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SUMMARY.—**Education:** The Colleges of Canada—The University of Toronto, by Hon. P. Chauveau, (continued).—School days of eminent men in Great Britain, by John Timbs, (continued).—Suggestive hints on improved secular instruction, by the Rev. Richard Davies, (continued).—Hints on oral teaching.—Peddled books and newspapers.—Monotony of school exercises.—Charity among teachers.—Thoughts on education, from various authors.—**OFFICIAL NOTICES:** Appointment of School Commissioners, &c.—Separation and erection of School Municipalities.—Notice to Directors of Institutions claiming aid on Superior Education fund.—Notice to the Secretaries-Treasurers of the Boards of School Commissioners and of Trustees of Dissident Schools.—Diplomas granted by the Board of Examiners. Donations to the Library of the Department.—Situations wanted.—**EDITORIAL:** Eleventh conference of the Teachers' Association in connexion with the Jacques-Cartier Normal School.—Tenth conference of the Teachers' Association in connexion with the Laval Normal School.—Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for 1858.—Extracts from the Reports of the Inspectors of Schools (continued).—**MONTHLY SUMMARY:** Educational Intelligence.—Literary Intelligence.—Scientific Intelligence.—Miscellaneous Intelligence.—**ADVERTISEMENT.**

EDUCATION.

THE COLLEGES OF CANADA.

III.

The University of Toronto.

(Continued from our March issue.)

There are three classes of students admissible to the College: 1st. *Undergraduates*, that is to say, those who have passed the matriculation examination in any University in Her Majesty's dominions, or in the College. 2nd. *Students*. Those who desire to attend during our academic year or term, two or more courses of lectures. 3rd. *Occasional students*. Those who desire to attend but one course of lectures.

Undergraduates are required to attend such lectures and examinations, in all the departments appointed by the University, as are necessary for students of their respective standings, and also to reside, during the period of their attendance, in the College, or in such other houses as may have been selected by their parents or guardians, or approved by the President.

The Academic year consists of two terms: the first (*Michaelmas*) extending from October 1st to December 22nd, and the second (*Easter*) from January 7th to May 18th. By the calendar for 1859, the following courses of *studies* appear to have been organized: a course of study in Art, a course of study in Civil Engineering, a course of study in Agriculture, and a preliminary course of study in Law.

The course of study in Arts is divided into four years; the following languages are taught: English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac and Arabic. In the first year undergraduates are not required to learn Hebrew. In the second year they are not required to learn French, German and Hebrew, but any one of the three at their option. In the third and fourth years they are not required to learn both "Greek and Latin," and "French and German," but either at their option. They may also omit Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, Arabic, Spanish and Italian. The other subjects taught are Theology and evidence of Christianity, Mathematics, History, Logic, Ethics and Metaphysics, Natural Philosophy, Natural History, and Physical Geography. There are also exemptions in the same manner for these branches, and a right of option left to the candidate. The course of study in Civil Engineering is divided into two years. It embraces Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, English, French, Chemistry and Chemical Physics, Applied Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, Physical Geography, Geodesy, Drawing, and Civil Engineering, including rudiments of Architecture and Engineering Finance, practical use of Instruments, &c. The course of study in Agriculture is also divided into two years, and embraces, besides the subjects comprised in the course of civil engineering,—with the exception of French, and of the special branches,—History and diseases of farm animals, and practice of Agriculture. The preliminary course of study in Law does not extend over a year, during which the following subjects are taught: Greek and Latin, English, French, History, Logic and Ethics. Students in Law attend the lectures on the above subjects with students in Arts of the second year. There are numerous scholarships, prizes and honors open to competition.

The University Library, which includes the College Library, contains about 13,000 volumes. The Museum of Natural History contains already several large collections that of birds amounts to 1,000, including a very large pro-