

## ASSOCIATION FOR PROMOTING A TEACHING UNIVERSITY FOR LONDON.

ON the 15th inst. a meeting was held at the house of the Society of Arts to discuss the report of the Subcommittee which was some time ago appointed to consider the best means for obtaining a teaching, instead of merely an examining, university for London. The committee, it was stated, embraced 163 names, and admitted of the following analysis:—Nine members of the Senate of the London University; the vice-president and eleven members of the Council of University College, and thirty professors; the principal and others representing King's College, and twenty professors; the Dean of Council (Professor Huxley, P.R.S.) and seven principal members of the teaching staff of the Science and Art Department, South Kensington; Lord Walsingham, trustee, the principal librarian, and four principal members of the staff of the British Museum; the principals of Manchester New College, the New College (South Hampstead), the Regent's-park College, the Queen's College for Women, the Finsbury Training College, and the Royal Academy of Music; the director of the City and Guilds of London Institute, the Dean of the College of Preceptors, the Head Masters of Westminster, University, and King's College Schools, and numerous representatives of the Council of Legal Education and their professors, of the General Council of Medical Education, of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, and of all the hospital schools, eleven in number.

After Lord Reay, who occupied the chair, had opened the proceedings, Lord Justice Fry moved the adoption, but afterwards the reception, of the report, which was taken as read, remarking that the great point was that there were bodies that were doing an amount of university teaching, and there were a number of scattered professors, but they had no connexion with the University of London, and the great object was to unite them with a university. No fault was found with the history or with the present condition of the University of London, which was admitted to have done a good work for education. The great question was whether they should endeavour to unite the scattered teaching, which if brought together would represent a creditable university, and it was this that was proposed by the approval of the report. Professor Frankland seconded the motion for the adoption of the report, and stated that the separate recommendations of the report might be subject to modification when they were discussed in detail, but he trusted that the scheme as a whole would substantially receive the sanction of all those interested in the education of the youth of the metropolis, and that there would thus be provided a veritable university training affording a real preparation for the performance of the duties of life and the true enjoyment of its pleasures.

Several speakers, including Dr. J. M. Duncan, the Rev. Dr. Wace, and Professor Ray Lankester, having questioned the prudence of at once passing a resolution to formally adopt a report, dealing with so many matters of delicacy and difficulty, in all its details, some of which required full consideration, Sir G. Young offered some explanations, in the course of which he said he did not suppose the meeting was in a position to pledge itself to every proposition in the report, and the adoption or reception of it would simply mean that it furnished a basis for subsequent deliberation and negotiation. All that would be affirmed substantially was the desirability of associating university teaching with university examination, and of conferring a voice in the government upon those who were engaged in teaching and in examinations. It was impossible to arrive at a teaching university without a close alliance with existing institutions. It was impossible to ignore the University of London until it had refused to co-operate with this movement. It was from the teachers in London that the support of this movement must come. The control of the teaching bodies was largely in the hands of amateurs or of educational statesmen, who could not be expected to advance with the times in matters of educational reform. London was formerly in the van; but now Oxford and Cambridge were distinctly ahead of it in many respects, and the colleges which ought to be the University of London were not able to appeal to the imagination of the people of London. The colleges were stunted for the lack of funds, which might be forthcoming if

they could appeal to the public in the form of a university. Funds might be obtained shortly from sources not previously available, and London might hope to have a teaching university of which it would be proud.

Lord Justice Fry then said he proposed to alter the terms of his motion, and to move that the report be received, and the further consideration of it adjourned to a future meeting. After some remarks from Dr. W. Carpenter, Professor Church, Mr. J. Marshall, and others, the resolution, as altered by the mover, was agreed to unanimously.

*Report of the Subcommittee appointed Monday, Nov. 10th, 1884, to draw up a Plan for the Teaching University in accordance with the objects of the Association, which are as follows:—*

1. The organisation of university teaching in and for London, in the form of a teaching university, with faculties of arts, science, medicine, and laws.
2. The association of university examination with university teaching, and direction of both by the same authorities.
3. The conferring of a substantive voice in the government of the university upon those engaged in the work of university teaching and examination.
4. Existing institutions in London, of university rank, not to be abolished or ignored, but to be taken as the bases or component parts of the university, and either partially or completely incorporated, with the minimum of internal change.
5. An alliance to be established between the university and the professional corporations, the Council of Legal Education as representing the Inns of Court, and the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of London.

