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BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

ABERDEEN

1914

Handbook and Guide

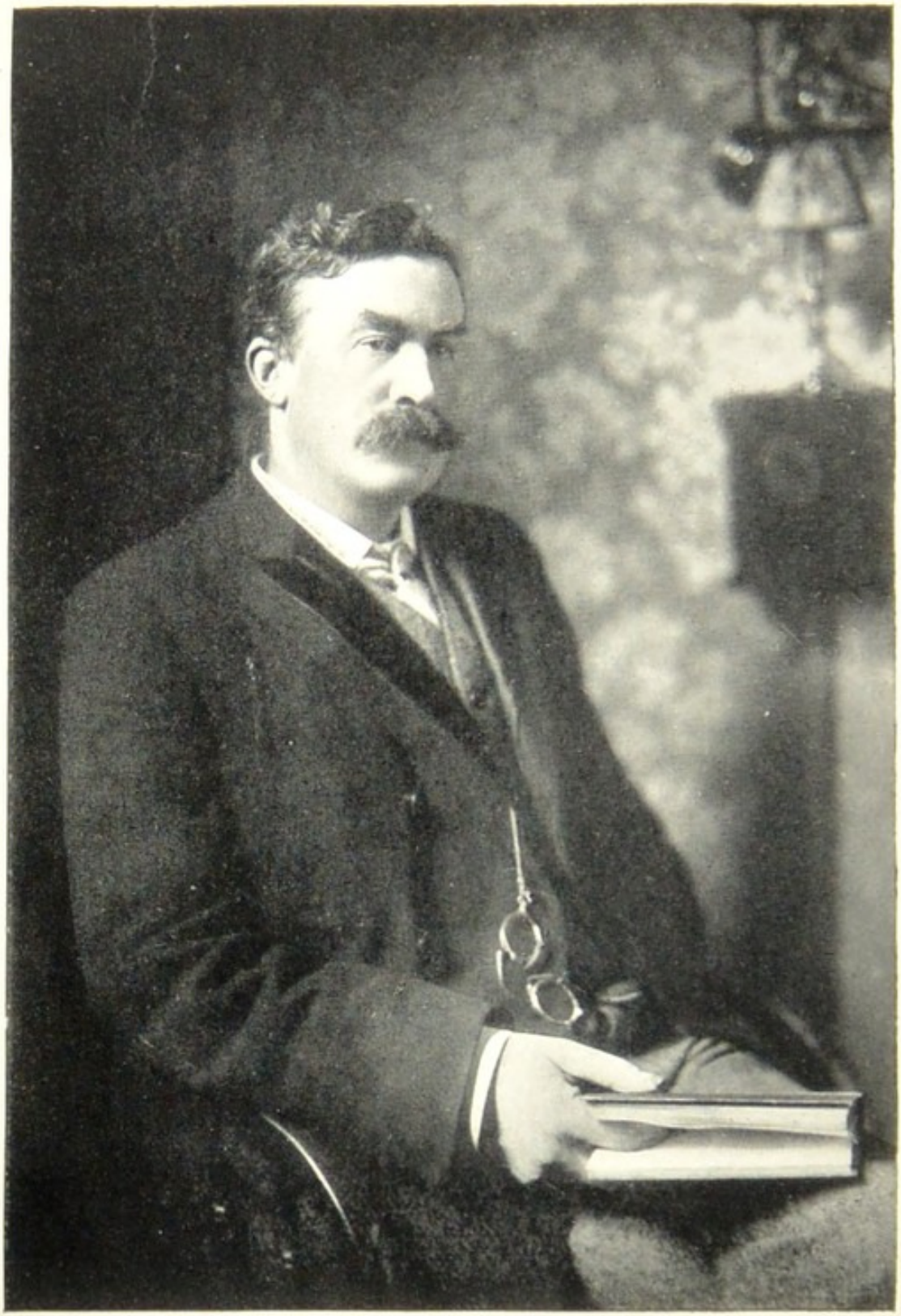

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Photo by Elliott & Fry, Ltd.

British Medical Association

Aberdeen, 1914

Handbook and Guide

. . to . .

Aberdeen

Compiled for the Local Executive Committee

by

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Ed. J. Burrow & Co., Ltd.

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PREFACE

In compiling this Handbook and Guide as a Souvenir of the eighty-second Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association, the endeavour has been to provide a brief history and description of the City of Aberdeen, of its University, and of its Medical and Educational Institutions, written mainly by medical men of Bon-Accord for the information of their professional brethren from the south.

The Editor of the *British Medical Journal* kindly gave permission for the articles on the City and University to be copied from the pages of that *Journal*, while the section on "Medical Institutions" has been specially written by local medical men of recognised standing and authority.

Mr. George Smith, LL.D., Director of Studies, contributes the Section on "Educational Institutions"; Professor Marnoch furnishes an historical article on "Aberdeen Doctors," and Dr. W. R. Pirie gives an interesting account of the Artists of "the very cradle of Scottish Art." The inspiring story of the ancient Medico-Chirurgical Society of Aberdeen is told by the President of the Society, and Captain Rorie, R.A.M.C. (T.F.), records the careers of many prominent Medical Graduates of Aberdeen University, who have served their King and Country.

The book is intended not only as a short medical history of the City, but also as a Guide to "Aberdeen and twal' mile roun," and it is hoped that the stranger within the gates may be helped on his way by the maps and descriptive routes in Section IX.

I have to express my indebtedness to the numerous contributors to the Handbook, and specially to the Publishers, who have been unsparing in their efforts to produce a useful and artistic Souvenir of the eighty-second meeting of the Association.

J. Scott Riddell.

Aberdeen,
July 1914.

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Photo by Charles Helmrich & Sons.

SECTION I

THE CITY OF ABERDEEN

Reprinted from the "British Medical Journal" of January 3, 1914

ABERDEEN is an ancient city of great historic interest and is famous as one of the centres of the higher education in Scotland. It is also the chief seaport in the North of Scotland and a place of considerable commercial importance. It is a royal burgh and the seat of an old bishopric with a cathedral, once of great size and magnificence, till it fell on evil days in the sixteenth century; though shorn of its ancient majesty it is still an imposing structure. It is the county town and the depôt of the Gordon Highlanders. The population in 1911 was 163,891; how rapidly it has grown during the last hundred years is shown by the fact that the total number of inhabitants in 1801 was 26,992; in 1841, 63,262; in 1851, 71,973; in 1881, 105,076; in 1891, 121,623; and in 1901, 153,503. In the closing years of the fourteenth century the population was about 3,000. The city covers more than ten miles in area. It has a picturesque position on the North Sea, lying between the estuaries of two rivers, the Dee and the Don. Formerly divided into two towns, the old and the new, the former on the dark and treacherous-looking Don, the latter on the bright and sparkling Dee, it is now one city.

From the material of which it is mostly built Aberdeen is known as the Granite City. As is said in the *Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Scotland*, illustrated by Robert William Billings and William Burn:

> It has often been remarked that if the tide of prosperity were to desert London, and the population to leave it, in a very few years it would present nothing but a large heap of brickdust, with here and there a stone ruin rising through the mass. If the same fate should overtake all our cities together, the very last to lose its original shape and structure would be Aberdeen, where all the domestic as well as the public edifices are built of that indestructible material, granite, which has left us the edifices of the ancient Eygptians fresh and clean after three thousand years have passed over them.

A stranger is struck by the beauty and regularity of the architecture of the principal streets, but also by the austerity of the style. This is due to the hardness of the granite and the cost of carving it into mouldings, but it well expresses the simple, solid character of the people. As an unnamed writer has said:

> The impression which forces itself upon the visitor is the sense of solidity and permanence and of constant progression, and a little knowledge of its prominent men conveys this sense as part of their personality; men of

quiet strength, fine business perception, and almost stubborn pertinacity of purpose, qualities which have doubtless come from their surroundings and which have imbued them with a large share of characteristics, which are perhaps national. All around are fine buildings, and in the growth of the city do we see the prosperity which comes out of industry and good business foresight and habit.

A more poetical name for Aberdeen is the "Silver City by the Sea." To appreciate the appropriateness of this designation, Aberdeen should be seen after a heavy rain, when the light grey granite of the houses and stately public buildings gleams in the sun with a silvery sheen which gives it a fascinating though somewhat cold beauty. The coldness of aspect, however, does not express the character of its people, who are eminently sociable. As William Watson has well said :

> But on thy heart hath fall'n no touch of frost,
> O city of the pallid brow austere.
> Grey, wintry-featured, sea-throned Aberdeen !

A stranger can scarcely fail to be struck by the large number of substantial-looking, well-built houses, many of them ornamented with the light, graceful turret adopted from the old French château architecture, and curious crow's step indentations of the gables. These houses are the outward symbol of the life within, which is marked by comfort, sociability, and good fellowship. Contrary to the proverbial notion of Scottish canniness in money matters, there are no more liberal people to be found than in Aberdeen. This characteristic in no way conflicts with the shrewdness that has given rise to the legend of the Jew who went to Aberdeen thinking he would find the simple Hyperboreans an easy prey. He was soon driven to seek more likely hunting grounds, remarking as he left that he had found the lost tribes of Israel. Gladstone once said there were no longer-headed people in the kingdom than the Aberdonians. The late Sir Francis Galton described the inhabitants as the ugliest folk in Great Britain, but we are sure that this verdict will not be endorsed by any one who has good opportunities for observation. From a eugenic point of view, the appearance of vigorous health in the young women, even in the poorer quarters of the city, should have appealed to him.

The electric tramway service is so conveniently arranged that a good general idea of the city can be got in a couple of hours by going on the outside of a car round the system known as "the circular route." One who wishes to see it in a less American way can visit nearly every part worth a visit on two or three afternoon excursions on foot. There are, of course, many spots where one should linger. The view down Union Street to the Market Cross, with the

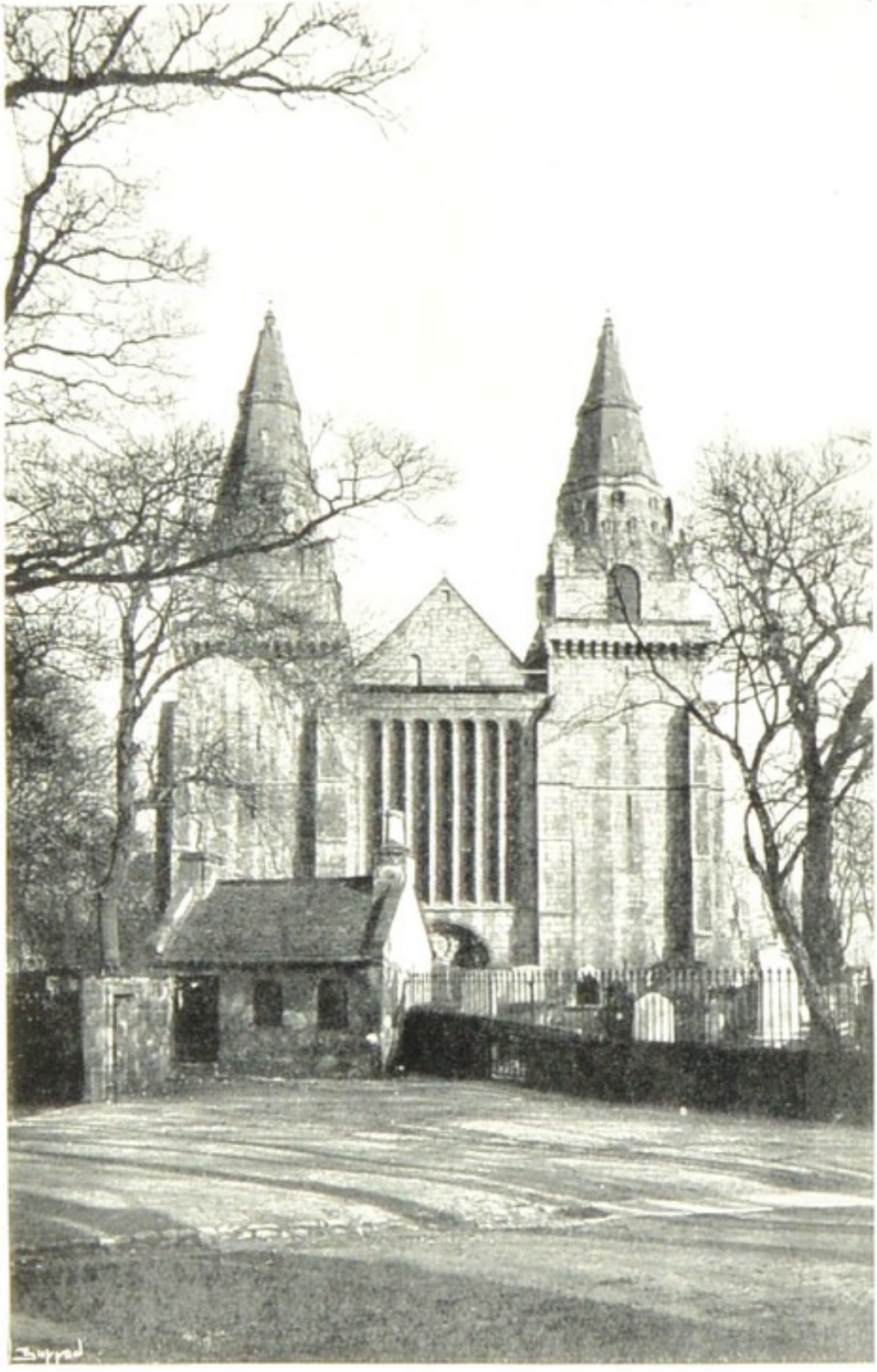
UNION STREET, ABERDEEN.

Photo by Charles Helmrich & Sons.

County and Municipal Buildings at the bottom on the left, shows the very heart of the modern city. King's College in the old, and Marischal College with its magnificent Mitchell Tower in the new town, will attract historians and lovers of architectural beauty. Round about the stately buildings of Marischal College are many streets which are now slums, but which are interesting as relics of the past and as object-lessons of the manner in which people lived up to the eighteenth century. Among these are the Gallowgate, along which those doomed to death were carried to the place of execution on Heading Hill below Castle Hill where to-day stand the barracks. The Guest Row (Holy Ghost Row), a narrow thoroughfare, now a squalid haunt of social outcasts, was once the dwelling-place of rank and fashion. In it there stands a house which still bears upon it evidences of vanished greatness. It is marked by an entry with a lamp over it inscribed with the name of a lodging-house; within is a fine carved doorway. The oldest part dates from 1580. It was once the residence of Provost Sir George Skene, whose coat of arms may be seen above the doorway. In 1745 it was occupied by the Duke of Cumberland on his way to and from the field of Culloden—the army commanded by the "Butcher" levied heavy spoil from the city in which they were quartered. Another narrow winding thoroughfare leading down towards the harbour, and ending near the lower end of Market Street, is Ship Row, the houses of which, now the hiding-places of poverty, were once tenanted by well-to-do burgesses.

CHURCHES

The most conspicuous landmark in the old town looking up the valley of the Don is the Cathedral of St. Machar. Its distinctive features are two towers with spiked spires, which can be seen from long distances around. The cathedral is so bound up with the history of Aberdeen that a fuller account of it must be reserved till we come to deal with that subject. Of the numerous other places of worship in Aberdeen special mention may be made of the East and West Churches, which stand on the site occupied by the old parish church of St. Nicholas, the patron saint of the city. That church dated at least from the twelfth century, and tradition says that its nave was begun in 1060. It was completed in the early years of the sixteenth century. At the Reformation it was divided into two places of worship, the nave and choir being separated from each other by "Drum's Aisle" and "Collison's Aisle," which represent the transepts of the old church. In accordance with the geographical system of nomenclature which makes it somewhat



THE WEST WINDOW AND TOWERS, ST. MACHAR'S CATHEDRAL, OLD ABERDEEN.

Photo by David F. McKenzie.

difficult for the visitor from the south to identify the Presbyterian churches of Aberdeen, they are known respectively as the East and West Churches. In Drum's Aisle are some early heraldic tombstones, tapestries, and brasses. Below the East Church is a small crypt known as St. Mary's Chapel, which was built probably about 1430. There is contained in it a large collection of sixteenth and seventeenth century carved work, the remnants of the stalls and pews of the old church of St. Nicholas. In the churchyard lie buried many men of note, among whom may be mentioned Johnson's friend, James Beattie, philosopher and poet. Separating the churchyard from Union Street is a stone screen, which is one of the most striking features of the main thoroughfare of the city. Conspicuous among the churches of Aberdeen, most of which show a stern contempt of decorative art, is the Roman Catholic Cathedral, built in the Gothic style, with a graceful spire towering to a height of 200 feet, and a musical peal of bells. Inside the eye is delighted by the beauty of the wood carving and the tastefulness of the ornamentation.

SCHOOLS

Apart from the University, Aberdeen has many places where the poorest lad can get a good education. Among them the principal are the Grammar School and Gordon's College. At the former Byron, when he was—in the words of his grand-uncle, the "wicked Lord Byron," whom he succeeded—"the little boy at Aberdeen," was a scholar; his mother was a Miss Gordon, heiress of the beautiful estate of Gight, whose lands and fortune had been dissipated by her profligate husband. Byron was there for four years, 1795–8, and his association with Aberdeen is to be commemorated by a statue. The Grammar School, which dates from the middle of the thirteenth century, has been the training ground of a large number of men who have won distinction in every walk of life. But it has been transformed from the humble building in the School Hill, where it stood for centuries, into a fine structure in Skene Street. Near the School Hill stands Gordon's College, named after its founder Robert Gordon, a Dantzig merchant who died in 1730. He left £10,300 for the building of an institution in which thirty sons and grandsons of burgesses should be maintained and educated. A further large endowment was received in 1816, under the will of Alexander Simpson of Colly Hill. Gordon, like the founder of Guy's Hospital, lived a miser for the purpose of collecting funds to carry his design into effect. The tradition is that when he wished to read at night, rather than buy candles, he would use the light that came through a hole in the floor from a shoemaker's

shop below. Like the old public schools of England, the institution has far outgrown the original scheme, and now provides education for more than a thousand scholars. The College occupies the site of the old Blackfriars monastery, and stands pleasantly amid tastefully laid out grounds. In front of the gateway is a bronze statue of General Gordon, erected in 1888 by subscriptions of the Clan Gordon. The Art Gallery, which is close to Gordon's College, contains many fine works of art and is well worth a visit. Gray's School of Art, which stands near, should also be seen. There are a good number of statues in the town—Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, and Robert Burns being thus commemorated. By far the most striking of all is a colossal bronze statue of William Wallace at the north end of Union Terrace.

PARKS

Aberdeen has several public parks, the largest being the Duthie Park by the side of the Dee; it extends over forty-four acres, with cricket pitches and lawn tennis courts and a museum. This park was presented to the city by the late Miss Duthie of Ruthrieston. In it are a monument of Hygeia, erected in 1898, and an obelisk made of Peterhead granite, and 70 ft. high, in memory of Sir James McGrigor, who was the chief of the medical staff in the Peninsular War, a man highly esteemed by the Iron Duke. This originally stood in the quadrangle of Marischal College, from which some years ago it was transferred to the Park.

HOSPITALS

Of the hospitals the principal is the Royal Infirmary in Woolmanhill, founded in 1740, rebuilt in 1833–40, and greatly enlarged in 1887 as a memorial of the jubilee of Queen Victoria. The infirmary has 240 beds. There is a Hospital for Sick Children, founded in 1877, with 85 beds; a Maternity Hospital, founded in 1823, with 18 beds; the City Hospital for Infectious Diseases, established in 1874, with 230 beds; the Royal Asylum for the Insane, which was opened in 1880, has 1,000 beds. In connection with this must be mentioned the interesting offshoot of the asylum at Kingseat, Newmachar, established in 1904, one of the earliest examples of the village asylum in this country. There harmless patients of the kind called in Scotland "fatuous" are placed among comfortable surroundings and occupied in useful work. An illustrated description of the Kingseat District Asylum appeared in the *British Medical Journal* of November 24, 1906, p. 1498. It is well worth a visit.

THE BRIDGES

Of the sights of Aberdeen none is more picturesque than the Brig o' Balgownie over the Don; it consists of a high single-pointed arch 62 ft. wide. This old bridge, which was probably built by Bishop Cheyne of Aberdeen in 1320, has been made famous by Byron. He alludes to it in a note to a passage in the tenth canto of *Don Juan*:

> The Brig of Don near the auld town of Aberdeen, with its one arch and its deep black salmon stream below, is in my memory as yesterday. I still remember, though perhaps I may misquote, the awful proverb which made me pause to cross it, and yet lean over it with a childish delight, being an only son, at least by the mother's side. The saying as recollected by me was this, but I have never heard or seen it since I was nine years of age:
>
> Brig o' Balgownie, black's your wa,
> Wi' h wife's ae son, and a mare's ae foal,
> Doon ye shall fa.

Aberdeen stands alone among the cities of Scotland in having among its ancient monuments two historic bridges, each spanning one of the rivers between which it stands. The Brig o' Dee, the history of which has recently been written by Mr. G. M. Fraser, Librarian of the Aberdeen Public Library, was begun by Bishop Elphinstone in the early part of the sixteenth century and completed by one of his successors, Bishop Gavin Dunbar, in 1527. There are twenty-eight coats of arms and inscriptions carved on the bridge; a full description of these is given by Mr. Fraser in the work just mentioned. The bridge, which was long the only way of access to the city from the south, consists of seven circular ribbed arches. As these were becoming unsafe in the early days of the eighteenth century they were rebuilt by the town council between 1719 and 1723, as is set forth in a Latin inscription on the west side. It was originally 16½ ft. wide, but in 1842, to meet the needs of modern traffic, it was widened to 28 ft. The Brig o' Dee was one of the few bridges that withstood the mighty rush of waters in the great Morayshire floods of 1829. Formerly there was a gate and watch tower to guard against sudden attack by enemies and also to keep out persons suspected of carrying pestilence. These structures were swept away in 1773. In 1589 the Bridge was held by the Earl of Huntly against the Royal army, and in 1639 it was the scene of one of the earliest struggles between the Crown and Parliament. Viscount Aboyne with a Royalist force endeavoured to hold it against the Marquis of Montrose, but after a struggle of two days he was obliged to yield possession.

Both these bridges stand in the midst of characteristic scenery, the memory of which never fails to touch the hearts of the many Aberdonians whom fate has made exiles in strange lands.

BRIG O' BALGOWNIE, OLD ABERDEEN.
Photo by David F. McKenzie.

DEESIDE

Deeside has been made fashionable by the patronage of Royalty. Both rivers have associations in which legend and history are intertwined. As our immediate concern is with the city of Aberdeen, nothing need be said now as to the country round, except that it gives abundant opportunity for excursions, of which members will doubtless be glad to avail themselves.

The History of the City of Aberdeen

Only the briefest sketch can be given here of the history of Aberdeen. What is called Old Aberdeen, or the "Aulton," is not the original town. There was a more ancient city, of which the central part was burnt in 1336 by Edward III; the part towards Donside, which was left standing, came to be known as Old by way of distinction from the New town, which was erected on the site of the part that had been destroyed by fire. Aberdeen is said to have been founded by Malcolm II in 1010. David I granted the city corporate rights, which were confirmed by a charter granted by his grandson William the Lion. Aberdeen claims to have records older and more complete than any other Scottish burgh. Besides the charters from William the Lion between 1171 and 1185, it has another from the same King, one from Alexander II, two from Alexander III, several from Robert Bruce, and others from later sovereigns. These charters, extending, confirming, and renewing privileges of trade and rights of self-government, gave importance to Aberdeen as a commercial centre. Cosmo Innes says: "Long before Edinburgh had acquired the precedency of a capital, or even the first place among the Four Burghs of Southern Scotland—while Glasgow was yet an insignificant dependant on its Bishop—Aberdeen had taken its place as a great and independent Royal Burgh and a port of extensive foreign trade."

Aberdeen had its share in the fierce and prolonged struggles which marked the birth of Scotland as an independent kingdom. In the wars against England both Wallace and Bruce had to thank the burghers for timely help. A memorable feat of arms was the recapture of the Castle of Aberdeen. The watchword for the night attack is said to have been "Bon Accord," which was afterwards taken by the city for its motto. Near Inverurie on the Don, about nineteen miles from Aberdeen, in July 1411, was fought the battle of Harlaw, which is memorable in Scottish history as a struggle between the forces of civilisation represented by the Lowlanders on one side and on the other by the Highlanders,

who at that time were little better than savages. Donald, Lord of the Isles, who claimed the Earldom of Buchan in right of his wife, put the question to the issue of the sword, but his real object was probably to establish himself as an independent sovereign. He gathered a large force of Macleans, Macleods, Camerons, and other clansmen at Ardtornish on the Sound of Mull, and marched against Aberdeen. To oppose this avalanche of wild Highlanders the Earl of Mar got together an army of Lowlanders, among whom were many burgesses. The battle, which was fought on July 24, 1411, lasted all day, and when night came the victory was still doubtful. The Highlanders, however, withdrew, and the cause of civilisation triumphed.

Again in the sixteenth century an attempt was made by a great noble, the Earl of Huntly, to vindicate his title to be the "Cock of the North," and to fulfil the old rhyme:

> By Bogie, Deveron, Dee and Don
> The Gordons haud the guidin' o't.

Not long after her arrival in Scotland, Queen Mary went to Aberdeen to break his power. Huntly was slain at the battle of Corrichie in 1562, and his son John was put to death under the eyes of the Queen, who looked on at the execution from the house of the Earl Marischal, the hereditary enemy of the Gordons. In the following century Aberdeen suffered much in the struggles between the Royalists and the Covenanters, both of whom plundered the citizens impartially. It was three times attacked by the great Marquis of Montrose, twice in the cause of the Covenant, the third time in that of the King.

Here may be interposed mention of a royal visit before that of the unfortunate Queen Mary. In the spring of 1511 Aberdeen welcomed Queen Margaret, sister of Henry VIII, and wife of James IV of Scotland, with royal honours.

Speaking of the same period, Principal Marshall Lang says that Aberdeen was then scarcely inferior in importance to any other town in Scotland. At the beginning of the sixteenth century it had a population of nearly 4,000 souls, with a provost and magistrates, with a strong guildry, and with incorporations of trade. It had its markets and a market cross, six posts or gates and four quarters, which when danger was apprehended were guarded by citizen captains. It had its processions and festivals. It was an ecclesiastical and an educational centre. There were four houses of priors. There was the great church of St. Nicholas. It was the seat of a bishop with a castle—"Ane fair Courte, with four high towers"—and a cathedral which when Hector Boece, the historian and first Principal of the University, first saw it in 1500, was fairly complete. Canons, prebendaries, and chaplains, some of them men of culture and

of worth, resided in the neighbourhood of the cathedral and castle. A grammar school of high repute provided instruction in grammar and logic. A Master Thomas, of Bennum, was Rector Scholarum de Abirden in 1282, and there is nothing to lead one to infer that the office was then of recent institution. The borough records refer repeatedly in the fifteenth century to the Magister Scholarum, and in one place describe him as a graduate in arts, *magnæ literaturæ et scientiæ*. A song school gave instruction in music. It may be mentioned here that the Aberdeen "Sang Schule," one of the earliest in Scotland, was founded in 1370. It was originally intended for the training of the cathedral choir. but its scope was afterwards extended. It was long celebrated and it continued to exist till 1778.

The religious storm that swept over Scotland during the sixteenth century left the surface of life in Aberdeen comparatively unruffled, but it did not wholly escape the iconoclastic fury of the Reformers. In the following century the city suffered severely at the hands of Cromwell's soldiers; the Covenanters completed the work of destruction begun in the previous century. In particular, the stately old cathedral was almost wrecked. A brief account of this fine monument of ancient faith may be of interest.

THE CATHEDRAL

The cathedral, which is the most conspicuous landmark in the city, was dedicated to Machar, a companion of St. Columba; it stands on the site of a rude church built by him about 570. The legend is that St. Machar was sent by St. Columba towards the northern part of the land of the Picts; he was to go on till he came to a spot where the river was bent into the form of a bishop's crook, and there he was to build a church. Standing at the north-east side of the cathedral, a visitor who looks up the Don in its course through Seaton Vale will see how faithfully St. Machar carried out his master's behest. It needs no stretch of fancy to discern the likeness to a bishop's crook, but it may perhaps without rashness be conjectured that the legend was framed to fit with the accidental resemblance. The cathedral was founded in the twelfth century in the reign of David the First, son of St. Margaret. It was destroyed during the English invasion, and on the site of two, if not three, pre-existing churches, Bishop Alexander Kininmund began to build the present cathedral in the fourteenth century. The building went on under successive bishops, and was completed in 1522. The most striking of the external features that remain are the twin battlemented towers surmounted by short spires built by Bishop Gavin Dunbar (1518–30), and the round-headed portal and the seven-

lighted window in the west end, the latter of which forms part of the granite work built by Bishop Lichton or Leighton about 1450. The cathedral as it was in the sixteenth century was vastly larger than it is now. "In 1560," says Father Hay (quoted in *Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Scotland*), "the Barons of Mernes, accompanied with some of the townsmen of Aberdeen, having demolished the monasteries of the Black and Grey Friars, fell to rob the cathedrale, which they spoiled of all its costly ornaments and jewels, and demolished the chancell. They stripped the lead, bells and others utensils, intending to expose them to sale in Holland; but all this ill-gotten wealth sunk, by the just judgement of God, not far from the Girdleness" [where the lighthouse now stands]. "The body of the cathedrale," he continues, "was preserved from utter ruin by the Earl of Huntly, and in 1607 repaired and covered with slate at the charge of the parish." The little of the interior that had been spared was destroyed by the Covenanters in the Civil War.

The following description of the manner in which the work of destruction was carried out is given by Douglas in his *Account of the East Coast of Scotland*:

> The high altar, a piece of the finest workmanship of anything of the kind in Europe, had to that time remained inviolate, but in the year 1649 was hewed to pieces, by order and with the aid of the parish minister. The carpenter employed for this infamous purpose, awed by the sanctity of the place, and struck with the noble workmanship, refused to lay a tool on it, till the more than Gothic priest took the hatchet from his hand and struck the first blow. The wainscotting was richly carved and ornamented with different kinds of crowns on top, admirably cut; one of these—large, and of superior workmanship—even staggered the zeal of the furious priest; he wished to save it, perhaps as a trophy over a fallen enemy. Whatever his motives may have been, his hopes were disappointed; while the carpenter rudely hewed down the supporting timbers, the crown fell from a great height, ploughed up the pavement of the church, and flew in a thousand pieces.

The roof is the only woodwork now left of the original fittings of the cathedral. This heraldic ceiling, which is still well preserved, was put up by Gavin Dunbar about 1520; on it may be seen three rows of shields with the blazons of "Kings, Priests, Prelates, Potentates and Peers." Some attempt to patch up the ruined building was made in 1607, but Cromwell's soldiers found the eastern part a convenient quarry for materials with which they built a citadel on Castle Hill. Owing to the dilapidation thus caused, the great steeple, which rose at the junction of the choir and nave, fell down in 1688, crushing the choir and transepts, and doing much damage to the nave.

Since the suppression of the last Jacobite rising in 1745 the history of the city of Aberdeen has been one of steadily increasing prosperity.

