 6, it was resolved to adopt (c) with the deletion of all the words underlined, and to adopt (d) in the following form

"(d) Any Institution may obtain the marks of its candidates for the Matriculation and Certificate Examinations before February 1st on making special application and paying a fee of 5/-."

7. Condonation of Failures in Matriculation and School Higher Examinations. (See also Paragraph 14.)

Under the present regulations candidates in these examinations who obtain the aggregate for a pass (i.e. Third Class) have a failure to pass in a single subject by not more than 5% condoned: if the failure is by over 5% but not more than 10% their papers are referred back to the examiner for reconsideration.

1. S.A. TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

XXXX

- (1) Matriculation Latin Paper. It was generally felt that in Part II of this Paper both the sentences and the continuous passages in Latin were unusually difficult, and that the vocabulary given was inadequate, while the syntax questions were not only limited in scope, but also peculiar in terminology. such a paper
(a) how a candidate's aggregate is affected by/
My Committee feels that the Council do not sufficiently realise (b) how such a paper discourages the study of Latin in schools, and closes the door to students who would otherwise take a University course, particularly in view of the existence of school leaving certificates, in which Latin is optional.
- (2) Matriculation Greek paper. The unseen passage was considered too difficult, and the scope of Grammar questions very limited.
- (3) Matriculation Dutch Paper. In the Grammar section (60 marks) Composition questions were included, and there was a misleading example in the one Grammar question set with reference to the formation of certain pluperfects.
- (4) School Higher Dutch Paper. The Grammar section (100) of this paper appears to contain only one question in Grammar; and Part II (100) Dutch into English, contains only one short Dutch passage.
- (5) School Higher Botany. Botany teachers complain that questions were set on subjects not included in the syllabus.

2. Z.A.O. UNIE.

Resolution passed at Congress of Z.A.O.U. at Wellington December 1909.

(Translation)

This meeting wishes to protest against the second part of the Latin Paper at the Matriculation Examination 1909 for the following reasons:

1. It was throughout too difficult for Matriculation candidates
2. It was too limited in scope.
3. Unusual words were used of which the meaning was not given
4. The historic infinitive was used in the unseen passage

REPORTS OF EXAMINERS & MODERATORS ON FOREGOING COMPLAINTS.

1. Matriculation Latin

(A) Without entering into details the Examiner would only say that the answers of the candidates have proved that the detached sentences and the continuous passage in Latin were not so difficult, the vocabulary given was not inadequate, and the terminology of the syntax questions was quite intelligible to the great majority. To the objection that the scope of the syntax questions was very limited the answer is that it is neither desirable nor possible in a small portion of a half-paper to set questions covering the whole field of grammar but that the questions set were carefully chosen so as to test candidates' acquaintance with some of the most important and representative principles of Latin syntax and their ability to illustrate and apply these in practice.

(Prof. C.S. Edgar - Examiner.)

(B)(1) The University regulations which oblige a student to obtain a pass in Part II of the Latin paper have the effect of making this subject one of the most difficult of Matriculation subjects. The student can no longer pass by carefully preparing the set work. He must attempt unprepared Latin translation and composition i.e. he must be able to think for himself and apply his knowledge. In other subjects his mind for the most part is engaged in reproducing what he has learned, but in this section of the Latin paper and, in the portions of the Geometry paper that contain original deductions, his mind must work in a more active fashion. In Geometry, however, a pass can be obtained on Bookwork alone. Hence it happens that Latin turns out to be so often the "failing subject".

(2) To deal now directly with the complaint of the South African Teachers' Association. They state first that "the sentences and the continuous passage in Latin were of unusual difficulty." To the best of my judgment the reverse is the case. Of set purpose I got a passage chosen considerably easier than last year's and easier than the passage the examiner had intended to set. He met my views readily and courteously. For the sake of comparison I attach to this report the sentences and passages set for the last three years. All three are "simple" passages but any competent judge will see on examination that the passage set last year is the simplest of the three. It reads off in an easy straight forward fashion. In the passages of the two previous years the connection of thought and the construction of the sentences are not so transparently clear.

(3) The second complaint is that "the syntax questions were very limited in scope" and "peculiar in terminology." "Limited in scope" is what the syntax questions seem to me not to be. One of the questions asks candidates to rewrite a short, easy passage in indirect speech (oratio obliqua). The second asks for the ordinary types of the conditional sentence in Latin. These questions deal with the most important parts

of Latin syntax and are of a very wide, general nature. They are of such a character that weak candidates should be able to answer something, and good candidates should be able to give a full answer.

"Peculiar in terminology" refers, no doubt, to the remaining question which asks for explanations of the following grammatical points: - Objective Genitive, Gerundial attraction, Ethic Dative, Deliberative subjunctive, Constructio ad sensum. All these grammatical terms are in common use with the exception of the Gerundial attraction. This describes the familiar fact that instead of a phrase like consilium capiendi urbem we generally get consilium urbis capiendae. The grammatical account of this is that the object is attracted into the case of the Gerund and the gerund is changed into the gerundive. There is no common name for this but the fact and the grammatical account of it are well within matriculation range.

(5) I examined the paper carefully in its final form and I considered it to be well constructed and its character and standard to conform fully with the University regulations on the subject. Good students should do well on such a paper and students of moderate attainment should do fairly well. No student who failed to take 20% on such a paper should get a matriculation certificate that he had passed in Latin. I should like to suggest that the examiner be asked to give an analysis of the marks obtained i.e. the numbers of candidates taking a first class, etc., etc. and compare the results with those of last year.

(6) I have now answered the criticisms of the S.A.T.A. and my reply should naturally come to an end here, but, as the issues involved are important, I should like to ask the University Council to pardon me if I deal with the matter at greater length. My apology for doing so is that I believe that the matter can be put in a clearer light and the Council will be better able to form a judgment on the question before it. The matter is important because such a large number of candidates enter for the Matriculation Examination and such a large proportion of them fail every year to pass the examination. Last year I believe there were over 700 failures. Such a result means, not only to those who fail, but also to their parents and teachers, a considerable amount of mental suffering. It would be a great thing if there was any way of preventing this evil or of lessening it. The following analysis will show the two main causes for the high proportion of failures. I shall deal first with the pleasanter aspect of the question.

(7) The Cape students who go to English, Scotch and European Universities to continue their studies, as a rule do well. They more than hold their own in the larger competition. At the University of Edinburgh they have taken more than a proportionate share of prizes and high places. At Cambridge the percentage of them taking honours is considerably higher than the percentage of honour men over the whole of the University. In one Tripos - the Law Tripos - Cape students have done brilliantly. (I may remark that I had occasion to investigate these questions when editing the Education Gazette). Whenever I have brought forward these facts, the reply has generally been to the effect that the comparison was not quite fair as only the cream of the Cape students went abroad. But the percentage

percentage of Cape students who go abroad is a little higher than the percentage of English youth who go through a University training. The comparison is, therefore, a fair one. As a matter of fact the percentage of the white population in the Cape that get a College education is remarkably high, nor is this surprising when one considers that the coloured population take the place of the lower working class in European countries and that the white population here forms a sort of upper class. The percentage of pupils attending school that enter for the Matriculation is exceedingly high, and is constantly rising. The number of schools that undertake to prepare for this examination has, of late years, greatly increased, and the Matriculation classes in the older High Schools have grown greatly in size. One would find nothing like such large classes in similar centres of population in England or Scotland. To revert to the "cream" metaphor, the milk is being skimmed two or three times over in the Cape at the present time with the necessary consequence that there is some falling off in quality in the lower levels. Still even yet the candidates, the greater majority of whom come from country homes, are in most cases not of a bad type. If not quick mentally, they have yet fair natural ability - quite enough to carry them through Matriculation - and in addition they have considerable capacity for hard work. Indeed they frequently over-work themselves. But - to turn now to the unfavourable side of the facts - they are handicapped in a large number of cases (1) by weak teaching (2) by the insufficient time allowed for preparation.

As regards teaching, a considerable number of our schools are well staffed and among our teachers of Latin we have men and women who are thoroughly efficient; on the other hand in the more weakly staffed schools many of the teachers have no academic certificate higher than matriculation. Teachers with this qualification - with some notable exceptions - are not competent to teach High School subjects even though in some cases they may succeed in passing pupils. This fact has an important bearing on the matter under discussion. For the most effective method of preventing unfit candidates from presenting themselves for a public examination is to give some voice in the matter to the teachers. This is the method that has long been in force in Germany and it has lately been adopted by the Scotch Education Department, but it necessitates a high standard of qualification in the teachers. For example the Scotch Education Department recognises as teachers of High School subjects only graduates who have taken honours in the subject they teach.

It may not be out of place to state here that in the Colony the Education Department now asks that all teachers appointed to High School work up to the principalships of First Class Schools shall be graduates, and as Graduation, of course, does not imply power to teach, therefore the Department asks also for training.

As regards the time needed for preparation, candidates of good ability require at the very least four years of efficient systematic preparation beyond the Fifth Standard stage. Candidates of fair ability require more time if the work is to be done in a satisfactory manner. But many candidates attempt to do it in less than four years. There is still a tradition among country parents that a boy who has passed his final Elementary standard should be able to prepare for his matriculation in two years. In many cases pupils come to a High School for only a single year. In one of our largest High

Schools I found that out of 66 pupils for matriculation this year no fewer than 39 would have been only one year at the school at the date of the examination. Of course they had had some previous preparation but from the educational point of view a single year in a finishing school is not satisfactory. It leads to "coaching" for the examination and overwork on the part of both teachers and pupils.

(8) Under present circumstances, therefore, a large number of weakly taught and insufficiently prepared candidates present themselves for the examination, and there must of necessity - if the standard of the examination is maintained - be a large number of failures.

