

THE MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS OF GLASGOW.

By JOHN FERGUS, M.A., M.D., F.R.F.P.S.G.

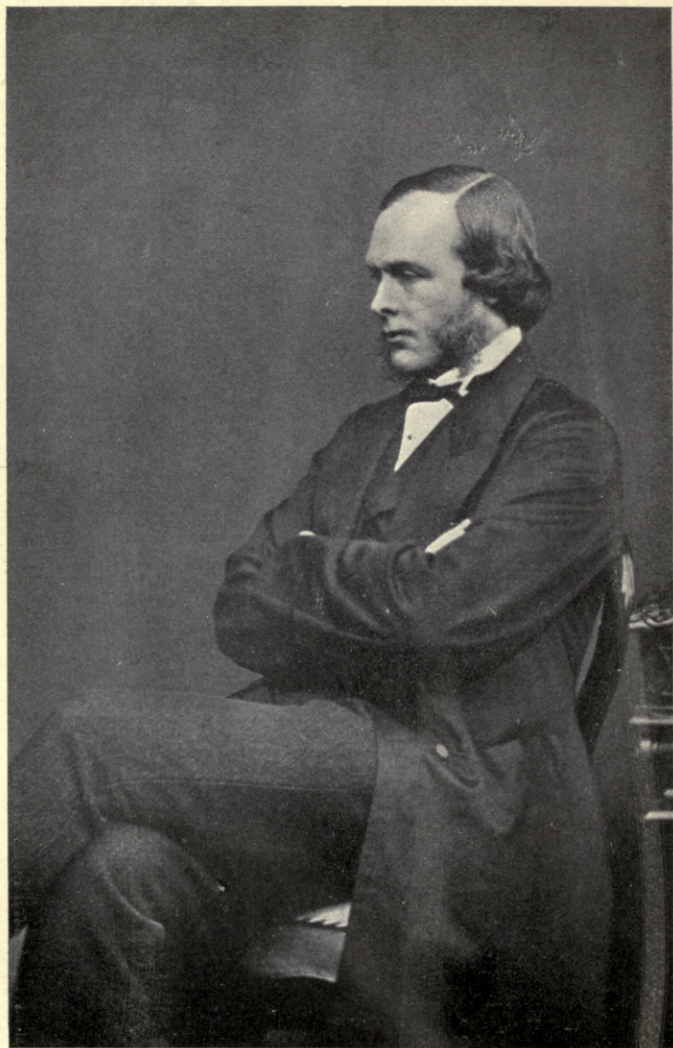
IN a city which at one time had as its motto "Let Glasgow flourish by the preaching of the Word," it is perhaps natural that the practical application of the preaching of the Word—the care of the sick poor—should find its expression in the erection of the first general hospital in the vicinity of the venerable Cathedral of St. Mungo, round which Glasgow has grown from a small ecclesiastical settlement to the vast city of manifold activities and innumerable interests which, with its more than a million inhabitants, proudly boasts itself to-day as "the Second City."

THE HOSPITAL SYSTEM OF GLASGOW.

Glasgow's hospitals may be partitioned off into five or six different classes.

First in the affection of the people and medical profession of the city stand the great voluntary hospitals, general and special. All of these cannot be fully described, but even the smallest of them holds a place in active life and charity.

Next come the municipal hospitals under the government of the Corporation of Glasgow, famous the world over for municipal enterprise, from the



Lister, 1862

far-off days of 1859, when the waters of Loch Katrine were brought to Glasgow, down to the present, when the street tram system is an object of envy to other cities.

In the third class may be placed the hospitals under the poor law authorities—the Parish Councils and the District Boards of Control.

The fourth class includes only one hospital, the Glasgow Royal Mental Hospital at Gartnavel—a private institution governed by a body of directors.

In the fifth class, standing alone, may be placed the Princess Louise Scottish Hospital for Limbless and Disabled Soldiers and Sailors at Erskine House.

Last of all, the private nursing homes of Glasgow deserve a place, playing, as they do, a large part in the intimate life of the well-to-do people of the city.

THE ROYAL INFIRMARY.

In 1792 the premier general hospital, the Glasgow Royal Infirmary, had its foundation-stone laid with fitting ceremony on the site of what had been the Archbishop's Castle or Palace, and the old building, with its dignified design, by the brothers Robert and James Adam, though now demolished, remains in affectionate remembrance in the heart of many a Glasgow graduate, while its fame is imperishable in the annals of surgery, as it was within the walls of the old Royal Infirmary that the illustrious Lister carried out his epoch-making experiments in anti-septics, which have rendered his name immortal, and which have conferred untold benefits on suffering humanity in every corner of the habitable globe. Though the new building of to-day is very different

in size and equipment from the old Royal Infirmary which the members of the B.M.A. knew when they visited our city in 1888, the spirit is the same and the tradition remains.

Space does not permit of more than the briefest reference to some of the many distinguished men who have served the infirmary and added to its lustre. After Lister's, the name that most readily occurs to members of the B.M.A. is that of Sir William Tennant Gairdner, most scholarly and accomplished of physicians, who occupied the presidential chair at the annual meeting of the Association in Glasgow in 1888, and whose memory is still a living and quickening impulse in the Glasgow Medical School; Andrew Buchanan, a courtly gentleman of the old school whose researches into the coagulation of blood were classics in their time, and whose invention of the rectangular staff in the now almost obsolete operation of lithotomy was in its day considered a noteworthy innovation; Robert Perry, sen., who was the first clearly to distinguish typhus from typhoid fever; John A. Easton, the originator of the famous "syrup" that still bears his name; Harry Rainy, an eminent medical jurist in his time, and a shrewd physician; Sir George H. B. Macleod, Lister's successor in the Chair of Surgery; Sir Hector C. Cameron, Lister's friend and disciple, still, fortunately, with us, the doyen of consulting surgeons in the city; and the long and distinguished line of Cowans who, for over a century, through many generations, have rendered eminent service to the infirmary, and one of whom, a well-known cardiologist, still carries on the



The Royal Infirmary—reproduced from an Architectural drawing



Quadrangle of the Royal Infirmary. The Lister Ward is on the ground floor of the block on the extreme left of the photograph

splendid traditions of his family as one of the medical "chiefs" in the infirmary to-day. ●

Last, and by no means least, the honoured President of the Association at this annual meeting, Sir William Macewen, was one of the surgeons to the infirmary from 1877 to 1892, when he was appointed to the Regius Chair of Surgery in the University, a position he still fortunately adorns, but it was in the Royal Infirmary that he laid the foundations of his brilliant and original work in brain and bone surgery, and gathered the material for the epoch-making paper on the surgery of the brain which he delivered at the meeting of the B.M.A. in Glasgow in 1888, and which evoked an outburst of enthusiasm such as can but seldom have been seen at a medical meeting.

The new building, erected from the designs of Mr. James Millar, A.R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., occupies the site and approximately follows, though on a more spacious scale, the plan of its predecessor, the buildings, with their contained quadrangle, forming more or less a rectangle, whose long axis runs parallel with Castle Street, the continuation of the historic High Street.

As in the old building, the Medical House, or Queen Victoria Block, with five sets of wards on separate floors, forms the front of the infirmary facing south and looking into Cathedral Square, the towering height of the infirmary buildings rising to six storeys above the ground level, rather dwarfing and throwing into the background the venerable Cathedral of St. Mungo.

The Surgical House, the Robert and James Dick

Block, stands on the north side of the quadrangle, and extends also to the east, while joining the Surgical and Medical Houses is the Central or Templeton Block, which, in addition to containing one of the three surgical wards which make up a surgical "unit" on each of the six floors, also houses the wards for special departments, such as gynæcology, throat, nose, ear, skin, &c., and in it also are found the administrative departments, the managers' board room, the residents' dining hall, the nurses' dining hall, offices for the superintendent and matron, the superintendent's residence, the apothecary's laboratory, and on the roof, where its odours cannot penetrate into any of the wards, the splendidly equipped kitchen of the infirmary.

The electrical and X-ray department, probably as complete as any in the kingdom, is located in the basement of the Medical House, while the venereal diseases wards are found in the Surgical Block.

Separated from the main buildings, and standing slightly to the north-east, are found a splendidly modern pathological institute and museum, equipped with every convenience for research, and containing a large lecture room, in which the University professors whose chairs are attached to the Royal Infirmary deliver their lectures.

In this part of the grounds also is found the Isolation Block, while the Nurses' Home, in which about 270 nurses are housed, is situated to the east of the Surgical House of the main building, to which it is connected by a glass-covered corridor.

The side of the infirmary next to Castle Street is as yet incomplete, but one-half of the Admission

Block has been erected, and forms a well-designed department for surgical out-patients and emergency treatments. The medical out-patient department is as yet housed in the old buildings in Castle Street, to the north of the Surgical Block.

At the time this article is written there is still standing in the quadrangle of the modern building a part of the North or Surgical House of the old Royal Infirmary, on the ground floor of which is still to be found the ward in which Lister carried out his historic researches on the antiseptic treatment of wounds.

