

# VICTORIA'S NEW UNIVERSITY SCHOOL — IT'S AIMS, OBJECTS, AND ITS FOUNDERS

THE University School, which will shortly be established in the handsome and spacious new building of which an illustration is given on this page, has been founded by the amalgamation of two similar institutions.

The "Queen's School" was established in Vancouver in the year 1898. In 1904, the number of pupils having increased to nearly sixty, it was removed to a large frame building built for the purpose. But as the neighborhood grew more and more populous, the Principal, Mr. R. V. Harvey, decided, at the beginning of the present year, to remove to Victoria, as being a city whose climate and surroundings were immeasurably superior, for the purpose of a boys' boarding school, to those of any other place in the Province.

The University School originated in Victoria under the Rev. W. W. Bolton, also in the year 1898, but only adopted two years ago its present name, which is being retained for the new institution. In view of the fact that the Provincial University will in all probability be located here, it is felt that no more suitable appellation could be chosen.

## Aim of the School

The intention of the founders is to establish in this Province a school which shall maintain the best traditions of the English Public Schools, at the same time keeping in view the special needs of colonial life.

There is no doubt that this can be best carried out by means of the organization and discipline of a boarding school, which should be situated, not in a crowded city, but as far from it as can be attained without inconvenience. With a sufficient number of boys, such an institution would form a little community in itself, affording all the interests and amusements that a healthy-minded boy could wish for. The influences of the streets of any city, even where, as in Victoria, the general moral tone is extremely high, can never have any but a harmful effect upon a growing boy.

The founders of the school, with these ideas in view, wish to emphasize the value of physical culture and properly directed games, not only as conducive to bodily vigour, but also as contributing in no small degree to the development of habits of self-restraint and self-reliance, and they firmly believe in the truth of the school motto: "Mens sana in corpore sano."

The games—Rugby football in the winter months and cricket in the summer, are under the management of Mr. J. C. Barnacle. Cross country running, swimming and boating, are sanctioned and encouraged, and athletic sports are held in the spring. The Cadet Corps, No. 170 in the militia list, was organized in September, 1907, and last term mustered forty-nine of all ranks. The Militia Department of Canada furnishes rifles, belts and bayonets, besides ammunition for practice at the miniature range at the Drill Hall, though the principals contemplate having a range of their own in the near future. The older cadets practice with the Ross Rifle and service ammunition at the Clover Point Range. Prizes for shooting are awarded each year. The course includes scouting, signalling and field sketching. A fully qualified Drill Sergeant is attached to the School, and the corps is drilled twice a week.

## The Curriculum

The school curriculum is so arranged as to enable a pupil to pass the University Matriculation examinations, or the entrance examinations of Medical, Military, Naval and other special colleges, or to enter business life.

Many former pupils of the Queen's and University Schools have gained high honors at the Royal Military College of Canada, the Royal Naval College at Osborne, and similar institutions.

There is a well-appointed chemical laboratory, and additional subjects, such as Manual Training, etc., can be arranged for.

The new building will be placed in a situation which could hardly be equalled for its purpose in the neighborhood. Protected on the north and east by the wooded shoulders of Mount Tolmie, the school will look down over the meadows, and orchards behind Spring Ridge, upon a view to the south and west, of the city, the straits and the mountains beyond, of exquisite beauty.

Fifteen acres of excellent level pasture land have already been secured, with a frontage on the Mount Tolmie Road. This will give ample space for all the games and drill, and allow a goodly portion for gardens and outbuildings. There will be three football grounds, so that at least ninety boys can play at the same time, and similar arrangements will be made for cricket. A quarter mile cinder track will be added for running and bicycle races, and no doubt the annual athletic sports will attract a large number of Victorians in addition to the relatives of the young competitors.

The country round is open, and well provided with cycling roads, leading north, south, east and west. Cedar Hill is only a mile or two away, while Cadboro Bay, the finest bathing beach in the district, is less than a mile and a quarter from the school. Nearer home again, the City Park of Mount Tolmie, with its breezy heights commanding a wide view on all sides, and its grassy hollows gay with spring flowers in their season, affords practically an additional recreation ground within a stone's throw of the school.

Indeed, if anything were needed to convince the founders that they had selected the ideal site for a school, it would be the fact that the B. C. Electric Railway Company has promised to run special cars to the school to

take the day boys to and from their work every day.

The building designs have been prepared by the well-known firm of local architects, Messrs. Hooper and Watkins.