SECTION II

THE UNIVERSITY

Reprinted from the "British Medical Journal" of January 10 and 17, 1914.

THE University of Aberdeen as it now exists is a compound of two distinct foundations—King's College and Marischal College. It must be clearly understood that these were never in any sense colleges of one university. Except for a short time in the seventeenth century when they were forced into a union which was quickly dissolved, they stood apart, independent, and in fact always more or less antagonistic. Each was a university with provision for teaching, and the power of granting degrees. As some parliamentary wit said, "Aberdeen is a great place, as, like England, it has two universities." The anomaly of the existence of two universities in one town only a mile from each other arose from the circumstances of their foundation. King's, the older college, was created by the Pope; Marischal was an offspring of the Reformation. For nearly a couple of centuries, after the religious reason for their separation had ceased, the disunion continued, and was a cause of weakness to both colleges. Many attempts to bring them together were made by enlightened men, but it was not till 1860 that they were joined together in one university.

King's College

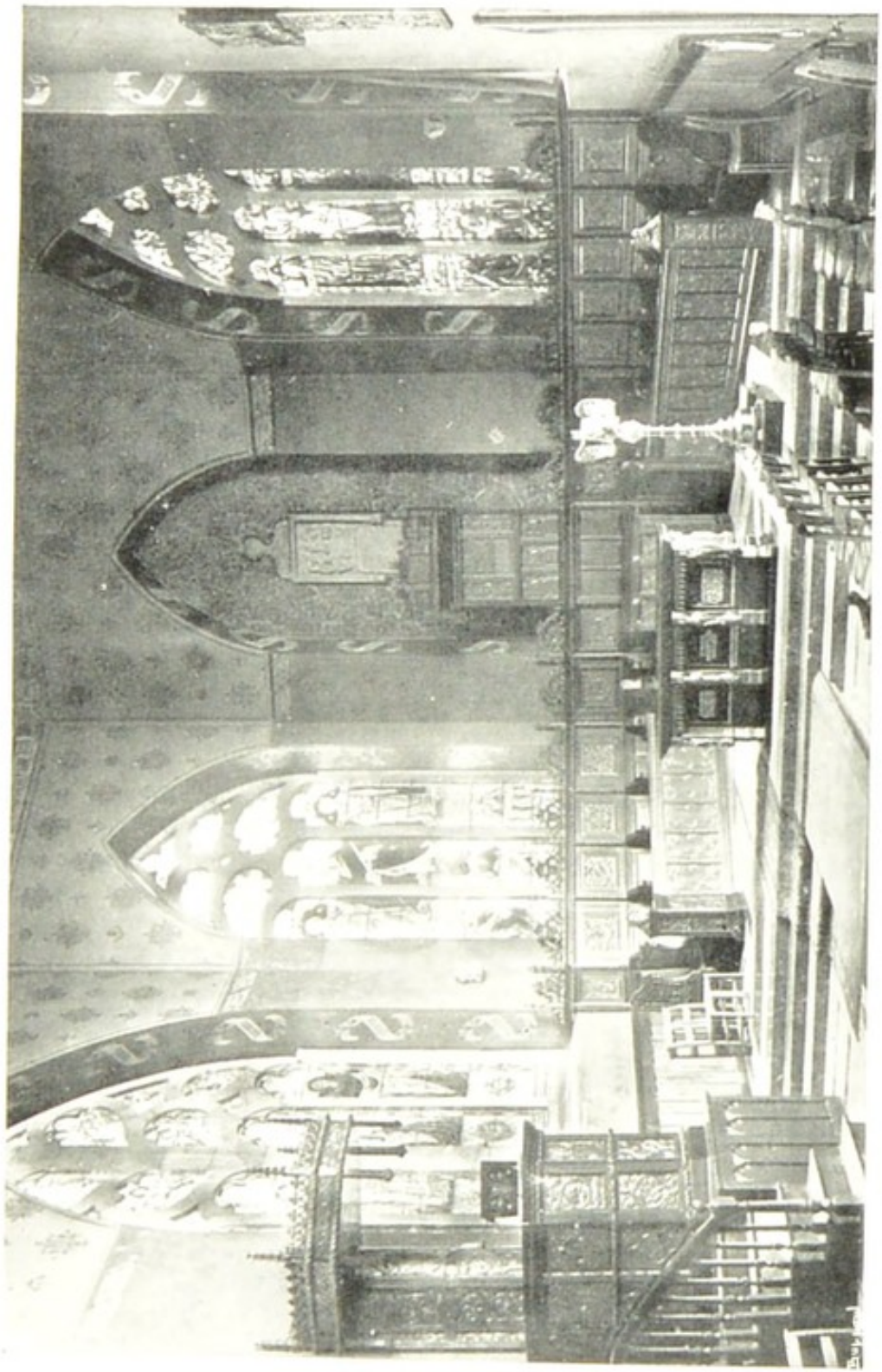
The original University of Aberdeen was King's College, which was founded by Bishop William Elphinstone in 1494–5 and formally opened as a teaching institution in September, 1505. Elphinstone was a man of great fame and influence in his day, who had studied and taught in the Universities of Paris, Orleans, and Glasgow. He was skilled in all the learning of his time, and was particularly distinguished as a scholar and a lawyer. He was also a statesman and a diplomatist. He was in great favour with King James III, and was sent by him as ambassador to France, England, Burgundy, and Austria. For a short time he was Chancellor of Scotland; this office he lost at the death of James III, but he was soon recalled by James IV to the royal counsels, and he seems to have been Keeper of the Privy Seal from 1500 till his death in 1514.

On his consecration as Bishop of Aberdeen in 1487 he first set about the reform of the ecclesiastical affairs of his diocese, and then proceeded to carry out a design which he had conceived of founding in his cathedral city a university which should rival those of St. Andrews and Glasgow. At

KING'S COLLEGE, OLD ABERDEEN.
Photo by David F. McKenzie.

his request James IV wrote to Pope Alexander VI, asking him to grant the necessary ecclesiastical authority for the foundation of the proposed university. The royal letter is lost or buried in the papal archives, but the Bull sent in reply on February 10th, 1494–5, indicates its tenor. The new university was intended especially for the benefit of a "remote portion of Scotland cut off from the rest of the kingdom by arms of the sea and very lofty mountains, and inhabited by unlettered, ignorant, and almost barbarous people (*homines rudes et litterarum ignari et fere indomiti*), who have scarcely among them men capable of preaching the Word and administering the sacraments." Through a university situated "in the renowned ancient city of Aberdeen the ignorant would acquire knowledge and the rude erudition." The universities of Paris and Bologna had evidently been mentioned in the application to the Pope as models of what was desired for the new institution in Aberdeen, and the Bull sanctions the institution of the faculties of theology, canon and civil law, medicine, arts, and "any other faculty." Elphinstone and his successors were made councillors. Provision was made for the appointment of a rector, regents, masters, and doctors, who were empowered to promote deserving students after examination to degrees of bachelor, licentiate, doctor, master, and all the other honourable distinctions in the various faculties. This Bull is preserved in the treasury of King's College. Alexander VI was remarkable even in an age of gross immorality for his depravity, but he was a capable administrator, and, luckily, the value of an institution does not depend on the character of its official founder. Elphinstone, the actual founder, was a man of the highest character,* and King's College was built largely out of savings from his episcopal income. The building was begun in the spring of 1500. More than five years later a charter, dated September 17, 1505, and confirmed by the reigning Pope, Julius II, records the completion of the original buildings, including chapel, tower, and crown, residents' and class rooms, and living accommodation for the members of the college. The chapel and the tower remain substantially as they were at the time of their erection. The royal crown on the top of the tower is, as the scholastics say, *formaliter* the same, though *materialiter* it is not, having been blown down by a violent storm in 1633, and "re-edefeit and biggit up little inferior to the first," the architect being Dr. William Gordon, the Mediciner. Originally it had thirteen bells, so "tunable" that it was poetically said they might by the sweetness of their melody call the very stones to prayer. The whole of the original

* For a sympathetic appreciation of him and his work see Professor Henry Cowan in *Studies in the History and Development of the University of Aberdeen*, 1906.



THE CHOIR, KING'S COLLEGE CHAPEL, OLD ABERDEEN.
Reproduced by courtesy of the Town Council, Aberdeen.

building was of freestone. In a translation of Hector Boece's *Life of Elphinstone* in rhyme, "be Alexander Garden, Aberdone, 1619," the college buildings are spoken of as "a manour for the muses meit." The poet-historian proceeds:

> He builds
> A statlie structure thair,
> A fabrick firm and fair
> Which hes a temple tabulat
> Of polished stones and squair,
> With tables, celrings, seats
> Lights of discolor'd glass
> * * * * *
> A strait, strong, steeple too,
> A pleasant princelie frame
> Beaut'fi'd with bells within; without
> Deck'd with a diadem.

The college was dedicated to the Trinity and to the Blessed Virgin, and it was at first called the University and College of St. Mary; the name was afterwards altered to King's. In the inside of the chapel the exquisitely carved stalls still bear witness to the artistry that went to its making. By August 20th, 1500, Hector Boece, or Boyce, the first Principal, arrived from Paris. Teaching probably began soon afterwards in some buildings at the Bishop's disposal. But the earliest regular teaching within the walls may probably be assigned to the session 1505–6. Among the teaching staff we find James Cumyne, Mediciner. This is the first record of a chair of medicine in any British university, the professorship at Cambridge dating from 1540 and that of Oxford from 1546. Dublin comes next *longo intervallo* with a chair of medicine founded in 1618; Glasgow, Edinburgh, and St. Andrews following in 1637, 1685, and 1721 respectively. The *medicus* was one of four doctors who formed part of the original academic staff. It should be explained that the Mediciner, when he taught at all, did not lecture for the instruction of men who meant to practise the healing art, but for the benefit of students of arts. Some knowledge of medicine was in those days included in a liberal education. The King conferred by charter on the new university all the rights, privileges, and immunities granted by kings of France to the University of Paris and by his own royal ancestors to the two earlier Scottish universities—namely, by James I to St. Andrews in 1411, and by James II to Glasgow in 1451. The college was originally founded for thirty-six persons, consisting of the Principal, the Canonist, the Civilist, the Mediciner, the Sub-Principal, and the Grammarian. There were besides five graduates also priests, who as student teachers were to act as regents in arts, thirteen scholars (bursars or poor clerks), eight prebendaries, and four choir boys. The number of members was afterwards increased to forty-two. All with the excep-

tion of four doctors, who had manses outside where they taught, had to reside in college. Residence in college continued to be the rule till late in the eighteenth century, and was not finally discontinued until 1825. There is still standing in the north-east corner of the quadrangle a building erected chiefly for residential quarters in 1658. It has come in recent years to be called "Cromwell's tower," in recognition of the help given towards its erection by the officers of Cromwell's forces then in the North. Cromwell's own name does not appear in the list of contributors. Up to the last, indeed until the buildings were taken down in 1860, one elderly bachelor professor continued to occupy rooms in the upper floor of the buildings that stood over the cloisters on the south side of the present quadrangle. All the officials, with the exception of the Mediciner, were priests, and as such were required to celebrate Masses for the founders of their respective foundations. In the Middle Ages many physicians were priests, and in Paris they were canons. Even those who were neither priests nor clerics were still bound to celibacy, and this obligation survived long years after the decrees of the councils proclaiming the incompatibility of the practice of medicine with the ecclesiastical state. Cardinal D'Estouteville, who in 1452 was charged by Pope Nicholas V with the reorganisation of the University of Paris, abolished the rule of celibacy for lay physicians. Yet even as late as the beginning of the seventeenth century, when all the members of the faculty had to attend a High Mass on St. Luke's day, the celebrant was a doctor of the faculty. It is curious to find that the rule of celibacy was applied to the Regents and "founded masters" at Aberdeen for a century after the Reformation. In 1643, it is noted that Alexander Middleton, the Sub-Principal, was married "contrary to the formation of the college, for he was the first Regent that entered into a marriage condition in this College." But notwithstanding attempts to enforce the rule against the marriage of Regents, the obligation of celibacy was allowed to lapse about the middle of the seventeenth century.

Elphinstone was succeeded as Bishop and Chancellor of the University by Alexander Gordon, who seems to have left no record of himself. He died in 1518, and then came Gavin Dunbar, a man of energy and sagacity, like Elphinstone himself. He erected a pile of buildings as residential quarters which for two centuries were known as Dunbar's Buildings. They stood on the south side of the present quadrangle opposite the chapel. Dunbar died in 1532, and Hector Boece, the first Principal, in 1536. The university was evidently then in a flourishing condition. In 1534 Ferrerius of Paris speaks of as *celeberrimam apud Scotos hoc potissimum tempore* (*absit verbo invidia*) *Academiam*. It is

interesting to note that among the early teachers Ferrerius makes a complimentary reference to Robert Gray, Doctor of Medicine.

In 1541 the first royal visit was paid to the university, when James V and his Queen, Mary of Guise, were entertained by the Bishop for fifteen days, being lodged apparently in the college buildings. Bishop Leslie, who must have been present, says that they were received there

> with diverse triumphes and playes maid be the town, and be the university and sculis theirof, and remainit thair the space of fiftein dayes weill entertenit be the bishop: quhair ther was exercise and disputationes in all kind of sciences in the college and schulis, with diverse oratiouns maid in Greke, Latine, and uther languages, quhilk wes mickell commendit be the King and Quene and all thair company.

Only eight years later a deplorable change had come over the spirit of the university. In 1549 an official visitation was made by Alexander Galloway, parson of Kynkell, then Rector for the fourth time. The record shows that already there were signs of laxity in the administration. There were very few students in the college who were not on the foundation, and apparently none but such as were being trained for the Church. The ideals of Elphinstone had been lost sight of, and the university had become a conventual school. In 1561 the authorities were summoned before John Knox and the General Assembly in Edinburgh. There was a hot debate, but nothing came of it. In 1569 the first "purging" of King's College was carried out. The chief officials were removed, but the wave of the Reformation which swept over the university left nothing but wreckage behind. In 1562 Queen Mary visited Aberdeen. Randolph, the English Ambassador, who accompanied her, wrote:

> The Quene in her progresse is now come as far as olde Aberdine the Bishop's seat and where also the Universitie is, or at the least one College with fiftene or sixteen scollers.

Seven years after there were not even fifteen. The average number entering during the first years of the seventeenth century was nineteen. Before the Restoration it had grown to thirty, and for the ten years following the Restoration it was seventy. In the middle of the eighteenth century the average number for the ten years following 1756 had fallen to twenty-nine; after that time it gradually recovered, and Cosmo Innes, writing in 1854, says the average number who entered during the preceding years was ninety. Small as the number of students was in the seventeenth century, Aberdeen had a great reputation for learning. Clarendon commemorates the "many excellent scholars and very learned men under whom the Scotch universities and especially Aberdeen flourished." Intelligent foreigners and the gentry of the North were attracted to Aberdeen, and a

higher class of students than had previously sought instruction there resorted to its colleges.

Cosmo Innes, in his preface to the *Fasti Aberdonenses*, says the earliest diploma of M.D. he has seen is one granted to Patrick Foord in 1697, but an Englishman named Parkins is recorded to have obtained that degree at Aberdeen in 1630. It had already gained celebrity as a medical school. Andrew Strachan, in his *Panegyricus* spoken on July 16, 1630, exclaims: *Quantus medicorum grex! quanta claritas!* He mentions the two Johnstons—Arthur, the "divine poet" and physician to the King, and William, professor of botany—Dun, a man in great practice, and William Gordon, "medicus et alchymista eximius." But about that time the university had fallen on evil days. It was "purged" again by the Assembly in 1640. What the effect of the purgation was we learn from Gordon of Rothiemay, who concludes his account as follows:

> Thus the Assembly's errand was thoroughly done; thes eminent divynes of Aberdeen, either deade, deposed, or banished; in whom fell mor learning then wes left behynde in all Scotlande besyde at that tyme. Nor has that cittye, nor any cittye in Scotland, ever since seene so many learned divynes and scollars at one tyme together as wer immediatly before this in Aberdeene. From that tyme fordwards, learning beganne to be discountanced; and such as wer knowing in antiqwitie and in the wryttings of the fathers, wer had in suspitione as men who smelled of poperye; and he was most esteemed of who affected novellisme and singularitye most; and the very forme of preaching, as wealle as the materialls, was chainged for the most pairt. Learning was nicknamed human learning; and some ministers so farr cryed it doune in ther pulpitts, as they wer heard to saye, "Downe doctrine and upp Chryste!"

THE UNIVERSITAS CAROLINA

In 1641 Charles I made an attempt to unite the two colleges of old and new Aberdeen into one university to be called by his name. This, says Cosmo Innes (preface to *Fasti Aberdonenses*, p. xlix), for a short time flourished, or, at any rate, lived under the title of Universitas Carolina. The style of the united university was still used by Professor Douglas and Principal Row when celebrating the restoration of Charles II, and even nine years later by graduates of Marischal College in a philosophical thesis for the degree of M.A., *Lycæi Marischallani Universitatis Carolinæ*.

BEGINNINGS OF THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

William Gordon, who was Mediciner from 1632 to 1649, was a pioneer of medical education in Great Britain. He taught anatomy, and not only "exercesed the students sufficientlie in the dissection of beasts," but in 1636 made an application to the Privy Council for the delivery of dead bodies to the "Colledge of Aberdeen." He asked that the

municipal authorities should hand over to him bodies to be "publictlie anatomized." The Privy Council directed the Sheriff and the Town Councils of Aberdeen and Banff to deliver every year to the Mediciner

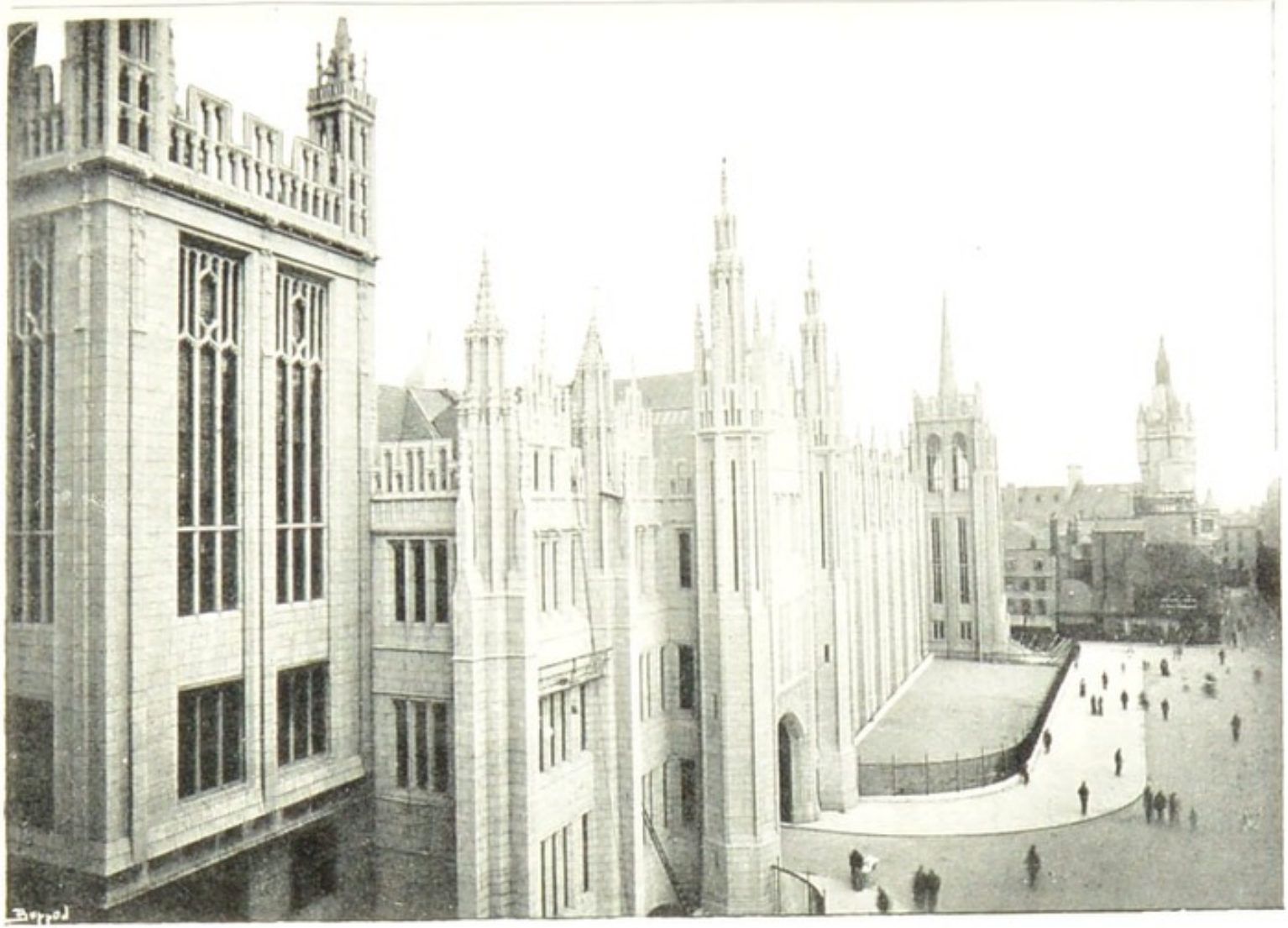
> twa bodies of men, being notable malefactors, executte in thair bounds, speciallie being rebells and outlawis; and failzeing of them, the bodies of the poorer sort, dieing in hospittals; or abortive bairns, foundlings; or of those of no qualitie, who hes died of thare diseases, and has few friends or acquaintance that can take exception.

After Gordon came Andrew Moore, who occupied the chair till 1672. Next came Patrick Urquhart, who held it for fifty-three years. Then came the long era of the Gregories, a family which is said to have produced no fewer than sixteen professors, mostly of mathematics and medicine. Three of them, a father and two sons, were successively Mediciners in the eighteenth century. They lectured in English instead of Latin, as had previously been the rule. John Gregory, who became Mediciner in 1755, in succession to his elder brother James, made a strenuous effort to make the medical school a living thing. He gave lectures, but mostly to empty benches. He also promoted the establishment of a museum of natural history, and the erection of a chemical laboratory and a dissecting-room. In 1766, however, he migrated to Edinburgh, and with him went the progressive spirit which he had tried to infuse into Aberdeen. Another attempt to institute a medical school was made in 1786 by the professor of Latin in King's College, who advocated the union of the two universities for the purpose. This also came to nought.

Marischal College

King's College was a Catholic foundation, and after the Reformation it continued for some years to be an object of hostility and suspicion to the Kirk. As a counterblast, George Keith, fifth Earl Marischal, an ardent Protestant, founded Marischal College. In the preamble to the Charter, he sets forth the objects of his foundation as follows:

> Whereas, being mindful of our birth, position, and duty, we had determined according to our ability to be of service to the Church, the country, and the commonwealth, and to further the general well being by whatever means we could. . . .
>
> We desire to found at Aberdeen (called New to distinguish it from Old Aberdeen)—a city which has deserved well at our hands, and which, being specially bound to us by this benefaction, will, we trust, deserve still better of us and of our successors and of our whole family—a public "gymnasium" in the buildings formerly belonging to the Franciscans, where young men may be thoroughly trained and instructed both in the other humane arts and also in philosophy and a purer piety.



MARISCHAL COLLEGE, ABERDEEN.
Photo by David F. McKenzie.

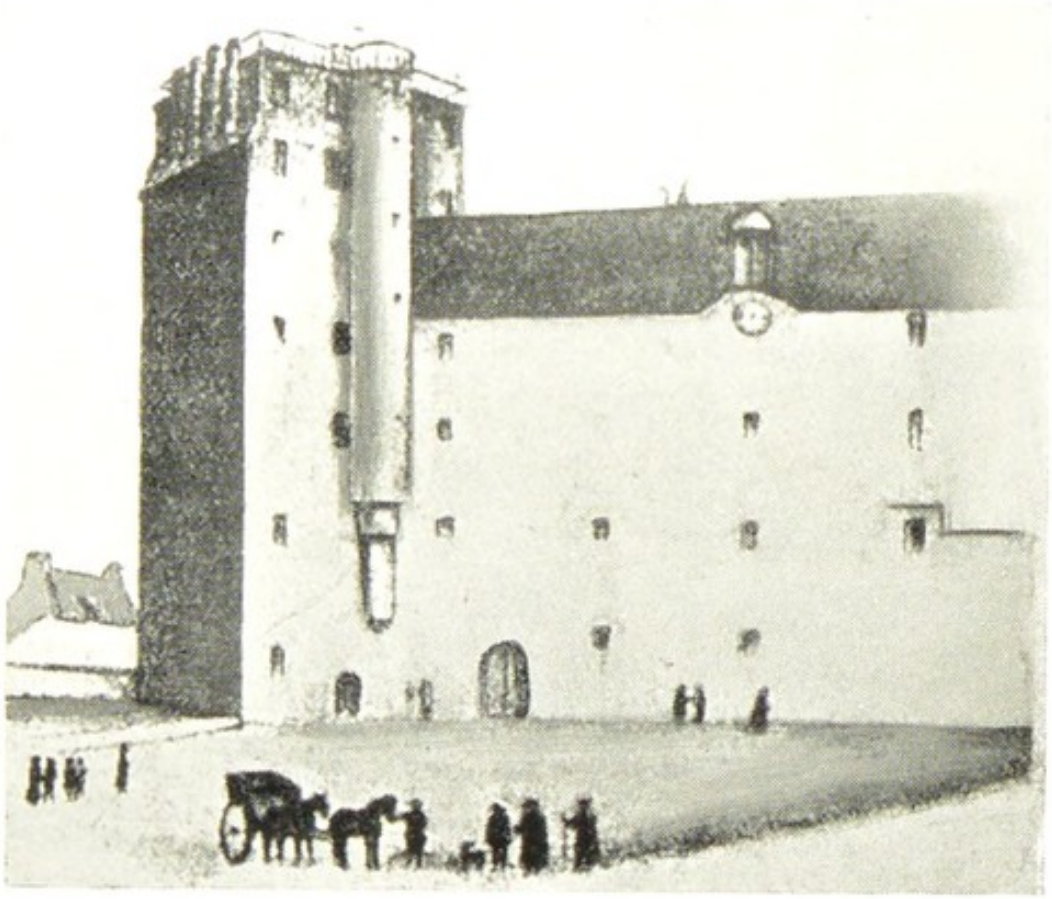
There is a royal, almost a papal, style about this declaration which is almost comic when it is remembered that the " benefaction " by which Aberdeen was to be bound to the founder of the new college was in fact made up of spoils got from the robbery of Church property. " Never," says Professor Robert S. Rait, " was there a founder who combined stricter economy with his piety than the Keith to whom Carlyle was grateful for allowing Scotsmen to cultivate the Muses on a little oatmeal." There is no evidence that he contributed a groat of his own money towards the foundation of the college which was to train the ingenuous youth of Aberdeen to deserve well of him and his family. The famous motto—

Thay haif said.
Quhat say they?
Lat thame say—

is believed to express the pious founder's contempt of criticism of his disposal of the lands of the Abbey of Deer and other Church property. Marischal College, says Mr. Bulloch, " remains to this day the only university in this country founded by a nobleman." But then it falls to the lot of few noblemen to give their name to a college created out of nothing belonging to themselves. The example of this pious founder stimulated the Town Council to a like display of vicarious liberality. It gave the Grey Friars' Monastery to serve as a house to the new university.

Marischal College was founded in 1593. The buildings were altered and added to as funds were available. Until 1901, though altered and deformed, there remained in use as the Parish Church of Grey Friars, or the College Kirk, the ancient freestone church of pre-Reformation days. That interesting historic link with the past was sacrificed to make room for the pile of granite now forming the front block of Marischal College. Naturally there was great rivalry between the two colleges. To give any detailed account of the struggles between them would lead us far beyond the limits of a hasty sketch such as this. One hundred and fifty years after the date of Earl Marischal's Charter a decision of the House of Lords (April 11, 1745) was needed to vindicate against the authorities of King's the right of Marischal as an independent university to grant degrees in all the faculties. During the numerous troubles, political and religious, of the seventeenth century the two little universities struggled on with varying fortunes. It is one of the ironies of history that although Marischal College owed its foundation to a reformer, when the Jacobite rising took place in 1715, it espoused the Stuart cause under the influence of the tenth and last Earl Marischal—the " Mylord Maréchal," so well known on the Continent; the only man,

it is said, whom Frederick the Great really loved—and his brother, Field Marshal James Keith. King's College also, as might be expected from its history, took the same side. Both colleges were punished for their disloyalty by a fifth purgation in 1717, the result of which was that no fewer than ten professors—four of King's and six at Marischal—were deposed by the Royal Commissioners. In the peaceful times which followed Culloden the two colleges set about reforming themselves from the educational point of view. Springing out of this movement came further attempts at



MARISCHAL COLLEGE, ABERDEEN, 1682–1840.

union between the two colleges. There were no fewer than four of these between 1747 and 1787, all ending in failure. In 1742 the infirmary had been founded, and the dispensary came into existence forty years later. Hence proposals for a joint school of medicine were prominent in the scheme of union of 1787. On the suggestion, however, that the aid of a Royal Commission should be invoked, the opposition of King's College was aroused, and the scheme came to nothing. An attempt by each college to found a medical school for itself had the same fate. Out of this movement, however, came the foundation by a group of twelve Marischal College students of a debating club known as the Aberdeen Medical

Society, which achieved such remarkable success as to goad the university into action. One of the founders of the society was a student, who was afterwards as Sir James McGrigor to be head of the medical staff of the British Army.

A JOINT MEDICAL SCHOOL

At the suggestion of Marischal College a joint medical school came into existence in 1818. Its life was from the first very precarious, and in 1839 the Senatus of King's College came to the resolution that it was "inexpedient, and even dangerous, to maintain further intercourse with Marischal College." One reason of the failure of this scheme was that its aims were too ambitious. In 1825 the joint committee decreed that every candidate for the degree of M.D. should be not less than 25 years of age, and should have the degree in arts. So difficult was the attainment of the degree made that between 1825 and 1839 only three students from King's and twenty-five from Marischal College gained the distinction. The provision for teaching was very inadequate, and students in general showed little disposition to learn. Of the teaching of that time a notion may be got from Andrew Moir's account of his own student days. Moir, who was lecturer on anatomy at King's College, was a man who in a larger sphere might have won a European reputation. He says:

> There was in my time no teacher who concerned himself in the least about the progress of his students, or who took any pains to instruct them. We mostly studied anatomy and practical surgery, and these we learned at the dissecting room, all groping our way as well as we could, and the older students assisting the less experienced. We never saw our teachers except at the lecture hours, and many of us were vain enough to think ourselves as wise as they were, or even vastly wiser. . . . In those days if we had plenty of subjects, we thought all was right. Our knowledge of practical medicine, such as it was, we got at the hospital, and to the hospital shop we trusted for materia medica and pharmacy. About midwifery we never thought seriously, and chemistry we conceived we had learned long ago.