In the infirmary as at present there are 42 wards—21 surgical, 11 medical, and 10 for special diseases, while 105 medical officers are attached to the infirmary in various capacities and in varying degrees of seniority. The nominal number of beds is 665, divided into 346 surgical, 219 medical, and 100 special diseases; but as the daily average number of patients resident was 680·2 in 1921, it is evident that the accommodation of the infirmary has to be somewhat elastic to meet the calls upon it.

Of indoor patients, 10,821 were treated in 1921, 8028 of these coming under the heading of surgical cases, while 2793 were medical cases.

In the outdoor department there were 41,857 first attendances, and a total attendance of 170,129. Of the 41,857 first attendances, 2000 odds were medical, 8000 odds were surgical, 3274 for throat, nose, and ear, 2170 for skin diseases, 3054 for venereal diseases, 531 for the electrical department, while 16,374 were accident and urgent cases treated as out-patients.

The resident staff of the infirmary, inclusive of 270 sisters and nurses, is 342, while the non-resident staff, inclusive of tradesmen, clerks, porters, cleaners, servants, &c., but exclusive of the medical staff, is 206.

The ordinary expenditure in 1921 amounted to £118,250, the average cost of each fully occupied bed being £171 19s. 7½d., while the average cost of each patient under treatment was £10 16s. 2½d.

In respect of munificent donations, the Central Block (for special diseases) is named "The Templeton Block," to commemorate the two generously-minded brothers who gave so open-handedly to the infirmary, and whose portraits now hang in the board room, while the North Block (surgical), for a similar reason, bears the name of "The Robert and James Dick Block," and in the entrance corridor of this block will be found a wall medallion of the master-spirit of the whole institution, the never-to-be-forgotten Lister.

Among other endowments or gifts are the "Schaw Floor" (wards 28, 29, and 30), commemorating a wealthy and generous lady of Glasgow; the "Edward Davis Wards" (Nos. 23 and 24), the "William Robertson Ward" (No. 3 in North Block), the "John Macfarlane Ward" (No. 38), the "St. Andrew's Society of Hong Kong 'Heather Day' Memorial Ward" (No. 39), while in addition there are 77 endowed beds and 6 endowed cots.

An interesting feature of the present-day infirmary is the large number of students, both male and female, now attending it for clinical instruction, the total for 1921 being 481, of whom 340 were men, while 141 were women.

When the University was situated in the historic High Street it was natural that the Royal Infirmary, in comparatively close proximity, and then the only general hospital in the city, should be the clinical home of the students, but with the removal of the University to its present site at Gilmorehill, in 1870, and with the opening of the Western Infirmary, closely adjoining the University, in 1874, the Western Infirmary became perforce the centre for the clinical instruction of the University students, and the Royal Infirmary became comparatively neglected, though a certain amount of clinical teaching existed for the students of the Royal Infirmary Medical School, later incorporated as St. Mungo's College, which still persists, and for students taking other extra-mural classes, but the attendance was comparatively small relatively to the attendance at the Western Infirmary.

A fresh impetus, however, to clinical teaching at the "Royal" was given by the admission to the medical profession of women, who at first had their clinical teaching exclusively in the Royal Infirmary, where they were taught in clinics separately from the men students, but for several years now the classes in the "Royal" have been "mixed," though it is only within the last two years that the clinical classes in the Western Infirmary have been thrown open to women as well as to men.

Another factor contributing to the rejuvenescence of the Royal Infirmary as a clinical school has been the enormous increase in the numbers of medical students, which led to the foundation by the University in 1911 of four new chairs—viz., of Medi-

cine, Surgery, Midwifery, and Pathology—at the Royal Infirmary, the occupants of these chairs giving systematic lectures as well as clinical or practical teaching in the Royal Infirmary.

But now even these facilities for clinical teaching have, under the stress of the numbers of students of medicine, proved quite inadequate, so that, in addition to the Victoria Infirmary—the third general hospital of the city, situated on the south side of the river, at an inconvenient distance from the University—the splendidly equipped parochial hospitals have been utilised for clinical teaching, the instruction given in them being recognised by the University as qualifying courses.

With the three general hospitals of the city and the large and well-equipped parochial hospitals all available for clinical purposes, the clinical material thus provided—coming, as it does, from a city of over a million inhabitants, with many diversified activities, and surrounded by a thickly populated district with many large industrial towns—is probably not excelled in variety and interest by that of any city in the kingdom.

THE WESTERN INFIRMARY.

The Western Infirmary, closely adjoining the University, was not opened till a few years after the University had established itself at Gilmorehill, and in the interval the students had to take their clinical classes at the Royal Infirmary, being conveyed from the “Royal” to the University in omnibuses, of the journeyings in which many weird tales are still told by the older generation.

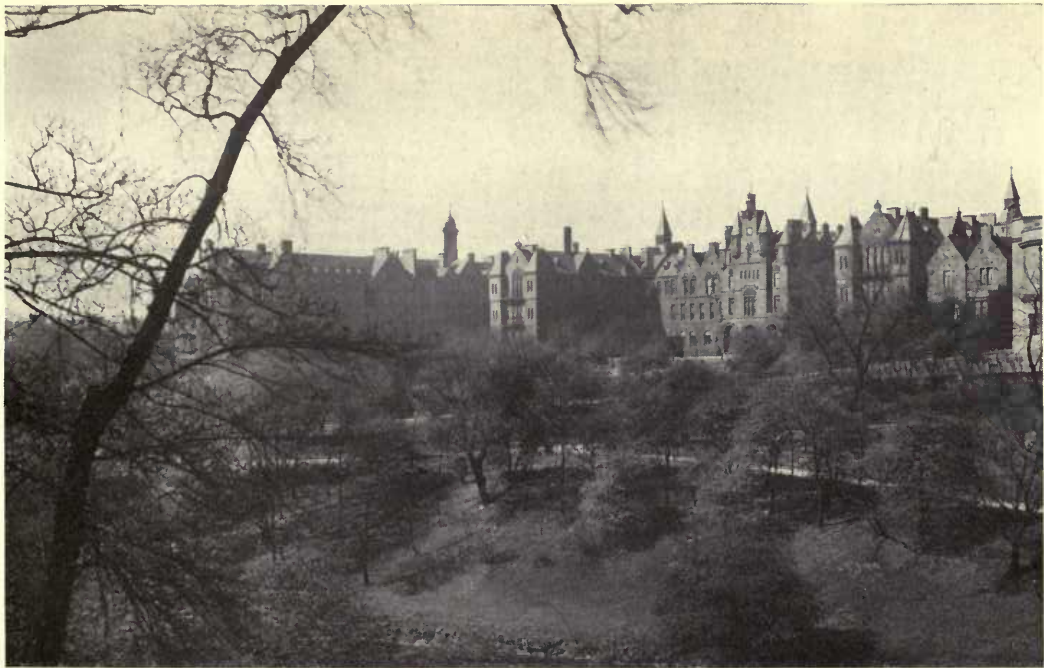
The need for an infirmary in the rapidly growing western district of the city had been foreseen for some time before the University migrated from the High Street, and during the years 1868-69 plans had been prepared for an infirmary to accommodate about 350 patients, but it was, for various reasons, considered inexpedient to proceed with the whole building at once, so that only a part (containing about 200 beds and the administrative departments) of the projected buildings was gone on with. The foundation-stone was laid in August, 1871; the dispensary department was opened on 2nd January, 1874; and on 2nd November, 1874, the infirmary proper was opened, with 200 beds for in-patients. Extensions, however, rapidly took place. In 1878 Mr. John Freeland, of Nice, left £40,000 for erecting and equipping "The Freeland Wing," which was formally opened in 1881, while in 1883 erysipelas wards were opened, and in 1890 electrical apparatus for electrotherapy and diagnosis was installed. In 1896 the spacious and thoroughly equipped pathological building was opened, while in 1897-98 notable events were the opening of three new operating theatres, a considerable extension of the Nurses' Home, and the opening of wards for 16 patients suffering from burns. In 1904 the very fine new dispensary for out-patients was opened, while in 1906 the new North-west Wing, with three additional wards, was opened, this part of the building being completed by the opening of the South-west Wing in 1911, in which year also the admirably equipped clinical laboratory became available. In 1913 an extension of the pathological

building became necessary, and 1915-16 saw the opening of the Edward Davies admission and casualty department, with five operating theatres and three lecture rooms, while in 1918 a school of massage, medical electricity, and Swedish remedial exercises was established, and for its accommodation a massage building was opened in 1921.

The record of the infirmary will thus be seen to have been continuously progressive, as was only to be expected when it is remembered that since 1892 the infirmary has had as superintendent a gentleman who is widely recognised as an authority on hospital construction and maintenance, and to whose fostering care and advanced views the infirmary owes much of the position it now occupies. Dr. Mackintosh, in a letter to the writer, points out that when he became superintendent, in 1892, there were in that year 3545 indoor patients treated to a conclusion and 26,884 consultations in the outdoor department, while last year there were about 9000 indoor patients and 140,000 attendances in the outdoor department.

There are 32 wards in the infirmary, divided into five sets of medical wards and six sets of surgical wards, with wards for the various special diseases—ear, throat, and nose, skin, diseases of women, and venereal disease—the number of the medical and surgical officers on the staff being 60, while there is a resident staff—inclusive of 226 sisters and nurses—of 368, and a non-resident staff of 74, making a total staff of 502.