The main structure is a solid and imposing building, of brick and reinforced concrete throughout, with electric light and steam heating arrangements; the frontage measures one hundred and ten feet. The ground floor contains six rooms and well-lighted class-rooms, a large play-room for wet weather, besides boot-room, etc.; there are two broad stairways and four exits with double doors, and the corridor is ten feet wide.

From two of the exits covered ways lead to a separate building of frame, containing the kitchen, etc., a large dining-hall, and beyond the kitchen, the boys' changing-rooms and lavatories, fully fitted up with lockers, shower-baths, etc.

The first floor contains four spacious and airy dormitories, two large lavatories, five bathrooms (including one for the staff), the housekeeper's room, and the principals' studies and bedrooms. The two wings of the building are so arranged that the senior and junior boys can be entirely separated, not even using

the province. He has held the positions of President of the B. C. Boxing Club, the B. C. Football Association, Hon. President of the B. C. Lacrosse Association, and in each of the above mentioned games in this city has been given the same honor. In school work he has been specially successful with the junior forms and these will continue to be under his special tuition and care.

## The Principals

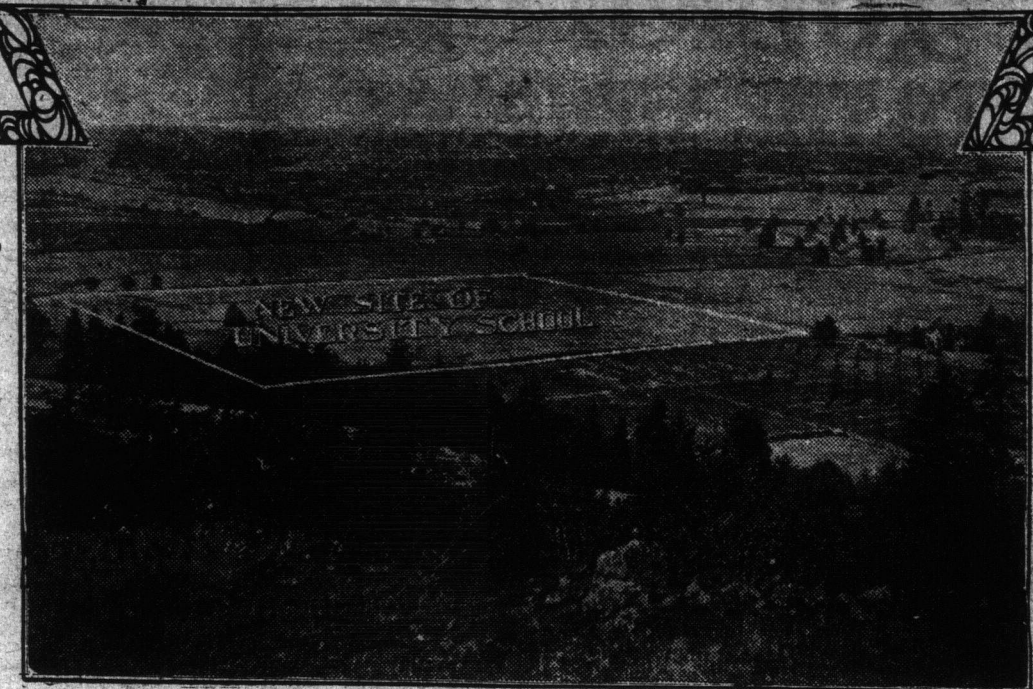
Mr. R. V. Harvey was educated at the Liverpool College in England. After winning a scholarship at that school, and an open classical scholarship at Magdalene College, Cam-

bridge, he went up to that University, where three years later he took Second Class Honors in the Classical Tripos, and in 1898 was admitted to the degree of Master of Arts. In 1894 he took up the scholastic profession, and has been engaged in teaching uninterruptedly for fourteen years. In 1900 he vacated a position which he had held for three years, and came out to Vancouver as first assistant to Mr. H. W. Colebrook, who was then head of the Queen's school. A year later Mr. Colebrook retired, and Mr. Harvey took over the school. To secure much-needed accommodation he built, in 1904, the large frame building on Bar-

