

AT WINDSOR'S SCHOOL.

ITS RECORD GOES BACK FOR ONE HUNDRED AND FOUR YEARS.

What This means in the History of Colonial Life—The Story of the Collegiate School's Growth and its High Standing as Recognized Everywhere today.

It is one thing to say that the Collegiate School at Windsor, is now in its one hundred and fourth year. It is quite another thing to grasp what this record means in the history of colonial life.

When the Bishop of Nova Scotia was enrolled as the first pupil of the "Academy" at Windsor, in November 1788, the population of Nova Scotia was not so large as that of the city of St. John at the present day, and the corner stone of the first Trinity Church, in St. John, had only just been laid by his father, the Rt. Rev. Charles Inglis, on the 20th Aug. 1788.

In that year, the people of the provinces the "Academy" was designed to serve, were few in number and miserably poor. The majority in many parts were Refugee Loyalists, carving out new homes in forest wilds. Very many were of good descent, well connected in the old country, well to do, or even wealthy in the commonwealth or province from which they had fled, yet, they voluntarily became aliens and poor for the sake of religion, or love for the flag.

The "Academy" was founded three years before the magnificent Province of Ontario, was called into existence under the name of Upper Canada, in 1791. At that date the whole of Canada contained only 161,311 people. Nova Scotia was estimated to possess 30,000 within the limits of the Peninsula; while New Brunswick and Newfoundland may have contained about 12,000 persons in each Province. All British America did not embrace more "white people" in 1788 than are now enclosed within the city and suburbs of Montreal.

A school which was founded by government at the close of indescribable turmoil, and which has survived unimpaired through more than half a century, of marvellous progressive change, must possess a history, and inherent qualities which have made this history possible.

Brief History of the Collegiate School.

The Academy at Windsor, now known by the name of "The Collegiate School," was opened on the 1st November, 1788, under the charge of Mr. Archibald Payne Inglis.

This official act was the outcome of a series of Resolutions passed by the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia on the 28th of November, 1787. (1.) The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. Charles Inglis, D. D., who had arrived in Nova Scotia on the 10th Oct. 1787. Seventeen pupils were in attendance, among whom was John Inglis, (2) subsequently the Right Rev. John Inglis, D. D., third bishop of Nova Scotia. In February, 1789, the Academy was publicly visited, their being then 25 pupils, including ten boarders.

The Establishment of King's College.

In the year 1789, the lieutenant-governor, council and assembly of Nova Scotia enacted that a college should be established at Windsor, and that it should bear the name of "King's College," and the governing body should be styled "The Governors of King's College, of Nova Scotia."

The act further provided that the governors might employ a person and persons to act as "temporary president" and "temporary professors," until a sufficient building should be erected, and a charter obtained from our Most Gracious Sovereign to authorize the opening of the college in due form.

The charter was granted on the 12th May 1802, and "King's College of Nova Scotia," became "The University of King's College, at Windsor."

First Home of the Collegiate School.

The academy commenced its life in Susanna Franklin's house, close to the present college grounds. A tract of 12 acres, with the house, was leased to the governors of the academy on May 18, 1790, for five years. After the lapse of the lease the academy was moved to part of the newly erected college buildings, where it remained until 1822.

In 1822 a handsome stone structure was completed for the academy, by the governors of King's college, within the limits of the college property, and certain lands attached as recreation grounds. The building cost \$27,756, of which amount \$12,000 was derived from the so-called "Arms" fund. In 1871 this building was burned.

The Present Collegiate School Building.

In 1877 the governors of King's college, aided by very liberal voluntary subscriptions, erected the present handsome school building. A gymnasium was subsequently added, through the exertions of Rev. Dr. Willets, then head master of the school. Special attention has recently been given to the sanitary condition of the establishment. The interior has been renovated, the grounds have been properly drained, and large improvements are in progress, which will result in placing the school buildings and playgrounds in proper condition, and fitted for the new and vigorous

career on which the collegiate school now enters.

Principals and Head Masters.

