

EDUCATION AT KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

BY A STUDENT.



THE origin of that important seminary of learning, King's College, London, is very soon told. When University College, London—the foundation-stone of which was laid in 1827—was talked of, a strong opposition arose on the ground of theology being altogether excluded from the curriculum of study. The friends of the Church felt that they must bestir themselves, and they were not long in deciding to found a rival institution. The meeting at which the final resolutions were passed to that effect was held on the 21st of June, 1828, the Duke of Wellington being in the chair. A royal charter was obtained, and the College was called King's College, in honour of the then reigning monarch, George IV. The project was supported with zeal by the principal ecclesiastical dignitaries, and by all who held that an essential part of public education was instruction in the evidences of the Christian faith. Subscriptions flowed in, shares were readily taken up, and, under high auspices, King's College was launched on the world.

The College is situated between the thoroughfares of the Strand and the Thames Embankment. It occupies the east wing of Somerset House, which was built up to receive it. The wing had been left unfinished, and its completion by the College was one of the conditions on which the site was granted. With the architectural features of the structure we have really nothing at present to do, but we cannot help giving a glance at the College façade—shown in our illustration—which was designed by Sir Robert Smirke, and is 304 feet long.

Within the College building are included a house for the principal, rooms for a limited number (about twenty-five in all) of matriculated students, a chapel, the general class-rooms, museums, libraries, anatomical rooms, and workshops.

The ideas of the founders of King's College being as we have seen, the following fundamental principle was adopted by them at the commencement of their labours:—

“That every system of general education for the youth of a Christian community ought to comprise instruction in the Christian religion as an indispensable part, without which the acquisition of other branches of knowledge will be conducive neither to the happiness of the individual nor the welfare of the State.”

And it was laid down in the royal charter under which the College was established, that the various branches taught of literature and science were to be united with “the doctrines and duties of Christianity, as the same are inculcated by the United Church of England and Ireland.” Instruction in the doctrines of the Church of England is, then, an essential part of the course of education. Matriculated students are

expected to attend daily service in the College Chapel, unless they are expressly exempted by the principal. What would those old English malcontents have said to this union of scholarship with piety, who held that “learning has always been an enemy to the Gospel, and that it were a happy thing if there were no Universities, and that all books were burned but the Bible?”

In settling the government of the College, due care was naturally taken to secure it to the Established Church. The governors, council, and officers were all to be members of the Church of England. The government is vested in a council which consists of the Visitor, who is the Archbishop of Canterbury; the perpetual governors by virtue of their offices, such as the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of York, and the Bishop of London; the governors for life; and those who are simply councillors.

Good fortune has attended King's College in the way of legacies and benefactions. Three legacies have been left it of £1,000 each, one of £3,000, and one of £10,000; these are devoted to scholarships, prizes, &c. Among the benefactions we may mention £2,000 from Lieut.-General Sir Henry Worsley, as an endowment for the education of missionaries for the British Possessions in India; £659 7s. from the friends of Professor Daniell, for endowing a scholarship in his memory; £5,000 from the Rev. Dr. Warnford, for endowing scholarships in the Medical Department; and between £3,000 and £4,000 from the friends of Sir Robert Harry Inglis, for endowing scholarships in Modern History and English Literature in his memory.

The College embraces a liberal course of education, and not only is general knowledge imparted, but specific training is afforded for particular professions. The educational work is carried on under six distinct but mutually-related departments: first, the Theological Department; second, the Department of General Literature and Science, subdivided into the Classical and Modern Sections; third, the Department of Engineering and Applied Sciences; fourth, the Medical Department; fifth, the Evening Classes; and, sixth, the School. This classification is intended as a guide to those attending the College, but it is worth taking note that “occasional students” are admitted, at fees which may be learned from the College Calendar, to any one or more classes, without any restriction whatever.

We shall speak of the six divisions separately, and shall mention the total fees payable for each, so that the reader may see—what in these hard times cannot fail to be interesting—the expense of a metropolitan College education. And that the explanation may be the clearer, we shall begin by mentioning that the year at King's College is divided into three terms—Michaelmas Term, Lent Term, and Easter Term—in all but the Medical Department and the Evening

Classes, which are divided into Summer and Winter Sessions.

The object of the Theological Department is to provide suitable teaching for young men who propose to offer themselves as candidates for Holy Orders. Students in this department must be at least twenty-one years of age, and the regular course of instruction requires an attendance of six terms—that is to say, two years. The fees for ordinary students amount to £12 12s. per term; and to this must be added £4 5s. 6d. of entrance fees.

As we have already said, the department of General

to take part in commercial or agricultural pursuits, or in civil engineering, telegraphy, surveying, architecture, &c. The whole course of study is spread over three years, and the fees for matriculated students amount to £14 per term for the first six terms, and £15 after the sixth term, to which must be added entrance fees as usual, amounting to £4 5s. 6d.

The Medical Department is the next in order, and by way of preface it must be mentioned that every medical student is required to register the commencement of his professional studies at the office of the General Medical Council, and at one or more of the



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Literature and Science is in two divisions. The first, or Classical, is intended to prepare students for the Universities, for Holy Orders, for professional life, and for appointments in the Civil Service. The second, or Modern Division, aims at providing "a modern system of liberal education (including English, Latin, Modern Languages, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Freehand Drawing), and at preparing students for the military examinations, for admission to Woolwich and Sandhurst, for direct commissions, and for the Indian Civil Engineering College." Matriculated students in either division pay in fees £12 12s. per term, and £4 5s. 6d. of entrance fees.