In 1839 the short-lived union between the Colleges was dissolved. After the breakdown of the joint school, both King's and Marischal, especially the latter, showed an increased activity in furthering their own development. In 1839 William Gregory was appointed Mediciner at King's College, being the fourth member of the family to hold that post. He was a son of the inventor of the famous powder, so long a word of fear in nurseries, and had a considerable reputation as a chemist. His appointment was followed by the establishment of lectureships in anatomy, physiology, botany, practice of medicine, midwifery, and medical jurisprudence. At the same time chairs of anatomy and surgery were created by the Crown in Marischal College, and in 1857 a chair of medical jurisprudence was founded. The jealousy

of the rival institutions was inflamed to the highest pitch. In 1850 an attempt was made on behalf of King's to show that Marischal had no right to grant degrees, with the amiable implication that the medical degrees already conferred were false coin. Marischal triumphantly vindicated its title to all the rights and privileges of the university—a question which had been finally decided by the House of Lords in 1745. In the meantime steps had been taken to bring pressure from without to bear on the two bodies which continued to show such incompatibility of temper. In 1826 Sir Robert Peel had appointed a Commission to investigate the state of things in the Scottish universities. The Commissioners, whose report was presented in 1830, suggested, among other things affecting all the universities, the fusion of the two colleges in Aberdeen. The chief benefit looked for from this union was the creation of an efficient medical school. But this did not end the matter. In 1836 Sir Robert Peel brought in a bill for the union under the title of "United University of Aberdeen," but it was soon withdrawn. In 1837 another Commission was appointed to draw up another scheme of union, but again this report led to nothing. Several other measures were attempted, but proved abortive.

THE UNION BETWEEN THE COLLEGES

At last, on September 15, 1860, the union was accomplished. That date marks the real beginning of the history of the University of Aberdeen. Medicine was then for the first time placed on a satisfactory footing. The classes in the Faculties of Medicine and Law and also the class of Natural History were housed in Marischal College. Since then the development of the medical faculty has gone on steadily.

In 1906 the magnificent new buildings of Marischal College were opened by King Edward VII. A description of them was given with illustrations in the *British Medical Journal* of September 22, 1906. We need only say that the extensions then made cost over £200,000, all of which, with the exception of £46,000 contributed by the State, was raised by subscriptions. Among the donors, the principal were the late Dr. Charles Mitchell and his son, Mr. G. W. Mitchell, of the firm of William Armstrong, Mitchell & Co., a former student of the university, who gave about £40,000, and Lord Strathcona, who contributed £25,000. The buildings are said to be the largest granite pile in existence, with the possible exception of the Escorial. The material is throughout light grey granite, and the style is the perpendicular Gothic of the period of Henry VII. Over the main archway is an exquisitely wrought series of

escutcheons bearing the arms of the Earl Marischal, Bishop Elphinstone, the Mitchell family, Lord Strathcona, Old Aberdeen, the City of Aberdeen, and the University. The Mitchell Hall, which is used for graduation and other university functions, measures 116 by 40 ft. It is lighted by ten side windows, each of five lights, and a great window at the east end of twenty lights. In this window the story of Marischal College is heraldically told in stained glass by Mr. P. J. Anderson, the university librarian. The Mitchell Tower, which dominates the whole building, is a square structure measuring 39 ft. on each face; it rises to a height of 250 ft. from the lower and 230 ft. from the upper quadrangle. It contains a look-out chamber, from which a magnificent view of the city, the country for many miles round, and the sea is obtained. The whole structure is of light grey granite. The beautiful effect of the tower has been described as "200 ft of four-square precipice, from which there leaps and crystallises a spiry fretty crown of glittering pinnacles."

GROWTH OF THE UNIVERSITY

How much the university has grown in the last twenty years may be gathered from the following passage in the foreword contributed by Principal G. Adam Smith to the first number of the *Aberdeen University Review* (November 1, 1913):

> Twenty years ago, in 1892–3, there were on the regular teaching staff twenty-two professors, five lecturers, and sixteen assistants to professors—in all forty-three. Now there are twenty-five professors and thirty-three lecturers, of whom twelve, along with thirty-one others, are assistants to professors. Then there were nine external examiners, now there are thirty-one. Between 1890 and 1900 the average number of students was 830, while last session there were 1,042 (724 men and 318 women); the highest annual roll in the history of the university, though whether such a number can be maintained in the face of the volume of emigration from the north and north-east of Scotland is very doubtful. Within the last few years there have been new Ordinances in Arts, Law, and Medicine, the degree of LL.B. has been founded, and for the former system of class fees inclusive fees have been substituted for courses leading to degrees in Arts, Pure Science, Law, and Medicine. A new block of buildings, with eleven rooms for English, History, French, and German, has been erected at King's College; and the Carnegie Trust has allocated enough of its next quinquennial grant to the university for a large extension of the library at King's and the erection of an Examination Hall.

In the same *Review* it is stated that at the recent graduation, of 86 students who received the degree of M.A., no fewer than 48 were women. In science and medicine the position was very different—only 1 woman in each of these faculties obtained a degree.

SECTION III

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN ABERDEEN AND DISTRICT

Aberdeen Royal Infirmary

By J. Wallace Milne, M.B., C.M., M.R.C.S., Senior Assistant-Surgeon, Aberdeen Royal Infirmary

In compiling this brief notice of the premier medical institution of Aberdeen I have made it my objective to attain to accuracy of detail, and have culled my information from a variety of sources. These sources of information are numerous, and for such help I am sincerely grateful. The early history of the institution presents features of great interest. In the beginning of the eighteenth century the need for such an institution seems to have first entered the minds of the civic dignitaries in Aberdeen, and in an old publication we read that :

" In order that those poor persons who have distemper upon their bodies and such others as meet with misfortunes of dislocations or broken bones might have medical assistance, the citizens of Aberdeen agreed, in the year 1739, to build an Infirmary."

Towards this end the Town Council agreed to head the subscription list with a donation of £130 odds, and an entry to this effect was made on the first of the painted panels (giving the names of the original benefactors) which adorned the walls of the Infirmary until a comparatively recent date. Curiously enough, the list of original subscribers, still preserved in manuscript, contains no such entry, and as recently as 1851, Mr. William Webster, advocate, a Manager of the Infirmary, averred that the said £130 odds had never been paid, and that it was " in the hands of the Council still and no interest had been received since 1780." Be this as it may, after necessary preliminaries the foundation stone was at last laid on January 1, 1740, one, William Christal, a wright, having been sent in the preceding November to Edinburgh and Glasgow to see the hospitals there and thus to guide the architect in the form of structure to be raised. The site selected (the present one) was in Woolmanhill, where sufficient ground had been acquired for the building and for possible future extensions. The laying of the foundation stone was a great event, for one reads that " the magistrates and many of the principal inhabitants, together with the whole fraternity of Freemasons, marched in procession to

the site." A matter worthy of note emerges here from the mass of detail, and it is to the effect that as the building was nearing completion it was visited by various noblemen and gentlemen of the county who took occasion to suggest " that the institution would better serve its purpose if its doors were thrown open to the sick poor throughout the country instead of, as was originally intended, reserving its benefits for the inhabitants of the city alone." That suggestion was brought before the Directors by Provost Robertson on October 24, 1741. No decision was arrived at then, but at a meeting held two days later it was resolved that the Infirmary " should be as extensive and universally useful as possible, but more particularly that the same shall be extended to the counties of Aberdeen, Kincardine, and Banff." This then was the real origin of the extended work of the institution which has made it a centre of healing in the North of Scotland. Such was the genesis of the Infirmary, but it was soon to fall on evil days. At its inception as a working agency, it may be interesting to state that a Mrs. Strachan was appointed mistress of the institution in 1747, at a salary of £4 per annum, and in August of the same year Dr. James Gordon was appointed physician and surgeon at a salary of 10 guineas per annum, for which, in addition to his services, he had to supply all drugs required. The '45 was an evil time for the Infirmary. It was first taken possession of in that year by John Hamilton at the head of a party of rebels from Strathbogie, who lodged in it not only those of his own followers who were wounded, but also such of the Royalist prisoners as had fallen into his hands. Then the tables were turned, and it was occupied in like manner by the Duke of Cumberland's soldiers in 1746 until well on in that year. After the Rebellion the Managers resumed their sittings and proceeded to appoint a new doctor, Dr. Burnet of Old Aberdeen (salary 10 guineas per annum), and a new matron, Mrs. Margaret Fraser, at 50 merks Scots. In 1748 a matter of some importance was first mooted, namely " Church collections in aid of Infirmary." The Managers in that year ordered a representation of the state of the Infirmary and its finances to be put before the Synod with the request that it should " appoint a contribution throughout the Parishes." The Synod readily assented, and then began, 166 years ago, the annual Church collections from all denominations which continue to this day. The Church collections from all denominations amounted to the large sum of £1,572 3*s.* 10*d.* for the year ending December 31, 1913. This was less than that for the year 1912 by the sum of £52 13*s.* 3*d.* The falling off may be due to the incidence of the Insurance Act, but the sum itself is, at the same time, an indication that the appeal for funds for the Infirmary is not less cogent in the public mind than formerly.

PRESENT BUILDINGS

Among the many fine buildings in the city and Burgh of Aberdeen the Royal Infirmary is one of the most noteworthy. Situated in Woolmanhill, it is in close proximity to Robert Gordon's Technical College, the Art Gallery, the Public Library, the Central School, His Majesty's Theatre, and the Railway Station. Up to comparatively recent times it consisted mainly of what is now the front building, erected in Grecian style, the architect being Archibald Simpson. This building comprises three stories with a frontage of

ABERDEEN ROYAL INFIRMARY : OLD OPERATING THEATRE (CIRCA 1890).

166 feet in length by 50 feet in height surmounted by a low dome in the centre. It dates from 1833 to 1840 (the year of its completion). For years this was practically the Infirmary and contained the medical and surgical wards. The one and only theatre was situated under the dome, and there in 1891 the writer witnessed his first operation. This building has now been remodelled for use as an administrative block and contains superintendent's and clerk's offices, board room, matron's apartments, chapel, house surgeon's and nurses' quarters, etc.

It is at present undergoing further reconstruction and part of it which, up to the opening of the new out-patients' block, did service as casualty room and medical and surgical admission rooms is being transformed into dormitories to meet the recent increase in the number of house surgeons and house physicians. This building faces the south and forms the base of a triangle, the sides of which are formed by the medical and surgical wings on the east and west respectively. Across the street from it is the recently opened Out-patient Department.

SURGICAL PAVILION

This was erected in honour of the Jubilee of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and was opened by H.R.H. Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, on October 4, 1892. As a memento of that important event a polished granite slab is placed in the wall at the entrance door bearing the inscription :

ABERDEEN ROYAL INFIRMARY.
QUEEN VICTORIA
SURGICAL PAVILION.
ERECTED IN HONOUR OF
HER MAJESTY'S JUBILEE.
OPENED 4TH OCTOBER, 1892,
BY H.R.H. THE PRINCESS LOUISE,
MARCHIONESS OF LORNE.

At the opening ceremony H.R.H. was accompanied by the late Prince Henry of Battenberg and Princess Beatrice. The building consists of three floors and a basement. The floors are as nearly as possible symmetrical in ground plan and are numbered respectively from below upwards Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Surgical Wards. Each of these is divided into Male and Female Wards connected by a corridor along the sides of which are located sisters' rooms, bath room, stores for clothing of patients and ward linen, and special wards, and also now, a passage leading off to the new theatres, of which there is one for each flat.

Connecting the floors is a lift right from basement to the floor of Ward III. As a continuation of Ward I to the north and connected with it by a door are the Male and Female Eye Wards. Similarly connected with Ward II is the Gynecological Ward, and connected on its level and in the same manner with Ward III are the old Lock Wards (Male and Female), now to be used as Surgical Wards. The basement at the time of writing is in a state of reconstruction. For years the operating accommodation for the surgeons consisted of one large theatre for the second and third Surgeons and a small one for the exclusive use of the Senior Surgeon.

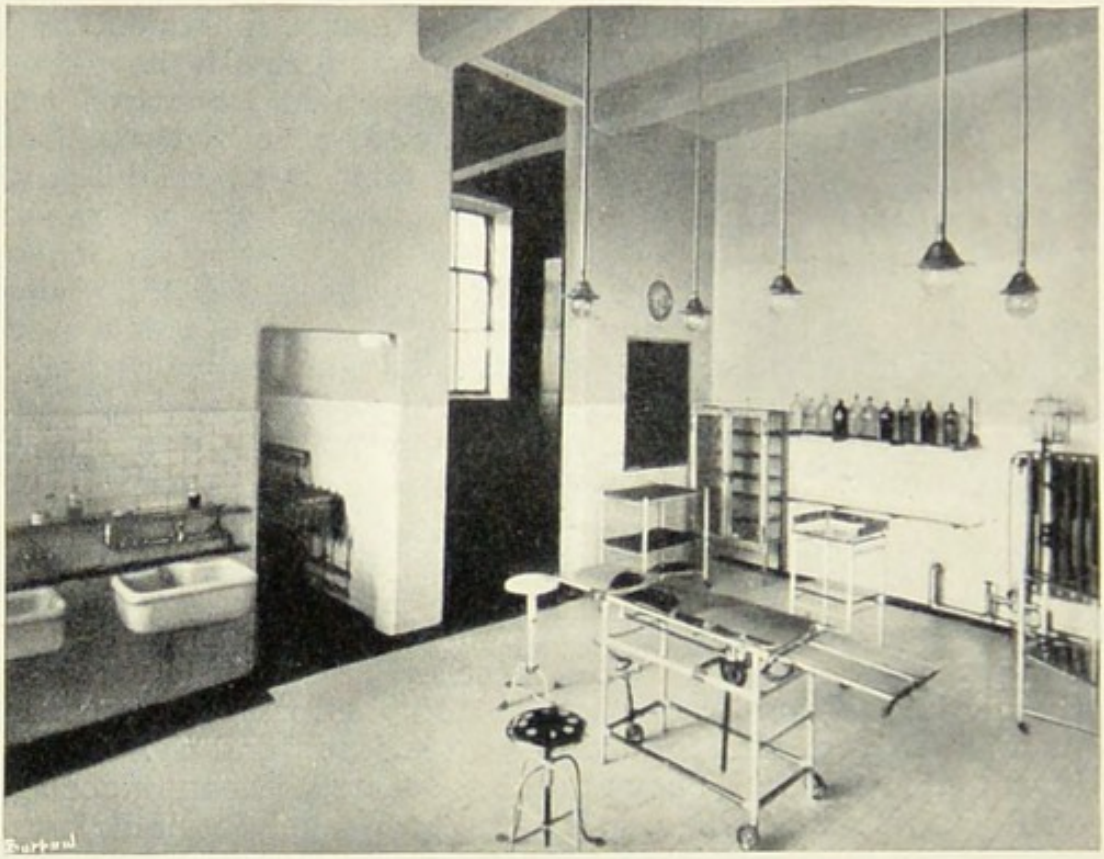
This necessitated the transit of patients from the wards to the operating table and back to the wards again through long passages and, at times, a cold and draughty lift. All this is now changed, new theatres having been built, and the old large theatre is divided in two, one half being used as a lecture room, the other half, along with the old small theatre, converted into a large store. Since 1892 the X-Ray Department was housed at the back of the big theatre practically under the slope of the tier of seats, where accommodation was most inadequate. The X-Ray suite of rooms is now very spacious, airy and modern, and its equipment is of the most up-to-date description. Further along the basement, led to it by a sunk area or corridor, are the Eye Out-patient Department and Operating Theatre. The Dispensary was formerly here, but it is now transferred to the new Out-patient Department.

On turning to the wards, one is struck at once by their airy, bright, and lofty appearance. The floor is of inlaid pine highly polished and un-nailed. The windows are of French pattern and all can be opened outwards. Heating is carried out by steam pipes round the base of the walls, and there is an extra coal fire in the centre of each ward, which is a source of homely comfort to patients who are able to be out of bed. In the original estimate of space 1,400 cubic feet was arranged for per bed, and on the average this is the condition obtaining.

THEATRES

Of these there are eight, three in connection with the Surgical Wards, one for the Gynecological Ward, three in the new Out-patient Department, and one for Post-mortems. As an annexe to each Surgical Ward is a new and thoroughly up-to-date theatre. They are the outcome of the munificence of Lord Mount-Stephen, who has been such a noble and repeated benefactor to the Infirmary. Each is practically a replica of the other, and is led to by a passage off the main corridor floored with finely polished terrazo and walled with polished white tiles. The theatre suite consists first of the surgeon's room, an anæthetist's room, a students' gallery, a sterilising room, and finally, the theatre proper. This last is a spacious apartment, lighted to the full extent of wall area from the south and west. The windows are double, and contain opening panels by which the temperature can be regulated. The details of fitting need to be seen before an adequate impression is produced. Everything is modern and up-to-date. Everything is smooth and clean and white. The sterilising room contains the most recent and improved class of apparatus, including provision for either wet or dry sterilisation of instruments or of soft fabrics. Towels, swabs, sheets, dressings, bandages, etc., are rendered pure by super-

heated steam. Water, boiling or boiled, and cooled to any degree necessary, is delivered from the apartment to the theatre on the other side of the wall, and its delivery to the surgeons' basins is controlled by elbow taps at any temperature the surgeon desires, the waste being controlled by foot lever. The anæsthetist's room has provision for ablutions for students, or assistants, or visitors in the matter of wash-hand basins. There are two electric fans to cool and purify the atmosphere. The provision of the present complete up-to-date theatres built in connection with each ward was first



AN OPERATING THEATRE (1911).

suggested by Mr. Scott Riddell, but the Directors would not face the large expenditure required until Lord Mount-Stephen was led to appreciate the Infirmary's needs in this respect. He, by a donation of £25,000, made the erection of and equipment of these three theatres and of the Out-patient Department possible. The arrangement and equipment of the theatres was carried out after consultation with the three surgeons, who incorporated in the plans the best features of the British and Continental theatres they had visited. The photographs, of the old Theatre and of one of the new ones, present an edifying contrast.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

This pavilion constitutes the east side of the triangle and borders along its whole length on Woolmanhill. It is called "The Mount-Stephen Medical Pavilion" in grateful recognition of the gift of £25,000 from that nobleman in December 1900. It is connected by a lighted and ventilated subway 6½ feet wide, arched with brick, and 7 feet high, with the basement of the Queen Victoria Surgical Pavilion already described. It consists of four flats with store-rooms under, and a lift connects the whole. In it are housed the three Medical Wards, Nos. 4, 5 and 6, as they are called, and above all is a ward set apart for the treatment of Skin cases which require indoor treatment, and for emergency cases of erysipelas. The three Medical flats are divided into Male and Female Wards as in the Surgical side. The wards are identical in plan and in capacity. In structure, ventilation, lighting, etc., they are on the same plan as the Surgical.

To the north—at the apex of our triangle—is situated the Pathology Block. It consists of a large post-mortem theatre seated for students, and in the area are two post-mortem tables. Bench accommodation, water supply, weighing apparatus, and instrument tables are there, and under the tier of seats are offices and laboratory. Under this theatre is the mortuary and a small chapel. In the flat above the post-mortem theatre is situated the *Laundry*.

OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT

This is the most recent addition to the Aberdeen Royal Infirmary, and a most handsome and useful adjunct it is. Again the munificence of Lord Mount-Stephen was in evidence, and his donation, together with the gift of the late Mr. Thomas Primrose, permitted of this Department being opened for service on November 25, 1912. The building is situated to the east of the main buildings and is separated from them by Woolmanhill and, curiously enough, also by the Great North of Scotland Railway, which runs in a tunnel under the carriage way and is crossed by the latter obliquely. The building is made up of two wings meeting at an angle somewhat greater than a right angle, the entrance being at the junction of these wings. Facing one as one enters the large waiting hall is a brass mural tablet with the following inscription: "This tablet was placed here in grateful recognition of the munificence of the Right Honourable Lord Mount-Stephen, who provided funds for the erection and equipment of this building, and of the Trustees of Mr. Thomas Primrose, advocate in Aberdeen, who presented the site 1910–1912—Henry Peterkin, Chairman of the Board."

Measured along its axis the building is 192 feet long and its average width is about 85 feet. The Entrance Hall leads

to a staircase and an electric lift giving access to the upper floor, and to a roomy passage leading to a most spacious Waiting Hall measuring (along its curved axis) 140 feet by 25 feet wide. Round this hall are situated Admission Rooms (Medical and Surgical), Dispensary, Ear and Throat Rooms, Dental Apartments, Skin Admission Rooms, Bacteriological Rooms, Sterilising Rooms, Operating Rooms for Minor Surgery both for ordinary and septic cases, casualty dressing rooms, rooms for recovery after anæsthesia, bath rooms, lavatories and other necessary apartments. In the

WAITING HALL, OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT.

basement are Dispensary stores, heating chamber, lift machinery, and coal stores. The first floor does not completely cover the ground floor, and contains two 4-bed Wards for the Ear and Throat Department, and also provides some staff accommodation. There is no attempt at decorative variety, all the rooms being white, and highly polished tiling makes the whole place look pure. The flooring is of polished mosaic chip in cement bed, all corners are rounded, the doors are plain and strong, and the building is fireproof throughout. It is well lighted by electricity.

Ancillary to the Royal Infirmary, the public have a much-appreciated institution in the Convalescent Hospital at Pitfodels. Admission to this country residence is wholly

and only through the Infirmary, since patients are not admitted to it directly from outside, but from the wards of the Infirmary. Its object is implied in its name, and it is valuable in conducing chiefly to the complete recovery of such patients as have undergone prolonged treatment in the Infirmary, and where general debility is a factor in their condition. Chronic tubercular cases, or cases wherein tubercle is a factor, are treated there on modern sanatorium lines, and the Hospital is visited by the House Surgeons and House Physicians in rotation.

Royal Hospital for Sick Children

By H. M. W. Gray, C.M., F.R.C.S.E., Surgeon to the Aberdeen Royal Infirmary and to the Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Aberdeen

In 1876 Professor Stephenson called the attention of the people of Aberdeen to the necessity for special provision for the treatment of sick children, other than in the general wards of the Royal Infirmary. The matter gained the interest and support of a number of influential people in the town. It was decided to erect an entirely separate building in preference to adding children's wards to the existing Infirmary, and a Committee was appointed to proceed with the scheme. Professor Stephenson advocated, in addition to wards for treatment of the sick, a day ward or nursery, where children suffering from want of fresh air, suitable food, and proper attention could be received, and where young women could be trained as children's nurses. This, however, along with another suggestion that accommodation be provided for treatment of diseases of women, could not be carried out.

The Children's Hospital, as opened in September 1877, was a very modest institution. Those responsible for its initiation were uncertain what accommodation would be required and what permanent support would be given. They decided, therefore, to begin in a small way and extend the accommodation as was found necessary. A house was acquired in Castle Terrace, a central part of the town and at that time with a fairly open neighbourhood. Two stories of this house were suitable for wards, but at first only one was used. The other was let as dwelling rooms.

The necessary alterations were completed and wards containing fourteen cots were opened on September 14, 1877.

Miss Rachel Frances Lumsden, a lady trained in nursing and deeply interested in the new hospital, offered her services as Lady Superintendent. Professor Stephenson and Dr. R. J.

Garden were the medical officers. All three gave their services voluntarily. Sheriff Dove Wilson was chairman of the first Board of Directors, which was composed of leading men of the town—all actively desirous of furthering the welfare of the undertaking. These were the pioneers of the movement to provide the special hospital and to their energy and zeal must be attributed its early success.

When the Directors issued their first report, at the end of six months, it was found that the new venture was amply justified. The beds had been constantly full. Suitable and deserving cases had been refused for want of room, and the Out-patient Department had been largely attended. One hundred children had been treated in the Hospital, and 1,059 as Out-patients.

The question of immediate enlargement had to be faced. The Directors considered that the position of the Hospital and its possibilities for alteration and extension would suffice for the needs of the town for some considerable time. They purchased the building and made alterations providing twelve extra beds.

In 1880 a cottage, containing six cots for convalescents, situated at Culter, a few miles from Aberdeen, was opened. It was supervised and largely maintained by Miss Lumsden of Camphill, and proved an immense benefit to the children and also to the Hospital, the accommodation of which was still taxed to the utmost, although the beds were increased to thirty in number.

In 1881 the Hospital benefited by an annuity, from Mr. Bremner of Glasslaw, for the maintenance and treatment of sick children. By the conditions of this annuity, a ward for the reception of cases of infectious disease had to be provided. The existing accommodation for general disease was again proving insufficient. The public had responded generously to the appeal for help in the first year of the Hospital, and the debt for alterations on the existing building had been cleared off, but in view of the extension now required, a special appeal was sent out, which resulted in a sum of £4,122 3*s*. 6*d*. being available for the building fund. Of this sum £1,920 was raised at a Bazaar which was opened by H.R.H. Princess Beatrice. This was the first of several instances of the interest taken in the Hospital by the Royal Family. The remainder of the amount was contributed by generous donations, including an anonymous gift of £1,000.

In 1885 the additions to the main building and a separate infectious ward were completed. Sixty general and eighteen infectious cases could now be received.

In 1887 Miss Davidson, Inchmarlo, and Miss Duguid, Auchlunies, each opened cottages for convalescents which, together with the Eidda Home maintained by Miss Lumsden, gave fifty-six children the benefit of change to the country.

Since the opening of the Hospital, Miss R. F. Lumsden had been Honorary Lady Superintendent. She had devoted herself in every way to promote its welfare and efficient administration. Her great ability in hospital management induced the Directors of the Royal Infirmary to beg her help in carrying out reforms and changes much needed in that institution, and accordingly she gave her services temporarily for this purpose.

Her place at the Children's Hospital was taken by her sister, Miss K. M. Lumsden, who was aided by an experienced Ward Sister placed in charge of the nursing department.

In 1887 Miss Lumsden consented to become Honorary Superintendent of the Royal Infirmary and resigned her post at the Children's Hospital. She was appointed an Honorary President and invited by the Directors to attend and advise at their meetings. Her sister, Miss K. M. Lumsden, was then appointed Lady Superintendent.

In 1889 a system of house-to-house collection was organised by Miss K. M. Lumsden and carried out by a band of Lady Collectors. This has added yearly a substantial sum to the funds for the maintenance of the Hospital.

In 1890 Mr. Charles MacDonald, of the Froghall Granite Works, presented a villa at Culter as a convalescent home. This replaced the old cottage and provided accommodation for eleven cots. Miss Lumsden, Camphill, undertook the charge of the new Eidda Home and also the support of seven of the cots.

In 1894 the Hospital was inspected by H.R.H. the Duke of York. In his honour and by his permission two of the wards were named respectively Duke of York and Princess May. In the same year Queen Victoria was graciously pleased to command that the Hospital should be known as the Royal Hospital for Sick Children.

In 1898 the Hospital received a donation of £1,000 from the Diamond Jubilee Fund, which, according to the conditions of the gift, was invested in the Endowment Fund as a memorial of the Jubilee.

To meet the increasing needs of the Institution, it was found necessary to provide more adequate and suitable accommodation for the nursing staff and servants. A Nurses' Home was built on ground adjacent to the Hospital at an expenditure of £4,027 11*s.* 9*d.* A special appeal to cover this was issued in 1897, and in response over £2,000 was collected. A Bazaar, opened, as was the former one, by H.R.H. Princess Henry of Battenberg, brought in the splendid sum of £1,270.

In 1897 Professor Stephenson, Senior Physician, and in the following year, Dr. R. J. Garden, Senior Surgeon, resigned their active duties in the wards. Both these gentlemen had been interested and devoted friends of the Hospital since

its beginning. They were appointed Consulting Physician and Surgeon respectively.

In 1900 there was an alarming outbreak of typhoid fever amongst the nurses and servants, necessitating structural alterations to provide modern sanitary arrangements.

In 1901 Miss K. M. Lumsden retired from the post of Honorary Lady Superintendent, which she had held since 1887. Her interest in the Hospital dated from its earliest days. Her enthusiasm and energy carried through successfully many schemes for its welfare, notably the two Bazaars (the result of which made possible many improvements and additions to the building) and the organisation of the Collecting Fund.

In 1904, 2,484 cases—764 in-patients and 1,720 out-patients—were treated. For some time the fact that the existing Hospital was inadequate and out of date had impressed itself on the minds of the Directors, and in their annual report for 1905 occurs the following paragraph:

"The present Hospital, notwithstanding the structural alterations and improvements which have been made during the twenty-nine years of its public service, can no longer be regarded as a satisfactory Hospital for the continually increasing needs of the sick children of the City of Aberdeen, not to speak of the requirements of those from a wide surrounding district. The present building, with its long, awkward passages and make-shift stairs, entails needless extra expense in household management, and its inconvenience is keenly felt by those who have to carry on the work of an institution wherein from its nature little leisure can be allowed from the incessant round of daily toil. The outward surroundings, too, are no longer what they were when the Directors could congratulate themselves on having secured a healthy site, open to the sea-breezes, and free from smoke or smell. To-day, tenement houses and other buildings crowd round it. Noise and dust add to its difficulties and discomfort; in short, the present building has served its day."

From this time on, the object of providing a new and efficient Hospital has occupied the attention of all who have the interest of the institution at heart.

In 1910 the Directors issued an appeal for £35,000 for the erection of a memorial Hospital to King Edward VII. In that year £10,500 was subscribed. Since then money has been coming in slowly, but about £14,000 is still required to make up the sum aimed at.

In 1913 there were 1,033 in-patients and 2,204 out-patients. Since its opening in 1877 over 66,000 children have been treated in the Hospital.

The Hospital has had many generous friends in past years, who have aided it either by legacies, donations, or endowment of cots. It has had to struggle against difficulties of

accommodation and outbreaks of infectious disease, practically unavoidable in such cramped surroundings. That it has done good work, and been of unquestionable benefit to the people of Aberdeen, is proved by the number of children who have come under treatment within its walls.

The Hospital, as it exists at present, is in every way behind the requirements of modern times. Several of the wards are small and ill-ventilated. The buildings are scattered and abound in long passages and narrow staircases. Ward-kitchens, bathrooms, and lavatories are ill-placed and inadequate. There is practically no space where the children can have the benefit of open-air life. The surrounding neighbourhood is closely built up with tenement houses and warehouses. It reflects great credit on those in charge of the Hospital that, in such a smoky, dingy part of the town, and with such great difficulties of internal working, the wards should present the bright, clean, comfortable appearance they do.

Truly the provision made, so far, by the City of Aberdeen for its sick children is almost incomprehensible in contrast to the palatial airy buildings of the numerous Board Schools.

However, money is gathering, perhaps somewhat slowly, for the new Hospital. A site has been purchased, and the hope is that before very long Aberdeen will have a Children's Hospital worthy of its importance.

The construction of the new Hospital, especially of the wards, is a matter of supreme importance both with regard to its cost and with regard to its effect in procuring the best conditions for successful treatment of the patients. It has been proved, and this fact is gradually being appreciated by medical men of all countries, that ordinary medical and surgical cases, as well as cases of tuberculous disease, thrive and get well most quickly when treated in the open air as much as possible, and as far as is compatible with comfort. These conditions are fulfilled best when the patients lie *night and day* in the open air, provision being made merely to protect them from rain, snow, or excessive wind, and at the same time to keep them thoroughly warm. Such treatment is carried out in several institutions in this country. At Baschurch, near Liverpool, for example, it is demonstrated how inexpensively it can be done. A farm-house has been transformed into an "administrative block," while the barn and various simple sheds provide the out-patient department and the wards. A simple but efficient operating theatre was equipped at a cost of about one hundred pounds. Probably the most expensive item in the upkeep of this establishment is the provision of an efficient supply of hot water for heating the dressing-rooms and operating theatre, and for hot water bottles. Over forty in-patients have to be attended to daily, and the success of the treatment leaves little to be

desired. At Heswall, a large Children's Hospital has recently been erected on similar principles but on more elaborate lines.