(9) Indeed I would beg the University Council to consider whether the present pass standard for the Third Class is not already somewhat too low. At any rate it may be well to bring the following circumstances to their notice:-

(a) It is the opinion not of myself only but also of a large number of the Principals of High Schools that most of the scholars who are placed in the Third Class are not fit for entering on a College Course. Several Principals definitely advise parents on that assumption.

(b) A considerable number of scholars whom their Principals consider unfit for entrance to the examination enter privately and a certain number of these pass.

(c) Professors of the three largest of our University Colleges have complained to me about the deterioration in quality of many of the students who are now entering. There are grounds, I think, for this complaint; the remedy would be to make a Second Class the standard for entrance.

(d) The results of the Intermediate show this weakness conclusively. Last year, I believe, there were over 50 percent of failures in that examination.

(10) If the number of students coming forward for matriculation were not sufficient to supply the needs of the country there would be some reason for lowering the standard of the examination but the reverse is the case. There is a sufficiency of good candidates, and at present many more are passing the examination than are needed to fill the ranks of the professions. These, indeed, are being overcrowded.

(Sgd. W.A. Russell, -Moderator.)

2. Matriculation Greek

What means this new demand? Has an examiner to answer all the criticisms hurled at him? If the Council asks for reasons I shall of course give them but I don't see the necessity of anticipation of such orders. My answer in any case would be brief - simply that I think otherwise and that the paper was a perfectly fair one, as the results show.

(Prof. Ritchie - Examiner.)

3. Matriculation Dutch.

(A) In reply to your request for a report on the complaints forwarded to you by the South African Teachers' Association concerning the Matriculation Dutch paper, that "in the Grammar section Composition questions were included and that there was a misleading question .. with reference to the formation of certain pluperfects" I beg to say

- Question 1. concerns syntax
Question 2. lexicology.
Question 3. concerns conjugation of verbs
Question 4. concerns synonyms
Question 5a concerns (a) superlative/adverb
(b) use of infinitive
(c) use of infinitive
(d) construction of relative clause
(e) construction of conditional clause

all of them points of grammar for which there is no place in any other part of the paper; the complainants might perhaps be asked to formulate where questions of this kind are no longer grammatical and become questions on composition. I cannot find what part of question 3 is misleading. I may add that I was present at the discussion on the various Matriculation papers of this year held at the Committee meeting of the S.A.T.U., and that neither of the two complaints now brought forward was then mentioned.

(Prof. Logeman - Examiner).

(B) In the letter received from the South African Teachers' Association there are two complaints with reference to Section A of the Dutch Matriculation Paper:

- I. That Section A (Accidence and Syntax) contains only one grammar question, the other questions being "Composition" questions.
II. That the example given in connection with the one grammar question set (Question 3 in the paper is the one referred to) is misleading.

I entirely fail to see the justice of these complaints. With regard to I, I beg to point out that Section A, so far from containing only one grammar question, contains four; Questions 1, 2 and 5 are grammar questions as well as question 3.

Questions 1 and 5 deal with certain points of Syntax. Every teacher of languages knows that a pupil may be acquainted with a "rule" and yet be unable to apply it correctly. It is, therefore, only through sentences or parts of sentences that a candidate's knowledge of any/syntax can be properly tested. In question 2 candidates are asked to construct sentences illustrating the meaning of a few common adjectives as determined by the suffixes with which they are formed. I should very much like to know upon what grounds the complainants maintain that questions dealing with syntax and word-formation are not "grammar" questions.

The

The only question in Section A which is not a grammar question in the strict sense of the word is question 4: a few Dutch idioms are given, and candidates are asked to write down equivalents.

By including this short question on Idioms in Section A, I do not believe that I have violated the spirit of the regulations. The moderator was evidently of the same opinion. I have little doubt that all teachers who aim at giving their pupils a practical knowledge of Dutch, and consequently lay stress on reading and conversation rather than on grammar rules, welcome a question such as Question 4, even though it should be included in the "Grammar" section. But if it be urged that an Examiner should be "bound down" to the regulations and therefore has not the right to include in Section A any question which does not deal with "grammar", then I would ask: Why did not the South African Teachers' Association not protest in 1908 and 1907 when I included in Section A questions similar in character to question 4 in this year's paper? Why did they not protest against the papers set by other examiners in Modern Languages who were guilty of the same enormity?

The second complaint concerns the example which I gave in connection with question 3 and which is alleged to be misleading. The question was obviously intended to test the ability of candidates to apply the rules relating to the conjugation of verbs with hebben or zijn. In my reports for 1907 and 1908 I drew attention to the many mistakes that were made with respect to this very matter.

I put an example above the question because experience had shown me that candidates would not infrequently misinterpret or disregard the plainest instructions. As it was, in spite of the example, a number of candidates whilst using the correct auxiliary, put the verb in the Perfect Tense. In the example given the verb, being transitive, is conjugated with hebben. Of the ten verbs occurring in the question, eight are conjugated with zijn.

I fail to understand why the example is considered misleading. Is it because candidates might think that the question referred to the Past Participle only? But the very fact that I asked them to give the Pluperfect and put the verb in the example in the Pluperfect, plainly indicated that the question referred to the auxiliary as well as to the Past Participle. Is it because the verb in the example takes hebben, whereas the majority of verbs in the question take zijn? But candidates ought to know with which auxiliary such common verbs as those occurring in the question, are conjugated. I wonder whether the example would have been considered misleading, if I had selected for the purpose a verb taking zijn, or if the majority of the verbs in the question had required the auxiliary hebben.

Ought I perhaps to have warned candidates that the verbs in the question did not all require the same auxiliary?

In conclusion I wish to point out that this "misleading" example did not mislead the candidates. Many, it is true, made some mistakes in answering this question, but in all but a limited number of cases, the answers showed that the candidates were aware that the question referred to the auxiliary as well as to the Past Participle.

Some candidates conjugated all the verbs with hebben, but that does not prove that they were "misled" by the example. It rather proves that they were ignorant of the rules relating to the conjugation of verbs with hebben or zijn, or unable to apply them.

(Prof. Dingemans - Examiner.)

4. School Higher Dutch

(A) according to my opinion Prof. Viljoen and Prof. Nauta have drawn up their questions strictly in accordance with the regulations contained in the University Calendar. I am very sorry to see that these questions have not been recognised by the South African Teachers' Association as following under the various heads printed in the Calendar.

May I cite these particulars from the Calendar in order and indicate the questions with their maximum marks:

"Section A - Accidence and simple syntax"; Ques. I (a) (25 marks), Ques. II (25 marks), Ques. III (25 marks) and Ques. IV (25 marks).
Total for Section A.: 100 marks.

"Section B. - Translation into English of (a) some detached sentences" (vide Ques V. 25 marks), (b) "a continuous passage or passages" (vide Ques. VI. 25 marks).
"In the case of Dutch the candidates may be required to write a short composition in Dutch" (vide Ques VIII: 50 marks).
Total for Section B: 100 marks.

May I suggest that this extract be also forwarded to Prof. Viljoen for his report. (Prof. du Toit - Examiner.)

(B) The critics object to the grammar part and the translations Dutch into English, which Dr. Viljoen alone is able to stand up for and justify. I for one quite agree with Dr. Viljoen, whenever he chooses to go in for practical grammar and repudiates purely theoretical grammar as an absolutely worthless test. In my report (French Matric. 1906) I noted down my deplorable experiences with regard to rammed in grammar rules and absolute inability of practically applying the same: "Translation into French was on the whole weak and the practical applications not infrequently lauded to scorn theoretical knowledge shown in preceding answers." What do the critics want in their vaguely formulated impeachment? Have they not noticed that question 7 a and 7 b of Part II also contain latent grammar? I think there is of grammar quite enough in the whole paper and liberal opportunities are offered to the candidate of showing rather that he knows how to use and apply his grammar than that he merely knows it. Now that I look at the first part of the paper again, I must agree that there is only a modicum of translation into English in it and rather much of what I maintain to be a highly condemnable examination test: idiom.

(Prof. Nauta - Examiner)

5. School Higher Botany

(A) In reply to the protest signed by four science teachers against the School Higher Botany Paper, I beg to submit the following reply.

I. The Syllabus states that the candidates should know the "conditions necessary for germination." The presence of oxygen is a necessary condition, and an experiment to prove this I think is within the scope of the syllabus. Very few candidates have confused this with an experiment to

to know respiration.

2. The syllabus states that candidates should know the adaptations to withstand drought and excessive sun-light. In the teaching of this subject the term "xerophyte" must be often employed so that it could hardly be unknown to the candidates, they may perhaps have forgotten the term.
3. I based this part of question IV on the paper of last year (1908) where an almost similar question was asked. Very few candidates were unable to answer this part of the question satisfactorily.
4. The candidates were not expected to go into the details of the subdivision of the Order they chose but merely to mention the important characters on which one relies in sub-dividing the order. For instance a Candidate answering that "the N.O. Compositae was sub-divided into 2 large sections on the character of the capitulum I. all flowers ligulate 2. Capitulum discoid or radiate and that the sub-division of the 2nd Class was based on the shape of the stigmas," would obtain full marks. I did not think this too much to expect from the Candidates especially as they had a choice of Orders.
I have not forgotten that I am dealing with School Higher candidates and make every possible allowance in assigning marks to their answers.

(Mr. E. P. Phillips - Examiner.)

The number of condonations under this rule in 1909 was as follows:

	A. without reference to examiner	B. after reference to examiner	C. referred to examiner but not condoned.
Matriculation	20	11	17
School Higher	58	20	8

It is submitted that the 5% allowance (under which 78 failures were "condoned" in the two examinations) is ample for ordinary requirements and that the cumbersome method of reference back to the examiners (usually two and sometimes four examiners are involved in one subject) might be abandoned in future, more especially as the Special Committee which authorises publication of the examination lists is empowered to refer cases of special hardship to the examiners.