The following is the plan proposed by the Subcommittee, which consisted of Lord Reay, chairman; Professor John Marshall, F.R.S., Ex-P.R.C.S.; Dr. W. M. Ord, F.R.C.P.; Mr. F. Pollock, barrister-at-law; Mr. R. S. Poole, British Museum; Dr. P. H. Pye-Smith, F.R.C.P.; Professor G. C. W. Warr, King's College; Professor A. W. Williamson, University College; and Sir George Young.

### A. THE CONSTITUTION OF THE TEACHING UNIVERSITY.

To be founded on—(1) The faculties or constituent bodies; (2) a board of studies for each faculty; (3) a governing body or council.

#### 1. The Council.

To consist of members representative of—(a) The several faculties. The proportion of representatives of the faculties to the whole number of the council to be at least one-third. (b) The Senate of the University of London. (c) The Council of Legal Education. (d) The Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons. (e) It should be a point for future consideration whether other public bodies should be directly represented on the council—e.g., the authorities of the British Museum, of the Royal Academy and Royal Society, of the Incorporated Law Society, and of the Institute of Civil Engineers. (f) Colleges and other educational institutions associated with the university. The amount of representation and the qualification for direct representation on the council to be determined in each case, having regard both to the nature and the amount of the educational work performed, by the associated institution. (g) Endowing bodies—e.g., the Crown, if the teaching university should receive State endowment; the corporation and companies of the City of London, if they contribute to endow the university.

Representatives of associated institutions and endowing bodies not to exceed one-third of the whole number of places on the council.

#### 3. The Boards of Studies.

To be elected by each faculty. Some additional members might be appointed by the council. The board to advise in all matters relating to the faculty, and to exercise authority in such matters as are delegated to it by the council. Facilities to be provided for joint meetings and action of two or more boards of studies, when necessary. The board to appoint some or all of the representatives of the faculty upon the council. If any are appointed by the faculty direct, they should also be ex-officio members of the board.

#### 3. The Faculties.

To consist for electing purposes of—(a) Teachers: being professors, lecturers, or persons of equivalent standing, in the colleges or educational institutions associated with the

university. (b) Examiners for the time being in the teaching university and in the existing university. (c) Additional members, to be appointed by the council, on the recommendation of the board of studies. There might also be honorary members of faculties, including graduates in that faculty, of the teaching university; members of Convocation of the existing university according to their degrees; recipients of degrees *honoris causa*, and so forth; such honorary members having the right to attend and vote only at a general meeting of the faculty, to be summoned on requisition when necessary.

#### B. RELATIONS OF THE TEACHING UNIVERSITY WITH OTHER BODIES.

##### 1. *The Existing University.*

There might be one chancellor, with two vice-chancellors, the teaching university and existing university constituting one university in two departments. The degrees might, if necessary, be distinguished by their designation in some suitable manner. The senate of the existing university would remain unaltered, would be appointed as at present, and would control the present examinations and confer degrees, without interference. Convocation might accept the graduates of the teaching university as full members. The teaching university might, so far as is practicable, find a place of meeting at Burlington House, together with the existing university.

##### 2. *The Professional Corporations.*

Degrees in law, medicine, and surgery to be recognised as qualifying *pro tanto* for call to the Bar or for licence to practise, the power of calling to the Bar or of conferring licences to practise being reserved to the existing authorities. The previous examinations of the teaching university to receive recognition by those authorities, such as is now given to the examinations of existing universities.

##### 3. *Colleges, Educational Institutions, Special Schools, and Institutions for purposes of Research.*

Each associated institution to remain unaffected in any way, save in so far as it might be willing to adopt the recommendations of the University Council.

The School of Law of the four Inns of Court to be an associated institution, and its professors and examiners to be members of the Faculty of Law, but without further direct representation on the Council than that already given to the Council of Legal Education.

The recognised hospital schools of London to be associated institutions, and their professors and lecturers to be members of the Faculty of Medicine. The direct representation of the hospital schools on the Council being difficult, owing to their number, it might be provided that they should all have one representative, at least, on the Board of Studies of the Medical Faculty.