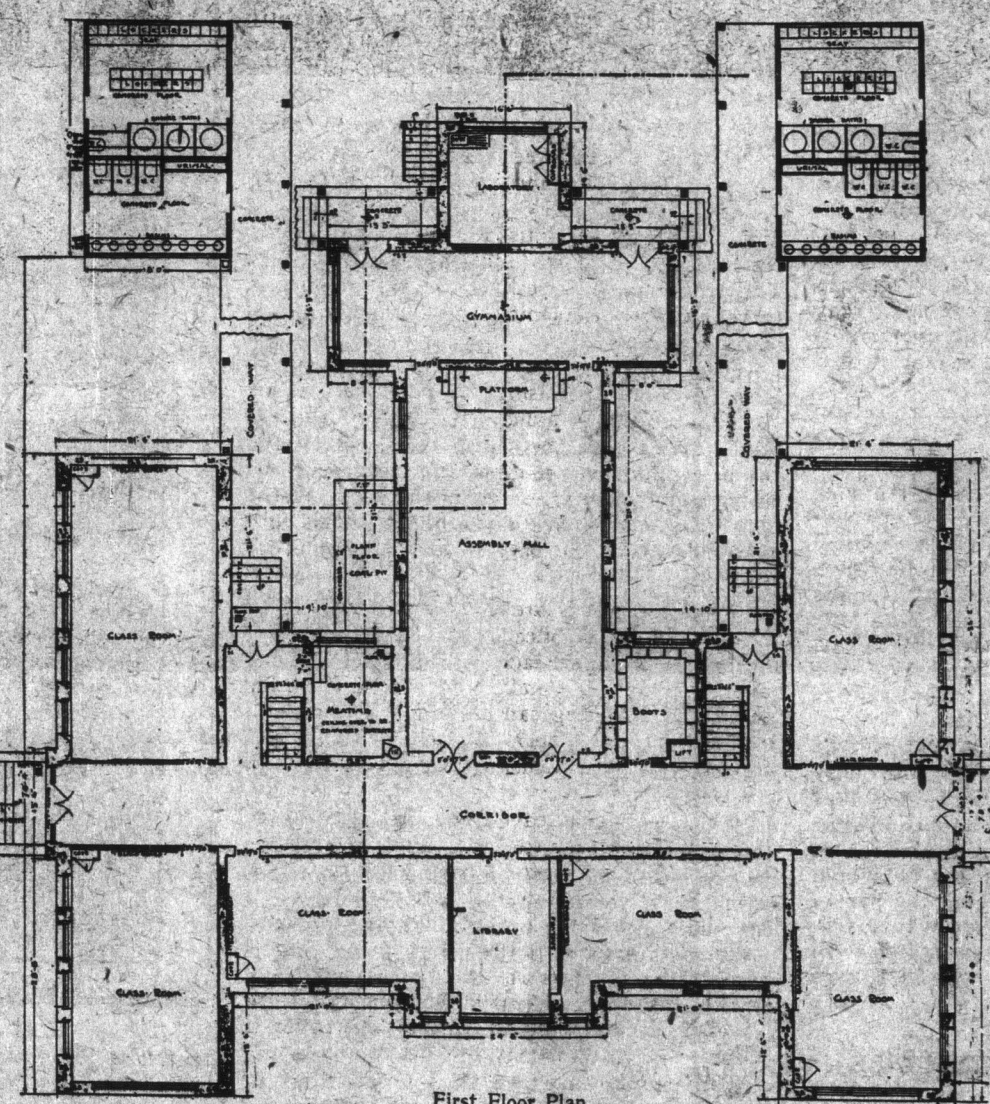
clay street in Vancouver, which was occupied by the Queen's School down to the end of last year. Since last January he has conducted the school at the premises on Belcher street at present used as the Lower School of the University School.

Mr. Harvey's subjects for teaching are primarily Latin and French, with several English subjects and some Mathematics. Out of school hours, though taking a keen interest in games, his tastes are scientific, and he has succeeded in interesting the boys in such subjects as photography and various branches of Natural History. The formation of the Cadet Corps was due to his initiative.

Mr. J. C. Barnacle was educated in England, and took a course of studies at the London university. He was engaged in teaching for eleven years in England, occupying the position of senior assistant master at Spalding Grammar School, in Lincolnshire, and a similar post afterwards at Wellington School, North Manchester. He has been teaching in Victoria for the last three years, and in 1906, in conjunction with the Rev. W. W. Bolton, started the University School in its present Upper School premises on Oak Bay Avenue.



Front Elevation



First Floor Plan

the same staircase, and the masters' rooms are placed in such a way as to ensure the closest supervision in all parts of the house.