It may be remarked that very many of the examiners leave their homes after correcting their papers and can only with difficulty and after considerable delay comply with the request to reconsider any particular paper, while some leave for Europe and cannot comply with the request at all.

It was resolved to refer Paragraph 7 for report to the full Examinations Committee.

8. Candidates' Certificate of conduct.

Hitherto a Certificate of conduct has been required of candidates for all examinations except the School Higher. Is such a certificate to be required in the case of the Senior Certificate Examination and if so in the case of the Junior Certificate?

It was resolved that Certificates of Conduct should be required in both cases mentioned.

9. Interpretation of B.A. Regulation No. 2 (Calendar p. 135).

Is a candidate in Department III (Literature and Science combined) to be allowed to enter either for Department I or Department II in a subsequent year (with a view, e.g. to proceeding to Honours)?

N.B. Hitherto candidates taking one Department have been allowed to enter for the other (with or without Honours) in a subsequent year.

It was resolved "That in the opinion of the Council there is nothing in the Regulations to debar candidates taking Department III being granted the same facilities for entering for another Department as apply to candidates taking Departments I or II."

In this connection Prof. Ritchie gave notice that he would move the deletion of the words "or to enter for a subsequent examination in a department in which he has already passed" in Regulation 2 for the Degree of B.A.

10. Examination Arrangements.

A. Higher Examination Centres.

There has been a growing tendency of late years for candidates for the Intermediate and B.A. examinations to sit at scattered centres all over the Colony, a practice which involves the appointment of special commissioners suitable for these important examinations (who are not always easy to find at small centres where the rate of remuneration works out at a low figure) and adds considerably to the burdens of the office in conducting these examinations. It is also difficult to arrange satisfactorily for the Intermediate Practical Chemistry examination and for the distribution of specimens (e.g. for Botany) at a large number of centres. In 1909 out of 10 Intermediate centres 25 had under 3 candidates and out of 19

Feb 1910.

B. Examination Dates.

- (1) A great number of special centres had to be established in 1909 for Law candidates and to obviate this, as far as possible in future, it is recommended that the Lower Law Examination should be held in the same week as the Matriculation and Certificate Examinations (instead of the following week as at present).

It was resolved to adopt the recommendations in Classes A and B (1) of Paragraph 10.

- (11) At present the B.A. Science Examinations are fixed to commence on Thursday, 1st December 1910. It will be necessary for the Examination in Literature and Science combined to commence on the same date. With the introduction of this new Department moreover the B.A. time tables cannot be arranged without at least three extra days being allowed between the beginning and end of the examinations. These three days must be taken either from the week between Xmas and the New Year or before December 1st. It is suggested therefore that the B.A. Examinations should commence on Monday, 28th November i.e. concurrently with the Matriculation and Certificate Examinations.

The following provisional Time Table for the B.A. Examinations will serve to explain the position:

W = written paper. P = practical work. I = interval between Pass & Honours written papers.

Exam.	Nov.	Dec.																				
Lit.	28	29	30	1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	13	14	15	16	17	19	20	21	22
Pass	.	.	.	.	.	.	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hon.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	I	I	I	W	W	W	W	W
Science																						
Pass	W	W	W	W	W	W	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	P	P	P	P	P	P	.	.
Hon.	.	.	.	.	.	.	I	I	I	W	W	W	W	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	P	P
Mixed																						
Pass	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	P	P	P	P	P	P	.	.

It was resolved that the B.A. Examinations should commence on November 28th, as suggested.

C. Dates of Entries for Examination.

The present dates of entries are:

For LL.D. and M.A. (Part II) 31st July.

For all other Examinations 30th September.

It is recommended that this year and henceforward the date for all the summer examinations be 31st August for the following reasons

- (a) experience shows that the interval between 30th September and 28th November is insufficient with the increasing number of candidates for the checking of entries, dealing with fees, queries, etc. and for the appointment of Centres and Commissioners;
- (b) it will be possible to appoint such Special Examiners as may be required at the September meeting of the Council instead of having to wait till the meeting in November.

To prevent any hardship, it is suggested further that the last date for withdrawing entries remain 30th September as at present and that the 5/- fine for withdrawing be abolished; also that it be an understanding that the late fee will not be insisted upon this year if entries are received during September.

It was resolved to adopt the recommendations in Clause C of Paragraph 10.

11. B.A. Examination Statistics.

A. The following statistical table, showing the results of the B.A. Examination since 1903 is submitted:

Year	Literature.			% of Hon. (on passes)	% of Failures (on total entries)	Scholarships.
	Hon.	Pass	Failed			
1903	7	23	4	25.3	11.7	15
1904	9	19	3	32.1	9.6	
1905	9	19	9	32.1	24.3	
1906	8	29	13	21.6	26.0	
1907	9	22	18	29.0	36.7	
1908	11	32	23	25.5	34.8	
1909	13	30	27	30.2	38.5	
Science						
1903	5	12	4	29.4	19.0	27
1904	7	12	2	36.8	9.5	
1905	7	11	4	38.8	18.2	
1906	5	10	11	33.3	42.3	
1907	10	8	12	55.5	40.0	
1908	19	18	26	51.3	41.3	
1909	20	18	28	52.6	42.4	

A study of this table shows

- (i) that the percentage of Honours in Science is high relatively to the percentage of Passes.
- (ii) that the percentage of Honours in Science is high relatively to the percentage of Honours in Literature.
- (iii) that the percentage of failures in Science is high relatively to the percentage of failures in Literature.
- (iv) that the number of Scholarships awarded in Science is high relatively to the number awarded in Literature.

Under these circumstances the question arises whether the standards for a pass, for honours and for scholarships in the Department of Science may not call for reconsideration.

B. Suggested classification of B.A. Honours candidates into Two Divisions.

It is suggested for the consideration of the Council whether, in view of the increasing number of candidates obtaining honours, it would not be well to divide the Honours List under each subject into two divisions. The subjoined tables show the general effect of such a change, in the lists for the past three years, taking the three following alternatives as the dividing line between the two classes, viz:

- (i) 60 per cent of pass maximum + 800 marks in Honours (i.e. present Scholarship standard).
- (ii) 55 per cent of pass maximum + 700 marks in Honours (i.e. half way between present Scholarships and Honours standards.)
- (iii) 57½ per cent of pass maximum + 750 marks in Honours (i.e. the mean between (i) & (ii)).

Alternative (i).

Year	First Class		Second Class	
	Lit.	Science	Lit.	Science.
1907	0	4	9	6
1908	3	8	8	11
1909	3	4	10	14

Alternative (ii).

1907	2	7	7	3
1908	4	13	7	6
1909	6	11	5	7

Feb. 1910.

Alternative (111)

1907	2	6	7	4
1908	3	9	8	10
1909	5	9	8	9

It was resolved to refer Paragraph 11 (A) and (B) to the Literature and Science Committee for report.

12. Maximum in Honours Applied Mathematics Paper.

With reference to the marks obtained by the first candidate in Honours Applied Mathematics viz. 1132 out of 1500, it is inconceivable that so high marks could be obtained in any subject marked to a maximum of 1200, however brilliant the candidate might be.

For instance, the most brilliant candidate who has taken Honours in Classics of late years obtained 995 out of 1200.

The maximum of 1350 in Pure Mathematics appears to be far more satisfactory as an attempt at correlation with, e.g. Classics. The best candidate in recent years having obtained 1045 marks. On a basis of 1350 the first candidate in Applied Mathematics this year would have obtained 1019 marks, as against a highest mark of 915 in any other subject.

It was resolved to refer Paragraph 12 to the Literature and Science Committee for report.

13. Report with regard to the Cornwall and York Prize.

After consideration of the Reports of the Examiners (see ^{index} pages) the Committee recommends that the Prize be divided between the authors of the two theses on the subjects respectively of "The flora of certain kafir beers" and "Cement and Concrete".

N.B. As Professor Payne was unable to act as an examiner Col. G.T. Nicholson, M.I.C.E., Resident Engineer, Table Bay Harbour, was appointed by the Examinations Committee to take his place on the Committee of Examiners for the Prize.

It was resolved to adopt the recommendation of the Committee of Examiners.

14. Reconsideration of cases of slight failure in Higher Examinations. (See also section 7)

The resolution of the Council to the effect that the examiners in the B.A. Honours Examination shall confer together as to the results of the collective marking in each department before the results are sent in has been a dead letter. By the time the last of the examiners' mark sheets are received in the office the examiners themselves are scattered far and wide (both in and outside the Colony) and it is impracticable to bring them together. For example, in a comparatively simple case like the Law Examiners the attendance at the so called conferences this year was for the Lower Examinations 3 out of 9, and for the Higher Examinations 1 out of 4 (+ the Chairman, who was not an examiner). Moreover there does not seem to be any reason for singling out the B.A. and Law Examinations for special treatment of this kind to the exclusion of the Intermediate and Mining Examinations, etc.

As regards the B.A. Examinations, an attempt was made this year to carry out the spirit of the Council's instructions by referring hard cases back to the joint examiners in a special subject (individually); but this was not a success, as it was impossible to carry it out throughout owing to some of the results being received too late. There are also some examiners who are strongly averse to reconsidering their original marking, so that the scheme did not work out impartially.

As a result of past experience it would appear that probably the only effective ways of dealing with cases of slight failure to reach a prescribed aggregate (whether for a pass, a class, honours or a scholarship) are (1) to devise a suitable scheme for automatic condonation by the office in such cases or (2) to empower the Special Committee which approves of the examination lists to dispose of them.

It is suggested that this matter, together with section 7 above, be referred to the Examinations Committee with instructions to bring up a report on the whole question of the condonation of failures.

It was resolved to refer Paragraph 14 for report to the Full Examinations Committee.



(See ITEM No. 10 (13))

CORNWALL AND YORK PRIZE, 1909.

REPORTS OF EXAMINERS.

