

Bacteria are tested against antibiotics because of the resistance these bacteria show against known anti-microbial agents. Similar tests are done on plant extracts and isolated plant compounds. In this study, crude extracts of *Ximenia caffra sond.* (*Olacaceae*) which were previously determined to have strong antibacterial activity were tested for the rate of killing bacteria in given time (kill kinetics). They were tested against strains of *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Escherichia coli*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Candida albicans*. Inoculated strains were tested against serial dilutions at time intervals of 0, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 24 h. Results obtained showed that *X. caffra* killed all *S. aureus* strains at 4mg/ml after 2h. Both 2mg/ml and 1mg/ml concentrations killed the same organism in 6 h. In comparison, the population of *E. coli* was reduced by a concentration of 8mg/ml from  $2.03 \times 10^6$  cfu/ml to  $2.0 \times 10^3$  cfu/ml in 24 h. *C. albicans* was killed by 8 mg/ml in 24 h. There was no effect on *P. aeruginosa* at all levels of the concentrations tested. It is concluded that the killing by *X. caffra* extracts is both time and concentration dependent and is cell wall related.