The third department is that of Engineering and Applied Sciences. In it a complete system of general and practical education is provided for those who are

several Medical Examining Boards, but no student is allowed to register unless he can produce a certificate of having passed a preliminary examination in arts. The medical education imparted at King's College is of a very thorough description, and the students have all the advantages of the connection with the department of King's College Hospital, which was founded in 1839. The College and Hospital fees for the three years' course of study required by the College of Physicians, the College of Surgeons, and the Society of Apothecaries, amount to £105. The payment may either be made in one sum of £100 on entering, or in three instalments—£52 10s. on entering, £42 at the commencement of the second winter session, and £10 10s. at the beginning of the third winter session.

The Evening Classes of King's College, which form

the fifth department, may be considered as among the most important features of the institution. They are held from October to March inclusive, and during April, May, and June—the former constituting the winter, and the latter the summer session. The instruction imparted in these classes corresponds with that of the preceding departments, but is necessarily less thorough and systematic. The subjects taught are thirty-one in number, and of the most varied description, from Divinity to Shorthand. For the winter session the fee for any single course is £1 11s. 6d., those of Divinity and Practical Chemistry being excepted. The Divinity course is free to all students who choose to avail themselves of it; the charge for the Practical Chemistry class is £2 2s. for the course. Four classes may be attended by the student for £5 5s., five classes for £6 11s. 3d. After Christmas, the fees for the winter session are reduced to £1 1s. for one class, and £3 10s. for four classes. The fees for the summer session are the same as for the second half of the winter session.

In the School Department of King's College a sound preliminary education is provided for the young, with a view to fitting them for the business of life, whether they are designed for the learned or military professions, or for general or mercantile pursuits. It consists of three divisions—the Upper, the Middle, and

the Lower School—and the general age at which pupils are admitted ranges from eight to sixteen years. The fees for the whole regular course of instruction in any division amount to £8 per term for those entering under sixteen years of age, and £10 per term for those entering over sixteen. The entrance fees are in all £2 13s. 6d.

Considering that it is a comparatively new institution, not yet having been established half a century, King's College is well off—as might have been concluded from what we said on the subject of the legacies and benefactions with which it has been favoured—in the matter of scholarships, exhibitions, and prizes. To enumerate all of these would be tedious, to mention only a few would be unsatisfactory, so we shall pass them over for the present.

The numbers attending the various classes in the Lent Term of 1874 were as follow:—Of matriculated students there were 383; occasional students, 458; those attending the school, 558. This gave a total of 1,399. The greatest number of matriculated students was in the Medical Department—namely, 161. The occasional students in the Evening Class Department numbered 408.

With these figures we shall leave the College. It has already achieved an important work, and one may safely predict that there lies before it a long career of increasing usefulness.

HOUSE-CLEANING :

AND THE BEST WAY TO SET ABOUT IT.

HE spring is now far on its way, and truly it has been delightful to feel the warm breezes taking the place of cold easterly winds, to watch the evenings lengthen, and to welcome the approach of summer with its wealth of flowers.

Not quite so delightful has it been, however, to notice the bright sun piercing into each part of our winter-decked rooms, which until now looked so comfortable and cosy, disclosing the corners where the black dust from the fires has settled on walls, paint, and curtains, seeming to call with an almost audible voice upon every careful housewife to bestir herself, to summon her handmaidens, to collect her brooms and her pails, to lay in a good store of soft soap, soda, energy, and good temper, and to commence her attack upon what has been termed by one of our latter-day philosophers "matter in the wrong place"—namely, dirt.

I suppose there are not many houses into which this Magazine penetrates which do not undergo once a year, if not twice, what is termed a "thorough clean," and though there is no doubt that, whilst people are in the midst of the agony, it is by no means a delightful time, still when the operation is over the disagreeableness is forgotten in the pleasure of feeling that the

house is clean from top to bottom—*is* clean, *smells* clean, *feels* clean—that not a corner has been left untouched, and that each remote and unseen part is as sweet and fresh as the most prominent and visible. For my own part, I think there are few feelings of satisfaction so refreshing as that which arises from the knowledge that the battle against dirt has been once more waged, and the victory won; and as it is a pleasure which I have experienced again and again, I shall be very glad if I can put down a few hints which will help some of my sisters who have not the weight of so many winters on their shoulders as I have, to attain the same comfortable experience.

The first thing to aim at in beginning the "thorough clean," is that it should be attended with as little discomfort as possible to those members of the household who do not actually take part in it. I think the wife and mother ought to determine that no forethought or contrivance that she can possibly exert shall be spared by which her husband and her sons may be shielded from discomfort. Of course everybody knows that whitewashers, painters, and paperhangers are members of society who entirely refuse to be smuggled quietly into a house, and pushed gently out of it. Wherever they have sway they make their presence felt; and when they appear, the very best thing the gentleman of the house can do is to start on that business journey he has been talking about so long, and let the women and the whitewashers have it to themselves. It is not