In 1921 the average daily number of in-patients was 557, the average period of residence of each



The Western Infirmary



Sir W. T. Gairdner

patient being 21.25 days, while the average cost per patient was £10 9s. 2d.

In 1921, attending the clinical classes of the six surgeons and four physicians there were in all 525 students, of whom 458 were men and 67 women.

Like the Royal Infirmary, the Western is maintained by voluntary contributions, and a striking feature in the finance of both institutions has been the great increase in recent years of the contributions from the employees in the great public works and shipbuilding yards. Nothing, perhaps, proves more conclusively the real soundness of heart and true generosity of the working classes—in Scotland at least—than the way in which they have rallied to the support of the voluntary hospitals in the time of their financial crisis.

Though the Western Infirmary has not the venerable history of the Royal Infirmary, it has in its existence of close on fifty years built up for itself a fine tradition of admirable service excellently performed, and many eminent men have served it faithfully and well.

Sir William T. Gairdner, prince of clinicians and most erudite of physicians, as Regius Professor of Medicine, was appointed to wards at the opening of the infirmary, and held office, spreading his own and the school's fame throughout the world, till his lamented retiral in 1900, and to his old students the Western Infirmary is ever associated with the memory of the beloved teacher who was known to all as "Old G."

Sir George H. B. Macleod, too, as handsome a man as the profession has ever seen, as the holder

of the Regius Chair of Surgery, also had wards in the Western from its inception till his death, while Sir Hector C. Cameron was one of the earlier surgeons to the infirmary, and still retained that position when he was appointed Professor of Clinical Surgery on the death of Professor George Buchanan.

Sir Thomas M'Call Anderson, a widely known dermatologist, had a long association with the infirmary, first as Professor of Clinical Medicine, and later as Regius Professor of Medicine at the University as successor to Gairdner, while Samson Gemmell, most popular of consultants and a favourite with the students despite his somewhat assumed cynicism, after a term of office at the Royal Infirmary, returned as a "chief" to the Western, where he later succeeded M'Call Anderson, first as clinical professor, and later as regius, which he held till his death in 1913.

James Finlayson, too, one of the best clinicians of his time, as his "Clinical Manual" showed, and an erudite bibliophile, was one of the physicians of the infirmary during a long period of years, and his thorough and painstaking methods of teaching were of infinite value to his students and the school.

Of the present staff of the infirmary this is not the place to write, but suffice it to say that they worthily maintain the best traditions of their predecessors, while it is to the lasting repute of the infirmary that it still is fortunate in having on its staff the distinguished surgeon—his name a household word the medical world over—who occupies the honoured and honourable position of President of

the British Medical Association at this meeting. The Association has done itself honour in selecting Sir William Macewen as its President at this time, and the honour of having one of themselves as the presiding genius of this meeting is one which not only the profession, but also the citizens, of Glasgow highly appreciate.

The Western Infirmary is fortunate in its surroundings, as, in addition to its own grounds of considerable extent, it has in close proximity the spacious precincts of the University, while closely adjacent, and lying somewhat to the east, is the large open space of the Kelvingrove (or West End) Park, through which meanders the River Kelvin, which gave his title to that illustrious physicist, the great Lord Kelvin, of whose name and fame the University and the city are justly proud.

Both the Royal and Western Infirmaries are fortunate in having convalescent homes in the country as adjuncts to their beneficent activities, that of the Royal Infirmary being the Schaw Convalescent Home at Bearsden (about five miles from Glasgow), while that of the Western Infirmary is the Lady Hozier Home at Lanark, which owes its inception to the Hozier family, of which Lord Newlands—a most generous donor both to the University and the Infirmary—is now the representative. In 1914 Lord Newlands donated a sum of £25,000 for the endowment of the Lady Hozier Home, in which, as well as in the Infirmary, he takes a warm personal interest.

THE VICTORIA INFIRMARY.

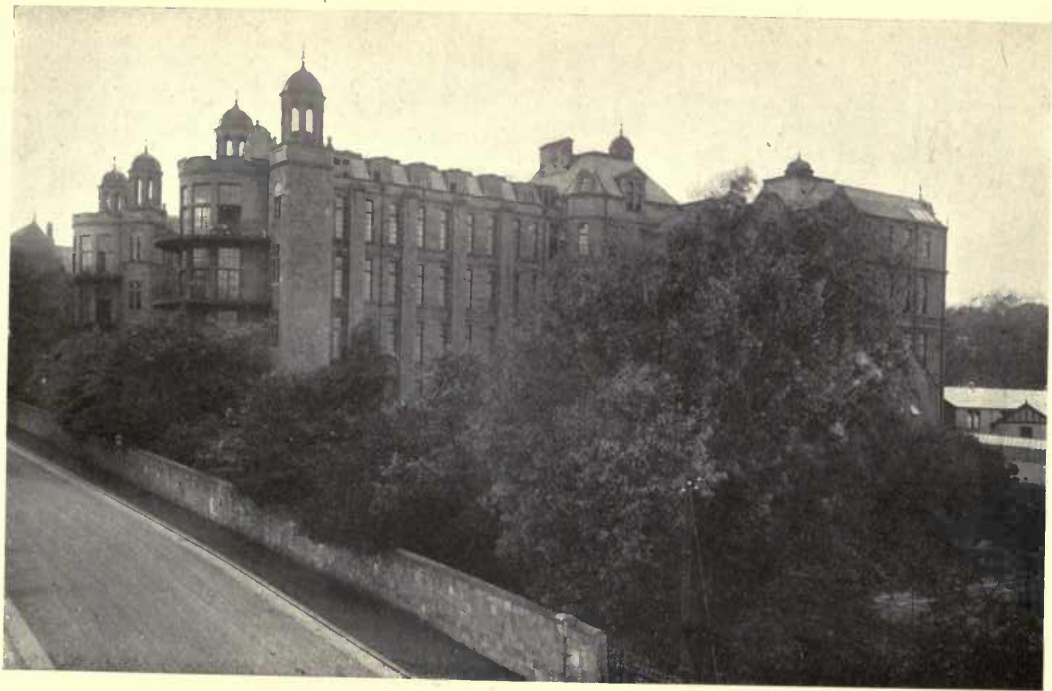
The Victoria Infirmary, the third of the large

general hospitals, is pleasantly situated on the south side of the river, in the Langside district, almost on the site of the battlefield where the hapless Mary Queen of Scots, after her escape from Loch Leven Castle on 2nd May, 1568, saw her forces irretrievably defeated by the army of Regent Moray, who was in Glasgow when the news of Mary's escape from her island prison reached him. From the stricken field of Langside Mary fled as fast as horses could carry her to Dumfries, and thence to the old Abbey of Dundrennan, hard by the Solway, and her flight from Langside marked the beginning of that lost cause which had its tragic ending at Fotheringay. A monument close to the infirmary marks the site of the battlefield.

The surroundings of the infirmary are almost rural, as the buildings are in close proximity to the Queen's (or South Side) Park, one of the most spacious and attractive of Glasgow's many pleasure-grounds. Though at some distance from the industrial districts on the south side of the river, the infirmary, which is the only general hospital on the south of the Clyde, is of the greatest service to the large shipbuilding yards and other large industrial concerns in Govan and on the South Side generally.

The infirmary, which was first opened in February, 1890, with accommodation for 60 patients, had an addition with other 60 beds erected in 1894, and in 1902 and 1906 further additions were made, bringing the nominal total of beds to 260 (at which it remains at present), though 300 patients are frequently accommodated.

There are 13 wards of different sizes, four of which



The Victoria Infirmary

are medical and one gynæcological, while the rest are surgical; a few beds for eye, ear, throat, nose and skin cases are allotted in the general wards.

The visiting staff consists of three surgeons, with four assistant surgeons, and two physicians, with four assistant physicians. There are also specialists for the nose and throat, the ear, gynæcology, skin diseases, and the eye, each, except the ear specialist, having an assistant. The staff is completed by a pathologist, and assistant pathologist, and a radiologist.

During 1921 there were 4348 in-patients treated in the infirmary, and at the dispensary, which now comprises only nose and throat cases, there were 2227 attendances. Connected with the hospital, but situated at some distance from it, in the densely populated area immediately on the south side of the river, is the outdoor department, known as the Bellahouston dispensary, in Morrison Street, near the River Clyde, and closely adjoining the harbour. This dispensary is housed in a well-equipped and modern building specially designed for the purposes of a dispensary, and, though under the same management as the infirmary, is worked by a separate staff. This dispensary, lying, as it does, in a thickly populated district near the river, is largely taken advantage of, the total attendances for 1921 being 24,560.

At the infirmary itself there is a very excellent clinical research laboratory, very similar to the one at the Western Infirmary, both of these laboratories owing their existence to the generosity of a well-known shipowner of the city.

Like the Royal and Western Infirmaries, the Victoria Infirmary is fortunate in having attached to it a convalescent home, which is situated at Largs, on the Firth of Clyde, and has accommodation for some 25 to 30 patients.