In a very large hospital in the south of England, costing about a quarter of a million pounds, beautifully equipped, expensive wards of the ordinary type were built. To these were attached extensive balconies. A trial of the "open-air" treatment so convinced the medical officers of this institution of its efficiency, that now the expensive wards are left more or less unused, while the patients are accommodated on the balconies!

It will thus be seen that great expenditure on stone and lime buildings is both unnecessary and undesirable. Experience at the City Hospital, at the Newhills Home, and also at one of the private Nursing Homes shows that the climate of Aberdeen is no drawback to such a form of construction, in that serious cases usually begin to improve in every way and recover more rapidly out of doors than under indoor conditions.

The Directors of the Royal Hospital for Sick Children will do well, therefore, if they make it possible for the invalid children of Aberdeen to be treated under open-air conditions which will most quickly restore them to robust health.

The City Hospital

(For Infectious Diseases)

By Professor Matthew Hay, M.D., LL.D., Medical Officer of Health

This hospital, which is owned and maintained by the Corporation, is situated in the eastern part of the City, and adjacent to the Links.

Like most towns in this country, Aberdeen had no separate hospital for infectious diseases until within the last forty years. There is a tradition that a leper-house existed near to the highway connecting Old Aberdeen with the City, and known immemorially as the Spital, but no vestige of it exists. Before the erection of the City Hospital, the infectious cases requiring hospital treatment were dealt with in the wards of the Royal Infirmary, and more particularly in a special block known as the Fever Wards, now demolished. After the passing of the Public Health (Scotland) Act of 1867, which gave Local or Sanitary Authorities power to provide hospitals for the isolation and treatment of infectious cases, the Managers of the Royal Infirmary began to suggest to the Corporation that it was the duty of the Corporation, with the powers now at their command, to provide for infectious cases, but the suggestion went unheeded for a

time, until the hands of both parties were forced by an outbreak of smallpox in the early 'seventies that overtaxed the available accommodation in the Royal Infirmary, and necessitated some additional accommodation being found elsewhere. This was obtained on the spur of the moment in a disused match-factory in the Spital, close to the traditional site of the leper-house. The cost was met by the Corporation. This was the first definite admission by the Corporation of its responsibility, and was followed very soon by a resolution to erect a proper and independent hospital for infectious diseases. A detached piece of ground of about ten acres, part of the ancient patrimony of the University, was purchased from the University for the sum of £2,500, and plans of the new Hospital—which was in its earlier years usually known, from its situation, as the Cuningharhill Hospital, when not spoken of as the Epidemic Hospital—were prepared under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health, Professor Francis Ogston, father of the present President of the Association, with probable suggestions from the President himself, who was at this time giving occasional assistance to his father. At any rate the hand of a pioneer in asepsis was noticeable in the fact that the hospital was originally built of concrete—both walls and floor—without any wooden floors or linings, so that the wards could without damage have literally been hosed out if required. We have been less rigorous in subsequent extensions, whether wisely or unwisely. These extensions have been constructed of granite, with wooden floors, and even with wooden linings or dados. The wood was introduced with the object of giving the feeling and appearance of greater comfort to a place that at first had been regarded as a little forbidding—especially when, as yet, the public had not become accustomed to the modern aseptic hospital. It is an interesting fact, bearing on the question of the retention of the infection of the common zymotics in the crevices and seams of wooden floors or wooden linings, that in one large and wholly wooden pavilion put up fully thirty years ago in haste to cope with a threatened epidemic of smallpox, which luckily quickly subsided, there have during these years been housed in this pavilion, under stress of circumstances, successions of all kinds of cases—smallpox, typhus, scarlet fever, typhoid, measles, diphtheria, and cerebro-spinal fever—but never once has the infection of one set of cases been conveyed to the succeeding set. There has always been an interval of a few days—occasionally even weeks or months—between successive occupations, and the wards have been fumigated or sprayed with disinfectant, and well aired and sunned, and the whole walls and floors and furnishings have been carefully washed with soap and disinfectant solution. This experience is referred to, not in order to justify such construction for fever hospitals in general, but to show

that with care very little or no danger appears to attach to the successive use of wooden hospitals for different kinds of cases, provided reasonable care is taken.

The Hospital as originally erected in 1873–4 cost, including site, about £15,000, and consisted of four separate one-story pavilions, accommodating about seventy-two patients in all, with a small building, known as the Reception Block, and intended for contact or doubtful cases. There was also the usual Administrative Block and a small Laundry and Disinfecting Station. It is worth recalling that for a few years after the hospital was erected there was no horse ambulance or other horse conveyance. The patients—even if suffering from smallpox—were carried to hospital in a covered stretcher by a couple of porters, and the infected clothing and bedding were brought later by the same porters in a small hand van.

ABERDEEN CITY HOSPITAL FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.
Photo by Milne, Aberdeen.

The Hospital has been substantially added to on at least two occasions since its first erection, the latest addition having been made about four years ago. The total capital cost of the hospital, as it now stands, has, from first to last, and inclusive of site, been about £65,000.

The average daily number of patients undergoing treatment in the Hospital during the past year was 265, and the total number of patients admitted was 3,050. But last year was an exceptionally busy year with zymotics, especially diphtheria and scarlet fever.

All kinds of zymotic diseases, including smallpox, are treated in the Hospital. There has never been a separate smallpox hospital in Aberdeen, although there are indications that the Local Government Board is not to remain content with the present arrangement. To prevent smallpox spreading to other inmates of the Hospital, when smallpox cases

are admitted, a vaccination inspection is invariably and at once made of all the patients, in order to see (1) that all unvaccinated persons are vaccinated, or, if necessary, removed home; and (2) that revaccination is offered to every patient above the age of twelve who has not already been re-vaccinated. We have never found any serious objection to primary vaccination under these circumstances, and remarkably little objection to revaccination. These precautions have, so far, proved quite successful, even with the Hospital in full occupation, in preventing any spread of smallpox within the Hospital.

Since the beginning of 1911 one pavilion, which was partially reconstructed for the purpose, has been set apart for the treatment of cases of tuberculosis, chiefly pulmonary. The pavilion accommodates about forty-eight cases. Connected with the pavilion are two shelters accommodating an additional twenty-two cases. The shelters are on the lean-to model and were designed by the Medical Officer of Health. They exhibit one or two novel features, such as the folding and removable screens enclosing the front of the shelters. Including cost of shower baths (hot and cold), sanitary conveniences, dressing-rooms and electric lighting, but exclusive of beds and bedding, the shelters have been erected at the small cost of about £24 per bed. They have proved to be very useful and comfortable, and are preferred by the patients to the pavilion beds.

The Corporation is in course of arranging for the erection of a sanatorium in the country for the treatment of early cases of tuberculosis. Some fifty to eighty beds will be provided.

The Corporation has also recently come to an agreement with the Parish Council under which about forty to fifty beds for the consumptive poor are provided in special and admirably constructed wards at the Hospital of the Council at a cost to the Corporation of 15*s*. 6*d*. a week for each patient. This hospital is about a mile outside the City.

There is also a small voluntarily supported sanatorium for about fifteen to twenty patients at Newhills.

The system of ventilation in the Hospital generally is the natural system of cross-ventilation through opposing windows, and the heating is accomplished by hot-water pipes and radiators—the water for each pavilion being heated in calorifiers by steam generated in one common set of boilers for the whole Hospital, and the circulation of the hot water in the pipes and radiators being accelerated by an automatic siphonic pump arrangement connected with each ward (Cable system). Although the same system of heating has been installed in the tuberculosis pavilion, the heating is not in operation, as it was found from careful observation that even in mid-winter the temperature of the wards is not

perceptibly raised by the radiators if the windows are kept widely open, as they usually are in sanatorium treatment. Open fires are alone used in this pavilion, and chiefly for the appearance of comfort they give. The dressing-rooms and bath-rooms are, however, adequately heated by radiators.

It is of interest to mention that in 1893 a system of mechanical (propulsive) ventilation was introduced into all the wards of the Hospital. The air was heated by passage through a central installation of steam pipes, common to the whole Hospital—large Blackman fans being used for driving the air to the wards. In such a system, in order to

CITY HOSPITAL: TUBERCULOSIS PAVILION AND SHELTER.
Photo by Milne, Aberdeen.

secure equable distribution of the air and heat to the wards and pavilions, the windows of all the wards must be kept practically closed. It was soon found that this system was not satisfactory. The nurses complained of the closeness and enervating effect of the air, and windows had to be opened beyond the degree permissible to the system. Accordingly, at the recent extension of the Hospital four years ago, the whole of the mechanical system was scrapped, and natural ventilation with hot-water radiators in each ward was adopted.

The Hospital pavilions do not exhibit anything beyond what is to be seen elsewhere, except, perhaps, the method of cleansing and sterilising all the eating utensils of the patients

in copper sinks with a jet of steam injected into the water in the sink. It is now some five years ago since the Medical Officer of Health first introduced this system into the Hospital; and, on the full assurance of the pottery makers, he began with earthenware sinks, but experience has shown that such sinks cannot withstand the effect of the high temperature, and it has accordingly been found necessary to replace the earthenware sinks by copper sinks.

The proper sterilisation of eating utensils is desirable in all hospitals, but especially in fever hospitals, in helping to prevent the spread of secondary infections through the common use of insufficiently sterilised common eating utensils. We have been fortunate in our later patterns of sinks in securing a steam nozzle that is practically noiseless in action and effective in circulating as well as heating the water in the sink.

Within the grounds of the City Hospital stand also the Disinfecting Station and Laundry, with the usual disinfecting equipment (high-pressure disinfectors) and laundry machinery.

Associated with the tuberculosis pavilion, and standing at the edge of the hospital grounds, there is a Tuberculosis Institute or Dispensary for the use of the City generally. It was originally built for the treatment of infectious skin diseases, but has recently been converted for the purposes of a dispensary. It is admirably adapted for such work, and in addition to the usual accommodation is provided with an excellent bacteriological and chemical laboratory and a radiographic room. The system of records of tuberculosis cases is very complete, and will be of interest to those engaged in tuberculosis administration and treatment.

Behind the Institute there has recently been erected a building for skin cases, and especially for the cleansing of verminous children and households. Under an agreement with the School Board, who share the cost, all families found to be verminous by the School Medical Officers, assisted by a special lay inspector, are removed to this building for thorough cleansing. At the same time the whole clothing and bedding of the family are dealt with in the disinfecting station, and the house is thoroughly fumigated with sulphur in order to extirpate all the vermin and give the family a fresh start. The annual cost of this part of the work of the Municipality and the School Board is about £350, exclusive of allowance for rent of building. The School Medical Officer is confident that it has substantially raised the standard of cleanliness among the school children.

The Aberdeen Maternity Hospital

By Emeritus Professor W. Stephenson, M.D., LL.D.

ITS DEVELOPMENT

The Aberdeen Maternity Hospital, as a fully equipped institution, is of comparatively recent development. On the other hand, for over a hundred years provision had been made for attendance in their own homes on poor women in their confinements.

In the year 1790, the Dispensary was disjoined from the Infirmary, and organised as an independent undertaking, known as the Dispensary and Lying-in Institution. Six medical practitioners were appointed as physicians, each with a separate district in the town. The maternity work was done by midwives, the medical officers being called in when required.

Referring to these early days, it is interesting to note that one of the first physicians to the Dispensary was Dr. Alexander Gordon, who in 1795 published *A Treatise on the Epidemic Puerperal Fever of Aberdeen*, in which he was the first to recognise that the disease was due to a contagion communicated " to those patients only as were visited or delivered by a practitioner, or taken care of by a nurse, who had previously attended patients affected with the disease."

In addition to attendance on the general practice of the Dispensary, medical students could acquire experience in midwifery by registering their names as desiring to be called to cases where the midwives attached to the Institution were in charge, but no regular instruction or supervision was given. It was customary also for students to obtain their " cases " by acting as assistants to medical men in town or in the country ; there were then none of the restrictive regulations laid down by the General Medical Council.

A mere reference need here be made to the marvellous change that in the later years of last century took place, in the public as well as the professional mind, regarding the necessity for all medical students and maternity nurses receiving hospital training. Aberdeen had no hospital for such a purpose.

In February 1873, to supply this want, a portion of the Dispensary buildings was fitted up as a branch of the Lying-in Institution, with eight beds, and placed under the charge of Dr. Inglis, then Professor of Midwifery in the University. Owing, however, to his ill-health, and to various differences of opinion regarding the management, the undertaking did not thrive, and finally was given up at the end of 1874.

This failure, and more particularly pecuniary and other difficulties, had a depressing effect, and not until 1893 were

the Dispensary Managers prevailed upon to make another effort to supply the great want. As a preliminary step, a house adjoining the Dispensary was then fitted up, and opened in March 1894, as a Maternity Hospital, and placed under the charge of Dr. Stephenson, the Professor of Midwifery. So successful was the undertaking that soon the building became insufficient, not only for the number of patients, but also for the accommodation of the probationers in training as nurses. Some unavoidable delay occurred, owing to the difficulty of finding a building suitable for the purpose. In the year 1900 this was overcome, and the establishment was removed to its present site. It still remained under the same management, as a branch of the Dispensary, but on May 31, 1912, the two institutions were disjoined, each becoming an independent Institution.

THE MATERNITY HOSPITAL BUILDINGS

Leaving Castle Street by the right-hand east corner, one comes immediately in sight of the Maternity Hospital, a high, substantial building, detached from neighbouring houses, within a court of its own, and built on the crest of a hill which slopes rapidly downwards to the harbour, thus commanding an extensive and uninterrupted view of the distant hills and the open sea. From its high and sunny position in the heart of the city, no more favourable site for a Maternity Hospital could be found. The house originally was a commodious family residence, and was at one time occupied as a bank, the large telling-room of which, one may say, was a ready-made ward. Only slight alterations in the original building were necessary. There were comfortable rooms for the Matron and nursing staff, but additional wards, etc., were required. These were obtained by building a commodious wing of two stories—in the upper a fully equipped Delivery Room, and a large ward for married women, with other necessary rooms, all on a level with the other ward in the original building; on the lower floor are two small wards used for isolation cases, or for paying patients. There are eighteen beds in all.

MEDICAL STUDENTS

In Aberdeen students for the most part live in lodgings, scattered in all parts of the city. In former times, the great difficulty lay in summoning them to the cases: often they arrived late or not at all. Various expedients were tried, but finally the following system was originated, and has worked successfully for twelve years. The Managing Committee has engaged rooms in the immediate vicinity of the Hospital, and connected therewith by private telephone.

Four students at a time reside there, for one month at least, paying for their board, thus virtually living in the Hospital. They attend the Hospital, receive clinical instruction, and conduct cases. For the first fortnight they are intern students; during the second, they are sent to the outdoor cases. For the last ten years the average number of students per year is fifty.

PROBATIONER NURSES

These are admitted under the usual terms, and serve for at least three months for the certificate as obstetric nurses, and for five months or more if they desire to qualify for the position of midwives. The numbers each year have varied from twenty-three to twenty-nine. During the last five years twenty-seven have presented themselves for the examination of the English Midwives' Board, and all save one have passed.

Besides the regular training in the indoor work of the Hospital, they attend at all the outdoor cases. No midwives now are employed. The Medical Staff give regularly a course of forty-five lectures, and certificates are granted after passing an examination.

MIDWIFERY CASES

Patients are admitted either shortly before or when in labour, or at any period of pregnancy if suffering from any non-infectious disease arising from or complicating pregnancy. For the last ten years the average number of patients for each year has been four hundred; of these 170 were indoor and 230 were attended at their own homes.

Small as it is compared with others, the Aberdeen Maternity Hospital is complete in its organisation, and fulfils all the functions, benevolent and educational, relating to pregnancy and labour.

Aberdeen Dispensary and Vaccine Institution

By Middleton Connon, M.D., D.P.H.

This Institution is situated in Barnett's Close, which runs between Guestrow and Flourmill Brae. Entry to Guestrow is obtained from Broad Street at 53 by Blairton Lane. The Dispensary is supported by voluntary subscriptions and donations, and is maintained to supply advice and medicine to those sick poor who are unfit patients for the Infirmary. The town of Aberdeen is divided into five districts, and to each a Medical Officer is attached. These officers attend

daily to carry out the purposes of the Institution, and give general instruction in medicine and surgery to the medical students in attendance. Clinics are also held on special days on Diseases of the Ear and Throat, Diseases of Women, Ophthalmology, Vaccination, and Dentistry by special officers in charge of these departments.

The practice afforded by the Dispensary is an almost indispensable part of the training of medical students; there they meet with those diseases which occur in the ordinary daily work of a general practitioner, and being privileged to visit the patients in their own homes, they are thus enabled the more readily to grasp the relationship of disease to environment, while they at the same time learn to acquire skill in medical tactics. Close proximity to Marischal College renders the Institution a valuable adjunct to University teaching.

The history of the Dispensary dates back to 1781, when such an institution was established by the Infirmary Managers to extend its benevolent purposes by treating such persons as "were subjected to sickness and indigence at the same time," the nature of their diseases rendering it "unnecessary or improper to admit them as patients in the Hospital." In 1790, however, the connection between the institutions was dissolved. From this date to 1810 five separate dispensaries appear to have been in existence, each in charge of a physician. One of these, situated in Marischal Street, was conducted by a Dr. William Dyce, M.D., who gave lectures on Midwifery and Diseases of Women and New-born Children. At that time he was the only lecturer north of the Forth on the obstetric art. Financial support for these dispensaries appears to have been obtained from the personal friends of the various doctors; it seems to have been adequate, for after paying all expenses, the medical officers received salaries varying from £40 to £80. About 1803 a Vaccine Institution was opened at the Poor's Hospital as a separate establishment, but, in 1832, the management of it was assumed by the Dispensary, and has since been carried on by them. The institute appears early to have served a useful purpose, for it is recorded that "smallpox having broken out, the extension of the disease was checked by vaccination, and that of the twenty-four deaths which occurred, none of them had been vaccinated."

The multiplication of dispensaries led to considerable overlapping and wasteful expenditure, and, in 1824, they were all amalgamated. Very definite instructions seem to have been given to the new staff of this Dispensary, for they were directed to procure all medicines from "the first house in London or Edinburgh, any interim supply to be obtained from some respectable druggist in Aberdeen, preferably a subscriber, if prices and quality be equal."

From the *Aberdeen Journal* of December 15, 1824, we learn that the Dispensary was then situated at No. 66 Guestrow, but in 1828 new premises were obtained in Concert Court, Broad Street. In 1834 the work of the institution was transferred to the old Record Office, in Castle Street, by arrangement with the Magistrates and Town Council. For many years the finances were far from satisfactory: so bad were they at one period that the Directors contemplated closing the institution. By means of various legacies and church collections matters improved, though an application to the Infirmary Directors for assistance was met with a refusal on the ground that it was at variance with the original intent and design of the Infirmary as expressed in the Regulations of 1742, regardless of the fact that in 1781 they had been the originators of the Dispensary, apparently in violation of these same Regulations! In 1838, however, in consequence of an assessment for the poor being levied, Mr. Burnett of Dens' mortification fell to be administered by the Infirmary, and by agreement the revenue of this fund was applied through the Dispensary. In 1853 we find the Dispensary installed at Crown Court, Upperkirkgate, in a house where James Beattie, "The Minstrel," died in 1803. In one of the rooms of this house there is still to be seen evidence of the two openings in the oak-panelled walls through which medicines were handed to the patients. Here the Dispensary remained until 1870, when the present buildings were purchased.

In view of the outcry in some quarters against the ever-increasing demand of the public for entertainment and enjoyment of all kinds, it is interesting to record an extract from the Annual Report of the Dispensary for 1861. In it we read that the Institution was not supported by the public "to the extent which it needs and requires: there is no want of means as is proved by the many voluntary assessments which the public impose on themselves in pursuit of summer and winter amusements."

At various stages in the history of the Institution special departments were opened as necessity arose. In 1858 a medical practitioner was appointed Dentist, while in the same year an Apothecary was elected. In 1881 an Ear and Throat Department was instituted and is still conducted by its originator, Dr. Mackenzie Booth. In 1892 Diseases of Women became a special clinic. For some time prior to 1895 there was an Ophthalmic Department, but in that year it was removed to King Street. In 1897, however, accommodation was again provided for Eye patients.

Further changes are contemplated, and while the operations of the National Health Insurance Act have materially affected the attendances of patients, yet during the past ten years the annual average numbers treated were: General Diseases,

10,000 ; Diseases of Ear and Throat, 680 ; Diseases of Women, 350 ; and Eye Diseases, 1,200.

Aberdeen Eye Institution

By A. Rudolf Galloway, M.B., C.M., M.A.

The Eye Institution, situated at 142, King Street, is one of the oldest charities in Aberdeen, having been founded by Sir James McGrigor, Director-General of the Medical Department of His Majesty's Forces, in the year 1835. Since its foundation it has been under the charge successively of Dr. Cadenhead, Dr. Wolff, Dr. Dyce Davidson, Sir James McKenzie Davidson, and, since 1897, of Dr. Rudolf Galloway.

The total number of cases treated since 1835 amounts to	106,756	
The average number of new cases treated during the last five years	4,329	per annum
Average attendances for the same period	13,932	,,
Average number of "foreign bodies" treated	1,044	,,
Average number of operations for the five years	1,809	,,

The Institution is conveniently situated for the granite-cutting and engineering yards of the City, and treats a large number of accidents, eye injuries amounting to about a quarter of the total number of new cases treated. Dr. Edgar Collis, Medical Inspector of Factories, as the result of an inquiry with regard to the frequency of eye injuries in granite-cutters, gave evidence in February 1912 before the Royal Commission on Metalliferous Mines and Quarries, to the effect that :

1. There were about 1,700 men employed as stonecutters in Aberdeen and district.

2. One out of every two receives medical aid for eye injuries every year.

3. Out of a total of 809 eye injuries to stonecutters in Aberdeen during one year, 645 were treated at the Eye Institution.

The important Out-patient Department affords ample clinical material for the training of students in Ophthalmology. The Surgeon being recognised as Lecturer in Ophthalmology by the University, a large number of students receive their training there, the average number for the last five years being 31 per annum.

A small In-patient Department is also available for the more serious cases of injury and operation.

As in other institutions of the kind, the Insurance Act is

ABERDEEN EYE INSTITUTION.

causing considerable perturbation, for even before this Act was in force, the Eye Institution was the worst supported

financially of any Eye Hospital in the United Kingdom. During the first year of the National Insurance Act, the number of insured persons treated amounted to 55·3 per cent. of the total new cases. An additional 18·2 per cent. of dependants of insured persons were ascertained to have received treatment during the year.

Morningfield Hospital for Incurables

By G. M. Edmond, M.A., M.D.

In 1857 a meeting of the inhabitants of Aberdeen and others interested was called by the Lord Provost in accordance with a resolution of the Magistrates and Town Council, at the request of the Trustees of John Gordon of Murtle's Charitable Fund, for the purpose of considering the foundation of a Hospital for the relief of persons suffering from Incurable Disease.

A committee was appointed, and a constitution and rules having been prepared, the Institution was declared founded, and the first election of patients took place in the Sheriff Court House in December 1858, when six patients were admitted. The object of the institution was stated to be to provide moderate comfort and attendance for persons belonging to the Town and County of Aberdeen labouring under incurable disease and incapable of earning a livelihood, with the view of preventing the necessity of such persons becoming a burden on their friends, or being obliged to claim or receive parochial aid.

The original Hospital was a fairly large house in the town, and the maximum number of thirty-four patients was reached in 1882. It was then felt that the accommodation was insufficient for the numbers seeking admission, and the opportunity of the Town Council requiring the Hospital property for certain city improvements was seized upon as a suitable time to remove the institution to an enlarged building more in keeping with modern requirements. The present excellent site at Morningfield was acquired, and a Hospital erected capable of receiving fifty-five patients. To this a new wing with twenty-six additional beds was added in 1890.

The Hospital now called Morningfield Hospital stands in an elevated position on the outskirts of the town facing due south, and is surrounded by its own ample grounds.

Its Staff consists of a Matron, two Nursing Sisters, ten probationers, and the usual quota of domestic servants.

Last year the average number of patients was seventy-four, of whom about two-thirds were females and a few children. Two visiting Medical Officers take duty alternately for periods of three months.

The patients admitted are mainly cases of cancer, chronic cardiac, renal, and arthritic, and nerve disease. Formerly phthisical cases were eligible for admission, but as the local authority provides for these they are now considered unfit.

The Hospital is governed by a committee of management elected from among the subscribers, ably assisted by a Ladies' Committee. It is maintained by voluntary subscriptions, donations, and legacies, together with payments from such of the patients or their friends as can afford to contribute to

MORNINGFIELD HOSPITAL.
Photo by Wm. B. Anderson.

their support. The average cost of each patient's maintenance during last year was £27 0s. 10d.

The Royal Asylum, Aberdeen

By WILLIAM REID, M.D., Medical Superintendent

THE first provision in Aberdeen for the mentally afflicted consisted of apartments on the lower floor of the Royal Infirmary in Woolmanhill, opened in 1742. The disadvantages of this arrangement were, of course, soon apparent, and a small piece of ground lying waste between the Berryden and Cornhill Roads, at the disposal of the Magistrates, who

were friendly disposed to the establishment of a Lunatic Asylum, was obtained. On this site a range of low buildings on the back part of the ground one story high and fitted up as cells was erected and opened in 1800. It cost £2,576, and was capable of accommodating fifteen to twenty patients. It is long since the last trace of the original building disappeared. It was replaced by a block of buildings and two side wings which still form part of the present institution, although their internal structure has undergone radical

ROYAL ASYLUM, ABERDEEN.

change. At this time the surroundings of the Asylum were enlarged by the purchase of adjoining properties, and the number of patients had then grown to 107.

With 1857 the important change took place in the administration of matters embracing the care and government of the insane in Scotland through the appointment of the Royal Commission in Lunacy. The following statistics show briefly the rapid increase of the numbers resident in the various years from 1800 to the present day, and afford an indication of the growth of the institution, which receives both private and rate-supported patients: From 1800 to 1820 the number of admissions was 386; while in 1857 the average number resident was 298; in 1867, 391; in 1877, 488; in 1887, 587; in 1897, 743; in 1898, 786; in 1899, 834; in

1900, 867; in 1901, 900; in 1902, 928; in 1903, 973; in 1904, 904; in 1905, 844; in 1906, 793; in 1907, 775; and at the present date the number resident is 867—310 private and 557 parish patients.

The ground attached to the Asylum extends in all to about 430 acres, inclusive of Daviot Branch.

The income of the institution from board of patients, etc., during the twelve months of 1913 was £34,382, and the expenditure £30,809.

As can readily be supposed, there have been in the course of years many structural adaptations, alterations, and additions to the Asylum.

In 1861 a notable addition to the institution was made by

ELMHILL HOUSE, ROYAL ASYLUM, ABERDEEN.

the acquisition of the property of Elmhill extending to 19 acres adjoining the Asylum grounds, on which was erected the fine house which has, since that date, been devoted to the treatment and care of patients of the middle and upper classes paying higher rates of board. The house, which is built in a style resembling a large mansion, is beautifully situated and is surrounded by an extensive park and pleasure grounds. The character of the internal arrangements is such as to provide the maximum of comfort for the ladies and gentlemen resident to the number of sixty-five. The institution is so far out of town as to secure quiet and seclusion, but with ready access to it for amusement and recreation. The house was built and furnished more with a view to the com-

fortable retirement of those mentally afflicted than for the detention of acute and troublesome cases, and the Directors reserve to themselves the power of temporarily transferring such patients to parts of the Royal Asylum where they can have the additional care and special accommodation demanded for their own safety and the comfort of others.

In 1888 the number of admissions had risen to 200. The total resident population was now 609, and the Asylum had become so overcrowded that it became an absolute necessity to obtain additional accommodation. This the Managers were able to procure by the purchase of the new and the old mansion houses of Daviot, together with 283 acres of that estate. At this branch of the institution there are now 114 men and women patients of the rate-supported class who have been accustomed to agricultural and other outdoor labour. The scene here conveys a feeling of active, healthy industry, and the conditions under which the inmates live and work are ideal. It is, besides, a valuable asset to the parent institution in the way of supplying butcher meat, vegetables, and flowers.

For several years prior to 1892 certain defects of the old Asylum had been the subject of the anxious consideration of the Commissioners in Lunacy and of the Directors. The chief of these defects was the inadequate character of the accommodation for the sick and the lack of up-to-date provision for the care and treatment of recent patients. In this year power was granted to the Directors to proceed with the reconstruction of the old Asylum and the erection of a hospital in connection therewith at an estimated cost of £50,000.

The hospital provides accommodation for 250 patients, both private and pauper. The parish patients are for the most part limited to Aberdeenshire ; private patients are received from all parts. For the acute, the sick, and the senile cases here the attendance is in the ratio of one nurse to every five patients, and the male patients are attended to by a female staff.

The main Asylum consists of a square, composed of blocks connected by corridors, and the male and female divisions are separated by workshops, stores, kitchen, with, by-and-by, the dining-rooms and recreation-hall. The number of private and parish patients at present resident in this division is 130 and 304 respectively.

The hospital may be said to be a group of seven blocks connected together by corridors. Two other small blocks for isolation purposes flank the larger buildings.

The central block contains the administrative offices, admission rooms, waiting rooms, etc., in other words, the accommodation required for the use of the Medical Superintendent and his assistants, for the admission and examination of patients, and for the reception of visitors to the Asylum.

To the rear of this block is the general dining-hall of the hospital, with the attendants' dining-rooms and the necessary accommodation for service.

The male and female south blocks, immediately right and left of the central structure, provide living and sleeping rooms for recent patients not under special observation. Adjoined to these wards are spacious exercise corridors, verandahs, and large glass-covered courts for the use of the inmates.

The Sick Ward blocks, male and female, are at the extreme ends of the group of buildings. They each contain, besides a number of single rooms, a large hospital ward. The latter have been built L-shaped to avoid the monotonous effect of a large ward. At the angle of the L there is in each ward a large space with handsome bay windows fitted up as dayrooms for patients who, during part of the day, are able to be about. The single rooms for morbidly excited patients are in the north end of the hospital block and are cut off by a cross corridor and a series of doors.

The most recent additions to the hospital are the male and female north blocks which lie at each side of the administrative block to the rear of the main edifice, but connected to it by corridors off which a number of single rooms open. These buildings are specially designed for the care of such patients as require constant observation by day and by night.

Flanking these buildings on the east side are the engineering and laundry departments.

Between the years 1898 and 1903, the population of the Asylum had grown to such an extent that it was found impossible to meet the demand for accommodation for the patients of the City Parish of Aberdeen. In 1904 arrangements were made for the transference of 100 patients from the Royal Asylum to Aberdeen City District Asylum at Kingseat, which was just then completed, and in the two following years, 1905 and 1906, 50 and 47 patients respectively were removed to the City District Asylum, after which last date the number of patients remaining in the Royal was 775—278 private and 497 parish.