- 1. Mr. Archibald Payne Inglis (nephew of Bishop Inglis) president. (3.) 1788
2. Rev. W. Cochran, principal. 1790
3. Mr. John Henry Jennings, principal. 1799
4. Mr. Benjamin Gerrish Gray, principal. 1802
5. Rev. Wm. Twining, principal. 1802
6. Rev. Dr. Cochran, head master. 1804
7. Rev. Wm. Colsell King, head master. 1808
8. Mr. Thos. Twining, principal. 1810
9. Rev. T. F. Twining, principal. 1814
10. Rev. Wm. King, appointed temporarily for one year. 1817
11. Rev. Christopher Milner, head master. 1818
12. Mr. Nelson Arnold, acting principal. 1820
13. Rev. Francis Sait, principal. 1821
14. Rev. Joseph H. Clinch, principal. 1832
15. Rev. Wm. B. King, head master. 1837
16. Mr. Irwin, head master. 1847
17. Rev. John Mulholland, head master. 1850
18. Assistant, Mr. W. Mulholland. 1850

The Governing Body.

The Board of Governors of the University of King's College, Windsor, are The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia; The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Fredericton; N. W. White, Esq. M. P. Q. C.; W. C. Silver, Esq.; Hon. L. E. Baker, M. L. C.; Rev. Canon Brigstocke, D. D.; Rev. C. E. A. Simonds, Esq. B. C. L.; J. Y. Payzant, Esq.; Rev. George Haslam, M. A.; J. C. Moody, Esq. M. D.; Hon. Senator Almon, M. D.; Clarence H. Dimock, Esq.; Rev. Canon Partridge, D. D.; H. Y. Hind, Esq. M. A., D. C. L.; Rev. J. Roy Campbell, B. D.; Hon. Mr. Justice Hanington.

The Present Staff.

Head Master.—Mr. H. M. Bradford. M. A., late Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, Eng. 21st Wrangler. Lady Matron.—Miss Wright. Resident Assistants.—Mr. G. M. Acklom, B. A., late of Queens College, Cam-

bridge, Eng. (Theological Special); a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge.

Modern Languages.—Herr Lothar Bober, Professor of Modern Languages in the University of King's College. Religious Instruction.—Rev. Charles Bowman, D. D. Drill Gymnastics and Fencing.—Sergeant Cunningham. Singing and Piano.—Visiting Professors. Violin.—Mr. Boulton. Department and Dancing.—Miss Elaine Gilska.

The success of a large boys boarding school is greatly dependent upon the lady matron. The collegiate school committee have been fortunate in securing the practical and valuable services of Miss Wright. This lady has had long experience in England, and during the past twelvemonth she has become well known in Nova Scotia in connection with the "Church School for Girls" in Windsor.

The furniture of the "Collegiate school for boys," is to be similar to that of the "Church school for girls" only of stronger material and adjusted to wants and circumstances. All is to be new. The school life of boys of tender years yields a potent influence on subsequent training. No modern establishment can be said to have a just claim on public support, where training of body as well as of mind is neglected, or looked after in a slipshod and makeshift manner. It is true, whatever may be said to the contrary, that domestic comfort often makes, and domestic discomfort often mars, the future lives of sensitive children.

The School Year.

Michaelmas Term—Begins on the first Tuesday in September, and ends on the 21st December.

Lent Term—Begins January 19th, and ends on the first Saturday in April.

Easter Term—Begins on the first Saturday in April, and ends on the last Thursday in June.

The holidays at Easter are Good Friday, Easter Monday and Tuesday.

The School Fees.

The fees for board and tuition in classics, mathematics and English, \$200 per annum. Being \$80 for the Michaelmas term and \$60 each for the Lent and Easter terms.

The fees for day scholars, \$40. Being \$16 for the Michaelmas term and \$12 each for the Lent and Easter terms.

French or German, \$24. Being \$10 each for the Michaelmas term and \$7 each for the Lent and Easter terms.

Drill and use of the gymnasium, \$3 per term. Washing, 35 cents per week. Library, chapel fee, and games fund, \$1 per term.

Bed-room and table requisites are supplied by the school, for which a fee of \$15 is required of each pupil on entering (which fee covers the whole period of a boy's residence).

The school is now divided into two parts, the junior and the senior. All the details are given in the collegiate school calendar.

The changes and improvements either made or in progress deserve prominence, for they indicate in a striking manner the attention and care given to details which in days that are gone were left to take care of themselves.

Discipline.