The infirmary is supported entirely by voluntary contributions, and is managed by a board of Governors elected by the general body of contributors, with representation from certain public bodies and six representatives of the working classes. Eight wards have been named in acknowledgment of large sums of money bequeathed, while 29 beds and one cot are endowed.

The Victoria Infirmary is now taking its rightful part in clinical teaching, which till recently had formed but a small part of its activities, owing to its distance from the University and from the extramural schools, but with the ever-increasing numbers of students the teaching resources of the infirmary have been called into play, and very excellent they have proved.

The beautiful situation of the infirmary, its modern construction and equipment, and its historical surroundings and associations make it well worthy of a visit by the members of the British Medical Association at this time.

THE ROYAL MATERNITY AND WOMEN'S HOSPITAL.

The Glasgow Royal Maternity and Women's Hospital, situated in Rottenrow, not far from the Cathedral, with its 114 beds, is one of the largest, as it is certainly one of the most modern and well-equipped, maternity hospitals in the kingdom.

Founded originally in 1834, the hospital made a modest beginning in the second flat and garrets of the old Grammar School, in the Grammar School Wynd, with a rental of £30 a year. The early years of the institution reveal an almost constant struggle against outbreaks of disease in the hospital and the want of funds to carry out the work; but about 1843-44 things began to mend, and with the taking of a new and larger house in "an adjoining land" (*i.e.*, flat) the hospital became healthier, the students more numerous, and the finances improved, so that in 1860 a house at the corner of North Portland Street and Rottenrow was purchased as a new hospital, and the building adapted for the purposes of a hospital. There were 21 beds, but the average space per patient was only 230 cubic feet, so it is not matter for surprise that the hospital had several times to be closed for outbreaks of septic disease; but shortly after 1863 the hospital was thoroughly cleaned and renovated, with most satisfactory results, for we hear that in 1872, out of 323 indoor cases, only one patient died. The building, however, in time proved unsatisfactory, so it was ultimately pulled down, and in 1881 there was erected on the same site the Maternity Hospital which was in existence when the British Medical Association last visited Glasgow, in 1888. This building still stands, but the new hospital is situated a little further west in Rottenrow, and in all respects conforms to the most modern ideas in hospital construction.

Opened in 1908, it contains 19 wards, *viz.*, 12 lying-in wards, three isolation wards, two ante-

natal wards, and two labour wards, the number of beds in the hospital being 114, divided into 89 obstetric beds and 25 ante-natal beds.

In addition to six consulting obstetric physicians and one consulting physician, there are six visiting physicians, four assistant visiting physicians, one extra assistant visiting physician, one pathologist, and one physician at the gynæcological dispensary.

There is an outdoor department, from which patients are attended at their own homes by district nurses and students, and there are three outdoor dispensaries, viz.—(1) gynæcological, (2) ante-natal, (3) post-natal.

As regards the number of patients, there were in 1921 3625 indoor patients (of whom 767 were ante-natal), and 3477 outdoor, a total of 7102. For the same year the dispensary attendances were—gynæcological, 3098; ante-natal, 6019; and post-natal, 4513.

An important auxiliary of the hospital is a maternity and child welfare centre, consisting of a complete indoor and outdoor ante-natal department and infant consultation clinic.

Of recent years the research department of the hospital has come into great prominence. By arrangement with the Medical Research Council, this department was opened by the directors of the hospital towards the end of 1919, under the directorship of Dr. A. M. Kennedy, now Professor of Medicine in the University of Wales at Cardiff, and under him and his successor excellent work has been done in elucidating the causes of infant mortality, especially as regards ante-natal conditions.



The Royal Maternity and Women's Hospital

Any reference to the Royal Maternity Hospital would be incomplete without mention of the important work done within its walls by the present occupier of the Regius Chair of Midwifery in the University in making Cæsarean section a practically useful obstetric operation. The name of Murdoch Cameron will ever be honourably associated with the development of this branch of surgery.

The Royal Maternity Hospital is supported by voluntary contributions, and, like the other large hospitals, has workmen's representatives on its board of directors.

THE ROYAL SAMARITAN HOSPITAL.

The Glasgow Royal Samaritan Hospital for Women, pleasantly situated in Butterbiggins Road, off Victoria Road, on the south side of the river, not far from the Queen's Park, is exclusively devoted to the diseases of women, and, with about 100 beds, it is one of the largest hospitals in the kingdom devoting itself entirely to gynæcological work.

It was established in 1886, and meets the needs of the very large number of women of the working classes whose gynæcological conditions call for skilled surgical treatment, but for whom the ordinary nursing home is beyond reach.

The surgeons, of whom there are four (with assistants), are all gynæcological specialists, devoting themselves entirely to that department of surgery, and, as they are all expert operators, the patients are advantageously placed for obtaining the

best advice and the highest technical skill for their various ailments.

As the present hospital was built since the British Medical Association visited Glasgow in 1888, it will repay a visit by members interested in gynæcological work, for, in addition to its open and airy situation, it is of modern construction, and was specially erected for the class of work carried on in it. The writer has not available statistics of the operations performed in it, but can speak from personal knowledge of the very advanced and highly skilled type of work done in the hospital.

A feature of recent years has been the admirable facilities for post-graduate work offered by the hospital, which have been widely taken advantage of, not only by local medical men, but also by many graduates from other countries.

ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN.

The Royal Hospital for Sick Children, situated near the University and Western Infirmary, on the site of the old mansion-house of Yorkhill, and standing in the spacious grounds that at one time surrounded the old mansion, is an institution of which Glasgow has good reason to be proud, for it is admittedly one of the finest hospitals for children in existence, its design and equipment being of the most modern type, while its situation on an open, elevated, and spacious site, on an eminence which slopes down to the Clyde on one side and towards Kelvingrove Park on the other, is as nearly ideal as any site in a large city is likely to be.

The hospital was originally founded in 1882, and



The Royal Hospital for Sick Children

had its first home on the summit of the steep slope known as Garnethill—a fairly good site for the treatment of children—and the original building having been specially designed for a hospital, the facilities for treatment, so far as they went, were admirable, and the out-patient department, on a lower level to the north of Garnethill and within a few hundred yards of the hospital itself, added greatly to its usefulness, while a country branch at Drumchapel (about six miles to the west of the city) provided, and still provides, an excellent convalescent home for the little patients after their residence in the hospital.

The original hospital having become inadequate to meet the ever-growing demand for accommodation, the present spacious hospital was built at Yorkhill, at a cost of over £150,000, and was opened by the King and Queen in 1914, a few weeks prior to the outbreak of the Great War.

It contains 12 wards—most of which have side wards attached—with cot accommodation for almost 300 patients, one-third of the cots being for medical cases, and two-thirds for surgical cases; while there are also an out-patient department (in addition to the original outdoor department still carried on in its original location near the old hospital), an X-ray department, a splint manufacturing department, operating theatres, lecture rooms, separate washing-house and laundry, &c.

The patients must all be under thirteen years of age, and they come, not only from the Glasgow district, but from all over the west side of Scotland, from the extreme north and the far-distant western islands to the extreme south.

The following figures give some idea of the work done in 1921. There were treated in the wards of the hospital 4749 children, of whom 1220 were medical and 3529 surgical; 1679 were under one year, and 1231 were over one and under three years of age. The subsequent attendances of these patients numbered 5672.

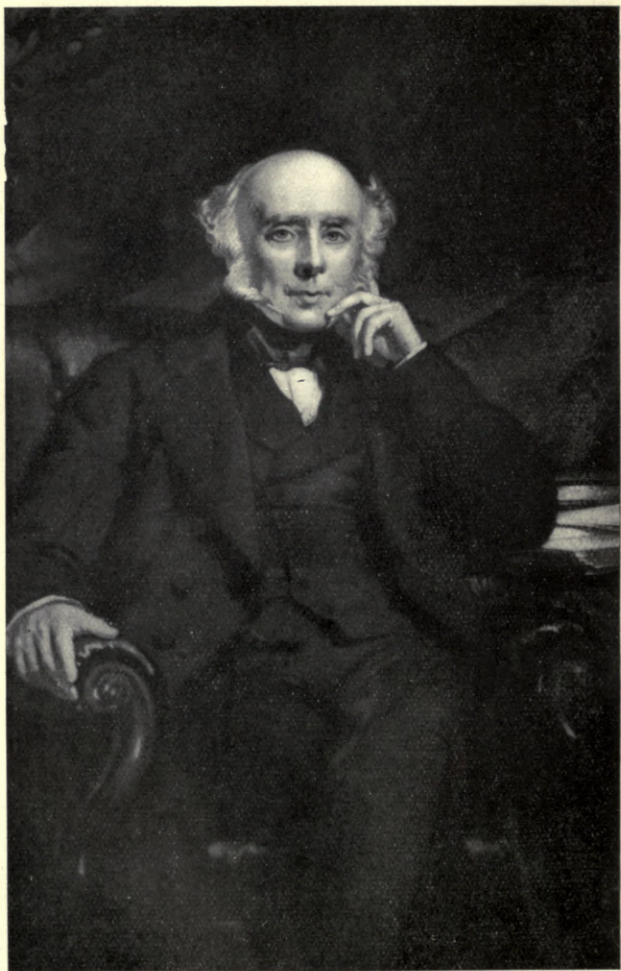
The out-patients seen at the hospital were 2162, while at the old dispensary in the centre of the city, near the old hospital, there were 14,769 patients seen, 6889 being medical and 7880 surgical, the total attendances coming to 44,124. In the wards of the country branch 339 patients were treated. The X-rays were used in 4555 cases; 256 post-mortem examinations were made; and 1352 pathological reports were prepared and submitted to the physicians and surgeons. Students to the number of 240 attended the lectures and clinics in the hospital.