The second floor is a counterpart of the first, having also four dormitories of large size, and five bathrooms; the smaller rooms are occupied by the matron, housekeeper, and assistant masters, who also have a study on this floor. The whole design has been most carefully thought out, and is the fruit of years of experience in the requirements of boys' boarding schools.

## The Warden

The Rev. W. W. Bolton, a native of London, England, graduated from Cambridge University, where he won his "Blue" at running, captained his college football XV, and became half-mile champion of all England, besides winning a galaxy of cups and medals. He was ordained in 1881 by the Archbishop of York, and served his curacy in the Potteries, Staffordshire, under Sir Lovelace Stamer, Bart. Volunteering for mission work in Canada, he arrived in this country in 1884, where till 1887 he held the rectorship of Moosomin, Assiniboia. In the latter year he accepted the rectorship of St. Paul's Church, Esquimaux, and the headmastership of St. Paul's school for boys, where many of the prominent younger men of the present day in Victoria were educated. After a sojourn of several years in San Francisco he returned to Victoria, and at the request of many, again opened a school, which grew steadily in numbers, till he was joined by Mr. J. C. Barnacle and the work developed into University school.

Mr. Bolton's interest in all forms of athletics has been proved by the active part he has played in the sports of both the city, and

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clay street in Vancouver, which was occupied by the Queen's School down to the end of last year. Since last January he has conducted the school at the premises on Belcher street at present used as the Lower School of the University School.

Mr. F. Ashley Sparks also studied at Oxford University, and has been teaching till lately in a private school in Victoria. He is a keen athlete, and is a valuable member of the local Rugby team.

To conclude: the erection of this building marks a distinct advance in the cause of education in British Columbia, for the province is about to have, for the first time, a really adequate, first-class, and up-to-date boarding school with ample grounds for recreation, and in the best possible situation that could be chosen. It will accommodate 160 boys, including 120 boarders.

The contract for this building has been let to Messrs. Luney Bros., of this city, and no effort will be spared to have it completed as early as possible after the New Year.

## ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS

The annual dinner of the Anglo-French Association, L'Entente Cordiale, was held at the Hotel Cecil, London, the other evening. The French Ambassador presided, and those present included Lord Fitzmaurice, Lord and Lady Weardale, Comte de Manneville, Sir William Holland, M.P., Sir Thomas Barclay, Sir John Tweedy, Sir Roper and Lady Parkington, Sir John Cockburn, Alderman Sir W. Vaughan Morgan, the Mayors of Brighton, Folkestone, Dieppe, and Lille, Mrs. Alexander Warden (chairman of the Ladies' Committee), Mr. H. S. A. Foy (hon. treasurer), M. and Mme. Picard, M. Mercadier, Mr. Allan J. Steward, M. Auzepy (Consul-General of France), M. Maurice Estieu, Mr. A. S. Somerville, Mr. T. H. Carson, K.C., Major-General Luard, Major-General Davidson-Smith, Mr. Charles Heidsieck, and Mr. W. H. Sands (hon. secretary).

The Chairman, in proposing the health of "The King," said that the long and persevering efforts of King Edward, the premier diplomatist of Europe, had been crowned with signal success in bringing about the rapprochement between England and France.

The toasts of "The Queen and the Other Members of the Royal Family," and "The President of the French Republic" were next honored. M. Cambon observed that during his recent visit to the country, Mr. Fallieres expressed to him his appreciation of the priceless work done by M. Loubet and King Edward five years ago, and his great gratification at the continuance of the entente then established between the two countries.

The Chairman proposed "L'Entente Cordiale." He said that some years ago the idea of an entente cordiale was not very popular, and at that time he was of opinion that a little too much was made of the promoters' endeavors. The society, however, saw further than he did, hence the gratifying results which at present obtained. Two great nations were now united, and their union was going to be the best guarantee of the peace of the world. (Cheers.) They had among them Lord Fitzmaurice, who twenty years ago was a member of a Government which strongly favored L'entente cordiale. The fortunes of politics then, however, did not permit of the realization of a policy which had since proved to be such a marked success. L'entente cordiale was at the present moment symbolized in the beautiful Exhibition which was so prosperous, and which so well represented the amicable relations which existed between the two countries. He could tell them that proper-thinking people and friends of peace were full of gratitude to the Society of L'Entente Cordiale. (Cheers.)