About this time a continuance of the reconstruction of the main Asylum was undertaken. Up to the present the female division has been completed and also the greater portion of the male department, as well as the tradesmen's stores and workshops which occupy a central position in close proximity to the administrative division of the institution. The culinary and general stores departments are now in progress, and these will be completed at an early date, after which it is proposed to commence the construction of the dining-rooms and recreation-hall.

The institution as a whole is particularly healthy and specially free from tubercular disease.

Kingseat Mental Hospital

By H. DE M. ALEXANDER, M.D. (Edin.), Medical Superintendent

LOCALITY

THIS institution is situated on rising ground 1¼ miles from Newmachar station on the G.N.S.R. line, and it is 10 miles from Aberdeen and can be reached by motor either by the Dyce or Udny roads.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND COST

It is built on the segregate or village system, and was the first asylum of this type built in Great Britain. The village is arranged in the form of a circle, each semi-circle corresponding to the male and female divisions. It was built for an ultimate population of 700 and was opened in 1904 to accommodate 478 patients. Extension of the accommodation for patients is now under consideration. The total cost of the Asylum including everything was £119,885. The architect was Mr. A. Marshall Mackenzie, LL.D., A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, ETC.

The managers are the Aberdeen City District Board of Control, which is the Parish Council of Aberdeen (corresponding to the Boards of Guardians in England). The institution takes all the rate-paid patients from the City of Aberdeen and also private patients at the same rate with the consent of the General Board of Control.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION—ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

This consists of the offices, stores, central kitchen, laundry, power house, nurses' home, entertainment hall, workshops, etc. These are all detached buildings with the exception of the stores and kitchen, power house and laundry. The whole asylum is lit by electric light, and heated by hot-water radiators on the low-pressure system fed from the central power station. The water supply is derived from seven springs on the estate, and after collection is pumped up by oil engines to a reservoir 100 feet above the institution, the pressure of the downward supply being regulated by a reducing valve on the main pipe. The sewage is disposed of by a complete installation of the septic tank system with filter beds.

The farm consists of 250 acres. A new steading was erected last year. The milk is supplied from the farm.

Feeding cattle, pigs, and poultry are also kept. A large number of the patients work on the farm.

There are numerous houses provided on the estate for the married members of the staff. The number of the staff is 100.

MEDICAL SECTION

This consists of the hospital (105 beds)—which contains accommodation for the newly admitted patients and the sick and infirm—and ten villas, three being closed and two being open (or parole) on each side. Each villa is detached and accommodates a special class of patient and consists of day-rooms, dining-room, kitchen, and bath-rooms, etc., on the ground floor; and dormitories on the first floor. They are all of two stories. The villas vary in size from 34 to 44 beds. Female nurses are employed in the male sick ward of the hospital and the male parole villas. The food for the villas is driven round in a specially constructed wagon. The number of patients of both sexes on full parole—which is not restricted (except in a few instances) to the grounds of the institution—averages 150. The number of patients who break their parole averages less than two per annum.

ADVANTAGES OF THE VILLAGE TYPE OF ASYLUM

As compared with the older type of barrack asylum the new villa system has the following advantages:

1. It allows of a better classification of the patients according to their type of insanity.
2. It diminishes the tendency to noise, etc.
3. The benefit of parole is a valuable asset and is much appreciated by both the chronic and convalescent patients, and in the case of the latter it provides a useful test as to their fitness for discharge.
4. There is less risk of fire, and in case of such an outbreak it is of necessity localised.
5. The villa system is more healthy for the patients and staff.
6. There is no material increase of cost in the administration.

Newhills Convalescent Home

By Walter A. Reid, C.A., Chairman of Directors

Some forty years ago Mrs. Smith of the Manse, Newhills, acquired a cottage near to the Parish Church as a Cottage Home for convalescents. It stands at an altitude of about 500 feet in the shadow of Brimmond Hill, and is about two

KINGSEAT MENTAL HOSPITAL, NEWMACHAR, ABERDEEN.

miles distant from Bucksburn Station on the Great North of Scotland Railway. It is just five miles from Aberdeen by road. The cottage was adapted for its new purpose, and soon five patients were received into the Home. It grew steadily in usefulness and in popularity. In the year 1901 there were 200 admissions to the Home, and in addition 24 cases of phthisis. It was being steadily demonstrated that there was a clamant need to provide for cases of phthisis, and it was resolved to add a new building as a Sanatorium. This was opened in summer 1902. Mrs. Smith carried on the

NEWHILLS CONVALESCENT HOME AND SANATORIUM.
Photo by Middleton, King Street, Aberdeen.

institution until the year 1908, when she handed it over to a committee under a constitution providing for the management of the institution on democratic lines. The necessary income has all been subscribed voluntarily by friends of the institution, and Mrs. Smith, single-handed, succeeded always in making ends meet. The committee, during the last six years, has also been able to continue the work so long and faithfully carried on by Mrs. Smith, and to improve the conditions in accordance with modern requirements. Not only the Convalescent Home, but also the Sanatorium, has been unique for the City and County of Aberdeen, being the

only available home for convalescents (apart from the Royal Infirmary) and the only available relief for tubercular subjects until quite recently. Including the open-air shelters, there is accommodation at the institution altogether for about forty patients. The results from the two or three weeks' stay in the Convalescent Home are, generally speaking, satisfactory—the great majority have benefited substantially and were enabled to commence work immediately.

The Sanatorium results, however, are not so easily tabulated. The following experience may be interesting: (1) Of twenty-eight patients treated in the Sanatorium during the first quarter of 1911, the results have been traced up to the spring of this year (that is, after a lapse of three years) with the following result: six are dead, two are in indifferent health, one child is at school, and the remainder—nineteen—are working, and believed to be well. Of the twenty-eight cases only nine were in the first stage, fifteen in the second stage or second stage *plus*, and four in the third stage of the disease.

(2) Of ten children (under sixteen) treated in the Sanatorium during the year 1909, the position in spring 1914 is: five are working, one is untraced, and four are dead. These periods are picked at random. The medical officer, Dr. Oliphant, reports: "At the present time treatment of tubercular subjects is carried out on advanced lines, and with results that compare favourably with other sanatoria throughout the country."

The public health officials of the City and County of Aberdeen have uniformly spoken favourably of the work done at Newhills, especially with the comparatively limited resources. If it can only be claimed in cases of tuberculosis that life is merely prolonged, this institution has a great deal to its credit, for many persons have returned to the institution after a lapse of several years to acknowledge the benefit they received at Newhills. If there is no *cure* for tuberculosis, neither is there *cure* for typhus fever, typhoid, or smallpox; but much can be done at a sanatorium in the practice of cleanliness, and in the demand for fresh air, sunshine, and wholesome food.

Nordrach-on-Dee Sanatorium, Banchory

By Dr. Geoffrey Lucas, Senior Assistant Physician

This institution was opened in the year 1900 for the accommodation of thirty-six patients suffering from pulmonary and other forms of tuberculosis. It has on several subsequent occasions been enlarged until at the present time there is accommodation for seventy-five patients. The Sanatorium stands in its own grounds of 25 acres on a southern pine-clad

slope of Middle Deeside about one mile distant from the village of Banchory. It is well sheltered from the north, west, and east by pine woods which extend for a considerable distance. The soil is red gravel containing a large amount of alumina, and is in consequence exceptionally absorbent, so that after heavy rain the surface becomes dry in a very short time. The rainfall in this district is particularly low as compared with other parts of Scotland, and there is a maximum amount of sunshine. The patients' bedrooms are spacious and airy, and have large windows protected by wooden venetian shutters, which give protection during stormy weather without interfering with the supply of fresh air. All the rooms face due south, are lighted by electricity and heated by steam pipes. In every room there is a hot and cold water supply. Many of the rooms contain shower baths, and there are a large number of specially constructed bathrooms. In the main building there is also a Throat Room equipped with the most modern appliances and an Electrical Room containing an X-ray apparatus in addition to high-frequency and ultra-violet light installations. The administrative buildings and kitchens consist of a separate block connected to the main building by a passage, and between the two is situated the public dining-room which leads by a covered way to a large Winter Garden which contains a library, a writing-room, and a large recreation-room.

The Residency is situated in the grounds at a short distance from the main building. This accommodates the nursing and resident medical staff. There is also in this building a Bacteriological Laboratory, which is a special feature of the institution, and is found to be an important adjunct to treatment. The preparation of autogenous vaccines and the estimation of the blood content together with the opsonic index is carried out by a bacteriologist under the supervision of the physicians. The staff consists of a medical superintendent, a senior and junior assistant physician, and a clinical pathologist who devotes the whole of his time to his department.

The nursing is in the hands of a Matron supported by a staff of fourteen fully trained Nurses and a Masseuse. The Resident Physicians, in addition to their professional duties, take meals with the patients, superintend their recreations, which include croquet, modified golf—there being a 9-hole putting course and 9-hole mashie course within the grounds—and miniature rifle shooting, and in general share the life of the patients. Hills and mountains rising to an altitude of over 2,000 feet, which enable systematic hill climbing to be prescribed in suitable cases, lie in close proximity to the Sanatorium.

The daily routine observed is as follows: Patients are called between 7.30 and 8 o'clock and breakfast is served at 8.30,

NORDRACH-ON-DEE SANATORIUM, BANCHORY

either in the dining-room or in the patients' bedrooms as the case demands. The physicians visit all patients before 9.30 a.m., and prescribe the exercise for the day. Twelve till one o'clock is observed as a rest hour, every patient returning to his or her bedroom at that hour for rest in the recumbent posture. Luncheon is served at 1.15. The afternoon is spent in playing games as above mentioned, together with a short walk if prescribed by the physician on his visit. From 6 o'clock to 7 o'clock is observed as a second rest hour, during which time the physicians again visit the patients. Dinner follows at 7.30. After dinner such patients as are able to be up usually congregate in the Winter Garden, when music, chess, etc., are indulged in until 10 o'clock, when each patient retires to his or her room for the night. Temperatures are taken four times a day—at 8 a.m., 12 noon, 6 p.m., and 10 p.m. and pulses and respirations at 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. It is upon these data that the physicians are able to prescribe the day's work. The weight of each patient is recorded weekly, and at frequent intervals the sputum is systematically examined and the estimation of the blood content determined. On admission each patient pays a visit to the X-ray room, where he is screened and skiagraphed, and this is repeated from time to time when deemed necessary.

Duff House, Banff

By E. I. Spriggs, M.D. (Lond.), F.R.C.P. (Lond.)

Duff House, situated on the outskirts of the Royal Burgh of Banff, the county town of Banffshire, lies about 46 miles to the north-west of Aberdeen, and is reached by train or motor in a couple of hours. The house was the ancient seat of the Fife family, and was built for the first Earl by the famous architect William Adam, the father of the two brothers who remodelled at a later date so much of the western district of London. In modern times it was a home of the Princess Royal and the late Duke of Fife, and of their children, the Princess Arthur of Connaught and the Princess Maud. In 1906 the Duke presented the house and grounds to the Burghs of Banff and Macduff. Last year it was equipped for the reception of patients suffering from diseases of nutrition.

The house stands on the banks of the River Deveron a short distance from where it empties itself into the Bay of Banff. There is an 18-hole golf course and a mashie course in the grounds, with large gardens, a wooded park, and other accessories of a noble house.

The proper investigation and treatment of diseases of

nutrition has become exceedingly difficult in private practice, owing especially to advances in our knowledge of the chemistry of living processes and to the cost of skilled laboratory work, X-ray installations and the like. Even if the necessary equipment is within reach, as is the case in some cities and large towns, the investigation of material from a case loses much of its point unless the diet and the mode of life are under control and correlated daily or even hourly to the laboratory work. Such an institution as Duff House was therefore much needed in this country. Even on the Continent, too many of the numerous sanatoria for digestive complaints

DUFF HOUSE, SOUTH ASPECT.

are devoted to some special mode of treatment, and there are few, if any, which are equipped and staffed to carry out any investigation which medical science may demand.

Duff House is provided with chemical laboratories under the management of Mr. A. J. Leigh, B.Sc., F.C.S., and with an X-ray department. The aim of the institution is that chemical and other investigations, both during diagnosis and treatment, shall be carried out with a thoroughness which is not attainable in either private or hospital practice.

There is also a modern installation of such baths as are most useful in diseases of alimentation and general nutrition, including intestinal douche baths, douche-massage, sprays, carbonic acid gas bath, and electric light bath. These baths are administered by an experienced bath attendant and

masseur and a masseuse, who have also had special training in various forms of exercises and passive movements.

On admission to Duff House every patient is usually allowed to choose his or her own diet for the first days, during which a complete examination of the blood, urine, and stools is made. A series of X-ray photographs is also taken in suitable cases.

The kind and quantity of the food eaten is recorded, and its exact composition calculated. Such information adds greatly to the value of the analytical figures from the urine and stools. When these preliminary investigations have been made and the results carefully considered in relation to the physical requirements and the history and symptoms of the complaint as described by the patient and his medical man, the course of diet, exercises, gastric lavage, or baths, with medicinal or other treatment, is prescribed. The treatment is then carried out under the daily control of the staff, with the assistance of such further analyses and observations as are desirable.

In diabetes, the acetone and diacetic acid, if present, as well as the sugar, are estimated quantitatively each day, and in affections of the pancreas full analyses of the fæces are made.

In alimentary disorders the digestive efficiency is ascertained by chemical and microscopical examination of the stomach contents and the motions, as the conduct of the case may require.

Careful arrangements are made for cooking special diets, which are under the control of a Diet Sister, and for bringing them to the table in appetising form. The food is prescribed in definite quantities so that the physician, when on his round, knows what amount of each food-stuff was taken by the patient on the previous day and in what form.

In equipping Duff House for the treatment of disorders of metabolism it was felt that it satisfied the following requirements: (1) That it lay in a district known for its mild and equable climate. (2) That it was surrounded by natural scenery of surpassing beauty, both of river and sea. (3) That it was provided with such facilities for salmon, trout and sea-trout fishing, shooting, motoring, golf, croquet, lawn tennis, curling and other recreations as would provide entertainment both for those participating in and those witnessing these sports during their course of treatment. (4) That it was accessible from the great centres of population, but lay at such a distance from them as to make it difficult for patients to interrupt the treatment by continually running back to their occupations and homes.

THE NURSING HOMES OF ABERDEEN

The great advances in Medicine and Surgery during the past twenty years, and specially the marked increase in operative work, led up gradually to a demand for facilities for the most recent methods of treatment and for the provision of skilled and efficient nursing under the most favourable conditions. Optimist would have been a mild name for the man who, twenty-five years ago, advised that most cases of serious illness should be treated in a private hospital, and he would have been regarded as a dreamer of dreams who predicted at that time that there would be in the braif toun of Bon-Accord within a quarter of a century nursing homes capable of accommodating close on a hundred patients—palatial buildings fitted with operating theatres, X-ray rooms, open-air shelters, and all the requirements of a modern hospital, yet furnished and arranged with a view only to the comfort of patients, and organised and directed by most capable and devoted women without whose skilled co-operation the work of the surgeon or physician would be poor indeed. It is only twenty-two years since the first nursing home was started in Aberdeen, but from that small beginning has grown the large and perfect organisation of the present day by which Aberdeen and the North of Scotland are provided with a number of private hospitals which compare favourably in equipment, in comfort, and in management with any institution of the kind in the United Kingdom. Marked features of this development have been the enterprise and devotion to duty of the Lady Principals, management on professional rather than on hard business lines, provision of cheap accommodation for needy patients, and the maintenance of a high standard of nursing and of housekeeping.

The Nursing Homes of Aberdeen are well worthy of a prominent place among its "Medical Institutions"; they have been a boon to the public and to the medical profession and have done much to reduce the dangers and discomforts of serious illness, and to lighten the burden of the sick man and of his anxious friends. So much will be conceded by all who know, and by none more readily than those who had experience of surgical work in the days when Nursing Homes were unknown.

The following particulars of the four principal Nursing Homes in Aberdeen have been supplied by the Lady Principals.

I. The Northern Nursing Home, 3 and 5, Albyn Place, Aberdeen

THE Northern Nursing Home was opened in the year 1892, at 2, Bon-accord Square, by Miss M. G. Barker and Miss A. L. Horsnaill, both of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London.

The capacity of the Home was four beds, which were very rarely full. At that time people clung to their own homes with a tenacity which was only intensified in illness, and it was difficult to bring the necessary pressure to bear in persuading them to trust themselves to the untested ministrations of strangers. The conviction that a surgical operation could be performed with greater safety in a place arranged and equipped for the purpose gained ground slowly but steadily, and after three years of up-hill work, a larger house —No. 3, Carden Terrace—was taken, and the Home removed there.

The number of patients' rooms was now six, but by transforming a sitting-room and commandeering the bedrooms of some of the staff, the number often rose to eight and even nine, and it was evident that still larger premises were necessary if the high surgical standard demanded by the doctors was to be met.

At this time Miss Barker married and left the Home, and Miss Agnes Abel, who held the position of Sister in Mr. Mayo Robson's ward, Leeds Infirmary, came as assistant-matron. It was most difficult to obtain new premises in a convenient locality, but eventually the unfinished residence, No. 5, Albyn Place, was secured and somewhat remodelled to suit its purpose. A theatre was built with roof light and terrazo flooring, capable of being hosed in every part when necessary. Apparatus for sterilising instruments, basins, dressings, etc., were added, and by means of steam radiators the temperature could be raised to 70 degrees or over when desirable. This larger amount of accommodation for patients was again found inadequate, and in course of time the next house, No. 3, was annexed, making a total of twenty-four patients' rooms. Two large ones on the ground floor can be turned into wards, where patients willing to share a room are taken at considerably reduced fees. The houses are provided with eight bath-rooms, supplied, both night and day, with boiling water heated by a special furnace. A room is fitted up with electrical appliances, where skiagrams can be taken, the high frequency current applied, and electric baths given. There are special arrangements for patients taking the rest cure, and of this department Miss A. B. Riach, Certificated Masseuse, London, has charge.

The Staff numbers over sixty nurses, some of whom work

in the Home, while others are on the co-operative system and principally attend outside cases.

For the accommodation of the regular staff, two houses, Lynn House and Albyn Cottage, whose gardens directly adjoin those of Nos. 3 and 5, Albyn Place, have been added to the Home.

The Principals at the present time are Miss A. L. Horsnaill, Miss A. Abel, and Miss A. B. Riach.

II. The Richmondhill Nursing Home, 52, King's Gate, Aberdeen

THE Richmondhill Nursing Home was established in the year 1900 on a small scale at 58, Carden Place, under the name of Mrs. Rose's Nursing Home. The work there progressed so favourably and so rapidly that within three years the Home was transferred to the more commodious and convenient building at 52, King's Gate, now so widely known as the Richmondhill Nursing Home. The Home stands 150 feet above sea level and is splendidly situated in a quiet locality beyond the bustle of the city, and yet conveniently accessible by the tramway routes. The surroundings are in every respect conducive to the welfare of patients; there is much open country round, and the air is of the purest. There is a fair amount of ground attached to the Home itself, and this is proving most useful for the carrying out of the open-air treatment of surgical cases. At the opening of the Home at 52, King's Gate, an operating theatre was introduced, thoroughly equipped with all the latest appliances for the convenience of the surgeons and the carrying out of asepsis. The theatre is excellently lighted by a large window with a western exposure, and artificial light is supplied by electricity. The sterilising of all dressings, etc., is done by steam by the most thorough and reliable modern methods. As surgery constitutes the main work of the Home, this addition is of the greatest importance, and the theatre is in daily use. The results during these years have been extremely encouraging in every way. It is gratifying also to note the improvement in the general condition of patients after a course of treatment in the Home, and pleasing to know that the Home comforts provided are so much appreciated. It is rare to have an empty bed, and many requests for admission have to be refused. The rooms for single patients are airy and well-lighted, but besides these, there are larger rooms used as wards for patients who can afford to pay only two to three guineas a week, and as is frequently the case, for those who prefer company and a little social life during convalescence. Very often a patient occupying a single room is eager to be transferred to a ward

a few days after operation. These wards are very spacious, and with four beds in each are by no means overcrowded. A system of telephones from floor to floor, and communicating with the kitchen and Principal's apartments, has recently been fitted up in the Home, and is of much service to the staff and a great aid to the quietness of the Home, preventing any undue running up and down stairs. This short outline will show, to some extent, the gratifying development in the work of the Home. Originally, one could accommodate only eight patients; now, in the present establishment, eighteen are catered for inside, and four outside in the shelters—twenty-two in all. These open-air shelters are a new feature, inaugurated only last year. Two have been in constant use for the past few months. Each holds two beds, and is modelled on the revolving system, so that the patients are never exposed to the direct force of the wind. If the atmospheric conditions are very severe, the doors may be closed and the sliding windows opened, but as a rule the occupants become so immune to cold that they prefer open doors night and day. The shelters are in direct communication with the Home by telephone, and although at present lighted only by lamps, one hopes later on to have electric light introduced there also. So far, they have been a great success, the beds being in constant use. One striking feature of this department is that patients who previously suffered from insomnia and nervousness are very greatly helped by a course of open-air treatment. With the growth of the work, the staff also has had to be increased, until at present it comprises over thirty, including a Masseuse and several Maternity Nurses. Only thoroughly trained and fully qualified candidates are accepted on the staff, consequently their services are in great demand, and the Home has a very large outdoor connection. The nurses have a separate residence at Cairnaquheen in telephonic communication with the Home, and known as the Nurses' Institute. It is a large old-fashioned mansion house, three minutes' walk from the Home, and beautifully situated in its own grounds, where the nurses have every freedom to enjoy an open-air life when off duty. The Home and Nursing Staff—indoor and outdoor—are under the direct supervision of the Principal, Mrs. Margaret Rose.

III. Miss Armstrong's Nursing Home, 21, Albyn Place, Aberdeen

Miss Armstrong's Nursing Home, with which is combined the Co-operation of Trained Nurses, was opened in North Silver Street in 1902, under the designation of the "Daily Nursing Association." As soon as the Home was opened it was seen

that there was a greater demand for a Nursing Home than for Daily Nursing, and a second house was taken for the accommodation of patients. In 1908 the present Home, 21, Albyn Place, was opened with accommodation for fourteen patients. It is central and pleasantly situated, overlooking the Rubislaw Terrace Gardens in the front, and with a sunny sheltered garden at the back which is much appreciated by convalescent patients. The central idea of this Home is to unite the best medical skill and trained nursing with the quiet and comfort and attention to details which cannot always be obtained in the larger Institutions of the kind. The success of the Home, the cures which have been wrought, and the friendships formed encourage one to think that Miss Armstrong's Home fills a niche of its own in the medical activities of the City.

IV. The Central Nursing Home, 15, Carden Place, Aberdeen

The Central Nursing Home, 15, Carden Place, Aberdeen, is, as its name implies, "Central." Though off the main streets, it is within five minutes' walk of the cars.

It is a small Home, taking in only seven patients, the main object being to work it on "home-like" lines, instead of "institutional."

Miss Leslie Scott, under whose management it is, started it eight years ago. She was trained in medical and surgical work in Leith, after which she specialised in gynæology and obstetrical work, and had the further advantage of being Matron for several years of the Maternity Hospital in Aberdeen.

The Home has a large garden, with a shelter for patients who are desirous of obtaining open-air treatment.

SECTION IV

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

A Summary of their Rise and Growth

By GEORGE SMITH, M.A., LL.D., Director of Studies

THE study of the system of Public Instruction in Scotland has within recent years engaged the attention of more than one competent historian. Thanks to the researches of these writers we are now able to trace with a tolerable degree of accuracy the rise and progress of Scottish Education from the earliest times. The outstanding fact emerges that the School having struck root in the Church was for well over a thousand years under the jurisdiction and control of the clergy, became in fact an integral part of the framework of Church organisation. Its curriculum, framed in the first instance to supply the needs of the professional training of the novices, aimed not so much at the transmission of knowledge, except of a formal kind, as at the inculcation of a spirit of reverence and of respect for authority, and was in character, therefore, ethical and religious rather than intellectual. Hence, too, every movement in the Church left its impression on the School.

To get the first chapter of this long story we must go back to the second half of the sixth century when the Celtic Saint, Columba, passed from Ireland to Iona (Hy) and there founded a monastery, which soon attracted to itself the young from all the adjacent continents, from Scotland, from Ireland, and England, and even from Scandinavia, to acquire the learning and study the discipline of the Columban Church. For the next two centuries the disciples of Columba were busy planting monasteries after the pattern of the parent foundation at various places up and down the northern districts of the mainland of Scotland. Each new monastery became a centre of education as well as of religion. While the extinction of the Celtic Church and the advent of Roman Catholic supremacy introduced no material change in the educational policy hitherto pursued, freer and fuller intercourse with England and the Continent exercised a broadening and a deepening influence on the stream of culture. The division of the country territorially into dioceses and parishes favoured the spread of learning. The zeal of David I. and other monarchs in founding new monasteries not only on the sites of ruined Celtic monasteries, but at a large number of new centres, helped immensely towards the same end.

And so it happens that we come upon this most significant

entry in the *Registrum Aberdonense*, vol. ii. p. 45 : " Dignitas autem cancellarij est quod ipse prouidebit de ydoneo magistro qui habeat regimen scolarum de Aberden qui sciat pueros tam in grammatica quam in logica erudire." The date of this enactment is 1256, nearly two centuries before the foundation of King's College in 1494. This seems to be the first documentary evidence of the existence of a school or schools in Aberdeen.

The unsettled state of the country, due to the struggle with England for national independence, to family feuds, and to other causes, prevented these Church schools from having that humanising effect upon the lives and habits of the people which they might have been expected to exert. Accordingly, we are not surprised to find that, when Bishop Elphinstone urged upon Pope Alexander VI. the necessity for erecting a University at Aberdeen, he put forward as his chief plea the fact that in the northern parts of Scotland there dwelt a people ignorant of letters and almost barbarous, " who not only have no opportunity of coming into touch with culture, but who have scarcely among them men capable of preaching the Word of God or of administering the Sacraments."

These two dates, then, 1256 and 1494, may be taken as the starting points of our local system of education. That system, favoured by a series of happy strokes of fortune, including, in particular, numerous splendid benefactions to the University for the maintenance of necessitous students and those legacies to the schools of Aberdeen, Banff, and Moray, known as the Dick and Milne Bequests, has enabled the inhabitants to achieve distinction in all walks of life. The University has been dealt with in another place. We propose now to notice briefly some of the other Educational Institutions. And first we take—

The Grammar School

This School, housed since 1864 in the fine pile of buildings reproduced in the illustration on p. 90, descends in unbroken continuity from the Church school (or schools) referred to in the Latin quotation given above, which stood somewhere in the neighbourhood of the Infirmary. The original building was in all probability, like the monastery itself, built of wood and thatched with straw or heather. How often it had to be reconstructed we cannot tell. Suffice it to say that in 1757 there were erected on the site now occupied by Gray's School of Art in Schoolhill new school premises which stood till 1863. These consisted of " a low one-storied building plain almost to ugliness," as the late Sir George Reid, P.R.S.A., an unimpeachable authority, and a former pupil of the School, described it. That this description is not exaggerated may

be seen from the cut given on p. 89. And yet it is round this building, so unprepossessing outside and inside, that cluster the School's most inspiring traditions and most gracious memories. A reference to Chapters XIV and XVII of *Bon-Record—Records and Reminiscences of Aberdeen Grammar School* (an interesting volume edited by the present Rector of the School, Dr. Morland Simpson, and issued in commemoration of the thirteenth jubilee of the School in 1906), is all the proof that one needs to establish that contention. The marvellous thing is that these reminiscences, contributed by former pupils like John Forbes White, LL.D., the Hon. Sir William Bisset Berry, Speaker of the Cape House of Assembly, and others, are for the most part so eulogistic, when it is remembered that the curriculum up till a comparatively recent date provided such Lenten fare, consisting as it did almost entirely of Latin. As Dr. White, who attended the School in the early 'forties of last century, wrote: "It is a wonder that intelligence was not killed and scholarship stunted by such a system of teaching. I may safely say that at least one of the three years of our junior course might have been spared for English, with great benefit to our training in Latin, to say nothing of our general education, which was absolutely *nil*, except for some scraps of history and textbook geography." It is fair to add that Dr. White's estimate of the value of his school training is more generous when he speaks of the time he was under the then Rector himself, the famous Dr. James Melvin. Of him he remarks: "All honour to his memory! A strong personality, a splendid example of the old grammarian, he laid the foundations for a wider and fuller scholarship in after years and under other influences." This testimony and other testimonies which might be quoted from the same source are a tribute, surely, on the one hand, to the strong hold which Church tradition continued to maintain over education, and, on the other hand, to the force of personality as a factor in instruction, and, if it may be said with becoming modesty, to the potentialities latent in the "natural ingenuity" and the dogged pertinacity of the Scottish character.

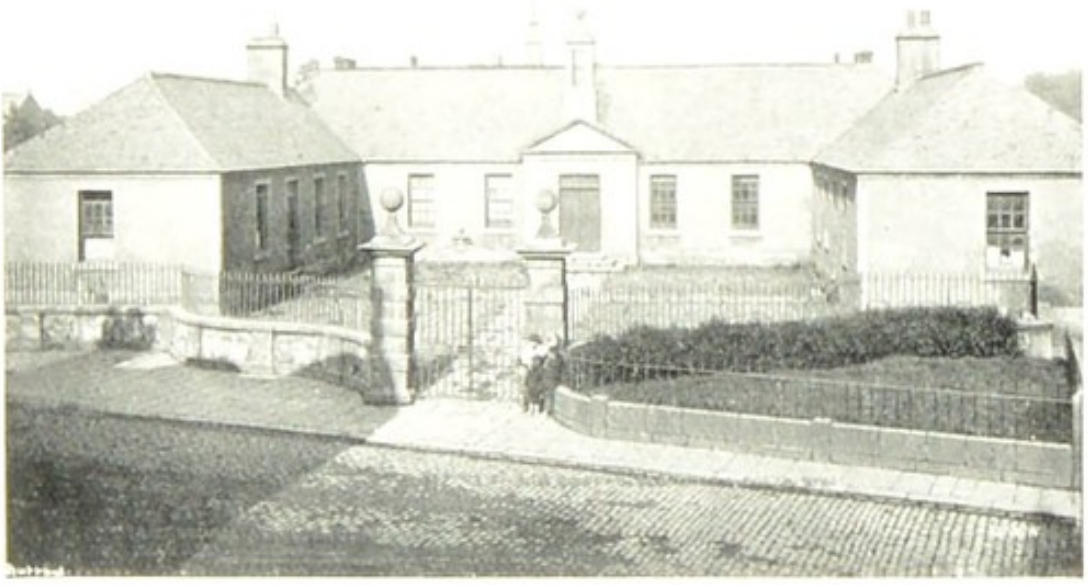
Lack of space does not permit of much further reference to the long roll of famous masters and pupils connected with the School in the 650 years of its existence. We may, however, be permitted a passing allusion to such names in the list of Rectors as those of David Wedderburn (1602), who like Melvin (1826) already mentioned, was one of the foremost Latinists of his time, and Sir William Duguid Geddes (1853), who resigned his rectorship to fill the Greek chair at King's College and later to become Principal of the University.