1. The Flora of certain Kafir Beers.

Reports by (a) Dr. S. Schönland and (b) Dr. A.J. Perold.

(a) This is an original investigation on two kinds of Kafir Beer (Leting and Jola). It is a very important contribution to the subject. It deals with a subject previously practically unknown and, as far as can be judged, the work has been done exhaustively and with a full command of modern Literature and Laboratory methods. Comparing it with the two essays on which I have previously reported, I have no hesitation in assigning first place to this essay, and expressing my opinion that it is worthy of the prize.

(b) The thesis on "The Flora of certain Kafir Beers" I found very interesting. Apart from its great scientific value it is bound to have ultimately great practical value, since the various industries of fermentation cannot make the necessary progress without a clear insight into the biology of the various ferments playing a role in their different processes of fermentation.

With regard to the paper itself, I beg to state that on the whole I was well pleased with the manner in which the subject was treated. The whole makes the impression of a thorough, earnest, scientific investigation.

The author might sometimes, however, have gone a little more into detail.

Thus: 1st.

He does not give the exact composition of the nutrient Agar and Gelatine containing glycerine, dextrose, etc.

2nd.

On page 29 the word "sugar" is used probably to mean "Saccharose", where it would have been better to avoid the word sugar and in its stead use the words "saccharose", "dextrose", "laevulose", etc., as the case might be, in order to avoid any confusion.

3rd.

The various cultures on different nutrient media have not always been studied microscopically to follow up any possible changes in the various ferments, or these observations, if made, have not been quoted, which is to be regretted. This was especially necessary in the case of the streptococci A and B, in order to assure the reader of their occurrence.

4th.

The streaks of growth in slant tubes might have been described more fully.

Then the author was not correct in stating on page 42, that by the addition of sugar or brandy the alcohol content of the Utshwala can be increased indefinitely. This statement holds true only for the addition of brandy, since in the other case, the sugar added will cease to be fermented as soon as the alcohol content reaches a certain maximum, which is different for different varieties of yeast, and rarely lies above 15 - 16 vol. % of alcohol.

It is to be regretted that these limits have not been determined for the yeasts described in this paper.

With regard to the neatly done micro-photographs and drawings I wish to observe, that the number of diameters each figure was magnified ought to have been stated, since from the system - objectives and eye pieces - used from time to time this does not necessarily follow.

The above remarks hardly diminish the importance and the capital value of this paper, which is to be regarded as excellent on the whole, and which certainly merits the award of the prize for which it entered. This becomes the more so, when we bear in mind, that in the actual state of development of our country, we ought to encourage above all such scientific research which, whilst advancing our scientific knowledge, at the same time leads to good, practical results in our daily life.

2. Cement and Concrete.

Report by Col. G.T. Nicholson, M.I.C.E.

I consider that this paper is of considerable merit. It is well known that it is now difficult to find anything that is original in the treatment of a subject which, as I might almost say, has been done to death by engineers of all nationalities.

Therefore it is all the more pleasing to find that the author has certainly in this thesis given the members of the profession original information as to concrete tests not already, as far as I am aware, at present in their possession.

The history of the subject is carefully written, and, in the limited space at his disposal, the author has, I consider, given a very excellent and concise record of the earlier history of cement and concrete.

It is with the section article "Physical Properties" that I wish to deal chiefly. That portion dealing with the elastic properties of concrete and the subsequent tests carried out by the author is well worth the consideration of all engineers.

I endorse his statement "that not much is known about the elastic properties of cement and that these elastic properties are becoming more important now in view of the large amount of re-inforced concrete construction that is being carried out."

From experiments carried out by the author and by Prof. Payne, some valuable information has been given the engineering world, principally regarding the loading of concrete beams, to ascertain the permanent set that takes place after loading, and likewise when a load is repeated a considerable number of times.

The novel machines made for these tests were ingenious, and answered admirably. With the second machine, concrete beams were tested with no fewer than 1,000,000 repeated applications of the load, and the results proved that the reduction in strength varied from 40% to 60%. The beams were moulded 2" X 2" in section and 25" long, and composed of one of cement and one of sand. I am quite aware it is a difficult and expensive operation testing beams of a larger section. I should, however, have preferred tests made from a larger section; still, the results of the tests

cannot but be most useful and valuable to the profession. The question of the amount of reduction of strength by repeated application of a load on such a small section of beam may not be quite conclusive under such circumstances.

I find the following stated with regard to sand for concrete work:- "In fact a small percentage of clay in the sand, in some cases, has decidedly increased the strength of the mortar". I think the engineer should avoid anything in the nature of CLAY in preparing concrete. There are, however, plenty of river dredgings superior to pure sand and stone concrete work. From my own experience Southampton dredge was superior in that respect, the tests were much better. Any material commonly known as clay would be dangerous to use in re-inforced small section work.

In conclusion, I am pleased to be able to strongly recommend this thesis. It is a distinct advance on the current treatment of the subjects, being most interesting and instructive.

The experiments made by the author on deflection of beams by the novel type of test machines with the ultimate results and diagrams, are certainly original, and I consider, if only through this portion alone, that the writer has made a considerable advance in the knowledge of the subject of strains and stresses on concrete beams.

In view of the rapid advancement of the use of re-inforced concrete in engineering structures, etc., the thesis will, I feel confident, be especially appreciated by all those of the engineering profession who are likely to be engaged in such concrete construction work.

The effect of the electric discharge on water vapour.

Report by Professor A. OGS.

I have examined the thesis entitled "The effect of the electric discharge on water vapour". In the first instance I desire to point out that although the McLeod gauge is a well known manometer, the name McLeod has been spelled wrongly throughout the paper, showing that it is not a mere slip.

The mode of expression is faulty, for instance "After the pressure of vapour had been allowed to stand about 18 hours" means "After vapour under a certain pressure had been allowed to stand about 18 hours".

"The discharge was passed for some time through two or three thousands of a mm of air" means "the discharge was . . . passed for some time through air which was under a pressure of two or three thousands of a mm of mercury". "On admitting saturation pressure of vapour" is an instance of very loose expression, it means "On admitting vapour under saturation pressure".

Such expressions run through the paper and mar what appears to me to be a good piece of experimental work.

Considerable experimental difficulties have been met during the progress of the work. The causes of these difficulties have been looked for and located. The electrodes created difficulties and successful results were obtained only when electrodeless bulbs were used.

The latter part of the research appears to bring out some interesting results, which may be important. Further research alone can elucidate.

The research is purely experimental and since there are several candidates for the prize it would be well for the Committee to know if the work is entirely the work of the candidate.

Such a research might be suggested by a Professor to one of his students, who carried on the work under his guidance and often

with

with his assistance.

I think the Committee ought to have information on this point before awarding the prize.

I consider that this thesis is worthy of consideration.

South African Proteaceae.

Report by Dr. S. Schonland.

This thesis, as the writer points out, is the beginning of a monograph on South African Proteaceae. Although incomplete in a sense, it may be taken as a series of ~~small~~ dissertations which contain a fair amount of original research by a capable worker.

Thus, I think, the thesis deserves careful consideration and should provisionally be classed as being eligible for the Cornwall and York Prize. It has advanced our knowledge of the subject on various points.

It consists of three parts

A. Preliminary Note on the Embryo-sac of *Protea grandiflora*, Ehy.

This contains some interesting new facts. The difficulties of investigation, some of which are pointed out by the writer, are enormous and the results obtained are very promising though many gaps have still to be filled up.

B. Stem and leaf-anatomy of the genus *Spatalla*, of *Brabizum stellatifolium* and of *Fauna saligna*.

Six species of *Spatalla* were examined. This is a descriptive account of the stem and leaf-anatomy of the plants named, yielding a large number of interesting facts some of which fill in gaps in our knowledge of the anatomy of Proteaceae. The illustrating figures are very fair and suitable for publication.

C. Taxonomic work.

As far as can be judged, this section, though fragmentary, represents a large amount of honest work which will be of great use in the ultimate preparation of a monograph of South African Proteaceae. It consists of:

- I Key to and descriptions of the species of *Protea* found on the Cape Peninsula.
- II Key to the species of *Protea* in Herb. Austr. Afr.
- III Key to the species of *LeMoospermum* in Herb. Austr. Afr.
- IV. Key to the species of *LeUoadendron* in Herb. Austr. Afr.
- V Key to the species of *Nivenia* in Herb. Austr. Afr.
- VI Key to the species of *Spatalla* in Herb. Austr. Afr.
- VII Key to the species of *Mimetes* in Herb. Austr. Afr.
- VIII The genus *Brabizum* in Herb. Austr. Afr.
- IX Diagnoses of 14 unnamed species of *Protea* in Herb. Austr. Afr.
- X Descriptions of 17 species from living specimens.

Report by Dr. S. Schönland.

This thesis is not worthy of a prize. It is a very elementary description of the external morphology of the castor-oil plant accompanied by rough drawings. It is not free from mistakes which even a beginner in Botany should have avoided.

11. The following Report of the Vice-Chancellor's Committee, submitted by the Vice-Chancellor, was adopted:

The Committee reports that as a matter of urgency it approved on behalf of the Council of the nomination of Mr. J.E. Adamson, M.A., as a member of the Council for the Transvaal in the place of Mr. W.E.G. Clarke, M.A., resigned.

12. The following Report of the Scholarships Committee, submitted by Mr. Schreiner, with the note thereto by the Registrar, was adopted, after discussion:

REPORT OF THE SCHOLARSHIPS COMMITTEE.
(Submitted 14th February, 1910)
(Mr. Schreiner.)

- The Committee recommends that the six available Scholarships be awarded as under:

(1) Ebdon Scholarship	to No. 1 in Applied Mathematics
(2) Porter Scholarship	to No. 1 in Classics (Hon.) ^o
	to No. 1 in Physics
(3) Queen Victoria Scholarship	to No. 1 in History
(4) Queen Victoria Scholarship	to No. 1 in Chemistry
(5) Maynard Scholarship	to No. 2 in Applied Mathematics
(6) University Scholarship	to No. 2 in History.