The calendar gives nine very sensible rules respecting discipline. It is sufficient to notice the first, and as there is no doubt that the rule will be strictly attended to

under the new regime, the aim of the governors of King's college is clear and defined. They intend the pupils of the collegiate school to be trained mentally, physically, and in deportment. The bearing of young people is a telltale, which plainly indicates training and culture in many particulars.

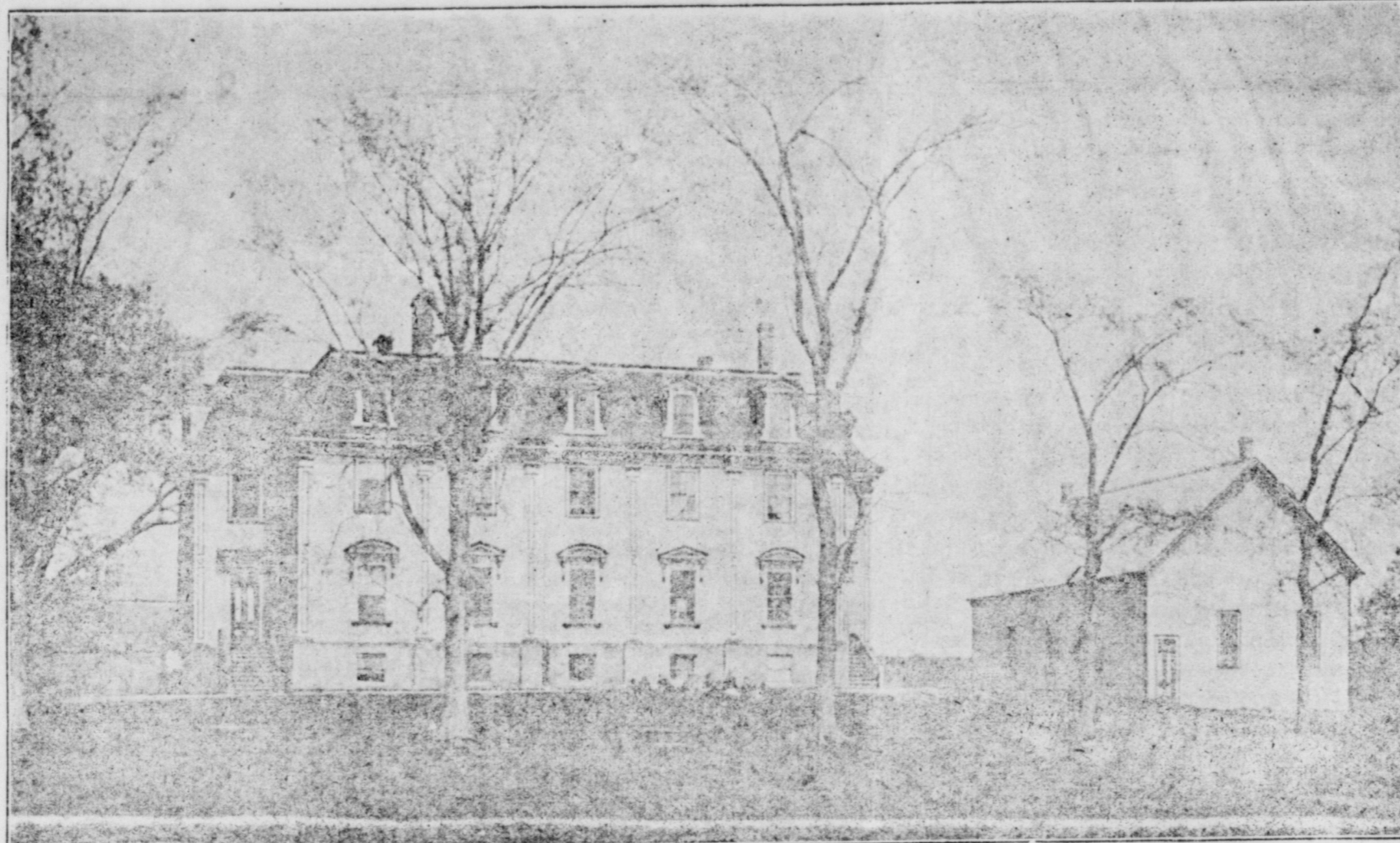
(1) "Pupils of the collegiate school must observe strictly all such rules as are at any time issued by the head master, and must at all times and in all places conduct themselves as gentlemen. These are the first conditions of continuance at the school." This rule may be interpreted very simply, and the interpretation is this:—if any pupil does not behave himself as a young gentleman, he is no longer thought to be a fitting associate, and he has to leave the school.