The visiting staff consists of one physician, with four assistants; two surgeons, with six assistants; and three visiting specialists. The resident staff comprises a medical superintendent, two resident physicians, two resident surgeons, and a medical officer for the outdoor department at the hospital. At the dispensary near the old hospital the staff consists of a resident medical officer, ten visiting physicians, nine visiting surgeons, and four visiting specialists. At the hospital there are a matron, an assistant matron, 11 sisters, and 89 nurses and probationers.

The hospital is maintained by voluntary subscriptions and donations; the expenditure during 1921 was somewhat over £34,000.



The Eye Infirmary



Dr. William Mackenzie

During the war part of the hospital was used as a military hospital for wounded and sick officers, many of whom were treated there.

THE EYE INFIRMARY.

As regards hospitals for diseases of the eye, the position has altered somewhat since 1888, when there were two institutions, the Eye Infirmary in Berkeley Street and the Glasgow Ophthalmic Institution in West Regent Street, existing as independent bodies in friendly rivalry in their efforts on behalf of the suffering poor. Since then the Glasgow Ophthalmic Institution has been absorbed by the Royal Infirmary, and now forms the ophthalmic department of that hospital, though the work is still carried on in the original building in West Regent Street under a staff which, though part of the Royal Infirmary staff, is in effect a separate staff. As the Victoria Infirmary has also an ophthalmic department, the facilities for treatment of diseases of the eye are considerably greater than they were in 1888.

The Glasgow Eye Infirmary was founded in 1824, and is to be considered the premier institution of its kind in the city. It still maintains the prestige gained from having as one of its original surgeons William M'Kenzie, a man of European repute, whose book on "Diseases of the Eye" was the leading work in its time on that subject. The Eye Infirmary has, of course, by alterations and additions as well as by modern appliances, been kept well up to the requirements of a large modern ophthalmic hospital, and both the present hospital

in Berkeley Street and the branch at Charlotte Street (rebuilt since 1888) have their accommodation taxed to the uttermost, as in a city such as this, where shipbuilding and engineering are staple industries, injuries to the eye are exceedingly common. The Eye Infirmary, situated as it is comparatively near the University, always attracted a considerable number of students, even before diseases of the eye formed a compulsory part of the medical curriculum, and, now that the eye is a compulsory subject, it does so still in an even greater degree, but with the Royal Infirmary and and its ophthalmic department (in West Regent Street) now forming an integral part of the University, considerable numbers of students also attend the Ophthalmic Institution for their clinical instruction.

Space does not permit of further details of these institutions, but some idea of the amount of work done may be gathered when it is mentioned that in the Royal Infirmary ophthalmic department (the Ophthalmic Institution) there were in 1921 treated in the wards 919 in-patients, while 13,626 attended the dispensary as out-patients, a total of 14,545, with a total attendance record at the dispensary of 35,561.

ROYAL CANCER HOSPITAL.

The Glasgow Royal Cancer Hospital is situated on the crest of the eminence known as Garnethill, in an airy and quiet position not far from Charing Cross, the main entrance being from Hill Street. This hospital was not in existence at the last visit of the British Medical Association in 1888, but was

founded shortly thereafter, viz., in 1890, and was rebuilt and completed during the year 1910.

It contains four large wards and eight small wards, while the staff consists of two chief surgeons, two assistant surgeons, a medical electrician, and a pathologist.

There are 50 beds in the hospital, special cases being accommodated in side wards.

The number of patients treated in 1921 was 245, these, of course, being all indoor cases, as there is no outdoor department in connection with this hospital.

The hospital is supported voluntarily, by subscriptions, donations, and legacies, and there are five beds endowed specifically.

The directors and staff have always taken a keen and intelligent interest in research into the causes and cure of cancer, but have always preserved a judicial attitude, and have not allowed themselves to be carried away by every new "cure" for this dread disease, so that the methods of treatment in the hospital are eminently sound and scientific, and calculated, so far as our present knowledge goes, to afford the utmost degree of relief and comfort to those suffering from this dire malady.

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

The Glasgow Hospital for Women, founded in 1877, was situated in Elmbank Crescent when the British Medical Association last visited Glasgow, but on 10th March, 1921, new hospital buildings were opened in Burnbank Terrace, off Great Western Road. The hospital has since its inception

been supported by voluntary subscriptions, and that its services are appreciated by the public is proved by the fact that the treasurer's statement at the last annual meeting showed that the hospital had a respectable balance at its credit, a rather rare occurrence in voluntary hospitals in these hard times.

Of the board of directors, about one-half are ladies, and there is a strong ladies' auxiliary.

The staff consists of an honorary consulting physician and an honorary consulting surgeon, two visiting surgeons and two visiting physicians, while a matron resides in and has charge of the hospital.

During the year ending 30th June, 1921, there were treated in the hospital as indoor patients 335 cases, while the outdoor consultations, including indoor treatments without operations, numbered 4965. There were 324 operations during the year.

The activities of the hospital are not confined to Glasgow, patients coming from other Scottish districts at considerable distances, the list of localities from which patients come showing places as far apart as Rothesay and Crieff.

While the hospital has done much excellent work in the past among a class for whom nursing homes are entirely out of reach, its activities will probably be greatly extended owing to the improved facilities afforded by the new buildings.

WOMEN'S PRIVATE HOSPITAL.

The Glasgow Women's Private Hospital, situated at 11 Lynedoch Place, in an excellent residential quarter, was opened in April, 1903, and affords

means of treatment to patients who desire to be attended by doctors of their own sex, for the hospital is staffed by women doctors. The hospital has only been in its present quarters since 1915, having previously been in smaller premises in West Cumberland Street, which accommodated only eight patients, whereas the present hospital has room for 14, in two wards of five beds each (one medical and one surgical), and four private rooms, one of which is a maternity room. Even this extended accommodation is already proving too small, showing that the hospital undoubtedly meets a want.

During last year 180 indoor patients were treated, of whom 140 were surgical, 31 medical, and 9 maternity.

The patients pay a modified fee, which covers half the expenditure, the remainder being defrayed by voluntary subscriptions and donations. The hospital is governed by a committee of ladies. There is no outdoor department connected with this hospital.

THE LOCK HOSPITAL.

The Glasgow Lock Hospital, situated at No. 41 Rottenrow—a little to the east of the Royal Maternity Hospital—was founded in 1805, and is, with one exception, the oldest in this country for the treatment of venereal diseases. It was started with 11 beds in a house farther west than its present site, and the number of beds was increased to 20 in 1840. The present building was opened in 1846, but there have been many additions and improvements at several subsequent dates, the latest being as recently as 1920. There are eight wards, consist-

ing of children's ward, maternity ward (now being completed), and six ordinary wards for venereal disease cases. There are 63 beds and 23 cots. There are three medical officers, viz., a chief and two assistants.

During last year there were 541 in-patients (including 166 children and 40 maternity cases), while there were 1205 out-patients, including 286 children, the total attendances numbering 20,499.

The out-patient work of the hospital is now fifteen times as great as it was in 1914, necessitating very much increased accommodation, which has been found in the Central Dispensary buildings at the corner of Portland Street and Richmond Street, in comparatively close proximity to the hospital. These buildings are modern and well-equipped, having been specially designed for the work of the Central Dispensary, which, under this name, carries on the work and traditions of the old dispensary connected with Anderson's (Medical) College, which was situated in this quarter of the city prior to its removal to its present site near the gate of the Western Infirmary. In part of the Central Dispensary buildings the Lock Hospital has found an admirable home for its large and rapidly increasing outdoor department.

The hospital is supported by voluntary contributions (subscriptions and donations), income from investments, and more recently by grants through the local authority under the venereal diseases scheme. It is managed by directors appointed by the qualified contributors and representatives of certain public bodies in Glasgow, and it is now a recognised teaching centre for venereal diseases.

EAR, NOSE, AND THROAT HOSPITAL.

The Glasgow Hospital for Diseases of the Ear, Nose, and Throat is as yet still situated in the building at 28 Elmbank Crescent which was occupied by the Glasgow Ear Hospital when the British Medical Association visited Glasgow in 1888. Since then the adjoining house (No. 27) has been taken in, and the scope of the hospital's activities increased by diseases of the nose and throat being included in its work; but with the constantly increasing numbers of patients attending the hospital, the present accommodation has become totally inadequate, and a new hospital is in immediate contemplation. An excellent site in St. Vincent Street, near the foot of Elmbank Street, has been secured, and steps are being taken to form an influential committee of those interested in the new scheme. In the course of the current year it is intended to issue a public appeal for funds, and the hospital has been fortunate in securing Lord Weir of Eastwood to act as chairman of the committee for raising funds for the new hospital. How urgent the need for a new hospital is is shown by the fact that, as compared with 1916, the number of new patients dealt with in 1921 had increased by 2432, while the operations performed under general anæsthesia showed an increase of 640, and those under local anæsthesia of 587. The war has also left its mark on the hospital, for during the past twenty months alone war pensioners have made 2227 visits to the dispensary. The need for a new hospital is thus patent, and the directors hope that the response to the public appeal they are about to issue

will be so liberal that they may be able to make arrangements for building within the next two years, what is aimed at being a hospital with a minimum of 40 beds, the estimated cost of which will be about £35,000, the present hospital having only 15 beds for indoor cases.