N.B. No other candidate attained to the standard for a Scholarship viz., 800 marks in the Honours Examination + 60 per cent of the maximum in the pass papers.

^o Candidate No. 1 in Classics has been recommended for a Rhodes Scholarship, and if he obtains it can only hold an Honorary Porter Scholarship. Should he not obtain the Rhodes Scholarship No. 1 in Physics will take the Queen Victoria Scholarship, No. 1 in Chemistry the Maynard Scholarship, No. 2 in Applied Mathematics the University Scholarship and No. 2 in History will drop out.

2. In preparing the above recommendations the Committee was guided by a comparison of the marks as set forth in the accompanying table* (See also memorandum* by the Vice-Chancellor annexed thereto).

* NOTE BY REGISTRAR.

As the next ordinary meeting of the Council will not be held till June 30th it is suggested that the Vice-Chancellor's Committee should be empowered to deal with the question of the courses of study proposed by the respective Scholars.

TABLE OF MARKS OBTAINED BY CANDIDATES QUALIFIED FOR SCHOLARSHIPS.

The following table shows:

- The marks awarded to the candidates in the different Departments.
- The marks readjusted by taking a maximum of 1000 as a common basis in the case of the Pass subjects.

	A. Marks awarded			B. Marks readjusted (a)		
	Pass	Honours	Total	Pass	Honours	Total
App. Maths. (1)	622	1132	1754	721	1132	1843
Classics (1)	857	915	1772	857	915	1772
Physics (1)	608	855	1463	810	855	1665
History (1)	300	847	1147	732	847	1579
Chemistry (1)	492	832	1324	656	832	1488
App. Maths. (2)	657	1032	1689	751	1032	1783
History (2)	303	831	1134	739	831	1570

Feb. 1910

Memorandum by Vice-Chancellor.

Scholarships, 1909.

Candidate's No.	Subject	Minima (a)		Percentages of Minima (b)			
		Pass	Hon.	Pass 1	Hon. 2	Mean of 1 & 2	Joint Pass & Hon.
572	App. Maths. (1)	525	300	(118.5	141.5)	130	132.4
472	Classics	600	800	(143	114.5)	128	126.5
574	Physios	450	800	(136	107)	121	117
466	History (1)	410	800	(122	106)	114	109.5
555	Chemistry	450	800	(109.5	104)	107	106
548	App. Maths. (2)	525	800	(125	129)	127	127
518	History (2)	410	800	(123	104)	113.5	108.5

(a) In the present system the Pass marks of say Candidate No. 466 are raised to what they would be if 1000 instead of 410 were the maximum attainable i.e. 300 becomes $\frac{1000}{410} \times 300$ or 732, while the Honours marks are taken as they stand, viz. 847.

(b) If any two candidates obtain each 800 they must be regarded as equal whatever the subject may be, for both are equally qualified for a Scholarship, it follows that, if percentages are adopted, they must be percentages of the minima not of the maxima attainable.

In this connection it was agreed to refer the question of the basis on which the Scholarships Committee should act in dealing with the award of scholarships to the following Committee for consideration and report, viz. Professors Hahn, Mackenzie, Pearson, Ritchie, Viljoen and the members of the Scholarships Committee.

13. The following Report of the Special Committee on the Degree of B.Sc. in Agriculture (and First Professional Medical Examination) was submitted by Dr. Beck:

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE DEGREE OF B.Sc.
IN AGRICULTURE (AND THE FIRST PROFESSIONAL MEDICAL
EXAMINATION).

(Submitted 14th February, 1910.)

(Dr. Beck.)

Committee.

Dr. Beck	Prof. Duerden
Prof. Hahn	Mr. Pole Evans
Dr. Juritz	Dr. Gregory
Prof. Schönland	Mr. C. Lounsbury
Mr. W. Allan	Prof. Potts
Prof. Brodm	Mr. F.B. Smith.

The Committee reports that it has now finally adopted the following resolutions in reference to the examinations for the degree of B.Sc. in Agriculture and that it recommends the same for approval by the Council:

1. That the full course for the degree extend over four years and consist of two parts namely

Part I Mainly Scientific (Two years)
Part II Mainly Professional (Two years)

It was resolved to adopt Paragraph 1.

Feb 1910

A. FIRST EXAMINATION.

2. That no candidate be admitted to the First Examination for the degree unless he has satisfied one of the following conditions:
- he has passed the Matriculation Examination.
 - he has, in the Matriculation Examination, passed in all the compulsory subjects except Latin (the standard for a pass to be maintained with regard to the aggregate and sub aggregate of available marks).
 - he has passed the University Senior Certificate Examination, provided the certificate obtained by him includes the following subjects: English, French or German, Dutch or another Modern Language, History, one of six science subjects, Mathematics.
 - he has passed, not less than one year previously, such an examination as, in the opinion of the University Council, is of equivalent standard to (a) (b) or (c).
3. That the fee for the examination be £4 (re-registration £1).
4. That the Subjects, Marks and Standards for the First Examination be as follows:*

Subjects.	Marks	
	Maximum	Minimum required
(a) Mathematics	First Paper	150 ¹⁷⁵
	Second Paper	200 ¹⁷⁵ 350
(b) Physics	Written	200
	Practical	150 350
(c) Chemistry	Written	200
	Practical	150 350
(d) Botany	Written	200
	Practical	150 350
(e) Zoology	Written	200
	Practical	150 350
Aggregate		1750
		700

5. That the detailed Syllabuses for the First Examination be as follows, three hours to be allowed for each paper unless otherwise stated:

- Mathematics }
First Paper }
Second Paper } As for First Mining Examination (1910).
- Physics }
} As for First Mining Examination (1910).
- Chemistry (See Annexure A).*
- Botany
Written: As for the Intermediate Examination, (1910), with the addition of the words "the reproduction of plants", after "South African plants" in section (c).
Practical: (One day):
Demonstration and dissection of specimens illustrative of paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (i) and of the types mentioned in paragraphs (d) and (f) of the syllabus.
- Zoology
Written: As for the Intermediate Examination, (1910), with the addition of the word "sporozoa" under section 2 (a).
Practical (One day):
Dissection and examination of the following types: Amoeba, Paramecium, Hydra, Actinia, Distomum, Arenicola, Mytilus, Helix, Palinurus, Asperias, Locust, Dogfish, Dontex, Rana, Columba, Lepus.

It was resolved to adopt Section A of the Report with the following alterations in Paragraph 5 (e)

viz. 'Dissection or (instead of and) examination' in l. 6.

'Pachytilus' instead of 'Locust' in l. 9.

'Scyllium' instead of 'Dog fish' in l. 10.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.SC. IN AGRICULTURE.

1. Inorganic Chemistry:

The constitution of matter; atoms and molecules.

Fundamental chemical laws. Principal methods of ascertaining the volumetric composition of gaseous compounds.

Methods of determining atomic weights and molecular weights of gaseous compounds. Valency of elements. Structural formulae, compound radicals.

General properties of gases and liquids. Allotropy. Disassociation. Solutions of gases and solids in liquids. Electrolysis.

Classification of elements. Chemical nomenclature. Chemical equations. Chemical calculations relating to weight and to volume.

The chief sources and properties of the non-metallic elements and their more common compounds and mixtures, in particular:-

Oxygen, hydrogen, water, hydrogen peroxide, ozone, nitrogen, atmospheric air, ammonia, compounds of nitrogen and oxygen, nitric acid, nitrous acid, the halogens and their hydrogen compounds, iodine pentoxide and iodic acid, sulphur, sulphurous oxide and acid, sulphuric acidoxide and acid, Nordhausen sulphuric acid, sulphuretted hydrogen, hydrogen disulphide, carbon, oxides of carbon, marsh gas, olefiant gas, coal gas, prussic acid, carbon disulphide, boracic acid, silica, silicon fluoride, hydrofluosilicic acid, phosphorus, phosphorous trioxide and pentoxide, phosphorous trichloride and pentachloride, phosphoric acids.

Combustion, structure of flame. Oxidation and reduction. Exothermic and endothermic reactions. Double decompositions.

Classification of oxides. Nature of acids and salts.

The occurrence, group characteristics, more common compounds and chemical tests of the metals:-

Potassium, sodium, magnesium, calcium, strontium, barium, zinc, manganese, chromium, iron, aluminium, cobalt, nickel, silver, copper, lead, mercury, arsenic, antimony, tin, gold, and platinum.

2. Organic Chemistry:

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.

3. Practical Examination:

The time allowed for the examination is 6 hours.

Candidates will be expected to undertake the following work:-

- I. Qualitative analysis of three simple salts soluble in water or in acids involving recognition of the following ions in solution:- Nitrate, nitrite, chloride, bromide, iodide, fluoride, sulphide, sulphate, sulphite, carbonate, borate, orthophosphate, silver, lead, mercurous, mercuric, bismuth, copper, cadmium, arsenious, antimony, stannous, stannic, aluminium, chromium, ferrous, ferric, zinc, manganese, nickel, cobalt, barium, strontium, calcium, magnesium, ammonium, sodium, potassium.

II. In addition to the above, either simple preparations of chemical substances or "simple" metric estimations, such as, the determination of the loss on heating various substances, e.g. KClO_3 , NaHCO_3 , $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$, etc., the determination of equivalent valents of such elements as are soluble in dilute acids or such as are easily oxidised by heating in air or by other oxidising agents, may be set by the examiner. Full details for the execution of these experiments will be stated in the paper set. The questions which will be set in this portion of the paper will involve experimental manipulation of such a character as the student may be expected to have performed in an ordinary course of practical chemistry preparatory for this examination.