Mechanical Arts, Applied Science, Etc. In accordance with the Regulations in the Calendar of the University of King's College that "Elective Students who desire can attend during an Academic Year, or Term, one two or more courses of Lectures," the following privileges are, with the sanction of the head master, open to advanced pupils.

Practical Chemistry.—Senior boys may attend the Practical Chemistry Lectures in the College upon the payment of a fee of \$6 per term.

Practical Engineering.—Senior boys may attend the field Lectures of the Professor in the College upon the payment of the prescribed fee.

Courses of Lectures on English literature and other subjects (as enumerated in the calendar of the University of King's College) are also open to advanced pupils on similar conditions.



17. Rev. David W. Pickett, M. A. head master, (Oct. 1854), (resigned July 1861). 1854
18. Rev. J. T. M. W. Blackman, D. C. L., head master. 1863
19. Rev. G. B. Dodwell, M. A. (Oct. 1867). 1867
20. Rev. John Butler, M. A. head master (Building re-erected 1877). 1875
21. Rev. C. E. Willets, M. A. D. C. L., head master, (Aug 21st, 1876). 1876
22. Rev. Arnoldus Miller, M. A. head master. 1888
23. Mr. H. M. Bradford, M. A., St. John Coll., Cambridge, Eng., head master. 1892

During the hundred and three years which now compass the life of the collegiate school, it has been under the successive management of seventeen clergymen of the church of England, and six laymen, as principals or headmasters. The number of pupils who have received training within its walls approaches 2,500. Many of these have passed from the school to King's college and are numbered among the 800 members of that institution.

The collegiate school, at the close of its first century, has thus succeeded in stamping its record upon the history of three Provinces of the Dominion, the crown colony of Newfoundland, and some of the West India Islands.—A record probably without parallel in any of the dependencies of the British crown.

Re-organization of the Collegiate School.

Having in view the progress which has been made during late years in the education and training of boys, and in response to a memorial of the synod of the diocese of Nova Scotia, assembled in Halifax during the first week of July, 1892, the governors of the university of King's college, who are the responsible trustees of the collegiate school, (4) have decided upon remodelling the institution and placing it

(5) "In pursuance of the wish of the Legislature of Nova Scotia, the Bishop was earnest in his endeavors to procure a fit Clergyman, to take charge of the Academy at Windsor, and wrote to the Archbishop of Canterbury, requesting His Grace to enquire for, and forward such a person, well knowing that the Institution would derive great benefit from having, at its head, a person selected and approved by His Grace. The Archbishop endeavored to meet this wish, but was disappointed; and a nephew of the Bishop, at the Bishop's particular desire, though averse to such employment, consented to take charge for one year, that the injury of a long delay might be avoided. The Academy was opened, with prayers, on the 1st of November, 1788, by the Bishop, who delivered a Latin Oration upon the occasion, and received and answered a very kind Address from the Magistrates and principal gentlemen of the County of Hants."—[Memoranda respecting King's College at Windsor, in Nova Scotia. By the Rt. Rev. John Inglis, Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, Halifax, 1836.]

(4) In the Appendix to the "Memoranda respecting King's College, at Windsor, written by the Right Reverend John Inglis, D. D., in 1836, the writer of the Appendix, Charles Inglis, says:—"A talented supporter of King's College has this moment given his opinion that it should be understood that more than \$300 a year, out of the annual grant of \$400 from the Colonial Legislature, is expended in maintaining the Academy or Collegiate School, where elementary instruction is adequately imparted. The primary cost of the building exceeded £7000, and its repairs have always been provided for from the College funds. £2000 from the Arms-fund was placed in the hands of the governors of the College, for the erection of an Academy, by the late Sir George Prevost. This money, at the instance of Chief Justice Flowers, was not touched until B accumulated to £6000, and the difference between this last sum and the original cost of the structure, was supplied from the pecuniary resources of the College."

(5) "That the efficiency of the Collegiate School is essential to the prosperity of the Province, is acknowledged by all who have any acquaintance with the concerns of either."—Published at Halifax in Feb. 1836.