In the long bead-roll of distinguished pupils the first place must be given to Byron. The poet, it would appear, entered the School probably in January 1795, at the early age of

seven, "where," to use his own words, "I threaded all the classes to the fourth, when I was recalled to England by the demise of my uncle."

To the memory of his schooldays and the impressions which the scenery of the Dee and Don left on his mind we owe such a passage as this from *Don Juan*:

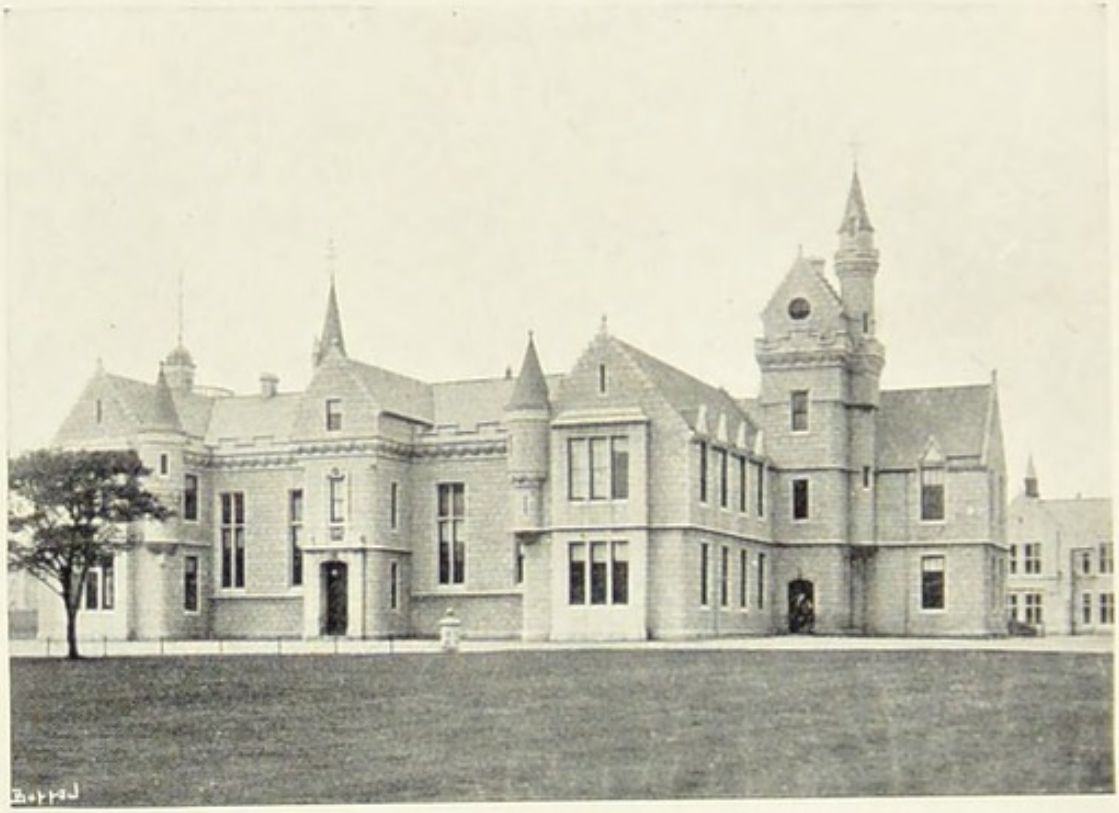
> But I am half a Scot by birth, and bred
> A whole one; and my breast flies to my head
> As "Auld Lang Syne" brings Scotland, one and all—
> Scotch plaids, Scotch snoods, the blue hills and clear streams,
> The Dee, the Don, Balgownie's brig's black wall—
> All my boy feelings, all my gentler dreams
> Of what I then dreamt, clothed in their own pall,
> Like Banquo's offspring. . . .



OLD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

From an entry in the Burgh Records we gather that the Grammar School came under the lay patronage of the Town Council some time early in the fifteenth century. With the passing of the Education (Scotland) Act in 1872 the management was transferred from the Council to the newly elected School Board. Following the policy laid down by the Department the School Board set about introducing many important changes in the equipment and curriculum of the School, and so in process of time the reproach of Dr. White, quoted above, was wiped out. The School as now organised comprises three divisions, an upper, middle, and lower, and the range of instruction covers a complete course not only in

Classics but also in French and German, Science, and other recognised branches of a modern liberal education. Many valuable bursaries and free scholarships open to the children of poor parents make it possible for the sons of citizens in the humblest circumstances to obtain admission to the School. The roll of scholars in attendance has increased from 160 in Byron's day to over 600, and the staff of teachers numbers, in addition to the Rector, some thirty. That the School is maintaining, in accordance with its ancient traditions, a high place amongst those of its class is attested by the large number of pupils who yearly leave its walls to go to the



NEW GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

University or to take their share of the work of the Empire at home and abroad in commerce, industry, and the various public services.

Robert Gordon's Technical College

THIS institution in respect of origin and development has its nearest analogue in George Heriot's Hospital, Edinburgh. Robert Gordon, a descendant of one of the branches of that family which has played such an important part in Scottish history, after amassing a fortune as a merchant in Danzig returned to the town of his birth some time towards the end of the second decade of the eighteenth century. Here he

lived, as his biographers tell us, in the most parsimonious manner, anxious to retain and to add to the wealth he had already acquired. The object he had in view in thus scorning the ordinary delights of life was revealed at his death, when it was found that he had bequeathed in trust to the Town Council and the four city ministers the whole of his fortune, amounting to £10,000. As stated in the preamble to the Deed of Mortification, this money was to be used "for the purpose of building a Hospital, and for the maintenance, aliment, entertainment and education of young boys whose parents were poor and indigent and not able to maintain them at schools and put them to trades and employments." The erection of the Hospital, begun early in 1732, was carried out so expeditiously that, externally at least, the building was finished by the end of the same year. It was not, however, opened till 1750, though in 1745 it was for a time occupied by a garrison of the Duke of Cumberland's forces on their way to and from Culloden. The first foundationers were admitted in 1750. The instruction imparted in the Hospital was mainly of a plain, practical kind, though some thirty years after the opening a link with the University was formed when a few of the cleverer boys, under an arrangement come to with the Professors of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Marischal College, were permitted to attend the classes in these subjects.

The first change in the constitution was made in 1879. In that year the Governors, in terms of an "Act to amend the law relating to Endowed Schools and Hospitals and other Endowed Institutions in Scotland and for other purposes," made application to the Secretary of State for a Provisional Order reconstituting the Trust which they were then administering. A Provisional Order was procured, which directed that the foundation known as Robert Gordon's Hospital in Aberdeen should be known as Robert Gordon's College in Aberdeen, and the President and Governors thereof should be incorporated by the name and title of the President and Governors of Robert Gordon's College in Aberdeen. The Provisional Order came into force in August 1881, and in terms of the powers contained in the Order a new scheme of benefits was instituted. The old hospital or monastic system was abolished, beneficiaries now residing with parents or guardians and attending the College for their education. A number of bursaries were instituted open to boys attending other schools in the city, while selected boys might be admitted to the College as day scholars under such rules and regulations as to payment of fees and otherwise as the Governors might from time to time make and establish. At the same time Evening Classes were established, in which "Boys, Girls and Adult Persons were instructed in Primary, Secondary, Mechanical, Physical, or other subjects."

For nearly thirty years the Day School under the able and energetic management, first of the late Dr. Alexander Ogilvie, and since 1901 under the present Principal, Mr. Charles Stewart, continued to flourish exceedingly, the scope of the work, concurrently with the development of higher education in Scotland, growing steadily wider until Robert Gordon's College came to be looked upon and accepted as in the first rank of Secondary Schools in Scotland. The number of foundationers was fixed at 120 by the Provisional Order, and that number has been maintained. A foundation meant and means not only free education with books and stationery in the College Day Classes, but also a maintenance grant of £12 12*s*. per annum. The number of bursars has generally been about seventy. All bursaries carry free education, but not all of them carry money, and the sum in every case is not large.

From comparatively small beginnings the College Day School grew rapidly in numbers until the attendance exceeded 1,000. With the abolition of school fees, the raising of the school age, the institution of higher grade schools and of supplementary courses in primary schools, the character of the work done in the College has changed considerably. In its early years the great bulk of the pupils were under fifteen years of age, and in a time when the limit of school age was thirteen the College supplied a very much felt want in giving a good course of general education to boys of from thirteen to fifteen years of age. Supplementary courses, however, in primary schools and higher grade schools now supply more fully and more freely this want, and the strength of the College has become more and more concentrated upon the development of more advanced and more specialised courses of instruction, the policy of the Governors being steadily to draw the College into the domain of secondary school work proper. At present the number of pupils over fifteen years of age is about equal to the number of pupils under that age.

Even in the Hospital days the institution had established something of a reputation for the instruction it gave in Mathematics and Science. In its reconstituted form it not only retained but strengthened its reputation in that direction. At the same time classical and modern languages were given a more prominent place than they had previously held in the scheme of work, and in a very short time the College was able to take a foremost place as a feeder of the Aberdeen University—a place that it still retains. More recently, however, it has distinctly differentiated curricula not only leading to the Arts and the other faculties of Universities, but also definitely preparing young men for attaining good posts in the industrial and commercial world.

The year 1910 marks the third important stage of development in the educational work of the College. For some

years prior to that date a movement had been on foot for the establishment of a Technical College in Aberdeen. The movement may be said to have been initiated by the Governors, but it was taken up with great interest by the public. It soon came to be felt, however, that no scheme of technical education would be satisfactory that did not include the educational work of the Governors of Gordon's College and of the Governors of the Aberdeen Educational Trust. The Aberdeen Town Council, therefore, came forward and promoted a Provisional Order dealing with both Trusts. Briefly stated, the effect of the new Order was to rearrange the duties of both bodies. To the Governors of Robert Gordon's Technical College, who took the place of the Governors of Robert Gordon's College and the Governors of the Endowments Trust educationally speaking, was assigned the duty of establishing and carrying on a Technical College in which courses of technical instruction in both Day and Evening Classes should be instituted relative to the crafts and industries of the city and district, and the College was to include the School of Domestic Science, previously carried on by the Aberdeen Educational Trust. To the other body, now known as the Aberdeen Endowments Trust, was given the duty of caring for the charitable functions belonging to both their predecessors, together with the management of the lands and properties previously managed by both bodies separately.

Gordon's College had from 1883 onwards been identified with technical education, for in that year by arrangement with the Directors the Governors took over the educational work done by the Aberdeen Mechanics' Institute, and in 1885 they became Managers of the new Art School, built by the late Mr. John Gray. The technical work carried on by the Governors other than that carried on in the School of Art was confined to Evening Classes, in which an extensive programme of classes was arranged under the headings of scientific, technological, general, and commercial. These classes proved most successful, and were much appreciated by artisans and others, the number of individual students in attendance ranging from 1,400 to nearly 2,000.

The appearance of the Continuation Classes Code and the vigorous application of the conditions of that Code by the Scotch Education Department produced an extraordinary change in the Evening Classes of the City of Aberdeen. The College buildings and the School of Art buildings were found to be inadequate to accommodate all who desired to join the classes, and so in 1903 a working arrangement was arrived at with the School Board, whereby the whole of the work that could properly be described as continuation class work was undertaken by the Board, while more advanced work of the Evening Classes and the Day and Evening Classes of the

School of Art fell to the share of the Governors, who now came to be recognised by the Department as Managers of a Central Institution, that is to say, of an Institution exempted from the ordinary provisions of the Code, governed by a special Minute, and encouraged to develop higher technical work. For the next seven years the Governors persevered steadily in the work of developing higher technical education, while continuing to carry on the College Day School in such a way as to give prominence to modern work, thereby assisting directly in advancing technical instruction on the best possible lines.

The new Provisional Order, as we have seen, came into force on January 1, 1910. Since that time the Governors have occupied themselves in devising the best means for giving effect to the powers conferred upon them under the Order. Their scheme as a whole is now fairly matured. The School of Domestic Science, carried on at 352, King Street, in a block of buildings erected in 1875 by the Trustees of what was then known as the Boys' and Girls' Hospital, has been raised to a most flourishing condition. Before coming under the arrangement now obtaining in terms of the Provisional Order, the School had been started under a previous scheme by which in 1888 there had been merged ten existing Aberdeen Charities under the management of the Educational Trust. In order to carry out the terms of that scheme a School of Cookery was added to the original block in 1890 and furnished with the best cooking and other appliances. The work done in this institution was much appreciated by the public, and two years after being opened the School was visited and inspected by Princess Beatrice and Princess Louise, who expressed themselves as highly pleased with all they had seen. When the Educational Trust ceased to exist as at December 31, 1909, and the whole buildings belonging to them were handed over to the Governors of Robert Gordon's Technical College, one of the first things to which the new governing body turned their attention was the remodelling of the School of Domestic Science. In 1912 the buildings were added to and improved at a cost of £10,000, new Kitchens, Science Room, Demonstration Rooms, etc., all of the most modern type, being provided to meet the expanding requirements of the Education Department. Complete Diploma Courses in Cookery, Laundry, Housewifery, Millinery, and Needlework are now provided. Day and Evening Public Classes are also held in these subjects as well as in First Aid, Home Sick Nursing, and the like.

The Technical College when it is finally completed will include in addition to the School of Domestic Science the following Schools: Science, Engineering, Arts and Crafts, Navigation and Fisheries. It is estimated that the expenditure incurred will fall little short of £100,000. Already by

far the larger portion of this sum has been raised and, no doubt, as the scheme develops, and the buildings continue to appear, the remainder will readily be found.

Training Centre

AFTER the passing of the Education Act of 1872, which made it obligatory for the children of the poor as well as of the rich to go to school, the subject that continued to give most concern to school managers and the Education Department was how to secure a sufficient supply of well-equipped teachers for the ordinary public schools of the country. In the case

TRAINING CENTRE.

of the primary schools the plan that was mainly relied on for this purpose was what is known as the pupil-teacher system. According to that plan each school was permitted to have on its staff a certain number of persons of either sex between the ages of fourteen and eighteen, who, in return for a small salary and free instruction in the subjects of general education included in their course of study, acted as assistant teachers. As a rule, they were indentured for four years, and at the end of that time, on passing an entrance examination, proceeded for a course of professional training extending over two years to one of the Normal Schools or Training Colleges. Those who failed to gain admission to one or other of these Colleges might, under certain conditions, seek employment as acting teachers. This system of apprenticeship, with its subsequent period of further training, while possessing certain advantages, was found, as time went on, to have many inherent weaknesses. The most objectionable feature, in the educational point of view, was disclosed when the practice

became general in many, if not most, schools, of entrusting large classes to the sole or almost sole charge of these immature apprentices. Though the system at an early period of its existence thus fell into discredit, it was not till 1905 that it was finally abolished. In that year the Committee of Council on Education in Scotland got Parliamentary sanction by Minute for the establishment of Committees for the Training of Teachers on a new plan. In the memorandum which prefaced the Minute it was stated that the object which the Secretary for Scotland had in view in setting up these Committees was to enlarge and improve existing facilities for the training of teachers. In doing so he desired, it was added, to ensure that that training should be brought into as close connection with the University organisations as the attainments of the students upon entering admitted of, and to provide means whereby School Boards and others directly interested in the question of the supply of teachers should be in a position to secure due consideration for their views. To attain this result two great changes of a revolutionary character were introduced. The whole course of instruction for prospective entrants into the teaching profession was henceforth to be regarded as one continuous process having two aspects: (*a*) the general education of the students, and (*b*) their professional training. Emphasis was to be laid upon (*a*) in the earlier part of the course, and upon (*b*) in the later. Hence, in the first place, for the pupil-teacher arrangement there was substituted the Junior Student System. Certain schools throughout the country were recognised as Junior Student Centres. At these Centres intending candidates were to be admitted on the production of evidence that they had received a good general education. Provision was also made for testing their probable fitness for the office of teacher by careful observation of those personal characteristics which would make for or against success in their future occupation. During this part of the course, which was to extend, as a rule, over three years, more concentrated study than was formerly possible was to go hand in hand with systematic instruction in the art of teaching, while practice under skilled supervision was to supersede the former somewhat haphazard exercise which too frequently was the lot of the pupil teacher.

The second change introduced consisted in the abolition of the King's Studentship Committees and the substitution in their place of the new Committees for the training of teachers above referred to. These King's Studentship Committees were Committees which, with the sanction of the Department, had been established at various times after 1872 in connection with the Universities of Aberdeen, Glasgow, and St. Andrews, for the purpose of carrying out a scheme that had been framed to enable such students in the Arts Faculties of the Universities as looked forward to

becoming teachers to get the necessary training without going to a Normal College. This change in itself might not have amounted to much, but for the fact that in the Minute means were provided whereby the Church organisations in charge of the Normal Colleges could transfer these Colleges to the newly constituted Committees under adequate guarantees for the continuance of religious instruction to students-in-training on lines similar to those in force at the time. It will be seen that in this way an opportunity was offered of putting the training of teachers on a thoroughly national basis. Immediate advantage was taken of this provision in the Minute by the various Provincial Committees, as these new bodies are now officially called, to open negotiations with the Churches. As a result, the Normal Colleges belonging to the Presbyterian Churches in Aberdeen, Glasgow, and Edinburgh (there was no Normal College in St. Andrews) were in 1906 transferred to the respective Provincial Committees.

Let us now turn our attention to Aberdeen, with which we are more immediately concerned. The Committee at this centre, whose Province practically covers the whole of Scotland north of the Grampians, at once set about making arrangements for accommodating the 500 students who sought admission to training under their auspices. This proved a matter of considerable difficulty in view of the totally inadequate premises at the Committee's disposal. For the last seven years this difficulty has been surmounted by hiring accommodation from the University and the School Board. At the same time, to provide permanent premises a large island site was acquired, at a cost of £17,000, on a piece of ground adjacent to the Infirmary. On this site there is being erected at an estimated expenditure of £50,000 a building sufficient for the training of 500 students in the subjects of the prescribed curriculum, embracing School and Personal Hygiene, Psychology, Ethics, Logic, Methods, and the Principles of Education as well as practical subjects like Educational Handwork. In addition to lecture rooms for this purpose there will be a hall capable of holding 500, separate gymnasia and common rooms for the men and women students, a large dining hall and library, a board-room for the meetings of the Committee, with smaller rooms for the meetings of Sub-Committees, as well as a suite of offices for the Administrative Staff. Further, the existing Demonstration School, also on the site, is to be rebuilt and fitted up as an Experimental School. It is expected that partial occupation will be possible this summer, and that the buildings as a whole will be completed in three years. Nor is this all. The Committee, fully alive to the necessity which is being increasingly felt in connection with Universities and other Higher Educational Institutions for residential halls with

playing fields attached to them, if education is to be as it ought to be, something more than the mere imparting of knowledge on the one side and the acquisition of knowledge on the other side, have under consideration the question of the erection of hostels somewhere in the suburbs of the city so as to be within easy reach of the Training Centre.

Of other problems now engaging the earnest attention of the Committee the most important is, perhaps, that of adjusting and perfecting the courses of instruction for the various classes of teachers. This is no easy task, since, under the new regulations, not only primary teachers, but all teachers of higher as well as of special subjects must be thoroughly trained for their responsible duties. To frame a complete scheme for this purpose involves the making of special arrangements, on the one hand, with the authorities of the University, Technical College, School of Art, etc., and on the other, with the School Board, so that the facilities put at the disposal of students may be adequate both on the theoretical and the practical side.

The work of the Committee, therefore, although eight years have elapsed since they took office, may be said to be only beginning, with many difficulties still to overcome, but the experience already gained, corrected and enlarged as it has been by frequent conference with the Provincial Committees at other centres, is enabling them gradually to cope with the situation. The ample powers given under the Minute will no doubt in process of time ensure the result which the new system of training was meant to bring about.

Work of the School Board

LIMITS of space forbid more than a brief notice of the work done by the School Board, important though that work is, as forming the basis on which the whole educational structure rests. At the present time the Board have under their control, in addition to the Grammar School, one other Secondary School—the High School for Girls, charmingly situated in the west end of the City and giving a sound education to more than 500 girls; an Intermediate or Higher Grade School in which, besides 660 ordinary pupils, upwards of 180 Junior Students are trained for the Junior Students' Certificate; a Special School for Defectives; an oral School for the Deaf and Dumb; and 28 Primary Schools. The pupils enrolled in these schools number close on 20,000, with 92 per cent. in attendance, necessitating the employment of 810 teachers. The responsibility entailed by the administration of all these schools, already great, was much increased by the Act of 1908. Under this Act the Board have had to make provision for the Medical Inspection and Supervision of the

pupils under their charge. For this purpose they have appointed a chief and an assistant medical officer and two school nurses. Further, they have established a Dental Clinic, and made arrangements for Eye treatment and remedial Physical Exercises as well as for the sending to a Cottage Home in the country for a month at a time of all children suffering from rickets, anæmia, and other ailments. To deal with other requirements under the medical sections of the Act an agreement has been entered into with the Town Council whereby children needing such attention are treated at the Cleansing Station attached to the City Hospital.

The citizens of Aberdeen are proud of their University, and hold in high esteem Bishop Elphinstone and the fifth Earl Marischal, the former as being the founder of King's College, the latter as having given them Marischal College. Such feelings are just and natural, for these twin foundations not only have won fair fame for themselves and the place of their origin, but also in their various disciplines afford opportunities to hundreds of young men from town and country to rise to positions of honour and trust. It should not be forgotten, however, that a large share of the merit of this achievement must in the first instance be ascribed to the Schools, since but for their persistent and strenuous endeavours to maintain a high standard of education such a result would be impossible. It only remains to add that in no other Educational Institutions, whether Schools or Universities, in any part of these islands, is the truth of the sentiment expressed in the following couplet from one of our national poets more fully appreciated :

> For sluggard's brow the laurel never grows ;
> Renown is not the child of indolent repose.

SECTION V

ABERDEEN DOCTORS

By John Marnoch, M.A., M.B., C.M., Regius Professor of Surgery

Medical Graduates of Aberdeen are justly proud of the fact that in the Papal Bull which sanctioned the foundation of their University, provision was made for the appointment of a "Mediciner" on the teaching staff. Thus Aberdeen University was the first University in the kingdom to have a Chair of Medicine. Similar Chairs were not instituted in Oxford and Cambridge until nearly half a century later. From the very commencement the authorities of Aberdeen University were empowered to grant, amongst other degrees, that of Doctor. It is true that the wise and generous founder, Bishop Elphinstone, included the Mediciner in the staff not from any utilitarian point of view, but simply because, with his broad outlook on education, he regarded some knowledge of the teaching of Hippocrates and Aristotle as part of a liberal education. Instruction in Medicine then was intimately bound up with the course in Arts and Philosophy. Indeed, the teaching of Medicine was often conjoined with that of such subjects as Mathematics, Latin, or Oriental Languages. The aim of the University was to produce the scholar, not the practitioner. Nevertheless, from such germs sprang the Medical School. No degree of Doctor of Medicine was granted at the end of the curriculum, nor indeed until long afterwards. Those who intended to adopt Medicine as a profession obtained their practical knowledge elsewhere. Some went abroad, studying at such famous Universities as those of Paris, Bologna, or Padua, others entered the service, while others again obtained their experience by engaging in private practice either at home or abroad. Such as rose to eminence were recognised by the University, no matter where or how they had obtained their practical education, and the degree was conferred upon them as a reward.

For the two centuries following the foundation of the University the profession of Medicine was strongly represented by Aberdeen students. Mention may be made of some of the medical men who stood out prominently during that period.

Dr. Alexander Arbuthnot, 1538–1583, first Protestant Principal of King's College, is described as a man "pleasant and jocund . . . and in Medicine skilful."

Dr. Gilbert Skene was the first Mediciner (1556) after the Reformation, and was appointed Physician to the King in 1581.

Dr. Duncan Liddel, 1561–1613, taught Mathematics at the Universities of Rostock and Helmstadt, and published works in Medicine which achieved fame.

Dr. Alexander Reid was Physician to Charles I. and was made an M.D. of Oxford by Royal Mandate. His book on Anatomy, strange to modern eyes, can be seen in the University Library.

Dr. Arthur Johnstone, 1587–1641, Physician in Ordinary to Charles I., was famous as a writer of Latin verse, rivalling George Buchanan. He often dispensed his poems with his medicines, and consequently his muse was often stirred by strange subjects. He burst out into poetry over the affliction of an Aberdeen beauty suffering from a skin disease, and again on another occasion over the skill of a midwife who had been imprisoned in the Tolbooth of Aberdeen for "evil-speaking."

The two Brothers Morrison were famous about that time. One was an alchemist and an intimate friend of Lord Bacon, the other, after being wounded in the head at the Battle of the Bridge of Dee, retired to France. On returning to London he was appointed Professor of Botany and Physician to the King.

Dr. Gilbert Jack, 1578–1628, wrote *Institutiones Medicæ* and became a Professor at Leyden.

Dr. James Leith, 1620, after teaching at the University of Paris, was promoted to be its Rector.

Dr. David Chamberlane, an Aberdonian, was Surgeon to Anne of Denmark, the Queen of James VI.

Dr. Thomas Forbes was Professor at Pisa, while Dr. Andrew Cadenhead practised with great success at Padua.

Dr. Davidson became Court Physician to King Casimir of Poland.

Dr. Thomas Burnett was Physician to King Charles II., James II., William III., and to Queen Anne.

Such high distinctions fell to the lot of the learned who could afford to study abroad. In this connection it must be remembered that at this early period it was common for landed proprietors and wealthy people to study and practise medicine. Those who remained at home practised amongst the poorer classes of the community. Most of them, as was the custom of the time, kept and dispensed their own remedies. Some eked out a livelihood by keeping taverns. It is recorded by Spalding that in 1638 a Dr. Urquhart fell down a back stair in Netherkirkgate, where his wife kept an alehouse, and was killed. One may infer that Mrs. Urquhart had an excellent customer in the worthy doctor.

The style of living varied much. Some affected fine dress and pedantic manners, not always a sign of knowledge. Others practised in a homely fashion, but amongst them were shrewd men who relied more on their common sense than on the nostrums of the day to cure disease. Doctors in the country were few and far between, but there are early records

of several in Peterhead, while Fraserburgh, Kintore, and Inverurie each boasted of one. Later one finds evidences of the work of the country practitioner in the shape of accounts rendered to their patients for quaint services and still quainter medicines. Their lot must have been hard, for they toiled amidst mosses, moors, and mountains, often enduring great hardships for a miserable pittance. It is little wonder that the minister's or farmer's son or laird's younger brother preferred going abroad to fit himself for the more luxurious and remunerative practice of the town.

What gave a marked impetus was the accession of the Gregories. This remarkable family, cited by Galton as a striking example of hereditary scientific gifts, provided no fewer than fourteen professors who taught Mathematics or Medicine in one or other of the Scottish Universities for two centuries.

Dr. James Gregory was appointed Professor of Physic in King's College in 1725. He was the son of the inventor of the reflecting telescope. After his death in 1731 he was succeeded by his son James, who, in turn, was succeeded by his younger and more brilliant brother John. Dr. John Gregory resigned the Chair in 1764, and two years later was appointed Professor of Practice of Physic in Edinburgh and First Physician to His Majesty for Scotland. His chief works are: *A Comparative View of the State and Faculties of Man with those of the Animal World*, 1765; *Elements of the Practice of Physic*, 1772; and *A Father's Legacy to His Daughters*, published after his death, which took place in 1773. These men did much to infuse new enthusiasm into the study of Medicine. Their success was added to by the fact that they lectured in English instead of the Latin of their predecessors. It is perhaps not generally known that the Gregories belonged to the Clan McGregor. Sir Walter Scott in his Introduction to *Rob Roy* relates that Rob was sent by the Earl of Mar to Aberdeen to raise, it is believed, a part of the Clan McGregor which had settled there. He met his cousin, Dr. James Gregory, who was Professor of Medicine in King's College at the time and who thought it prudent to cultivate the free-booter's good graces. So grateful was Rob for his kinsman's hospitality that he offered to take his host's son, a boy of eight years of age, and "make a man of him"! Dr. Gregory's ingenuity was taxed to its utmost in devising a decent excuse for refusing the offer without offending his wild and lawless guest. Again, on another occasion Rob was walking arm-in-arm with Dr. Gregory in the Castle Street of Aberdeen when the drums suddenly beat to arms and soldiers were seen issuing from the barracks. "If these lads are turning out," said Rob, "it is time for me to look after my safety," with which remark he dived down a close and was not seen again in Aberdeen, no doubt much to the relief of his cousin.

A notable physician who attained fame in London in the early part of the eighteenth century was Dr. George Cheyne. He obtained his degree from King's College gratis, "Because he's not onely our owne countryman, and at present not rich, but is recommended by the ablest and most learned physicians in Edinburgh as one of the best mathematicians in Europe, etc." His writings were numerous and covered a variety of subjects. Amongst them was a book on *The English Malady or Hypochondriasis*, which was highly esteemed by Samuel Johnson; an *Essay on Health and Long Life*, as well as treatises on mathematics, fevers, and gout.

Scarcely less fertile in genius than the Gregory family was that of Fordyce. JOHN FORDYCE, whose father was Provost of Aberdeen, had a considerable reputation as a practitioner in London. His immediate younger brother, SIR WILLIAM FORDYCE, 1724–1792, attained the highest eminence in his profession in London. He was educated at Marischal College, Aberdeen, and received the degree of M.D. of Cambridge by Royal Mandate in 1770. His fame spread far beyond London, and his publications reached several editions and were translated into German. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society and was Rector of Marischal College in 1790–91. At his death he bequeathed his Medical Library and £1,000 for a Lectureship on Agricultural Chemistry and Natural History at Aberdeen. DR. GEORGE FORDYCE, his nephew, 1736–1802, was a practitioner of equal celebrity. He was a member of the famous Literary Club founded by Dr. Johnson, and taught Chemistry, Materia Medica, and the Practice of Physic for nearly thirty years, lecturing on all three subjects in succession from 7 to 10 six days of the week during the year. He was the author of a treatise on digestion, a dissertation on fevers, etc. His belief was that one meal per day was sufficient for the human organism, and he practised what he preached. He dined daily at 4 p.m. at Dolly's Chop-house and consumed half a chicken or a plate of fish, followed by a pound and a half of rump steak, washing down his repast with a quarter of a pint of brandy, a tankard of strong ale, and a bottle of port wine! He lectured on Chemistry after this at 6 p.m. Dr. George Fordyce's digestion cannot have been at all inferior to his mental power.

The name of LIVINGSTON produced two notable physicians in Aberdeen. They were descended from a family which had been settled there for several centuries. The elder, DR. THOMAS LIVINGSTON, one of the earliest physicians to the Infirmary, earned a great reputation as an operator for stone, but is most interesting on account of his connection with Lord Byron. He attended the poet's mother, Mrs. Gordon of Gight, in Longacre, and gave much thought and attention to her son's lameness. Amongst other things he ordered the limb to be tightly bandaged every night. Some improvement

seems to have followed, but he was unable to cure the deformity. Later on he communicated with the famous JOHN HUNTER regarding the treatment of the case.