Feb. 1910

B. SECOND EXAMINATION.

- 6. That no candidate be admitted to the second examination until after the expiration of one academic year from the date of his passing the First Examination.
- 7. That the fee for the examination be £4 (re-registration £1).
- 8. That the Subjects, Marks and Standards for the Second Examination be as follows:

Subjects	Maximum	Marks
		Minimum required.
(a) Meteorology	100	25
(b) Geology	250	62
(c) Chemistry	First Paper	210
	Second Paper	210
	Practical	280
(d) Botany	Written	250
	Practical	150
(e) Drawing	Model	50
	Geometrical	100
	Mechanical	100
(f) Surveying	Written	100
	Practical	100
Aggregate	1900	760

- 9. That the detailed syllabuses for the Second Examination be as follows, three hours to be allowed for each paper unless otherwise stated:

(a) METEOROLOGY (1½ hours).

Atmosphere: its constituents and properties.

Solar Radiation: its measurement; variations; absorption and reflection; general terrestrial effects.

Temperature of air and soil: their measurement; variation and distribution, especially with reference to South Africa. Temperature Maps.

Atmospheric pressure: its measurement; distribution and variation; high and low pressure systems; relation to weather.

Wind: its causes; general circulation; annual and daily variations; chief types of wind distribution; their effects.

Moisture: its determination; distribution and variation. Condensation and its chief causes; dew, clouds, rain, snow, hail; distribution of rainfall. Evaporation; its measurement; causes; variation.

Weather: forecasting; charts; motion of cyclones and anti-cyclones.

Climate.

Soil: its physical constitution; capacity for water; percolation; capillarity; temperature and the causes which affect it; evaporation; effects of vegetation on the soil and on climate.

(b) GEOLOGY: As for the First Mining Examination, (1910).

(c) CHEMISTRY: First Paper: As for the First Paper of the B.A. Pass Examination, (1910).
Second Paper: As for the Second Paper of the B.A. Pass Examination, (1910).

- Practical Examination. (Three Days).**
- (1) Qualitative analysis of mixtures of salts and minerals.
 - (2) Preparation of some simple organic compound, such as absolute alcohol, ethylic ether, acetaldehyde, ethyl acetate, formic acid, oxalic acid, nitrocellulose, invert sugar. (The candidate will be expected to prepare one compound from a reasonable selection.)

- (3) The Principles of volumetric analysis including a knowledge of:-

- (a) Acidimetry and alkalimetry, involving the use of solutions of potassium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide, barium hydroxide, oxalic acid, sulphuric acid, hydrochloric acid and sodium carbonate.
- (b) Oxidation and reduction methods, involving the use of solutions of potassium permanganate, iodine, sodium thiosulphate, potassium cyanide.
- (c) Precipitation methods, involving the use of solutions of silver nitrate and ammonium thiocyanate.
- (d) Gravimetric analysis, involving estimation of calcium, barium, magnesium, iron, copper, silver, lead, tin, sulphuric acid, phosphoric acid, and hydrochloric acid.

(Notes and books of reference may be used.)

(d) BOTANY:

- (1) Physiology: as in the B.A. Honours Syllabus, 1910.
- (2) Mycology: the practical study of the following types:
Saprolegnia; Peronospora; Botrytis; Saccharomyces; Tilletia; Agaricus; Cystopus; Exobasidium Mycorrhiza; Pythium; Erysiphe; Claviceps; Ustilago; Puccinia.
- (3) Bacteria: simple morphology and physiology.

(e) DRAWING:

- (1) Model Drawing: (1½ hours.)
- (2) Geometrical Drawing: (Three hours.)

Plane Geometry:

Proportional division of the straight line. Making, figuring and the use of plain and diagonal scales. Construction of triangles and polygons from adequate conditions of sides, angles, area, or perimeter. Properties of circles, arcs in contact and their tangents. Variable quantities represented by curves. Areas, their magnitude as obtained by graphical methods.

Projective Geometry:

Properties of similar figures. Principles of orthographic projection and definition of terms in use. Representation of points, lines, planes and solids in space. Projection of plane figures on inclined planes. Projection of the regular solids - cube, prism, pyramid, tetrahedron, octahedron, cylinder, right cone and sphere resting on inclined planes and in given positions - on to the standard planes of reference.

- (3) Mechanical Drawing: (Three hours.)

Freehand sketching of machine details with full working dimensions. Tracing of plans and details. Executing working drawings of machine details. Inking, colouring, dimensioning, titling and finishing of drawings.

(f) SURVEYING:

Written (1½ hours.)

Instruments: Use and adjustment of the following:- Chains and tapes, cross staff and optical cross, prismatic compass, protractor, angle meter, plane-table, clinometer, hand and Dumpy levels and levelling staff.

Chain Surveying: Determination of distance by pacing. Ranging and chaining. Chaining on sloping and uneven ground. Chaining past obstacles. Offsets. Setting out angles by the chain. Survey of a plot of ground by the chain. Field book. Plotting to scale.

Traversing: Pacing the lines of a traverse. Traversing by the aid of the instruments specified in section (1). Setting out and plotting a traverse.

Triangulation: Selection and measurement of a base line. Well-conditioned triangles. Measurement of angles by instruments specified in section (1). Calculation of the sides and angles of a triangle.

Levelling and Contouring: Running a line of levels; level book. Reduction. Longitudinal and cross sections; plotting sections. Definition and object of contour lines. Methods of carrying out a contour survey. Field sketching; reduction; plotting.

Feb 1910

Areas: Determination of areas involving triangular and quadrilateral figures, and the approximate determination of areas with curvilinear boundaries. Laying out, parting off and division of land by graphical methods.

Drawing: Plotting to scale the results of the surveying operations specified in the preceding sections.

Practical Examination (4 hours).

This examination may consist of: viva voce, field work and sketching.

It was resolved to amend the Botany Syllabus in Paragraph 9 (d) (i) by the substitution of the words "B.A. Pass Syllabus" for "B.A. Honours Syllabus", and to refer Section B as thus amended back to the Committee for consideration of the possibility of curtailing the Syllabuses in some of the subjects.

C. THIRD AND FOURTH EXAMINATIONS.

10. That no candidate be admitted to the third (or to the fourth) examination until the expiration of one academic year from the date of his passing the second (or the third) examination, provided that every candidate for the third examination must produce at the time of entering his name for the examination satisfactory proof that he has attended, at some institution approved of by the Council a course of lectures on the subjects of the syllabuses prescribed in the following, viz:

(1) & (ii) Any two of the following three:

(a) Agriculture, Stock, and Dairying. (100 lectures.)

(b) Fruit Culture and Viticulture (including Wine and Brandy farming.) (100 lectures.)

(c) Forestry. (100 lectures.)

and (iii)

Applied Chemistry. (40 lectures.)

11. That the fee for the Third and Fourth Examinations be £6 each (re-registration fee £1).

12. That the subjects of the Third Examination be as follows:

1. Applied Botany (50 lectures.)

2. Entomology (50 lectures.)

3. Bacteriology (50 lectures.)

4. Book-keeping (25 lectures.)

13. That the subjects of the Fourth Examination be as follows:

1. Any two of the following three, viz:

(a) Agriculture, Stock, and Dairying.

(b) Fruit Culture and Viticulture (including Wine and Brandy farming).

(c) Forestry. (100 lectures in each of these.)

2. Applied Chemistry. (40 lectures.)

3. Veterinary Science. (50 lectures.)

4. Engineering and Building Construction. (50 lectures inclusive of practical work.)

5. Political Economy (including Agricultural Law). (25 lectures.)

N.B. The above numbers of lectures do not include practical work, except where otherwise stated.

It was resolved to refer Section C back to the Committee for further consideration.

14. That the courses and syllabuses for the Third and Fourth Examinations be as shown in Annexure B, and that if necessary, more detailed syllabuses be prepared at a later date.

218a
to
218b
see
intending
page

Degree of B.Sc. in Agriculture

SYLLABUS FOR THIRD AND FOURTH EXAMINATIONS.

(See p. 215 § 14).

It was decided for the present to limit the syllabuses in the subjects of the Third and Final Examinations to a statement of the broad outlines to be followed.

The syllabuses as previously drafted were then amended as under and adopted:

THIRD YEAR.

Applied Botany. Syllabus for course of 50 lectures.

Grasses and other fodder plants with special reference to South African conditions. South African weeds and methods of dealing with them. Agricultural seeds: valuation and testing of seeds. Study of plant diseases with special reference to methods of prevention and cure of diseases affecting farm crops and fruit trees in South Africa.

Entomology. Syllabus for course of 50 lectures.

1. Systematic Position of Insects.

Consideration of related Classes:

Crustacea:

Arachnida, chief orders and their characters:

Myriapoda, chief orders and their characters:

Hexapoda, characters.

2. Metamorphoses of Insects. Development without metamorphosis; complete and incomplete metamorphosis; moulting; egg; larva; pupa; nymph; adult.
3. Anatomy of Insects. Head, thorax and abdomen, and their appendages. Internal anatomy.
4. Division of Insects into Orders. Differentiation of chief orders.
5. Consideration of each leading order, with attention to South African species of economic importance comprised in same.
6. Multiplication of Insects. Natural means whereby excessive increase ordinarily prevented. Disturbance natural inter-relations by agricultural practices.
7. Prevention of Losses by indirect Means. Farm practice to minimise damage. Utilisation of natural enemies.
8. Insecticides. General principles in their employment. Leading preparations. Leading types of pumps, nozzles, and other apparatus for their application.

Definition and classification of bacteria. Bacteriological methods and techniques as applied to water, milk, wine and other agricultural produce, and to soil. Bacterial diseases of animals, Bacterial diseases of plants.

Book-keeping. Syllabus for course of 25 lectures.