1) Murdoch, in his "History of Nova Scotia," says "In Council, 17 July, 1776. The Governor proposed the appropriation of the reserved lands at Cumberland, for the endowment of a public Seminary of Learning, hereafter to be established at Windsor, to which the Council agreed, and resolved that Mr. Winslow and Mr. Huston be requested to take care of those lands until further directions."—Page 494, Vol. II.

(2) In the Preface to the "Memoranda respecting King's College, at Windsor," dated Halifax, Feb. 26, 1836, and signed "John Nova Scotia," the following passage occurs:—"My name stood first upon the List of Students, at the opening of the Academy, at Windsor, in Nov. 1788; and I have been intimately connected with the Institution ever since. This is mentioned only to show that I must be well acquainted with its history, and to justify the anxiety I feel for its preservation from injury and wrong."

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A well behaved and studious boy being the son of a clergyman, may thus not only secure \$60 for three years, with a chance for a \$40 exhibition, but he may get a nomination, and have most of his tuition fees for three years more, paid during his college course.

Preparation for the British Army. Candidates for the four commissions offered annually to Canada can be prepared at the collegiate school, and King's college as a chartered university, is empowered by the regulations of the War office to grant—after a short period of residence or attendance—certificates exempting from the whole of the literary examination except in Geometrical drawing. Papers in this subject are sent out, when required, by the Civil Service commission. Full particulars as to the above course may be obtained from the head-master.

Prizes. There are sixteen prizes open to competition, the gaining of some of these, such as the governor's gold and silver medals, will be an honor eagerly sought by energetic boys, and esteemed by parents. Prizes are always attractive, and when the competition is real, very desirable in a well ordered school. Subjoined is a list of the collegiate school prizes.

Prizes given by the Alumni of Kings college.—Of the value of \$15, for the best scholars in French, open to all the school. Or, the value of \$5, for the best scholar in German, open to all the school.

Prizes given by the board of governors.—For general proficiency (senior school), a gold medal, for general proficiency (junior school), a silver medal, for classics, including history of Greece and Rome, and classical geography books treating of the subjects studied. For mathematics and natural philosophy, books treating of the subjects studied.

Prizes given by the Head-Master.—For Latin and Greek grammar, and Latin prose composition (senior). For Latin grammar (junior).

Proficiency by the Rev. Dr. Bowman.—For proficiency in the church catechism.

Given by Mr. Acklom.—For church history.

Given by Col. C. Stewart.—Prize (value \$5) for Modern Geography and map drawing.

Given by Arnold Cleve, Esq., R. N.—Prize for pure geometry.

Collegiate School Committee's Prizes.

Athletic School Sports.—With a view to encourage athletic sports, properly conducted, the committee of the collegiate school offer the following cricket prizes:— 1. The best batsman. 2. The best bowler. 3. The best fielder.

Given by Mrs. Kaulback. Prize (value \$5) for the best player at lacrosse. (For junior boys.)

A fitting close to this account of the re-organization of the collegiate school is furnished of the words of its promoters in 1783, just one hundred and ten years ago. On the 8th March 1783, a number of clergymen, assembled in New York, supplied Sir Guy Carleton with a plan for the collegiate school and the college at Windsor, N. S. This plan was transmitted to Lord North, with favorable comments by Sir Guy Carleton, and recommended by the Rector of the grammar school and the president of the seminary (college) shall, in the first instance, be appointed by the governor and council, and in future occasions both they and the other professors by the governor alone, at the recommendation of the superior of the clergy, and the trustees of the Institution."

This was a plan suited to the times; but the times have changed, and so has the collegiate school, which owes its birth and continuance to the earnest men assembled in New York, in 1783. It will be the serious endeavor of those who now guard the interest of the collegiate school, to preserve for their successors the trust which has been confided to them. To preserve it in such expanded form that it shall worthily serve the purpose it was designed to fill. To adapt it to vastly improved conditions, and to make the collegiate school, re-organized, useful to the country, and a fitting outcome of the pious and loyal efforts of its zealous promoters in remote but troublous times.

Etiquette in Zululand.

A Zulu chief, when you enter his hovel, remains silent for some moments, and seems quite unconscious of your presence. At length he says, in a tone of grave dignity, "Ge saku bona" (I see you), to which you reply in the same way. The longer he takes to "see you" the greater man you are supposed to be; and until you are thus "seen" you must keep silence, and appear as much as possible not to be there at all.