One of the most illustrious of Aberdeen graduates is SIR JAMES MCGRIGOR. This remarkable man was educated at the Grammar School and Marischal College. He took the degree of M.A. in 1788 and M.D. in 1804. A whole volume might be written about his career, so full is it of incident and adventure, but only the salient features can be touched upon here. On graduating, he elected to enter the army, and attached himself to the Connaught Rangers, a regiment that had justly earned renown for desperate fighting. He first saw active service at the sieges of Bergen-op-Zoom and Nimeguen. His thorough work soon became recognised, and promotion came in the shape of his appointment as Superintendent Surgeon of Hospitals in Southampton. From this point onwards his career was one long series of unbroken successes, and it culminated in his being chosen Chief of the Medical Staff of the Allied Armies under Wellington in the Peninsular War. On his arrival in Lisbon he found confusion and chaos, but in an incredibly short time, by indomitable energy and administrative capacity, he reduced things to order and method. It is not too much to say that McGrigor completely reorganised the medical service during this campaign, and well earned the remark of the Duke, "I consider him to be one of the most industrious, able, and successful public servants I have ever met with." On his return to London much responsible work devolved upon him, and he eventually became Director-General of the Medical Department of the Army. In this capacity he carried through many reforms and founded a Museum bearing on Military Surgery at Chatham. With advancing age, Sir James McGrigor requested leave to retire, but the Duke of Wellington would not hear of it, remarking, "No, no, Mac, there's plenty of work in you yet." He died after a strenuous and successful life crowned with honours at the age of eighty-six. To Aberdeen practitioners Sir James McGrigor is best known as the founder of the Aberdeen Medico-Chirurgical Society, an account of which will be found in another part of the Handbook. In the Hall in King Street, which they owe to his energy and liberality, his memory is ever kept green in the annual toast of "The Founders."

NEIL ARNOTT, who next claims notice, graduated M.A. at Marischal College in 1805, and in 1814 he was created M.D. by the University. He was an accomplished linguist and an eminent scientist possessed of the rare gifts of clear exposition and an elegant literary style. His inventions were numerous and his *Elements of Physics*, which was translated into every language of civilised Europe, ran through numerous editions. His gratitude to his University was marked at his

death by a bequest of £1,000 to found a prize in Experimental Natural Philosophy. A further legacy was left to the University by his widow.

Francis Adams, M.R.C.S., who graduated M.A. at King's College in 1813, practised in Banchory on Deeside. He was a thoroughly practical country doctor, but became famous for his knowledge of the Classics. Dr. John Brown, the author of *Rab and his Friends*, called Adams "doctissimus Medicorum Britannorum."

Sir James Clark was an M.A. of Aberdeen and M.D. of Edinburgh 1817. After a successful career first in the Navy and afterwards in Rome, he settled in London and became the trusted Physician-in-Ordinary to Queen Victoria.

The most outstanding physician in Aberdeen in the middle of last century was Dr. Alexander Kilgour, called by John Brown the "Modern Sydenham." He was Professor of Medicine in King's College from 1839 to 1849, when he resigned. His fame spread far beyond the confines of Aberdeen, and his services as a consultant were much in request. Besides wonderful sagacity and shrewdness in his professional work, Dr. Kilgour possessed wide general interests. Everything which made for progress appealed to him, whether it was civic, academic, or scientific. He had an excellent knowledge of the Classics, and could write graceful and elegant English. His published lectures on *The Ordinary Agents of Life* contain thought much in advance of his time, while such works as *The Scottish Universities and What to Reform in Them*; *University Reform*, a series of letters addressed to the Earl of Aberdeen; *Mechanics' Institutions*; *Report on the Sanitary Condition of the Poor of Aberdeen*; and *Anecdotes of Lord Byron from Authentic Sources*, show his versatility. Kilgour is still spoken of with great veneration by the older practitioners who knew him.

About this time cholera raged in various parts of the country. As an example of self-sacrificing and heroic work during an epidemic in Cairnbulg, a village on the coast of Aberdeenshire, the conduct of the late Dr. Henry Jackson may be cited. At an early stage in his career he volunteered to go to the assistance of the villagers and laboured amongst them, at great risk to himself, until the disease was subdued. The horror the people had of infection was extreme. Dr. Jackson, who had a keen sense of humour, told the writer that as he approached Cairnbulg to commence his duties, he observed two men on the road coming towards him. When within about twenty yards they stopped and shouted, "Are ye the cholera doctor?" On receiving a reply in the affirmative they again yelled, "Keep to the loo'ard o' us." They were indeed terror stricken, for whenever a case of cholera broke out in a house the inhabitants fled, leaving the doctor to manage the patient single-handed. At length Dr. Jackson

summoned a meeting in the centre of the village and, mounting a chair, appealed to them to do their duty by their fellow men. So impressed were they with his eloquence that, as he got off the chair, one of the men nudged him and said, " Wad ye gee's a word on Sunday, sir ? "

Sir Erasmus Wilson, the distinguished dermatologist and President of the Royal College of Surgeons, was partly educated in Aberdeen. The University is indebted to him for founding the Chair of Pathology in 1882. The first occupant of this Chair was the late Professor Hamilton, a distinguished pathologist and teacher.

Older Aberdeen graduates remember the vigour and enthusiasm of Professor William Pirrie, who was for long Senior Surgeon to the Infirmary. Dr. Keith, a contemporary, was a man of great character and a dexterous operator for stone. Of Matthews Duncan little need be said: his brilliant work which procured him a world-wide reputation is well known. Then again, one need only refer to Sir Andrew Clark, Gladstone's physician, to remind one of an eminently successful career.

Amongst living Aberdeen doctors many are nobly maintaining the great traditions of their University at home and abroad. Mention may be made of Sir James Reid, who has been the trusted Physician-in-Ordinary successively to Queen Victoria, Edward VII., and George V. ; Sir William MacGregor, Governor of Queensland, a great administrator, who still finds time to read his classics and keep himself abreast of modern science in all its branches ; Sir Patrick Manson, the father of tropical medicine ; and Sir David Ferrier, the eminent neurologist. Amongst the younger generation of graduates one has only to think of Anatomy, Bacteriology, Pharmacology, Diseases of the Skin, Diseases of the Ear, Throat and Nose, and other branches of medicine to at once call up names that have achieved fame.

One wishes that space could be found for a brief account of the life and work of some of our graduates whose lot it is to practise in the remoter country districts. It was a fine and well-merited tribute for heroic and unselfish work that Sir Frederick Treves paid to them in the graphic picture he drew of the gig on the lonely moor.

Of Sir Alexander Ogston's fame as a surgeon and original worker, of the profound impression he made upon the students who had the privilege of working under him, much might be written. His career needs no detailed account amongst present-day surgeons. It was to him alone that all Graduates of the University looked to become President when it was decided to hold the Association Meeting in Aberdeen.

SECTION VI

THE ABERDEEN MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY

By John R. Levack, M.B., C.M., President of the Society

This Society was instituted in December 1789, under the name of the "Aberdeen Medical Society," by a few students of medicine of Aberdeen who, desirous of supplementing the means of medical instruction of their day, formed themselves into a society for mutual instruction, by examining each other and delivering and criticising discourses on different branches of medical science.

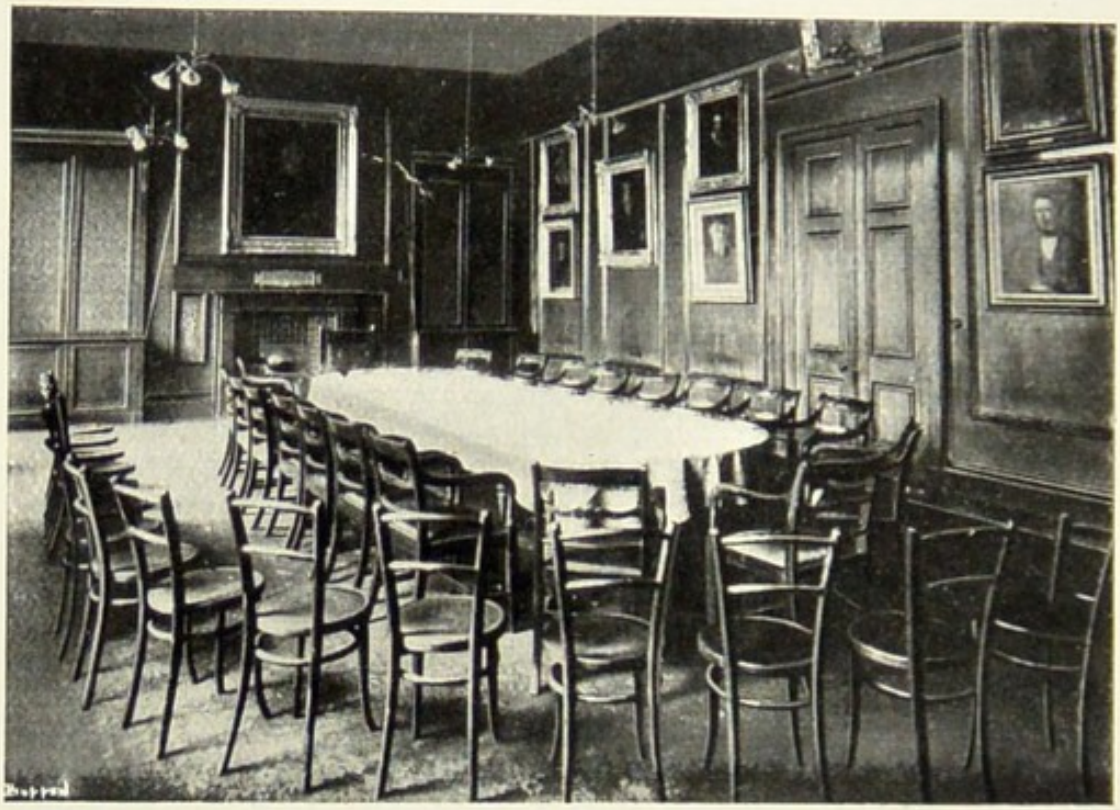
A regular constitution was drawn up; the meetings were held weekly on Thursday afternoons at three o'clock; a subject of discussion was proposed for each meeting, the members acting in turn as president. Regular attendance at the meetings was insisted on, and a rigid system of fines was instituted, which were regularly exacted from those who were late or absent or failed to take part in the work of the Society. The list of Founders or first members of the Society embraces eighteen names, the most prominent of which is that of James McGrigor, who ultimately became Director-General of the Army Medical Department. In addition to these ordinary members, there were four Corresponding Members, six Honorary Members, and six Extraordinary Members. The original minute-books are preserved and are well worth examining.

It will be noted that the ordinary members of the Society were all medical students who were desirous of increasing their knowledge of their profession by every means in their power, and in order to give status and stability to their Society they instituted a class of Honorary Members in 1791. Dr. Livingstone, at that time one of the physicians at the Infirmary and a practitioner in the town, was elected first Honorary President. He took a keen and practical interest in the Society and its work, and was a kind and generous patron for thirty years.

Portraits of several of the original members still hang on the walls of the main hall of the Society's building, and the most notable of these is that of Sir James McGrigor, who was for many years a generous contributor to the Society's funds. There is also the portrait of Dr. George Kerr, the first treasurer of the Society, and afterwards a practitioner in Aberdeen. One of his curious literary productions was a work denying or attempting to disprove the circulation of the blood, at the very time when it might have been readily demonstrated under the microscope with such instruments as scientists were then possessed of.

There is also the portrait of John Grant, the first librarian of the Society; of John Stuart, Professor of Greek and an honorary member; and of Dr. Moir of Peterhead, a corresponding member. Dr. Livingstone's portrait also is there, and several others.

It is of interest to note the nature of the work done by the newly formed Society. Most of these young men had received a good University education, and they seem, on entering on their professional studies for the first time, to have placed an exaggerated value on the knowledge of mathematics and its correlated sciences.



MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY'S HALL.
Photo by Dr. J. R. Levack.

At their first meeting, which was held on Tuesday, December 22, 1789, they devoted themselves to a discussion of "How far a knowledge of mathematics is consistent with and useful to medicine."

Later on they took up anatomy and dropped mathematics. They discussed such subjects as:

1. The history and treatment of gangrene.
2. Is an accurate knowledge of anatomy absolutely necessary to medicine?
3. What parts of anatomy does it concern the physician to be most acquainted with?
4. The history and treatment of cancer.

5. Digestion.
6. Synonchus or Fever.
7. An anatomical and pathological account of the nerves.
8. History and treatment of smallpox.
9. Treatment of ulcers of the legs.
10. History of blood-letting, when requisite and when hurtful.
11. The natural history of mercury.
12. The causes, symptoms, and cure of Phthisis pulmonalis, etc., etc.

Then follows a variety of such subjects as ascites and anasarca, erysipelas, hysteria, and Lypochondriasis.

At almost every meeting there was an anatomical demonstration after the other communication or discussion, every student having to take his part in turn. They commenced with demonstrations in osteology, going on to the blood vessels and circulation of the blood, the brain and nerves, and the viscera of the thorax and abdomen. After this, a dog was dissected, but it was not until some years later that they were able to procure a human skeleton for study, owing to the meagre funds of the society. They also had occasionally a fœtus or still-born child for dissection, and the anatomical preparations from these were carefully preserved.

Not satisfied with this, however, they commenced the practice of procuring bodies for dissection from the churchyards, and for forty years this continued to be a source of excitement and trouble, from which students of the present day are happily relieved.

It is duly chronicled in their minute books when and from which churchyard a body had been lifted, and where it was placed for dissection.

On one occasion, in 1806, a subject had been conveyed to the Society's place of meeting, but, unfortunately for the members, the affair was discovered by the authorities, and a public officer, along with the students, had to rebury the body in a new coffin. For this the Society had to undergo a mild censure from Marischal College, and several of the members had to appear before the Sheriff, who imposed a collective fine of one guinea, which the Procurator-Fiscal promptly remitted. The widow of the man whose body had been disinterred appeared before the Secretary and demanded solatium. She was appeased by the guinea which the Fiscal had remitted, and so the matter was finally hushed up.

In spite of such deterrent circumstances, however, the practice of body-lifting was vigorously prosecuted for many years, each student having to take his turn in the risky task, or pay a fine of 10*s*. 6*d*. as some recompense to those employed. Stringent rules were drawn up to enforce the necessary secrecy entailed in carrying out this dreadful

occupation, and these seem to have been most loyally observed, although information did occasionally leak out and reach the ears of the authorities.

Many of the anatomical preparations were carefully preserved and formed a small museum for the Society.

As the Society grew and prospered the members decided to found a library, and soon a nucleus was formed by several of the members contributing volumes, whilst the Society purchased more with what funds were available.

As a reward for good attendance at the meetings a card or diploma was given to all deserving members who had attended regularly throughout the year. Thus it was that the Aberdeen Medical Society supplied to its members almost all the systematic teaching in medicine afforded in those days in addition to the practical instruction given in the hospital, or by the medical practitioners to whom the students were apprenticed.

The Society in its infancy met in the Greek Class-room of Marischal College, but, later, a hall was given to the members, rent free, by Dr. Livingstone, the first honorary President. After a time, this was found to be insufficient for the rapidly growing Society and its library, and in 1806 a scheme was started to raise money to build a Hall for themselves. Subscriptions began to flow in, and in October 1808 amounted to £294 11*s*. In 1812 the sum collected amounted to £1,400. A site was then purchased for £250 in King Street, on which the present building was erected in 1820 at a cost of £3,000. At its completion the building had a debt of £300 which was immediately paid off by thirty resident members contributing £10 each. The architect employed was a well-known man, Archibald Simpson, who was at that time much in request for the erection of public buildings in Aberdeen. The style of the building is Ionic, and shows a striking and imposing front to the street.

The constitution of the Society has been altered from time to time. In 1812 a trust deed was drawn up and the Society was for the first time styled the Aberdeen Medico-Chirurgical Society, and its permanency and stability ensured. In 1825 the members were divided into two groups : ordinary members and junior or student members.

Since 1865 student members have not been admitted.

In 1907 new by-laws were passed, considerably enlarging the scope of the Society, *e.g.* an ethical committee was formed, its function being to deal with any question that may arise connected with the profession in Aberdeen. Two legislative members are also elected annually to take cognisance of any legislative proposals affecting the profession, and to bring them to the notice of the members.

The Society as at present constituted consists of : 76 Resident Members, 18 Non-resident Members, 13 Associate

Members, 1 Life Member, 16 Honorary Members, 3 Corresponding Members.

Meetings are held on the first Thursday of every month from November till June for scientific papers and discussions, and it is generally arranged that one of the meetings shall be a clinical night, where cases are shown and discussed, another a pathological night, where pathological specimens are exhibited, and another a discussion night, where some important medical or surgical question is debated.

THE ABERDEEN MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY'S HALL.
Photo by Dr. J. R. Levack.

An annual dinner is held in the Hall of the Society in December, and is looked upon as the principal medical function of its kind in Aberdeen. The library of the Society has been, during the past two years, rearranged and catalogued by Miss Allardyce, who has kindly sent me the following notes concerning it.

THE LIBRARY

The Library of the Medico-Chirurgical Society was founded in 1791, when each member of the Society presented some

volumes. Since then the Library has gone on increasing, and it now contains about 10,000 volumes, about 2,000 theses, between 2,000 and 3,000 pamphlets, and the current medical periodicals. The Library was recently re-arranged and catalogued on the Dewey system. The sections containing the Medical and Pathological books are those best equipped with modern works, but in almost every section there are many old and curious books which have considerable antiquarian or bibliographical interest and value.

The oldest book in the Library dates back to 1533—the works of Arnold di Villa Nova—printed at Lyons, with a quaint frontispiece and printer's mark, registrum and colophon. In the section of Collective Works there are interesting specimens of the work of the old printers Elzivir, Gryphius, Huguetan, Plaignard, Chouët, Tardiff and others, and of the printing presses at Antwerp, Lyons, Leyden, Amsterdam, etc., many of the frontispieces and printers' marks being very curious.

Among the books of special interest may be mentioned: *Loiotomia, or the Pest Anatomized*, by George Thomson, London, 1666; *De Re Mettalica*, by G. Agricola, Basle, 1657, with many very quaint woodcuts; a curious little volume entitled *Chymia*, by Geber; *Stirpium Historia*, by Dodonæus, printed at the Plantin press in Antwerp, 1616; *Dictionary of Surgery*, by Salmon, 1698, with illustrations of the instruments then in use.

Several of the old Pharmacopœas are interesting, and there is a copy of the Pharmacologia of Paris, sixth edition, with a Medicinal Dynameter. There is an old French book on Anatomy, with plates, by Disdier, which contains some very fine work, and there are 197 vols. of the well-known French Encyclopædia by Diderot, 1782–1832, with 24 vols. of Plates, which are well worth looking at.

The collection of old Theses of the Dutch Universities is considered by the University Librarian to be not only valuable, but almost unique. There are about 300 of these, dating from 1654–1780, and bound up with them are the drinking songs and student songs written by his fellow-students in honour of the man who presented his thesis. Some of the old books of recipes and receipts and the old illustrated books of travel are also interesting—in fact, in many ways the Library of the Medico-Chirurgical Society will well repay some time spent in it.

The rooms of the Society are comfortably furnished and electrically lit, and there is a resident caretaker.

Members of the British Medical Association visiting Aberdeen are cordially invited to visit the Society's rooms, and to inspect the library and the portraits in the main hall.

SECTION VII

ABERDEEN ARTISTS

By W. R. Pirie, M.A., M.B., C.M.

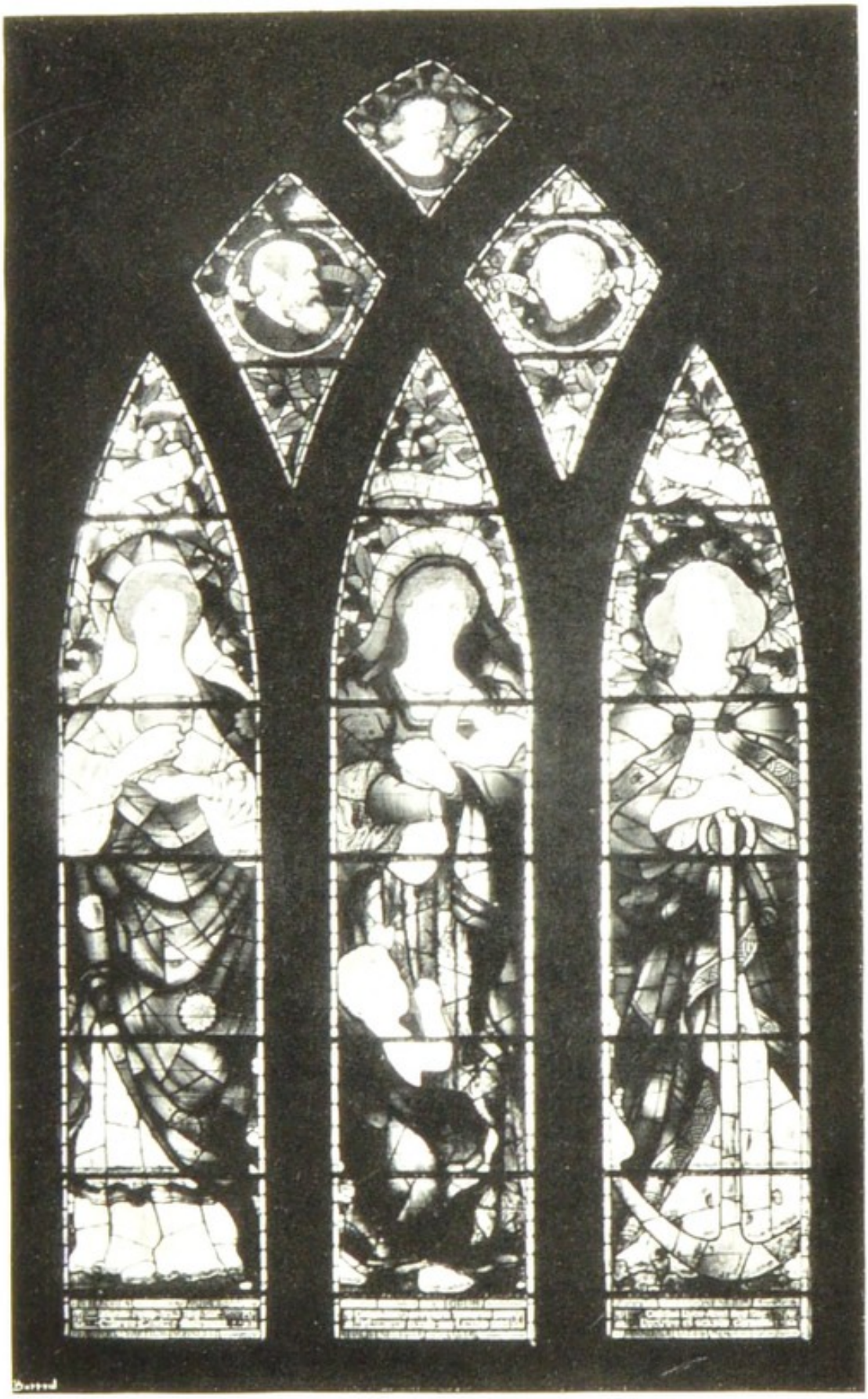
Robert Brydall in his well-known work on *Art in Scotland* states that with the exception perhaps of Edinburgh, no city in Scotland can claim the credit of having produced so many artists as Aberdeen, "the very cradle as it might be called of Scottish Art." This, the opinion of an expert, is worthy of consideration, and the following pages are intended to testify to its truth. There have been times, of course, when the artistic tendencies have been latent among us, but in one form or other they have existed and continue to form a considerable part of the life of our citizens.

Since very early times music has flourished here: the "Sang Schule," known to be in existence in 1475, was an integral part of the system of education for generations, ranking along with the Grammar and other schools. We can point with pride to a number of poets, both in the vernacular and more particularly in the Latin tongue, to historians also, whose fame has spread far beyond the district which claims them as hers, by birth or education.

Among the outstanding artists who have had their abode in our city the right of place justly belongs to the earliest Scottish painter of merit, George Jamesone, a native of Aberdeen. He was born about 1586, the son of simple folk with means sufficient to give their son a good education, possibly at the Grammar School already famous, and certainly at Marischal College, at that time the University of the New Town. His bent was in the direction of painting, and after showing that there was native genius in him by his early attempts in portraiture of his own family and of some well-known city people, he made his way to Antwerp at the age of thirty or thereby, and entered the studio of Rubens, where he had Vandyck for a fellow pupil. After his return to Aberdeen, he speedily made a name for himself and was admitted to be the foremost portrait-painter, not merely in his native city, but in Britain at that time. He was sent for to Edinburgh to paint the portrait of Charles I. when he came to be crowned in 1633, and even more important for him than this was his meeting with an influential patron of art, Sir Colin Campbell of Glenorchy, who gave him a commission for a large number of portraits of relatives and friends, many of which are still to be seen in Taymouth Castle. In the University buildings both in the Old Town and the New examples of the work of Jamesone can be seen, but they are of unequal merit. Among these are the portraits of Dr.

Arthur Johnston, the Latin poet of whom Aberdeen is justly proud, of Rev. Andrew Cant, a celebrated upholder of the Covenant, of Robert Gordon of Straloch, an early atlas maker, and father of the Parson of Rothiemay, well known for his survey of our City and his *Description of Bothe Towns of Aberdene*. There are also many examples to be found on the walls of county houses, such as Crathes, Cullen, Philorth, etc. The name of the Scottish Vandyck, which Horace Walpole is said to have bestowed on Jamesone, fits aptly one who has been judged by competent critics to be the greatest British portrait painter before Reynolds. We Aberdonians are proud of him, and treasure the few remaining traces of his residence among us. Up till recently we could show the house in which he lived and worked, for although he travelled much, he always returned to Bon-Accord, and still in our place-names some of us are glad to remember that Gardennook Close, a by no means savoury lane not far from the Royal Infirmary, owes its name to the fact that the painter took his ease in his summer-house and garden there. He is associated also with the Spa well, which had many curative properties in his time it no longer can claim, for in it runs the water of the Dee; but the structure of stone which surrounds it was originally his gift to the citizens, and although minor changes have been found necessary in the course of years, still the well at the back of the Infirmary in Spa Street, just opposite to its original site, reminds us as we pass of the affection which Jamesone had for it. In the West Kirk of St. Nicholas tapestry may be seen which is with some confidence regarded as the work of his daughter Mary, who has been the heroine of at least one local novel. He died in Edinburgh in 1644 and was buried there.

The Painters' Window in the Cathedral of St. Machar helps in some measure to keep his memory green, William Dyce and John Phillip sharing with him in the memorial. William Dyce, the son of a well-known Aberdeen doctor, was born in the City, and attended the Grammar School and Marischal College, graduating M.A. at the tender age of sixteen, not a very unusual feat in those days. He could not pretend any interest in the study of medicine, and so was allowed to "gang his ain gait," which meant that after a few years' study of art in this country he went to Rome, where he spent some years, and on his return home settled in Edinburgh as a portrait painter, and also art teacher. Success followed his efforts, and soon he obtained recognition in London, being appointed head master of the new School of Design in Somerset House, and thereafter Professor of the Theory of Fine Arts in King's College, London, and was selected as one of the artists for the decoration of the Houses of Parliament. His work there is still much admired. The frescoes have won high praise from Rossetti. The Prince Consort



THE PAINTERS' WINDOW, CATHEDRAL OF ST. MACHAR, ABERDEEN.
Photo by W. F. Webster, Esq.

gave him commissions for Buckingham Palace and Osborne House, and further examples are to be seen in All Saints', Margaret Street, London, but these have suffered much as the result of fog. He was a Royal Academician and would probably have been President but for his death in 1864 at the age of fifty-eight. It is noteworthy that Dyce had a great interest, and some say an active part, in the formation of the Pre-Raphaelite movement; he was one of the few older artists of the time who early recognised the greatness of Holman Hunt, whom he encouraged when he and Millais were experiencing much disappointment. Ruskin, who was an early enthusiastic admirer of the new departure, found much for hearty commendation in Dyce's work, some of which is considered to be more characteristic of that form than any of the productions of its other exponents.

With John Phillip's work the general public is familiar, and "Phillip of Spain" with his rich colour and keen sense of female beauty and effective grouping may not always be thought of as a product of the North. He was born in Skene Square near the Infirmary, and the site of the house is marked with a tablet, the only thing of the kind in our City, so far as we can ascertain. He was apprenticed to a house painter, but his talent refused to hide itself, and very soon it was evident that if he got the necessary help much might be expected of him. This was forthcoming when he was little more than fifteen years old, and, set free from the drudgery of the big brush and the paint-pot, he worked very hard and to some purpose, at first illustrating the homely scenes with which he was familiar, as in "A Scotch Baptism," "The Scotch Fair," etc., and was successful in London, whither he had early migrated. Later on he became an R.A. and his pictures were in considerable demand, when he was led to go to Spain owing to ill-health, and then he came into his own. Brydall in his work on *Art in Scotland* states that "in these works he has given a nationality and peculiar animation, which even the great native artists have not surpassed . . . and on no other grounds can this sympathetic feeling be explained than a similarity of character and disposition on the part of the Scot to the Spaniard." He died in 1867 in his fiftieth year. He is said to have had commissions amounting to £20,000 at the time of his death. Among his best pictures may be mentioned the "La Gloria" in the National Gallery of Scotland, and "The Chat Round the Brasero" in the Guildhall collection in London.

A city which can claim such a trio as Jamesone, Dyce, and Phillip may be justly proud of her position in the history of Art, but there are many lesser lights who deserve mention. Of such is James Giles, who spent a large part of his life in our city, after studying on the Continent. He was born in Glasgow, but came early in life to Aberdeen, of which his

father was a native. There are numerous examples of his painstaking if not very inspired work in the Art Gallery and private collections in Aberdeen and neighbourhood. He specially excelled in colour and in animal painting, and his work is still in good preservation, though to our modern eye his deer are more than a little "stiff." He dabbled in restoring old works, and like most restorers has suffered maledictions, and was a fairly successful portrait painter.

James Cassie (1819–1879) was a few years the junior of Giles, and attained more than local fame, especially for his marine paintings, many of which are justly prized by their possessors.

Both Giles and Cassie were still members of the Royal Scottish Academy and exhibiting there regularly when works began to appear from other local men, among whom may be mentioned specially Sir George Reid, lately gone from us, who long maintained the dignity of the President of the Royal Scottish Academy, and whose fame as a portrait painter is world wide. His beginnings were humble, but the apprentice engraver speedily won his way by his genius and his devotion to his work. He is not a portrait painter alone: his early flower studies and landscapes have a distinctive quality about them and prove his versatility. Joseph Farquharson too, happily still a familiar figure in our streets, is mentioned as being a fortunate exhibitor so far back as 1869, when his picture, "In Finzean Woods," "was early sold." Amongst others who might well have more detailed notice are the late Archibald D. Reid, the talented landscapist brother of Sir George, the lamented Robert Brough, cut off in the flower of his youth, the most promising portrait painter of his time in Scotland, and among those who are alive are Coutts Michie, Alex Fraser, James Cadenhead, Douglas Strachan, the artist in glass whose work constantly excites admiration, and many other good men and true.

