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SUMMARY.—**EDUCATION:** The Colleges of Canada—The University of Toronto, by Hon. P. Chauveau, (concluded).—Conducting recitations, by John Bruce, Esq., Inspector of Schools.—School days of eminent men in Great Britain, by J. F. Timbs, (continued).—Suggestive hints towards improved secular instruction, by Rev. R. Dawes.—11th Natural Philosophy, (continued).—Geography in Rhyme. Thoughts on education, from various authors.—**OFFICIAL NOTICES:** Notice to Secretaries-Treasurers.—Diplomas granted by the Normal Schools and by the Boards of examiners.—Situations and teachers wanted.—**EDITORIAL:** Our Journal.—Distribution of prizes and Diplomas at the Normal Schools.—Public examinations and distribution of prizes at the Colleges, Academies and Schools in Lower Canada.—Speeches delivered at the public examination of the McGill Normal School.—Report of the Chief Superintendent of Public Instruction for Lower Canada for 1859.—Extracts from the Reports of the Inspectors of Schools, (continued).—**MONTHLY SUMMARY:** Miscellaneous Intelligence.—**ADVERTISEMENTS.**

But as we have already said, it appears to be settled from the beginning that the 'rangest incidents should mark every phasis of the history of this institution.

The originators of the new warfare are not, therefore, the members of the Church of England, nor those of the Roman Catholic Church, as, on religious grounds, one might suppose; they are not on the other hand the political opponents of the government of the day, a fact which could be accounted for by political motives; but they are composed of precisely the same body of men who had fought so hard to obtain a non-sectarian University—the Wesleyan Methodists of Upper Canada.

From a memorial presented to the Legislative Assembly by the Conference of that religious body, and from a pamphlet containing the views of its members, the grounds of the new agitation may be thus gathered. (1)

While the objects of the University Act are: *first*, the erection of a University for examining candidates and conferring degrees in the Faculties of Arts, Law and Medicine; *secondly*, the establishment of a high curriculum of University Education conformable to that of the London University, and, *thirdly*, the Association with the Provincial University of the several Colleges already established or which might hereafter be established in Upper Canada; it is complained of that the measures adopted by the Senate of the new University are better calculated to frustrate than to promote these ends. The Senate, it is asserted, has determined to identify the University with one College alone, and has rendered the association of other colleges difficult by giving the monopoly of the examination to the professors of their own favoured institution. It is also urged that the curriculum of the University has been revised and changed three times since 1853 and reduced by options and otherwise below what it formerly was, and below what it is in the British Universities and

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III.

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(Continued from our last.)

It appears by the Calendar of the University that apart from honorary degrees and degrees *ad eundem*, the University has conferred on three individuals, the degree of LL. D., that of M. D. on 9, that of M. A. on 34, of B. C. L. on 5, of B. A. on 71. There were, in 1859, 63 undergraduates; 32 students, and 71 occasional students.

After the long protracted agitation which the University question had undergone, after the many parliamentary debates, after the numerous bills brought in and rejected; it would have been natural to suppose that when the new measure, the result of so much discussion and inquiry, and the cause of such political turmoil was carried out and so large an amount (nearly seventy thousand pounds) spent in the building of a *non-sectarian* University, the subject might be allowed to remain at rest—at least for a few years—especially when the Church of England, the party against which the whole contest had been carried on had left the field and taken refuge within a new stronghold of its own, perfectly independent of any State interference.

(1) Wesleyan Conference memorial on the question of liberal education in Upper Canada explained and defended. Toronto 1860. 72 pages.