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CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER:

	PAGE
I. BRIEF NOTICES OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.—(1) English Universities, Great Public Schools, Middle Class Education, the Committee of Council on Education, Scientific Education. (2) Night Schools in France. (3) English Educational Returns for the Years 1859-1866. (4) Public Schools of Copenhagen. (5) The Royal Commission on Education in Victoria	129
II. PAPERS ON PRACTICAL EDUCATION.—(1) Report on the Study of Languages. (2) Practical Teaching Illustrated. (3) Practical Men. (4) How to Interest Primary Classes. (5) Sabbath School Association of Canada.....	133
III. PAPERS ON METEOROLOGY.—(1) Abstract of Monthly Meteorological Results. (2) Comets and Shooting Stars	136
IV. PAPERS ON SCIENTIFIC SUBJECTS.—(1) The Candle Fish. (2) Amber.	137
V. BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.—No. 20. Lord Justice Turner. 21. Judge Harrison. 22. Rev. Dr. McMorine.....	138
VI. HISTORICAL PAPERS.—(1) The Conqueror as a Benefactor. (2) Table of the Kings and Queens of England	138
VII. MISCELLANEOUS READINGS.—(1) The Sleeping Child. (2) Judge Not. (3) The Queen and Prince. (4) Amusements	139
VIII. EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.....	140
IX. DEPARTMENTAL NOTICES.....	144

of Elizabeth was passed the Act of Parliament by which the incorporation of the two Universities was finally effected. Cambridge has, in modern times, been as distinguished for the pursuit of mathematical as for classical studies. With Barrow the mathematical age may be said to have commenced. The system of public examination pursued at Cambridge is more severe and accurate, but not so comprehensive, as at Oxford.

3. UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM.—Founded, by Act of Parliament, 1833; incorporated by Royal Charter, 1837. Students admitted from the age of 16 to 21; specially for Divinity, between 21 and 26; after that age, special permission must be obtained.

4. UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—*Institutions in connexion with the University as to Degrees in Arts and Laws*:—The Universities of the United Kingdom. The University of Sydney. The University of Toronto. University College, London. King's College, London. The Queen's Colleges in Ireland. St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw. Stonyhurst College. Manchester New College. St. Mary's College, Oscott. St. Patrick's College, Carlow, and very many others.

5. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—Founded in the year 1826 as the University of London, opened on the 1st of October, 1828. Charter of Incorporation as University College, London, dated the 28th of November, 7th William IV. (1836). Purpose of the foundation, as expressed in the Charter, The General Advancement of Literature and Science by affording to Young Men adequate opportunities for obtaining Literary and Scientific Education at a moderate expense. Government of the College:—The General Meeting of Members of the Corporate Body; the Council, the executive body of the College elected by the General Meeting; the Senate for the regulation of the Academical business of the College, consisting of all the Professors, with a Member of Council for President; the Faculty of Medicine, the Faculty of Arts and Laws, each consisting of the Professors attached to it, according to the subjects of their teaching, a Dean being annually elected by its own Members from among themselves; the Head Master of the Junior School.

6. KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—I. *Theological Department*: The object in view in this Department is to provide a system of sound Theological Instruction, essentially practical in its nature, for young men who propose to offer themselves as Candidates for Holy Orders. II. *General Literature and Science Department*: This Department is intended to prepare

1. BRIEF NOTICES OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN ENGLAND.

I.—UNIVERSITIES.

1. THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.—Oxford was the seat of a school of learning as early as the reign of Edward the Confessor. A passage (undoubtedly an interpolation) in a manuscript copy of Asser's Life of King Alfred, states, that the University was founded by the munificence of that monarch, A.D. 890 or 895. In the year 1201 (3rd John), Oxford is styled a University, having then, according to Antony à Wood, 3,000 scholars. Its Charter was granted by King John. The statute, 3 Elizabeth, passed 1570, is the act of incorporation by which its privileges were ultimately defined and established. In 1638, under the Chancellorship of Archbishop Laud, the statutes of the University were reduced to a code.

With regard to the expense attendant on an Oxford education, it is often asserted that it amounts to £200 or £300 per annum; but the ordinary *College account* for the year, including University and College fees of all kinds, boarding, lodging, washing, coals, and servants, oftener falls short of £80 and £90 than it exceeds £100. The expense of private tutor—£50 a year—is seldom incurred, except by those who are preparing for honours, and not always even by them.

2. UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.—The term "University" was applied to Cambridge as early as A.D. 1229. Mr. Hallam is of opinion that its incorporation was in 1231 (15th Henry III.) The earliest formal Charter extant bears date the 20th year in the reign of Edward I. In the 13th year of the reign