Schools of fine art and technical schools employing teachers, some of whom are not engaged in what can be called, strictly speaking, university work, if composing part of an associated institution, to be admissible as special schools of the university, and their principal teachers to be members of the appropriate faculties. Junior schools forming part of associated institutions to be admissible similarly as special normal schools for the purpose of training teachers. Institutions for purposes of research to be admissible as special schools, and their principals or principal members to be eligible as additional members of the appropriate faculty. Educational institutions, of which the work is either in kind or quantity insufficient to entitle them to rank as associated institutions, while at the same time partaking of a university character, to be similarly admissible as special schools.

#### C. WORK OF THE TEACHING UNIVERSITY.

The teaching university to obtain power to confer the usual degrees, either by way of supplemental charter to the University of London or otherwise, after such course of study and examination as may be determined on. As means and opportunity will allow, the teaching university to appoint professors in the more advanced studies, and for purposes of original research. The Council to negotiate with associated institutions for the increase of facilities for common attendance at lectures, laboratory work, and admission to libraries and museums, and for the concentration of teaching within one or more of such institutions, or within the university itself, in such studies as may appear desirable.

The extent to which it may be found possible to blend the

examinations of the teaching university with those of the existing university, of the professional corporations, or of other examining bodies, to be determined hereafter, full liberty of action being reserved to the respective authorities.

Professors, lecturers, &c., who are members of the faculty, to have the title of "Professor, Lecturer, &c. (or on)" in the proposed university; the

first blank denoting the college or institution with which they are connected, preceded by the title (if any) by which their chair or other office is known.

Students in associated institutions and special schools to be at liberty to become undergraduates in the teaching university, or to obtain degrees as at present from the existing university.

Signed on behalf of the Subcommittee,  
6, Great Stanhope-street, Dec. 3rd, 1884. REAY, Chairman.

## TREATMENT OF INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION.

A DISCUSSION AT THE

### LIVERPOOL MEDICAL INSTITUTION.

Dr. GEE, President, in the chair.

(Concluded from p. 1065.)

MR. PAUL said that one of the noticeable features of the debate was the comfortable manner in which physicians congratulated themselves upon their success in the treatment of intestinal obstruction. They warned us that one brilliant surgical success, or one post-mortem that showed how easily the obstruction might have been relieved, was likely to make an impression which would lead us to forget the number that recurred without surgical aid, or the number of post-mortems which showed that an operation could have been of no service. He presumed that five years was a fair average time to test the results of a particular medical practice. Well, for five years he had been pathologist at the Royal Infirmary, and during that time the records showed that twenty cases of intestinal obstruction had been admitted; of these, ten found their way into the post-mortem room, and a mortality of 50 per cent. could hardly be regarded as encouraging. Of the ten cases, three were slight bands in vigorous young subjects, one the same in an old man, one was a twist in a woman of fifty-one, two were constrictions in the appendix cæci, one depended upon acute pelvic inflammation after confinement, one upon adhesions of the small intestine to a cancer of the rectum, and one upon faecal accumulation, ulceration, and perforation in an old woman. Perhaps only the first three were really suitable for immediate operation, but he maintained that, notwithstanding what had been said as to the impossibility of making a diagnosis, most of the others might have been excluded by any surgeon who desired to select operation cases with particular care. The last three no one would have had any difficulty in deciding upon as unsuitable. Both of the two cases of ulceration of the appendix had symptoms of inflammatory trouble in the right iliac fossa, and though he would consider them quite suitable for an early operation, many surgeons would not. The case of twist in the woman of fifty-one and band in the old man would both have to be taken on general grounds—of age, constitution, &c.—as both might have been relieved by operation if they could have borne it. What he wished to point out was that though the physician might not be able to say exactly what was the cause of obstruction in a case suitable for operation, he could very often discover grounds for not operating in unsuitable cases. Time only permitted a reference to one other point. In the course of his experience he had met with two or three cases of obstruction diagnosed to be due to cancer of the intestine, and in which the surgeon had refused to operate. A little consideration of the probable part attacked in this disease would almost invariably enable one to give relief by operation. He had notes of sixteen cases of cancer of the intestine, of which six were above the rectum. Of these, one was in the duodenum, one in the cæcum, one in the transverse colon, and three in the descending colon. Cancer in the duodenum came under the same clinical conditions as in the stomach; it was practically unknown in the rest of the small intestine. Fortunately, it