1. General Principles; Book-keeping by Single and by Double Entry; difference between the two systems; the adaptability of the latter to all classes of commercial transactions.
2. The Books used in Double Entry, Varieties of Cash-books; Journals; Ledger; Sales-books; Purchase books; Bill books; and other subsidiary books.
3. The balancing of books - methods and reason. Trial balance; Balance sheets; Preparation of Trading and Profit and Loss Accounts.
4. The terms used in Commerce; the principal points of theory and practice with regard to Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, and Cheques.
5. Calculations required in Book-keeping; Partnership Accounts; Accounts current; Equation of payment; Discount and Discount-notes, etc.

(Pitman's "Book-keeping Simplified" and Thornton's "First lessons in Book-keeping" will indicate the range of the Examination.)

THIRD AND FOURTH YEARS.

Agriculture, Stock, and Dairying. Syllabus for two courses of 100 lectures each.

Historical outline, Soils, Drainage, Implements and machines, Cultivation, Manual labour, Fava crops, Manures, Buildings and fences, Husbandry, Livestock, Dairying, Foods and feeding stuffs.

Fruit culture and Viticulture. Syllabus for two courses of 100 lectures each.

A. Fruit culture.

Historical and geographical. Relation of science to horticulture. Nursery work. Establishment of orchard. Maintenance of orchard. Nomenclature and description of fruits. Handling of fruits. Trusts - co-operation.

B. Viticulture.

Historical and statistical. Nursery experimental work. The vineyard. The study of insect pests, fungoid and bacterial diseases and their remedies. Determination of ripeness, harvesting and disposal of crop. Wine making. Raw material. Fermentation. Vinification. Bye products. Maturing and cellar management. Cellar construction and equipment.

Forestry. Two courses of 100 lectures each.

Applied Chemistry. Syllabus for two courses of 40 lectures each.

Soils. Manures. Crops. Foods and feeding. Dairy produce. Wines.

FOURTH YEAR.

Veterinary Science. Syllabus for course of 50 lectures.

The comparative anatomy and physiology of the horse, ox, sheep, pig and ostrich. The housing of animals. The physiology of reproduction and its relation to the breeding of healthy animals. Diseases incidental to pregnancy. Diseases of young animals. The contagious and other diseases and the injuries of Farm stock.

Engineering and Building Construction. Syllabus for course of 50 lectures.

Strength of materials. Structures. Building construction. Machines. Hydraulics.

N.B. The foregoing to be taken in so far as they relate to farming operations, equipment and buildings only.

Political Economy and Agricultural Law. Course of 25 lectures.

FIRST PROFESSIONAL MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

15. The Committee reports that as a result of the correspondence which has been passing between the Committee and the authorities of the University of Edinburgh, a letter has now been received intimating that the University Court has agreed to candidates for the First Examination for the Cape B.Sc. in Agriculture who obtain not less than 50 per cent. of the marks in any of the following subjects, viz: Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, being exempted from examination in such subject at the First Professional Medical Examination at Edinburgh University.

Paragraph 15 was noted.

16. The Committee has considered the question as to the most suitable time of year for holding the ~~First~~ Examinations for the Degree, with special reference to the case of candidates who are medical students and it recommends that for the present this examination be held at the same time as the other University Examinations. It further recommends that the examination be held for the first time in 1910 provided there are candidates.

It was resolved to adopt Paragraph 16, subject to the Committee considering and reporting further as to the desirability or otherwise of providing additional facilities for the ^{lectur} examination in a subject or subjects of medical students failing to obtain the required percentage in such subject or subjects at the previous December examination.

14. The following Report of the Special Committee appointed to consider and report upon the Regulations for the Chalmers Memorial Prize was submitted by Professor Notcutt:

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO
CONSIDER AND REPORT UPON THE REGULATIONS
FOR THE CHALMERS MEMORIAL PRIZE.

(Submitted 14th February, 1910.)

(Prof. Notcutt)

Committee.

- Mr. Fremantle
- Prof. Notcutt
- Mr. Schreiner.

The Committee recommends that the following regulations be substituted for those printed on page 470 of the University Calendar:

1. This prize, of the value of about £40, may be awarded every second year to the author of the best Essay on some subject selected by the Council.
2. The competition will be open to all persons who
 - (a) have passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts, or are graduates of this University;
 - (b) are under thirty years of age on the 31st of July in the year in which they compete;
 - (c) have not already gained the prize.
3. The length of each essay must not exceed ten thousand words.
4. No Essay submitted for competition may bear the name of the author. Each essay must be distinguished by a motto, and must be accompanied by a separate sealed envelope, bearing the motto on the outside and having enclosed the name and address of the author, and a statement signed by him that the Essay is his own composition. The Essays must be lodged with the Registrar not later than the 31st of July.
5. The successful Essay will be printed if the Council should so decide.
6. The prize will be open for competition in 1910 and every second year thereafter. If however the prize be not awarded in any such year it will be again available for competition in the year immediately following, without alteration of the normal sequence.

Feb. 1910.

It was resolved to adopt the Report with the addition of the words "On the same subject" after the word "Competition" in line 4 of Section 6.

The following Committee was appointed to select the subject for the Essay for 1912, viz:

Dr. Flint, Mr. Fournelle, Prof. Notcutt and Mr. Schreiner.

15. The following Report of the Special Committee on the Matriculation History Syllabus, submitted by Dr. Flint, was adopted:

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE

MATRICULATION HISTORY SYLLABUS.

(Submitted 14th February, 1910)

(Dr. Flint.)

Committee.

Dr. Flint
Dr. Jenkins
Prof. Notcutt
Mr. Whitton

Prof. J. Edgar
Prof. Godee-Molsbergen
Mr. S. Mason
Mr. du P. le Roux.

1. The Committee reports that it has reconsidered the question of text books and books of reference recommended in its report of the 5th November last in connection with the new History Syllabuses for the Matriculation and Senior and Junior Certificate Examinations, and recommends

- A. That the question of text books be reconsidered at the September meeting of the Council, in view of the fact that two new books which may be expected to cover both the new syllabuses are announced for publication about June next.
- B. That the works of reference to be recommended for inclusion in School Libraries be as follows - the most essential works being indicated by an asterisk:

The Cambridge Modern History.

* Seeley - Expansion of England
Growth of British Policy

Egerton - Origin and Growth of the British Colonies
History of British Colonial Policy

* Lucas - Historical Geography of the British Colonies
(Vols. IV, V & VI.)

* Peel - Friends of England

Morris - History of Colonization

Theal - History of South Africa

* Payne - European Colonies
Colonies and Colonial Federations

Weinsch - Colonial Government

Woodward - Expansion of the British Empire

Colvin - Romance of South Africa

Holland - Imperium et Libertas

Hope - Our place in History

Lodge - Modern Europe.

2. With reference to the inclusion of "related Physical and Political Geography" as part of the History Syllabus in the Matriculation and Senior Certificate Examinations in 1910 the Committee recommends:

- A. That steps be taken to make it known for the information of candidates that the words are only intended to cover a general knowledge of geographical facts bearing on the syllabus for 1910.
- B. That in and after 1911 the words be deleted from the syllabus and that in lieu thereof a note be added to the syllabus that "a sufficient knowledge of geographical facts bearing on the subjects of the syllabus will be required."

In this connection it was resolved that a request of the Rhodesian Education Department that

Feb. 1910

that the history of Rhodesia should be included in section 8 of the new Matriculation History Syllabus should be dealt with by the Committee when it met to make its final recommendation on the subject of text-books.

16. The following Report of the Finance Committee was ~~also~~ submitted by Dr. Flint:

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

(Submitted 14th February, 1910)

(Dr. Flint)

1. The Committee reports that the Governments of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony have increased their annual contribution to the funds of the University from £300 to £400 and from £200 to £300, respectively.

Paragraph 1 was noted.

2. The Committee reports that it has, under the powers conferred upon it by the Council, considered and dealt with certain applications for refunds of examination fees.

Paragraph 2 was noted.

3. The Committee has considered the question of fixing the minimum fee payable for setting and examining papers for the B.A. Examination when three examiners are employed and recommends that a minimum fee of £4 be paid to each examiner in such cases.

It was resolved to adopt Paragraph 3.

4. The Committee recommends that an honorarium of £2. 2/- be paid to each examiner for examining and reporting upon theses submitted for Degrees, Prizes etc.

It was resolved to adopt Paragraph 4 as far as Theses for Prizes are concerned, and that the fee in respect of the D. Sc. Examination be £5 for each examiner.

5. The Committee submits for the information of the Council the attached abstract of receipts and expenditure on account of the General Fund for the quarter ended 31st December, 1909. The Financial statements for the year 1909 will be circulated among members as soon as the accounts have been audited.

Paragraph 5 was noted.

17. The Council, at this stage, adjourned until the following day.

GENERAL FUND,

(See p. 221 16 85)

221a

Abstract of Receipts and Expenditure during the Quarter September -
December, 1909.

Receipts 1.9.09 - 31.12.09.

Examination Fees:

	School Higher	1319. 2. 6.	
	University	<u>4071. 0. 0.</u>	5390. 2. 6.
Fees:	Ad eundem degrees	3. 0. 0.	
	Marks, Papers & Telegrams	11.14. 6.	
	Commission on cheques	<u>5. 9. 4.</u>	20. 3.10.
Rents		12.10. 0.	12.10. 0.
Government Grants			1975. 0. 0.
Miscellaneous Fees for Special			
	Commissioners	164.18. 0.	
	Sundries	<u>7.12. 6.</u>	<u>172.10. 6.</u>
			7570. 6.10.

Expenditure. 1.9.09 - 31.12.09.