Even with its present inadequate accommodation, the hospital does a very large amount of excellent work. Of new patients, 6008 (3295 males and 2713 females) were treated during the year, an increase of 500 over the previous year. As many of these were seen more than once, 20,339 attendances—over 70 daily for the 290 days the dispensary was open—were recorded for the year; 408 patients were admitted as indoor; 1454 operations were performed under general anæsthesia, including chloroform and ether 129 times, chloride of ethyl 1325 times, while in addition to these local anæsthesia was employed in 1147 cases.

The visiting staff consists of two visiting surgeons (one of whom is senior surgeon), two assistant surgeons, and two extra assistant surgeons, while there are also an anæsthetist, a matron, and a dispenser.

Between 50 and 60 students attend the hospital for practical instruction in diseases of the ear, nose, and throat; and, in addition to this, two post-graduate courses—one in the spring and one in the autumn—are conducted by members of the staff, with good attendances at them.

A feature of the annual report of this hospital is a carefully prepared enumeration in tabular form of all the diseases treated at the hospital, the various headings showing the great variety of cases

seen in the different departments, while the numbers of patients treated (both old and new cases), with the attendances in the various months of the year, are also detailed. These tables show that in the indoor department for diseases of the ear the Radical Mastoid operation was performed 42 times, and Schwartz's operation for Mastoid empyema 18 times, in the course of the year.

The dispensary or outdoor department is open daily in the hospital building, and from it such cases as require indoor treatment are sent into the wards.

ELDER COTTAGE HOSPITAL.

The Elder Cottage Hospital, situated in Govan, where so much of the shipbuilding for which Glasgow is famous is carried on, was founded in 1903 by the late Mrs. Elder, LL.D., the widow of the distinguished shipbuilder who founded the world-renowned firm of John Elder & Co., which still maintains its high repute as the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Company, from whose yard many of the most famous ships—both naval and mercantile—of the world have been turned out.

The hospital consists of two large and four small wards, comprising in all 28 beds and four cots. Of these, 16 beds and two cots are surgical, while 12 beds and two cots are medical. In addition, there is an operating theatre and an out-patient electrical and X-ray department.

The staff consists of a visiting physician, a visiting surgeon and assistant surgeon, as well as an anaesthetist and a radiographer.

The nursing staff comprises a matron, three sisters, two staff nurses, and five pupil nurses.

The number of patients treated in 1921 was 863, made up as follows, viz.:—Medical in-patients, 121; surgical in-patients, 422; X-ray and electrical out-patients, 320.

The hospital is partially endowed from Mrs. Elder's Trust, but is also kept up by voluntary subscriptions from shipyard workers and others.

THE MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS.

Prior to 1865 infectious diseases were treated in the wards of the various poorhouses, the Glasgow Royal Infirmary, and occasionally temporary hospitals were erected to meet emergencies as they occurred. The first municipal fever hospital in the city was opened in 1865, on a site in Kennedy Street, off Parliamentary Road, and a second at Belvidere, on the eastern boundary of the city, in 1870. Fevers ceased to be treated in parish hospitals in 1872, and in the Royal Infirmary in 1875, since when the local authority has been wholly responsible for the provision of accommodation for the treatment of infectious diseases.

The following table shows the hospital accommodation for infectious diseases as at various dates since 1865, and the number of beds per 1000 of the population. Bed accommodation is calculated on an allowance of 2000 cubic feet for adults, but as something like 75 per cent. of the patients treated are under five years of age, a much larger number can be accommodated than is indicated by the total number of beds. During the year 1921 the aggregate number of patients admitted to the fever hospitals was 10,131.

HOSPITAL BED ACCOMMODATION FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN GLASGOW
SINCE 1865 (INCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS).

YEAR.	PARISH.			Glasgow Royal Infirmary.	LOCAL AUTHORITY.						Total Beds.	Population in Thousands.	Beds per Thousand.
	City.	Barony	Govan.		Parlia- me'tary Road.	Belvi- dere Fever.	Belvi- dere Small- pox.	Ruchill	Shield- hall.	Knights- wood.			
1865	100	120	54	200	136	...	...	...	...	...	610	428	1·4
1866	100	120	54	175	136	...	...	...	...	...	585	438	1·3
1867	...	120	54	100	136	...	...	...	...	...	410	446	0·9
1869	...	120	54	135	136	...	...	...	...	...	445	464	1·0
1870	...	120	54	100	250	250	...	...	...	...	774	471	1·7
1872	...	120	...	100	250	250	...	...	...	...	720	495	1·4
1875	100	250	250	...	...	...	...	600	500	1·2
1876	250	250	...	...	...	...	500	502	1·0
1878	120	250	150	...	...	...	520	507	1·0
1880	120	250	150	...	...	...	520	510	1·0
1881	120	370	150	...	...	...	640	512	1·2
1882	120	220	150	...	...	...	490	518	1·0
1887	120	390	150	...	...	...	660	545	1·2
1893	200	390	150	...	...	...	740	678	1·1
1900	200	390	150	440	...	...	1180	744	1·6
1901	200	390	220	440	...	...	1250	764	1·6
1906	390	220	440	...	...	1050	836	1·3
1910	390	220	542	...	...	1152	884	1·3
1913*	390	220	542	100	81	1333	1032	1·3
1915	390	220	542	100	10	1262	1106	1·1
1921	610		542 ¹	100 ²	10 ³	1262	1075	1·1

¹ Also 272 beds for Tuberculosis. ² Also 24 Beds for Tuberculosis. ³ Also 70 beds for Tuberculosis.

* The City has also a part interest in Lightburn Hospital—about 7·8 beds.

„ „ Darnley „ „ 20 „

Besides making provision for fevers and the other diseases included in the zymotic group, the local authority have also made provision, particularly at Ruchill, Knightswood, and Robroyston Hospitals,

for accommodating patients suffering from tuberculosis in all its forms, while a considerable number of patients suffering from this disease are also treated at the expense of the local authority in institutions not under their control. The following summary table gives particulars of the number of beds available for the treatment of tuberculosis:—

INSTITUTIONAL ACCOMMODATION FOR PATIENTS
SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

(1) SANATORIA—

Local Authority—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Bellefield,	—	52	52
Others—			
Ochil Hills,	45	—	45
Bridge-of-Weir,	30	45	75
Doune Road Hospital, Dun- blane,	7	4	11
Hairmyres,	6	—	6
Total Beds in Sanatoria,	88	101	189

(2) HOSPITALS—

Local Authority—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ruchill,	136	136	272
Knightswood,	80	—	80
Shieldhall,	24	—	24
Robroyston,	168	280	448
„ (Auxiliary Hospital),	34	66	100
Others—			
Darnley,	4	6	10
Lanfine Home,	16 aver.	11 aver.	25 aver.
Strathblane Children's Home,	5	5	10
Cripples' Hospital and College, Alton,	3	3	6
Total Beds in Hospitals,	468	507	975

(3) POOR LAW INSTITUTIONS—

	160 aver.	80 aver.	240 aver.
Total Institutional Accommodation,	716	688	1404

As regards the 240 beds in poor law institutions, it may be explained that these patients are known as "sanitary boarders," the cost of whose treatment is met by the local authority.

The Robroyston Auxiliary Hospital has just been opened. Primarily it is intended for the treatment of smallpox, but the Scottish Board of Health have authorised its use for the treatment of tuberculous cases during the absence of smallpox, and meantime the intention is to transfer convalescent patients there who have already been treated in the wards of the main hospital at Robroyston.

In the following table there is also given a summary of the numbers of the medical, nursing, &c., staffs associated with the various Corporation institutions:—

Hospitals.	Resident Staff.				Total.
	Medical.	Nursing.	Cleaning and Kitchen.	Others.	
1. Belvidere, -	6	167	115	70	358
2. Ruchill, -	7	255	172	68	502
3. Shieldhall, -	1	30	18	10	61
4. Knightswood, -	1	23	20	6	50
5. Robroyston, -	5	94	78	29	206
6. Bellfield, -	1	8	11	8	28
Totals, -	21	577	414	193	1205

In addition, there are also an honorary consulting surgeon and three consulting surgeons, of whom one is also visiting surgeon for tuberculosis; a part-time radiologist for tuberculosis, and part-time specialist for the venereal diseases and trachoma schemes.

GLASGOW PARISH COUNCIL AND DISTRICT BOARD OF CONTROL.

The parish of Glasgow, which combined in 1898

the former Barony and city of Glasgow parishes, is, in consequence, the most populous in Scotland, the 1921 census showing it to have 596,085 inhabitants.