Mr. A. Barton Kent, chairman of the council, in responding, said L'entente cordiale was now an accomplished fact. Eleven years ago, when the society was founded by Sir Roper Parkington, after the visit of the Lord Mayor of London to Bordeaux, it was not very much thought of. All that was now changed, and the two countries were drawn closely together. The King had always seen in the society a project of peace for England and France. The representative of France in this country, M. Cambon, had done much to promote the entente. One of the main objects of the society was to make known France to Englishmen and England to Frenchmen, and of recent times many visits, which tended to the development of this aim, had been exchanged. England and France had no rivalries now except in science and art, and their interests were common. (Cheers.)

Sir William Holland, M.P., proposed "The Visitors," and remarked that the English people were proud to welcome so many French visitors in their midst, and to join with them in the delights of the Exhibition. Shepherd's Bush, which was recently described in a French newspaper as thoroughly French on six days in the week and thoroughly English on the seventh.

Lord Fitzmaurice, in responding, said that the idea of an entente cordiale between Great Britain and France was not a new one. If they went back over a long period of the history of the two nations, they would find that not only in the last century, but in the century before, there were attempts made by great statesmen, who saw further than most of their contemporaries, to bring the two nations together, and to put an end to that state of things under which every Englishman was brought up in the idea that a Frenchman was his hereditary enemy. Though that belief did not permanently influence the policy of the two nations, it had only been in the age in which it was our privilege to live that the entente cordiale had been established on a firm and, let them hope, permanent foundation. But they must always be watchful, because he was old enough to remember the days of the Crimean war, and at that time it was believed that the entente cordiale had been established. They knew that subsequent jealousies arose, that the entente cordiale became weakened, and that there was a grave danger at one time of our drifting back into the unsatisfactory position which an earlier generation had known.

Sir John Cockburn and Sir John Tweedy also responded.

M. Yves Guyot, responding to the toast of "Our French Guests," proposed by Sir Roper Parkington, said the entente cordiale was a condition of the peace of the world, and of the maintenance of progress, both social and political.

## THE HO

### GARDEN CALE

Order Bulbs now, Fruits, etc.  
Plant: Many Hardy  
Delphiniums, Galliard  
Strawberries, Primrose  
Plants, Coleworts.  
Trot: Narcissus, Scilla  
Sow: Peckish Spill  
Colewort, Cauliflower  
and Cabbage, Endive,  
rot, Mustard and Cress  
Melons in heat, Prim  
for Spring, Mignonette  
Parsley, Tomato.

### VEGETABLES

T will be  
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be start  
August  
year. S  
under o  
ers will  
the int  
Therefo

have have moved  
midsummer, there  
ening.

Our experience  
tables are worth a  
Bush string beans  
nip-rooted chervil,  
cucumbers, endive  
onion, parsley, pea  
turnip.

Make sowings of  
first day of the mo  
sible, for if the fall  
will be rather short  
frost catches them,  
cause no anxiety o  
does not injure the  
if left till Novemb  
sorts may require  
newspapers or old  
the approach of c  
Several degrees  
lettuce, radishes, s  
nips, parsley and c  
Some

Beans.—Very o  
the season are the  
ing. Nothing is  
sowing beans earl  
ust first sowing w  
20th, nearly three  
ed ten days later,  
from the 7th to th  
late a sowing at t  
duced full sized pe  
a start is not to b  
earlier plantings.  
Golden Wax was  
first.

Peas.—While no  
beans, peas are an  
sowing. They ar  
ditions and would  
yield from planti  
M. crop peas so  
bore in early Oct  
made by Gradus,  
and peas of unusu  
and productiveness  
sowing on August  
less than seven w

Carrots.—If so  
month carrots wa  
and tender and  
use, but not suffi  
purpose. Early  
where a small an

Lettuce.—Aug  
the most satisfi  
when conditions  
act the effects of  
ease in waterin  
arranged for wh  
August 3rd prod  
the table before t  
developed heads  
gathered from ea  
middle of Novem  
us lettuce that w  
bought in the sto  
ket inverted over  
will blanch lett  
tractive color, an  
a sufficiency of l  
seeded Simpson  
commended for A

Sweet Corn.—  
crops, as it may  
severe frost, bu  
there is great sa  
vide fresh corn f  
in November.  
Peep o' Day or  
sized ears in Oc  
sorts, being so s  
ected from the  
sowing made A  
October 15th.

Radishes.—Th  
maturing in eig  
to the variety.  
with the rocket  
Breakfast one o  
ings may be ma

Turnips.—Th  
was sowed Aug  
week in October  
inches in lengt  
around.

Spinach.—A  
for August sow  
ust 1st sowing p  
and tender by