Salaries and Allowances	466. 5. 0.	
Travelling Expenses etc.	<u>104.19. 4.</u>	571. 4. 4.
Stationery and Printing		573. 6. 8.
Fees to Examiners	166.18. 0.	
Fees to Examination Commissioners etc. (Music)	<u>811. 9.10.</u>	978. 7.10.
Scholarships and Exhibitions	701.13. 4.	
Bursaries	<u>157.10. 0.</u>	859. 3. 4.
Insurance		18. 8.10.
Refunds		17.12. 6.
Miscellaneous - Glass shade	42. 0. 0.	
Sundries	<u>17.12. 6.</u>	59.12. 6.
Balance		<u>4492.10.10.</u>
Total		7570. 6.10.

Feb. 1910.

- 18. The Council resumed at 10 A.M. on the 15th February.
- 19. The Vice Chancellor intimated that an invitation had arrived from the Friedrich Wilhelm University at Berlin for the Cape University to be represented at the celebration of the 100th Anniversary of its Foundation in Berlin in October, 1910.
It was resolved to accept the invitation, and to appoint Prof. Marais to represent the University on the occasion.
- 20. The following Report of the Special Committee appointed to consider and report upon the possibility of drafting a scheme for holding the meetings of the Literature and Science Committees at fixed dates and at the different University College Centres, for the period 1911-1915, was submitted by the Vice Chancellor:

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO CONSIDER AND REPORT
UPON THE POSSIBILITY OF DRAFTING SCHEMES FOR HOLDING THE
MEETINGS OF THE LITERATURE AND SCIENCE COMMITTEES AT
FIXED DATES AND AT THE DIFFERENT UNIVERSITY COLLEGE
CENTRES FOR THE PERIOD 1911 - 1915.

(Submitted 14th February, 1910)

(The Vice-Chancellor)

Committee.

- The Vice-Chancellor
- Prof. Broijer
- Dr. Brill
- Sir John Buchanan
- Prof. Hahn
- Dr. Hyslop
- Dr. Jenkins
- Prof. Mackenzie
- Prof. Schönland.

The Committee reports:

1. (a) That, subject to the necessary funds being provided by the Government, it recommends that the Literature and Science Committees should meet in rotation at the following University College Centres outside Cape Town during the period 1911 - 1915, viz., Bloemfontein, Grahamstown, Pretoria, Maritzburg and Stellenbosch: and
(b) That the meetings of the Committees be held in June and begin on the Monday following the meeting of the Council in that month, as under:

1911	on 26th June	at Bloemfontein
1912	on 24th June	at Grahamstown
1913	on 30th June	at Pretoria
1914	on 29th June	at Maritzburg
1915	on 28th June	at Stellenbosch.
2. That it recommends that the above scheme be laid before the Union Government with a request that it will provide the necessary funds to meet the extra expenditure involved.

The Report was adopted, with the substitution of Pretoria as the place of meeting in 1911 and Bloemfontein in 1913.

- 21. The following Report of the Special Committee appointed to arrange for the suitable reception of the Chancellor on his approaching visit was submitted by the Vice Chancellor:
- Report

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO ARRANGE FOR THE
SUITABLE RECEPTION OF THE CHANCELLOR ON HIS APPROACH-
ING VISIT.

(Submitted 14th February, 1910)

(The Vice-Chancellor)

Committee.

- The Vice-Chancellor
- Pro Vice-Chancellor
- Rev. Mr. Bender
- Prof. Breijer
- Sir John Buchanan
- Mr. Fremantle
- Dr. Herzog
- Dr. Hyslop
- Prof. Macfadyen
- Prof. Marais
- Prof. Ritchie
- Mr. Schreiner.

1. The Committee reports that it has arranged with the members of the Committee appointed by the different Governments to draft the official programme for the visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, that the morning and afternoon of the Wednesday in the week to be spent in Cape Town shall be at the disposal of the University for the reception of him as its Chancellor.

Paragraph 1 was noted.

2. The Committee submits for approval the following provisional programme and recommends, if it be approved, that the necessary detailed arrangements be left in the hands of the local members of the Committee:

Programme.

- 11 A.M. - 11.30 A.M. Chancellor to lay memorial stone of University Hall.
- 12 noon. Conferring of Honorary Degrees (in the City Hall) on the Governor General and the four Prime Ministers of the present Administrations (Mr. Merriman, Mr. Moor, General Botha and Mr. Fischer).
- 1.30 P.M. Private Luncheon to Chancellor and Honorary Graduates given by members of Council.
- 4 - 5 P.M. Garden Party in honour of the Chancellor to be given by Members of Council and of Convocation, Assessors and Examiners, to be held (if practicable) in the Grounds of Government House; each of the hosts to be allowed to invite two friends. Academic dress to be worn by members of the University.

It was resolved to adopt Paragraph 2, with the omission of all the words after 'City Hall' in the second item on the programme.

22. It was resolved, on the motion of Professor Hahn,

That the resolutions adopted at the Council's meeting in May, 1909 and confirmed at the following meeting with reference to the B.A. Honours Examination in the Department of Science come into force in 1912 instead of in 1911.

The following points submitted by the Registrar, (see B) in note attached, in connection with the interpretation of the Resolutions in question were referred to the Examinations Committee for report:

Note (a) - What

Feb 1910.

NOTE BY REGISTRAR:

(A) It is recommended that for the sake of greater clearness the above resolutions should be recast as follows:

1. Candidates for Honours in Applied Mathematics must take Mathematics as one of their subjects in the Pass Examination. They must also at some time in their course have passed in the fourth paper of the Honours Examination in Mathematics (viz. Co-ordinate Geometry of three dimensions and Differential Equations.)
2. Candidates for Honours in Physics must take Mathematics and Chemistry* as two of their subjects in the Pass Examination. They must also at some time have passed in that part of the fourth paper of the Honours Examination in Mathematics which covers Differential Equations (section 8 of the syllabus).
(* unless the candidate has at some time in his course passed in the Chemistry paper of the Intermediate Examination.)
3. Candidates for Honours in Chemistry must take Physics as one of their subjects in the Pass Examination.
4. Candidates for Honours in Geology must take Chemistry as one of their subjects in the Pass Examination. They must also at some time in their course have passed in the Zoology paper of the Intermediate Examination.
5. Candidates for Honours in Botany must take as one of their subjects in the Pass Examination either Chemistry or Geology or Zoology. They must also at some time in their course have passed in the Chemistry paper of the Intermediate Examination.
6. Candidates for Honours in Zoology must take as one of their subjects in the Pass Examination either Geology or Botany. They must also at some time in their course have passed in the Botany paper of the Intermediate Examination.

(B) The following points are submitted for decision in connection with these resolutions:

- (a) What constitutes a pass in the Fourth Honours Paper in Mathematics? (See Resolution No. 1)

N.B. Calculated on the proportion applying to all four papers the minimum on the Fourth paper would be 165 i.e. $\frac{600}{1850}$ of 375.
- (b) Should a like proportion be applied to the Differential Equations part of the same paper in the case of candidates for Honours in Physics. (See Resolution No. 2).
- (c) Is it to be understood that a candidate may take his extra subject along with his Honours Examination?

23. It was resolved, on the motion of Professor Notcutt,

That the Admissions Committee be instructed to meet twice a year for the purpose of dealing with applications for admission ad eundem statum.

24. It was resolved that the Council appoint a Committee to consider (a) the position and constitution of the University under the Union Parliament and (b) the definition of 'Higher Education' in the South Africa Act with a view to the proper delimitation of School and College functions: the Committee to report upon the same to the next meeting of Council, if possible, or otherwise to the September meeting.

The following Committee was appointed: The Vice Chancellor, Mr. Adamson, Prof. Beattie, Dr. Beek, Prof. Breijer, Dr. Brill, Dr. Macfadyen, Prof. Murray, Prof. Morrison, Mr. Schreiner, Mr. Searle and Mr. Mudie (or another Natal representative).

Feb. 1910

25. The following motion was moved by Professor Schönland :

- (a) That all complaints with reference to the recent examinations conducted by the University, together with a statement how they have been dealt with, be laid on the table for the information of the members of the University Council, and that the matter of obviating justifiable complaints be open for discussion.

Clause (a) was agreed to, and the documents in question (see item No. 10 (5), page 208) were laid on the table.

- (b) That the attention of examiners and moderators be drawn to the fact that the examinations must be confined to the syllabuses laid down by the University.
- (c) That the examiners and moderators be requested to pay attention to the time allowed for each paper.
- (d) That examiners and moderators in literary subjects be instructed to avoid in the examination papers passages like the one set in the Greek paper in the recent Intermediate Examination from Xenophon, Memorabilia Bk. 1, Chap. 6.

It was resolved to refer the Complaints etc. mentioned under clause (a), and clauses (c) and (d) together with certain representations from Dr. Brown on the method of conducting Practical Examinations etc. to the Examinations Committee for report.

26. It was resolved to appoint the following additional assessor members on the Committees named, viz.

Literature Committee : Miss Pingle (Hug. Coll. Wellington)

Science Committee : Prof. Snape (S.A. College), Miss Johnson (Hug. Coll. Wellington)

Law Committee : Adv. G.G. Sutton (S.A. College).

27. The following letter was read with reference to the recognition of the University Honours Examinations for purposes of conferring seniority on candidates granted Commissions in the British Army on the nomination of the University; and it was resolved to make representations through the G.O.C. South Africa with a view to such recognition.

I am desired by General Lord Methuen to write and enquire whether you would like him to take any action with regard to the application of the enclosed regulations to the Cape University, under the provisions of paragraph 8 (m).

Should you so wish, he would be very glad to receive from you a representation on the subject, which he will be prepared to forward to the proper authorities.

It has been suggested that the privilege might be applied for for all who have obtained the M.A. Degree in any of the approved branches of study, and to those whose names appear first on the Honours List for the B.A. Degree in all the Departments of Science and that of Modern Languages. It has also been suggested that those obtaining the Degree of Master and Doctor of Science should be included.

(Sgd) George Aston.

Brigadier-General,

General Staff, South Africa.