The Parish Council controls the administration of one large general hospital, two district hospitals, a poorhouse, two seaside homes for adults and young persons respectively, besides other two homes at the coast temporarily occupied by children.

The Parish Council is also constituted the District Board of Control within the same area, for the care and treatment of patients suffering from mental troubles. For cases of insanity the District Board has two large and fully equipped mental hospitals, and for mentally deficient persons, practically the only institution in Scotland specially erected for the purpose.

In addition to the treatment of the indoor poor of the parish, including the boarding of children and harmless lunatics in private dwellings all over the country, the Parish Council has a roll of over 19,000 adults and their dependents chargeable throughout the year.

The outdoor poor of the parish are medically looked after by a staff of twenty district medical officers, who are also private practitioners.

In 1921, for the first time in the history of the Scottish poor law, Parish Councils had to assist financially the unemployed, and it is estimated that up till the close of the financial year (May, 1922) the Glasgow Parish Council will have expended on this item alone £180,000.

The total amount expended in ordinary poor law relief and lunacy within the parish is roughly £1,000,000 sterling for the past year.

With these few facts regarding the general administration of the parish, the following notes applicable to each separate institution may be useful and interesting:—

1. NORTHERN GENERAL HOSPITAL, SPRINGBURN, GLASGOW.

This is the largest and most up-to-date poor law institution in Scotland. It was held available for military purposes, and on the outbreak of the war in 1914 it was hurriedly vacated of ordinary patients and occupied throughout the war as two distinct military hospitals, being visited not only by the King, the Duke of Connaught, and other Royalties at various periods, but also by many distinguished military and other representatives from time to time.

Erected on an ideal site on the northern boundary of the city, its erection was completed in 1902, when patients were first admitted.

The institution and grounds extend to 54 acres, and at present has accommodation for nearly 2000 patients, including children, being divided into wards in separate blocks for medical, surgical, infirm, and children's departments under a medical superintendent, with visiting physician, surgeon, dentist, oculist, and pathologist, and four resident medical officers.

The total cost of land and buildings opened in 1902 has been upwards of £500,000.

2. EASTERN DISTRICT HOSPITAL, 253 DUKE STREET, GLASGOW.

This hospital was erected and opened for the

reception of 380 patients in 1904. It is intended primarily for acute and curable cases, both medical and surgical.

Its administration under the Parish Council is conducted by a medical superintendent, a visiting physician and surgeon, and a resident staff. A special feature of this hospital is its wards for the treatment of incipient mental diseases. These wards are unique in Scotland, and serve the purpose of preventing many patients being sent to asylums and stigmatised as lunatics.

3. WESTERN DISTRICT HOSPITAL, OAKBANK, POSSIL ROAD, GLASGOW.

With the exception of the accommodation for mental cases, this hospital, also opened in 1904 for 360 patients, is utilised in the same way as the Eastern District Hospital, under similar supervision.

4. BARNHILL POORHOUSE, PETERSHILL ROAD, SPRINGBURN, GLASGOW.

Prior to the erection of the foregoing hospitals, Barnhill was the sole institution of the former Barony parish, along with the old City Parish Poorhouse, for the indoor treatment of all sane poor. The latter was sold on the amalgamation of the two parishes, and Barnhill is now utilised chiefly for infirm patients and recurring sick.

It was originally built after the passing of the Poor Law (Scotland) Act, 1845, and was greatly extended in 1901-2. It has accommodation for 2000 patients or thereby, the medical administration being under visiting and resident medical officers, with a lady superintendent and trained nurses.

5. GLASGOW DISTRICT ASYLUM, WOODILEE, LENZIE.

Woodilee is one of the largest mental hospitals, and, with its succursal establishments, accommodates in all 1292 patients. It was erected originally in 1875 for 400 cases, and was greatly extended at different times, but withal the accommodation is insufficient to meet present-day requirements. The estate consists of 765 acres, giving scope for open-air curative treatment on the farms and grounds.

6. GLASGOW DISTRICT ASYLUM, GARTLOCH, GARTCOSH.

This asylum is more recent in date than Woodilee, having been opened in 1895. The estate extends to 440 acres, and affords also the requisite facilities for open-air treatment of the patients. The existing accommodation, taxed to the utmost, provides for 812 beds.

7. INSTITUTION FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES, STONEYETTS, CHRYSTON.

As indicated in the general remarks above, this institution is practically the only one erected for the treatment of mental defectives under the Mental Deficiency (Scotland) Act, 1913. It has accommodation for 345 patients, and is built on the lands of Woodilee Asylum, about two miles therefrom.

THE SOUTHERN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The Southern General Hospital—or, as it was known till January of this year, the Govan Poor-house and Hospital—is situated at Merryflats, on the south side of the river, at the extreme west end

of the district of Govan, which was till comparatively recently a separate burgh, with its own Provost and magistrates, but now forms an integral part of "Greater Glasgow." The hospital was founded shortly after the Poor Law (Scotland) Act of 1845 came into force, and was first housed in an old mill in Dale Street, Tradeston. In 1853 the hospital was removed to buildings on the west side of Eglinton Street, which had been erected in 1821, and used as a cavalry barracks for the Glasgow district.

The present buildings were erected in 1872. The first addition to the hospital—containing 117 beds—was opened in 1899. The second addition—containing 116 beds—was opened in 1908. A separate children's block was erected in 1903, a small block for cases of incipient insanity was erected in 1905, while in 1907 a nurses' home was opened. The latest addition—a block containing 272 beds—was opened in 1909, and in January, 1922, the name was changed as indicated above.

The total number of wards in the hospital is 78, the medical staff consisting of a medical superintendent and three assistant medical officers, while there is also a large nursing staff.

The total number of beds in the hospital is 1987, of which 404 are medical, 100 surgical, 767 infirm and convalescent, 200 chronic mental cases, 81 venereal, skin, and ulcer; 48 epileptic, while the remainder are for children, maternity, mental defectives, and incipient insanity.

The number of patients treated annually is 6050.

There is a convalescent home for children, con-

taining 25 beds, at Stewarthall, in the Island of Bute.

The hospital is rate-aided, and is under the management of Govan Parish Council, representing a population of 372,000 of the city of Glasgow, of which Govan now forms a part.

ROYAL MENTAL HOSPITAL.

The Glasgow Royal Mental Hospital, or, as it is more familiarly known to the inhabitants of Glasgow, Gartnavel Royal Asylum, is situated in the extreme western district of the city, having its main entrance from Great Western Road, in a part of the city which till recently was entirely in the country, and even yet is comparatively open and unbuilt on, at least as regards streets of tenements, though there are several fine residences in the immediate vicinity of the asylum grounds.

The hospital—or, as it was then known, the asylum—was founded in 1810, largely owing to the philanthropic exertions of Robert M'Nair, Esq., of Belvidere, and originally stood in what is now the heart of the city, near Parliamentary Road, on a site now occupied by the Caledonian Railway Company as a goods station. In 1841 the need for more and better accommodation had become urgent, a new site three miles from the centre of the city was selected, the original buildings were disposed of to the directors of the Town's Hospital, and the present Royal Asylum or Mental Hospital was erected on the lands of Gartnavel, in the western suburbs of Glasgow, and opened in 1843. The hospital is built in the Tudor Gothic style, and

stands in an elevated position in the centre of beautifully wooded pleasure-grounds which, with the gardens, extend to 66 acres. When erected, the hospital was well in advance of its time, and though the construction is perhaps more institutional and concentrated than would be adopted now, numerous internal alterations and several additions have kept the building well up to the modern requirements of a mental hospital.

It accommodates approximately 500 patients, who pay rates of board varying from £58 to £600 and upwards per annum.

The hospital consists of two main divisions, known as the East House and the West House respectively, and in the grounds there has been erected, comparatively recently, a beautiful little chapel, where services for the patients are held by the chaplain to the hospital, while the grounds also allow of ample opportunities for outdoor exercise and recreation for the patients—a golf course, tennis courts, croquet lawn, and a curling pond all proving useful adjuncts to the usual hospital treatment.

The laboratory of the Western Asylums' Research Institute is situated within the hospital grounds, and in it much useful research has been done in the etiology and results of mental disease.

The physician superintendent is the University Lecturer in Psychological Medicine, and the hospital is available for clinical instruction, large numbers of students attending the classes, which form a part of the University curriculum. Of recent years post-graduate courses have also been given.



The Princess Louise Scottish Hospital for Limbless and Disabled Sailors and Soldiers, Erskine

The average number of patients treated annually for the last four years is 492.

The hospital is now an entirely private one for paying patients.

The treatment in the hospital has always been of the most humane and enlightened kind, so that the institution has gained in an unusual degree the confidence of the public in the West of Scotland, and a considerable proportion of the patients are those who have gone there as voluntary patients, recognising that in such an institution their chances of recovery are greatly increased.

PRINCESS LOUISE SCOTTISH HOSPITAL FOR LIMBLESS AND DISABLED SAILORS AND SOLDIERS.

Like all other parts of this country, Glasgow has its aftermath of the war, in the shape of a pitiable legacy of brave men maimed, disabled, and broken in the long-drawn-out struggle for freedom and for the right, but for these maimed heroes a veritable home of healing and of hope is to be found in the Princess Louise Scottish Hospital for Limbless and Disabled Sailors and Soldiers at Erskine, on the banks of the Clyde, about ten miles down the river from the city, and not far from the village of Bishopston, on the main Caledonian Railway line between Glasgow and Greenock.

The site of the hospital is ideal, as it is housed in Erskine House, a stately mansion in extensive grounds sloping down to the left bank of the Clyde, which previously was the residence of Lord Blantyre, and which is on a scale and of a design well fitting it for a residence for the nobility.

Thanks largely to the generosity of Sir John Reid, a highly esteemed citizen who now occupies the ancient and honourable position of Deacon-Convener of the Trades House of Glasgow, the mansion was acquired for the noble purpose it now fulfils. It was opened in 1916, and provides an institution in Scotland devoted to the needs of the limbless and disabled.

It first serves the purpose of a preparatory hospital for the rearrangement and readjustment of stumps and all the surgical work attendant thereon.

Secondly, it provides for the manufacture and fitting of artificial limbs and appliances, and teaches the men the full and proper use of these as applicable to their future vocations.

Thirdly, the men are taught to earn their livelihood by being trained in trades suitable to the degree of their disablement. Fourthly, limbs disabled through war injuries or from lesions arising therefrom are, so far as possible, rectified and restored to function.

The hospital also provides a workshop and home with hospital facilities for the severely injured men who cannot fight their way in the rough-and-tumble of life.

In furtherance of the above objects, workshops for the manufacture of artificial limbs and provisional limbs—peg-legs—were provided, in which over 10,000 limbs have already been made and repaired.

Workshops have also been set up for training the disabled soldiers and sailors in shoemaking, basketry, tailoring, hairdressing, cabinetmaking—including upholstery and french polishing—saddlery

and leather goods, agriculture—including gardening, pig, poultry, and bee keeping, &c.—while the making of the necessary appliances for these various occupations has also been a part of the work. These workshops have been recognised as a Government training centre for these various trades.

Besides the 110 men undergoing training at present, 126 men have already completed their training in the various industries indicated above, and are now plying their trades in all parts of the country—including the Highlands and Islands—and also far beyond it, for an Erskine-trained man is now carrying on a successful shoemaking trade in the far-distant Falkland Islands.

There is accommodation for 400 men, but half of these beds are in temporary premises. There is a well-equipped operating theatre and X-ray room. The cooking is done by electricity, and the kitchen arrangements are on the most up-to-date lines.

The surgical and medical work of the hospital has been done since its inception by an honorary staff, Drs. James A. Adams, P. Paterson, J. H. Pringle, and J. A. C. Macewen undertaking the surgical work, while Dr. M'Gregor-Robertson, as physician, does the medical work.

The nature of the work done in Erskine Hospital, making good in large part as it does the wastage of war, and enabling the heroic but maimed defenders of our country to make with confidence a new start in life—has given the hospital a peculiarly intimate place in the affection of the citizens of Glasgow, who have taken it to their hearts, and regard with pride the beneficent work accomplished within its

walls. None has taken a greater interest in the hospital or worked harder for it than the esteemed President of the Association, Sir William Macewen, to whose unwearied efforts in its behalf the hospital and all interested in it owe a deep debt of gratitude. Sir William has been the moving spirit and the master mind throughout the career of the hospital, and the esteem the hospital enjoys and the excellent work accomplished in it are largely due to his tireless energy and enthusiasm.

Probably no medical institution in or around Glasgow will more interest the members of the British Medical Association than this beautifully situated and admirably equipped hospital, whose inmates, limbless many of them and maimed all, carry on the splendid tradition of cheerfulness in adversity and pluck against all odds that in the late war made the British sailor or soldier the wonder of the world.

NURSING HOMES IN GLASGOW.

Any notice, however imperfect, of the medical institutions of Glasgow would be incomplete without a reference to the very numerous and well-equipped private nursing homes. As in other cities, these homes are generally the private property of ladies who are trained nurses, and who have gathered around them adequate and efficient staffs. These homes have been established in private houses which have been altered to suit their new purposes. Many of the large terrace mansion-houses of the West End of Glasgow have been acquired, and, generally speaking, have fulfilled the purpose of a private

hospital admirably. All the nursing homes have completely equipped operating theatres, and the surgeons of Glasgow carry out their private work with perfect confidence in the efficiency of the nursing and in the completeness of the aseptic technique. The first home to be established was the M'Alpin Home. Miss M'Alpin very early recognised that there was no institution suitable for the non-hospital class, and in 1874 she founded the home for the training of nurses, having acquired a private house in Renfrew Street—one of the backwaters of Glasgow, but very near the main thoroughfares. In 1908 a new building was erected, and, although the plan is incomplete, the portion which has been constructed, comprising, as it does, an excellent series of private rooms, each with a small balcony and southern exposure, and a beautiful operating theatre with roof light from the north provides in itself a private hospital of modern type. The M'Alpin Home is managed by a board of directors, and is not run for profit. Any surplus accruing is used for the building extension fund. It is the largest establishment of its kind in Glasgow, and can accommodate 50 patients.

Glasgow is much in need of a hospital, similar to those established in Birmingham and in Bristol, where patients may be accommodated and treated for a moderate inclusive fee, and it is hoped that in the near future some such establishment will be erected.

Space does not permit of reference to many other medical institutions in or near the city, such as the Blind Asylum, the Dental Hospital and School, or

the excellent Convalescent Homes at Dunoon, Kilmun, and Lenzie; but enough has been said in the foregoing pages to indicate that Glasgow is not unmindful of the needs of her citizens in the time of their sickness, and that in her dealings with her poorer sons and daughters she has taken to heart, in all humbleness, but also in all sincerity, the saying of the Great Healer, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

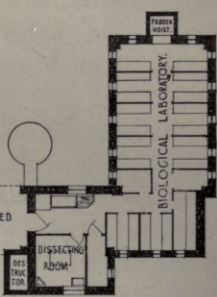
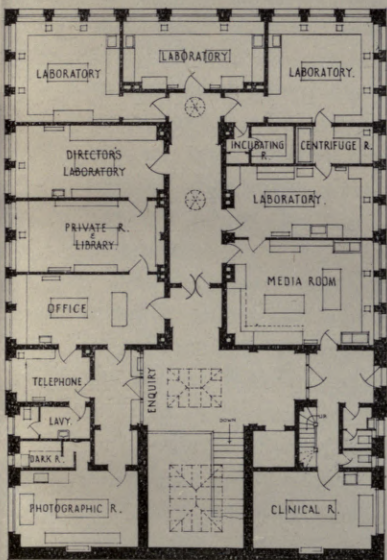
CORPORATION BACTERIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT NEW LABORATORIES.

THE rapid advance of bacteriological science and its practical applications in the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of disease have necessitated the provision of additional facilities to cope with the steadily increasing volume of routine work and research. A suite of laboratories with accessories has accordingly been erected (and is in course of completion) on the top floor of the Municipal Buildings Extension, with entrance by Cochrane Street and access through the Sanitary Chambers from Montrose Street. The new building has a floor area of about 4000 square feet, and accommodates five laboratories, an incubating room, a centrifuge room, a room for the preparation of media, a clinical room, a room for photography, an office, and a library. A biological laboratory (in course of construction) occupies a detached position on the same level.

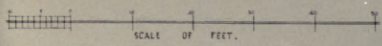
The inception of a municipal laboratory for bacteriology dates from 1895, when the building known as the Sanitary Chambers was being constructed for

GLASGOW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS EXTENSION.

CORPORATION
 BACTERIOLOGICAL
 DEPARTMENT



PLAN OF FOURTH FLOOR.



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 242 WEST GEORGE ST.
 GLASGOW 21st MAY 1922

the accommodation of the Public Health Department. A room in the new building was equipped as a laboratory, and was inaugurated in 1899, on the appointment of a whole-time bacteriologist. Every medical practitioner within the city was invited to avail himself of the resources of the laboratory for the bacteriological diagnosis of doubtful cases of infectious disease, and suitable equipments were supplied for the safe and speedy transmission of pathological specimens to the laboratory by post or messenger. Facilities for carrying out the biological tests necessarily associated with bacteriological diagnosis were provided by erecting an animal house in the courtyard of the Sanitary Chambers.

The diagnostic work for medical practitioners has speedily increased year by year, and, in addition, a large amount of diagnostic and research work for the Public Health Department has arisen from time to time in connection with tuberculosis, diphtheria and enteric fever; plague, cholera, dysentery, malaria, cerebro-spinal fever, and encephalitis; anthrax, glanders, and rabies; venereal diseases; diphtheria, cerebro-spinal fever and enteric fever contacts; milk supplies; food poisoning.

The laboratory is also at the service of other Corporation Departments engaged in work on which bacteriology has an important practical bearing. Thus the water supplies are systematically examined to determine their bacterial content and their freedom from dangerous pollution. Similarly, the water of the swimming ponds in the public baths is under regular observation.

During 1921 the specimens received for examination numbered 26,324, distributed as follows:-- Medical practitioners, 18,038; medical officer of health, 6226; hospitals, 891; veterinary surgeon, 981; Baths Department, 68; and Water Department, 120.



The Old Royal Infirmary, 1792-1912