The art of miniature painting, which has as its early great exponent Hans Holbein, fell on evil days in the early part of the eighteenth century in Britain, at which time Lawrance Crosse was the only artist in this medium of any note, but towards the end of the same century there were several, especially perhaps Cosway, and it fell to a young Aberdonian who had gone up to London without a patron, to raise the half-neglected art to a higher level than it had attained, and to leave behind him a pupil of equal merit with himself. In the Letters and Papers of Andrew Robertson, A.M., edited by his daughter Emily, and published in 1895, we get a description all the more interesting because never intended for the eyes of any but his most intimate circle, of the struggles of this now hardly remembered artist.

He had two elder brothers who went early to America and flourished as miniature painters there, and we may quote

his own description of his beginnings. He says: "When Archibald and Alexander went to America I was at college, intended for the medical profession . . . I was then fourteen and a half years of age, and, although the youngest member of the family except a helpless sister . . . I immediately relinquished my studies, necessity aroused every faculty of my soul, and I took up the pencil in their behalf to obtain daily bread. I did everything that came in my way; I painted scenes for the theatre, gilded and painted flags for processions, drew patterns for needle-work, so that study was out of the question; but all this taught me industry and humility, never, I trust, meanness."

He managed to get enough money together to have a few lessons in landscape in Edinburgh, and returned to teach art and music in Aberdeen. He was appointed "director of the concert" at the age of sixteen, and at the same time became an ardent Volunteer, was promoted flugelman to the Corps of Aberdeen, and by dint of courage and grim hard work managed to obtain his degree in Arts at Marischal College in 1794. As the days went on he got commissions in the town and county, so that in time he was able to earn so much as £300 a year by teaching, making friends wherever he went, and toiling from ten to sixteen hours a day. His professional Book remains, and we may take a sample from it, being the entries for the year 1800, the year before his departure for London.

1800, Eighty-five miniatures at two, three, four and (large) five guineas. These include twenty-seven painted at Banff, Peterhead, and other places.

Also for theatre, the following: Bust of Shakespeare, 3*s.* Skeleton, 2*s.* 6*d.* A tower, 5*s.* Colours for Elephant, 5*s.* Coal Mine, 5*s.* Inscription, 2*s.* 6*d.* Colours for horses, *Bluebeard*, 6*s.* Coat of Mail for Ghost, *Hamlet*, 7*s.* 6*d.* Camp Scene, *Pizarro*, £3. Rock Scene for do., £4 (from a sketch by A. Nasmyth). An Altar for do., 12*s.* 6*d.*

He went to London, worked hard copying the pictures in the Academy, and met with great encouragement from Sir Benjamin West and other leaders in the Art world of his time, was an exhibitor in his turn, had his pictures both large and small well hung, and in 1807 we find him writing quite at his ease from Windsor, where he was busy painting miniatures of the Royal Family, about whom his remarks in his home letters are amusing. "The Queen condescended to be pleased —seems an unaffected good sort of body, yet not deficient in dignity. Plain in dress and manner, like a good homely Scotch grandmother. Princess Elizabeth hearty girl, dignified, sensible, and accomplished, more style than the rest. Princess Mary laughs a great deal, speaks thick, something like Lord Reay, whom she resembles in face. Princess Augusta sat—still the same best creature that ever walked; Princess Sophia

—gentle creature; Princess Amelia, angelic creature—modest, diffident, lovely."

All the same he had a long time to wait for the money the sittings were to bring him, and his expenses were heavy, so that there was a constant struggle, long after he seemed to be in very comfortable circumstances, but it is pleasing to read in a letter in 1816 to his faithful friend in Aberdeen, John Ewen, who had helped him from the very start with counsel, introductions, and money when he could, "I have the happiness to say that my prospects were never so bright." He was busily employed till within a year of his death in 1855, his beloved pupil, Sir William Ross, surviving him only five years. Soon thereafter the introduction of photography practically closed the epoch of the miniature. It should be mentioned that Robertson was an ardent Volunteer at the time of the threatened French invasion, and that he was so skilful in music that he frequently played second violin to Salaman. He took a very active part in the inception of the Royal Caledonian Asylum and of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution.

Amongst sculptors we may claim the Brodies, William and Alexander, the former born in Banff, but a resident in Aberdeen from his early youth, originally a plumber spending all his free time in modelling in clay and wax. He was encouraged materially by some local patrons possessing means and influence, and his career amply rewarded their efforts to give him a chance. He soon made his way in Edinburgh, where much of his work is still to be seen, but never lost his interest in our city, especially if he could be of service in art exhibitions, for which he was keen to obtain works which otherwise might not have been at disposal. He was an R.S.A. and a prolific worker. His younger brother, born in Aberdeen, shared his talent, of which there is an excellent example in the Town House—a marble statue of the late Queen Victoria, but soon after this was completed he died, aged thirty-eight.

Sir John Steell, R.S.A., the son of a local wood-carver, left early with his father for Edinburgh, where he remained for the most part after study on the Continent, and quickly made himself famous. His is the statue of Sir Walter Scott in the Monument in Princes Street, and many of the other sculptures in the principal streets of the capital are from his chisel. The "Head of Minerva" above the portal of the Art Gallery was his gift to us a few years before his death.

Space does not permit more than bare mention of another group of workers who chose architecture as their field; James Gibbs (1674–1754) was born in Aberdeen, and educated at the Grammar School, and an M.A. of Marischal College. He studied in Holland and Italy, and settled in London. St. Martin's in the Fields, St. Mary's in the Strand, the Radcliffe Library, Oxford, are some of his best works. The West

Church, Aberdeen, was rebuilt towards the close of his life, and as a tribute of affection for his native town he provided the plans for the building without fee. The imprint of Archibald Simpson is to be seen in many of our public buildings, and some of our best streets were laid out under his direction. James Matthews, William Smith, and others have done much lasting good work, while we fortunately still possess in A. M. Mackenzie, LL.D., an artist in stone whose fame is secure so long as the tower and façade of Marischal College continue.

THE ART GALLERY AND GRAY'S SCHOOL OF ART, ABERDEEN.
Photo by Charles Helmrich & Sons.

Opened in 1884, the Art Gallery Buildings are of the Italian Renaissance style of architecture, constructed of light red and dark blue granite, and connected by a fine archway with the Gray School of Art, established in 1883 and founded by the late Councillor John Gray, ironfounder, by whom it was presented to the town at a cost of £5,000. The Sculpture Gallery was opened in April, 1905, the total cost of the new and extended building being about £12,000.

The features which immediately impress the visitor on entering are the beautiful pillared vestibule, the spacious central sculpture court, with its arcaded colonnade, the handsome marble staircase ascending from the vestibule to the balcony and Picture Galleries, and the assortment of Ionic polished granite columns with bronze capitals. These columns and bases, a number of which were given by members of the Aberdeen Granite Association, represent the product of all the best known British and Scandinavian quarries. Twenty-eight in number, eighteen supporting the gallery

round the central sculpture court, and ten in the entrance hall, they stand 11 feet 6 inches in height, and each weighs about 25 cwts. The quarries represented are—Kemnay, 4; Rubislaw, 4; Peterhead, 3; Hill o' Fare, 2; Corrennic, 2; Sclattie, 2; Thom's Forest, 1; Tillyfourie, 1; Syllavethie, 1; Rora, 1; Cornish, 1; Isle of Mull, 1; Royal Blue, 4, and Emerald Pearl, 1; the two last being Swedish varieties.

The Art Gallery contains the collection of pictures bequeathed (together with a handsome endowment for future additions) by the late Mr. Alexander Macdonald of Kepplestone. This includes a series of rare portraits of artists, most of them painted by themselves, which is believed to be unique in the world. Among about 100 works are portraits of Millais, G. F. Watts, Alma-Tadema, Josef Israels, Leighton, Orchardson, Tenniel, Frith, Pettie, Reid and practically every British artist of repute. Mrs. Macdonald added considerably to the original collection gathered by her husband and also bequeathed them to the City. Among the more important pictures in the Macdonald collection are two by G. F. Watts, R.A., and two by Josef Israels, as well as beautiful examples of the art of Sir W. Q. Orchardson, R.A., Amesley Brown, A.R.A., Sir L. Alma Tadema, R.A., Sir J. E. Millais, P.R.A., while in the civic permanent collection may be seen admirable works by Sir Geo. Reid, P.R.S.A. (in landscape and portraiture), John Phillip, R.A., H. H. La Thangue, R.A , Edward Stoll, A.R A., A. P. Reid, A.R.S.A., Sir James Guthrie, P.R.S.A., Robert Brough, A.R.S.A., J. S. Sargent, R.A., David Murray, R.A., Sir W. Q. Orchardson, R.A., John Peddie, R.A., and William Dyce, R.A.

In the Sculpture Gallery, the casts secured entirely through the exertions of Mr. James Murray, of Glenburnie Park, represent in value about £3,500. The casts and fittings for the Gallery were given by 160 generous donors and are a magnificent teaching collection. Aberdeen possesses reproductions of statues of some of which there are very few copies in existence. The committee drew freely from the treasures of the British Museum, from the great galleries on the Continent, and particularly from the Vatican, within the sacred precincts of which are many of the greatest sculptures known to antiquity, while the German and Italian Governments, in permitting casts to be made of specially selected and rare works, conferred signal favours on the community of Aberdeen.

SECTION VIII

ABERDEEN AND THE MEDICAL SERVICES

By David Rorie, M.D., D.P.H., Captain R.A.M.C. (T.F.)

It may be stated as historical fact, and not merely as the pious opinion of those geographically biased in the matter, that nowhere is the *ingenium Scotorum* more perfervid than in the north-eastern part of their country. And, this being so, it follows that many of its hardy youths should have gladly answered the call of the stricken field and the clash of arms. In a brief article such as this it would obviously be impossible to deal in any detail with the graduates of Aberdeen who have gone forth to serve King and Country; but an attempt will be made to show that the gratitude of both is due, and that in no small measure, to the University of the "braif toun of Bonaccord."

Considering that during his curriculum he has had the stimulus of a seaport town's environment, it is somewhat strange that the Aberdeen graduate has shown so little liking for the Navy. It is true that one Rector of Marischal College—Joseph Hume, the noted Radical (of his day) M.P. for the Montrose Burghs—served as a surgeon's mate before he descended to the arena of politics; but his experiences at sea do not seem to have turned his attention towards insisting on an improvement in the conditions of its medical service. Of recent years, however, one Aberdeen name stands prominently out, that of Sir James Porter, K.C.B. (M.B. 1877, M.D. 1901), lately the Director-General of the Naval Medical Service. Amongst others we have also Deputy-Surgeon-General James Lawrence Smith, M.V.O., (M.B., C.M. 1883), and Fleet-Surgeons J. H. Stenhouse, J. Shand, J. Falconer Hall, T. W. Philip, James Mowat, and W. R. Center. When the powers that be find time to put the medical branch of the senior service on a proper footing more men will doubtless be found ready to come forward.

Dominated as the Aberdeen Medical School has been since the Peninsular War with the worthy tradition of Sir James McGrigor, it is only natural that there should have gone from the University a goodly band of young men to join the Army Medical Service. But in dealing with the Aberdeen graduates who can be traced as having served, it must always be borne in mind that a large number of those who boasted Aberdeen degrees, especially at the height of McGrigor's fame, had never in the course of their existence even seen the Granite City. The lustre which the name of McGrigor shed upon his *alma mater* naturally turned the eye

of many towards the northern degree as a desirable one, he himself acting as sponsor for several on whom the degree was conferred. Edinburgh and Glasgow, however, were in his day the only two Scottish universities which insisted upon any local course of study before graduation, and it is therefore necessary to hold many names of note as outside the scope of this article.

James McGrigor (M.A. Mar. Coll. 1788, M.D. 1804) was, as a student, one of the twelve founders of the Aberdeen Medical—now the Aberdeen Medico-Chirurgical—Society, several of the twelve joining, as he did, the medical service of the Army. At the outset of his career McGrigor was advised " not to join a Scottish regiment, as Scotsmen generally distinguished themselves, and the regiment could not rise all together." He therefore, very judiciously, chose an Irish one, and was attached to the Connaught Rangers, serving with them first in Holland. Afterwards he was appointed Superintendent of Hospitals at Southampton and then went to the West Indies. Returning to Britain, he was at Portsmouth during the mutiny of the fleet, and later saw service in India. On again coming home he was appointed, on the recommendation of the Duke of York, to be Chief of Staff of the Allied Armies under Wellington (then Lord Wellesley). His distinguished career in that capacity is a matter of military history. On his retirement he received a baronetcy, and died in 1858, at the age of eighty-six, full of years and honours, having twice been elected Lord Rector of his University.

Of his fellow students, Ninian Bruce (M.A. Mar. Coll. 1795) ultimately became Surgeon to the Royal Military College, first at Great Marlow and High Wycombe, and latterly at Sandhurst, where he died in 1832. Colin Allan (M.D. Mar. Coll. 1794, M.D. Edin. 1818) became Surgeon to the Forces in 1826 and died in 1850. John Brown (M.D. Mar. Coll. 1805) was one of McGrigor's assistants, attached to the 88th Foot, and died in 1860, aged eighty-five.

Another graduate who attained distinction was John Milne (M.D. King's Coll. 1803), who became President of the Medical Board, Bombay. He was the founder of the well-known Milne Bequest for improving the salaries, and incidentally the status, of schoolmasters in Aberdeenshire ; and was consequently thereafter directly responsible, by securing a steady influx to the University of the best intellect of the county, for much of the remarkable success of the Aberdonian at home and abroad.

John Murray (M.A. Mar. Coll. 1828) became Inspector-General, H.E.I.C.S., Bengal. He rose to be chief man of his service, and was an authority in his day on cholera. Robert Harvey (M.D. 1863) son of a professor of Materia Medica in Aberdeen University, was ultimately D.G. of the

I.M.S., and a C.B. and D.S.O. Colin Chisholm (M.D. King's Coll. 1793) was a Surgeon in the 71st Foot, afterwards practising in Grenada, where he was Surgeon to H.M. Ordnance. Robert Daun (M.A. 1803 and M.D. 1813, King's Coll.) served at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope in 1806, and afterwards in India, becoming, for services in the cholera districts, Deputy-Inspector-General in 1832. On retiral he lived for some years at Chanonry Lodge, Old Aberdeen, and died at Edinburgh in 1871. Robert Dyce (M.A. Mar. Coll. 1816, M.D. 1821), who ultimately became Professor of Midwifery in the University of Aberdeen in 1860, followed Mars before he joined the train of Venus. He was in the Army Medical Service from 1821 to 1835, serving in Mauritius and at the Cape of Good Hope. James Forbes (M.A. Mar. Coll. 1794, M.D. Edin. 1803), a native of Aberdeen, went with Sir James McGrigor to Portugal, becoming Inspector-General of Hospitals in 1836. Alexander John Fraser (M.A. King's Coll. 1838, M.B. Mar. Coll. 1841) resigned as Assistant-Surgeon of the 73rd Foot in 1850, and was later employed under the Foreign Office in special service in Turkey and Syria. He was granted the honorary rank of Colonel in 1836, and became C.B. (Civil) in 1863. He died at Logie Buchan, in 1866, and was buried in the Chapel Yard of Inverness. Thomas Fraser (M.A. King's Coll. 1838, M.D. Edin. 1845) served with the 10th Light Dragoons (afterwards 10th Hussars) in the Crimea, and became Surgeon to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, in 1877. Robert Freer (M.A. King's Coll. 1765, M.D. 1779), Surgeon 80th Foot, 1778, served for five years with them in America. He afterwards held the Chair of Practice of Medicine in Glasgow, dying there in 1827. Patrick Gammel (an alumnus in Arts of King's College, 1826–8, and M.R.C.S. Eng. 1832), a native of Forgue, rose to be Deputy-Inspector-General in 1858. He founded a bursary in Aberdeen University. Alexander Gibb (M.A. Mar. Coll. 1834, M.D. Edin. 1839) served at the Cape of Good Hope, and in Australia and New Zealand, retiring with the honorary rank of Inspector-General in 1870. William Johnston (M.A. Aberd. 1863, M.D. Edin. 1860, LL.D. Aberd. 1902), author of the *Roll of Aberdeen Graduates*, to whom the writer is indebted for so freely giving access to the information embodied in this article, joined the Army as Staff Assistant-Surgeon in 1865, retiring as Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel in 1892. He was re-employed in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel as Assistant Director A.M.S. during the South African War from 1899 to 1901, and promoted Colonel in 1902, when he also received the C.B. Francis Laing (M.A. Mar. Coll. 1837, M.D. 1847) went down with H.M. steamship *Birkenhead* off the Cape of Good Hope in the memorable morning of February 26, 1852. Thomas Ligertwood (M.B. Mar. Coll. 1851, M.D. 1860) served in the Crimea and had the medal with clasps for Alma,

Inkermann, and Balaclava. He was one of the forty officers who remained there from the first to the last day of the occupation. He was Knight of the Legion of Honour (1856) and C.B. (1904), in which year he retired from the post of Physician and Surgeon to the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, dying in 1911. George Gordon Maclean (M.A. King's Coll. 1812, M.D. 1819) who afterwards became Professor of Oriental Languages in Marischal College, served in Flanders with the 78th Foot. Roderick McLeod (M.A. King's Coll. 1812, M.D. Edin. 1816), was Hospital Assistant-Surgeon in the Army in 1815, and served in the hospitals established at Brussels after Waterloo. He died at Old Aberdeen in 1852. Alexander Melvin (M.A. Mar. Coll. 1808) was Surgeon in the 60th Foot, became D.I.G. in 1851, and Honorary Surgeon to the Queen in 1859. John Thomson (M.D. King's Coll. 1808) served at Waterloo, and was successively Professor of Military Surgery and first Professor of Pathology in the University of Edinburgh. Andrew White (M.D. Mar. Coll. 1821) served his apprenticeship at Forres, and attended medical classes in Edinburgh and London. He served in the Peninsula, and was the author of a book on the Plague, dedicated to Sir James McGrigor.

These names, a few out of the many which Colonel Johnston's assiduous research has traced as having been connected with the Army Medical Service, show the quality of the medical output of Aberdeen University in the past; and the type of man going forward of recent years bids fair to hand on the tradition untarnished.

In the Indian Medical Service, within comparatively late times, Sir William Guyer Hunter became Principal of the Medical College at Bombay, and his successor in the post was another Aberdonian, the late Lieutenant-Colonel Maconachie; while Surgeon-General William Walker was head of the Medical Service, N.W.P. and Oudh. The all-round nature of the qualifications amongst the graduates for successful administration in any department is shown by the variety of posts held; a succession of Aberdeen graduates, as was pointed out some months ago in the *Aberdeen Free Press*, having staffed the Botanic Gardens at Calcutta—Sir George King, Sir David Prain, and Major Gage. Lieutenant-Colonel Alcock was Curator of the Calcutta Museum; Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Milne was head of the Bombay Mint; Lieutenant-Colonel Keith Hatch was Professor of Anatomy at Calcutta; while Deputy Surgeon-General Williamson also attained distinction in the Service. It is interesting to note that the long connection of Aberdeen with India has been recently marked by the appointment of Professor Reid to the position of Examiner in Anatomy and Physiology to the I.M.S., a post which will doubtless bring him again in touch with many of his former students.

As regards the Territorial Force, there are at present in Aberdeen the following units, R.A.M.C., T.F., belonging to the Highland Division: 1st Highland Field Ambulance (Lt.-Col. Thomas Fraser); 2nd Highland Field Ambulance (Lt.-Col. Alexander Ogston); Highland Divisional Clearing Hospital (Lt.-Col. Francis Kelly); and 1st Scottish General Hospital (Lt.-Col. Peter Mitchell), with, in addition, the Aberdeen University Contingent of the Officers Training Corps. The seed from which all these sprang was planted in 1886 by the formation in the University of the Volunteer Medical Staff Corps, 7th Division, consisting of three officers and one hundred other ranks, the officers being Surgeon-Captains Alexander MacGregor, Mackenzie Booth, and Scott Riddell. From the beginning the unit had the enthusiastic support of Professor—now Sir Alexander—Ogston, who, having been in the Egyptian Campaign of 1885, seeing service with the 1st Bearer Company at Hasheen, Suakim, and Tamai, was consequently able to aid the movement and keep it on practical lines with his first-hand knowledge of medical work in the field. Transport sections were added in 1897. In 1901 five more officers were added and the company was ear-marked for two Field Hospitals. A further company of three officers and sixty-one other ranks was added in 1903 as a Gordon Brigade Bearer Company. In 1905 another company, 148 strong, including Transport Section, with three officers, was added as the 2nd Aberdeen Company. On the inception of the Territorial Force in 1908 the two Aberdeen companies R.A.M.C. (V.) became the 1st, and the Gordon Bearer Company the 2nd, Highland Field Ambulance, a new unit, the 1st Scottish General Hospital, being raised at the same time, mainly from the old transport sections. In October 1912 the Aberdeen University Contingent of the Officers Training Corps was formed, while in 1913 a further addition was made to the Aberdeen units in the shape of the Highland Divisional Clearing Hospital.

SECTION IX

THE WAY ABOUT ABERDEEN

From the Publisher's "Guide to Aberdeen"

Route I

BESIDES playing the part of a very important commercial and educational centre, Aberdeen has a claim to be regarded as a place where the visitor with leisure may spend a most enjoyable time, and it is to such that we shall point out its chief features and interests as we journey with him to see the city. Leaving the joint station of the Caledonian, the Great North of Scotland, and the North British Railways, we cannot do better than make our way along Guild Street. We turn to the left into Market Street and soon reach **the New Market,** a lengthy building under whose roof a miscellaneous assortment of goods is disposed of—meat, flowers, fruit and vegetables in what is known as the central hall; toys, jewellery, cotton goods and all kinds of light articles in the galleries at the sides; and fish in the basement. The market is managed by a company; was opened in 1842; suffered great damage from an outbreak of fire in 1882, and was rebuilt shortly afterwards at a considerable cost. The formation of Market Street and the erection of the Market Buildings are said to have cost about £42,000.

At the top of Market Street we reach Union Street—the finest thoroughfare in the city—and see at the corner of St. Nicholas Street **the bronze statue of the late Queen Victoria,** which was executed by Mr. C. B. Birch, A.R.A., and was a gift in 1893 of the royal tradesmen of the city.

Aberdeen is blessed with a very fine service of electric tramcars, and in order to explore the city at a small cost and with very little exertion, we shall make frequent use of the same. At the Queen's Statue, for instance, we board a "Bridge of Don" car, and facing the direction in which it is travelling, we pass the Crown Mansions on the right; and on the left some fine newspaper offices and business premises, the huge pile of the County and Municipal Buildings (at the corner of Broad Street) and the ancient Tolbooth. As the car swings round into King Street we catch sight of the hexagonal Market Cross at the end of Castle Street, also of the Duke of Gordon's monument, both of which will be described later on. St. Andrew's Episcopal Church is on our right as we proceed up King Street, and nearly facing it is the very handsome North Parish Church, with a lofty tower and beautiful Grecian portico. Opposite the front of the latter church is the opening leading to Marischal College. Continuing, we pass **the Central Fire Brigade Station** on the right, and a little higher up the School of Domestic Economy, some distance beyond which, on the opposite side of the street, the Militia Barracks

are seen. We then run past the end of University Road (at the other extremity is King's College and Old Aberdeen, with St. Machar's Cathedral), and on the right is the King's Links skirting the Marine Promenade. We soon reach the new Bridge of Don, where we have to get out, the car going no further in this direction.

We have chosen this route first in order to deliver the visitor from the idea that Aberdeen is situated in a desolate district where granite holds absolute sway, and is a cold, forbidding sort of place—an idea that may possibly be fostered by the phrase, "the granite city." Such a thought will be dispelled as we make our way along the south bank of the Don in order to see **the Brig o' Balgownie** (see p. 18).

Crossing the bridge, and making our way through Seaton village, we reach Old Aberdeen, and proceed up Don Street, till an opening on the right invites us to have a look at **St. Machar's Cathedral** (see p. 22).

In case the Cathedral is closed, apply for the keys at the Sexton's cottage, near the entrance gateway.

We now proceed along the Chanonry (passing the Cruickshank Botanic Garden and the Old Aberdeen United Free Church), and soon see the imposing and picturesque **King's College,** which "forms a quadrangle with an interior court 108 feet square, two sides of which have been rebuilt and a projecting wing for a library added since 1860. The oldest parts—the Crown Tower and Chapel—date from about 1500" (see p. 24).

For permission to see the various parts of the College apply to the Sacrist.

We now walk along the "Spital" and Mounthooly, to a point where four roads meet. Here we keep straight on, enter what is known as "the Gallowgate," because prisoners were led along it to execution on Gallow Hill, and soon reach Broad Street in order to see **Marischal College,** the new extensions of which were opened by the late King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra in September, 1906 (see p. 32).

Close to Marischal College (at the corner of Queen Street) is the Greyfriars Church, a building which harmonises well with its grand neighbour and is distinguished by its lofty and beautiful tower and the Gothic window in the east end (which formerly belonged to the Old Greyfriars Church). We are now quite near to Union Street again, and by walking down Broad Street and continuing westwards along Union Street for two or three hundred yards, we sight "the Queen," and are ready to start on a second tour.

Route II

If the visitor would enjoy that variety which is declared to be the spice of life let him journey with us on foot to the Old

Post Office in Market Street, thence along the quaint "Ship-row" in the direction of the Harbour, to Exchequer Row. Were we on the look-out for docks and quays we might easily reach some from this point, but our business now takes us to Castle Street and Castle Terrace. Close to the latter are **the Barracks of the Gordon Highlanders** on the Castle Hill. These Barracks were built to accommodate 600 men and cost £16,000. They stand on the site of a castle dating from 1264 and were erected in 1796. The wall enclosing the parade ground is stated to be part of the fortifications raised by General Monk in 1651. General Hector Macdonald spent his early recruiting days in these Barracks.

Castle Street, the "place" or square of the city and the ancient market-place of the burgh, has become the terminus of most of the tramway car routes. **The Tramways** date from 1874, when a private company was incorporated. In 1898, when the Corporation acquired the undertaking, there were 14 miles of rails. The mileage now extends to 27 miles, 59 chains. There is a system of cheap penny fares on the routes running from the centre of the city to the suburbs, the penny distance on one of the routes being close upon 2½ miles. There are also a number of halfpenny stages. The Aberdeen Suburban Tramways Company run a good service of cars from the centre of the city to the suburbs in the Dee and Don valleys. Castle Street is still in use every Friday as a market-place, though most of the goods exposed are suggestive of a "rag fair"; and also on Saturday evenings and on the last Wednesday of August when the "Timmer" (Timber) market is held. "Timmer" articles, however, are disappearing, fruit now being the mainstay. Half-yearly "feeing" (hiring) markets are also regularly held.

The Salvation Army Barracks stand at the end of the street, and on the other side of Castle Hill is the Royal Hospital for Sick Children. A scheme is being promoted for erecting on a more suitable site in the city a new Hospital for Sick Children to cost about £30,000.

We now turn back to the Castlegate in order to have a closer view of **the Market Cross,** which dates from 1686, though it has only occupied its present position since 1842. In the earlier history of the city it witnessed many a strange spectacle, being the place of public execution, and the rallying point of the people on any important occasion.

Hexagonal in shape, it is adorned with the arms of the city, the Royal arms and with effigies of James I., II., III., IV. and V., Queen Mary, James VI., Charles I., Charles II., and James VII. Twining round the pillar in the centre are represented Scottish thistles, while the unicorn at the top bears a shield emblazoned with the Lion Rampant.

Hard by the Market Cross we see the granite **monument of the Duke of Gordon,** son of the famous Duchess who raised

the Gordon Highlanders. Having duly admired this work of art, we turn towards King Street, noting the handsome building forming the head office of the North of Scotland and Town and County Bank at the corner, and make for the **County and Municipal Buildings,** which occupy the best site in Aberdeen, at the corner of Broad Street, and with a frontage extending a considerable distance along Union Street. They were built in 1867-72. The prominent feature of the structure is the great tower at the west end, which rises to a height of 200 feet, and which the public are allowed to ascend. The Town Hall contains worthy memorials of many citizens who, by lengthened and valuable service, or by their work in other ways, have distinguished themselves in the administrative affairs of Aberdeen. Admission to the Town Hall and the great tower at the west end is free. Entering the principal doorway of the former, we note on the left of the vestibule a suit of "harness," said to have been worn by Provost Davidson, who perished in the battle of Harlaw (1411). The sword is probably of a later date. On the other side of the entrance hall is the statue of Provost Blaikie, by the eminent Edinburgh sculptor Sir John Steell. The chief features of interest in the Town Hall are the many excellent portraits of recent Lord Provosts and the fine ceiling, which is adorned with sundry coats-of-arms.

There is also in the Lord Provost's room a unique collection of photographs of portraits of former Lord Provosts, dating as far back as 1623, with only a very few blanks during that long period.

We leave these fine buildings, enter Broad Street, and take the first turn on the left, which brings us to **the Guestrow.** The buildings here look as though they had seen better times. At No. 45 the Duke of Cumberland stayed for some time, and, on leaving, coolly took with him those possessions of the landlady which had taken his fancy. The house is called Cumberland's Lodging, and over the doorway is some elaborate carving and a coat-of-arms. There are several other quaint houses in this vicinity and had we time we might refer to many historical associations connected with Correction Wynd and the Green close by. We must retrace our steps to the Municipal Buildings, however, and take car in Union Street for our third "voyage of discovery"—this time in the direction of the sea-beach.

Route III

We are now bound for the **Bathing Station,** and our car passes through Castle Street and Constitution Street (note on the left the granite works of Alexander Macdonald & Co., Ltd.), crosses the Links (which stretch from Dee to Don, are about

THE BEACH AND BATHING STATION, ABERDEEN.

Reproduced by courtesy of the Town Council, Aberdeen.

494 acres in extent and afford a splendid playground for golfers, cricketers, and footballers), and soon brings us in sight of a very fine beach, where young and old alike rejoice in the ample provisions made for their amusement and comfort. We alight close to the Corporation Bathing Station, a building fitted in the most up-to-date style with private baths (salt and fresh), a large swimming bath filled with salt water, and an excellent refreshment room. An open-air gymnasium has also been provided, thus completing one of the most successful institutions of its kind in the kingdom. Having patronised the refreshment-room we descend the flight of steps which leads to the pleasant Promenade, and are struck with the wonderfully beautiful views in all directions which are to be enjoyed there. **The Promenade** is beautifully paved, and is well provided with seats. Access to the Beach (which is sandy, and stretches in a long curve to the right and left of the Bathing Station) is gained by means of another flight of steps. Bathing machines are here in large numbers, and the children are engaged in the transitory triumphs of castle building, or else are paddling while *paterfamilias* is watching their proceedings with benign interest.

No bathing is safe beyond the danger board which has been put up north of the Bathing Station, for the sands are terribly treacherous, and in past days more than one life has been lost through ignorance of this fact.

South from the Bathing Station are two batteries ; beyond is Footdee, where " line " fishermen congregate.

All the usual attractions of a seaside resort in the way of musical and other entertainments, etc., are in full swing at Aberdeen Beach in the summer, and the visitor who is prolonging his stay in the city will go there again and again.

Route IV

Having returned to the Queen Victoria Statue, we cross St. Nicholas Street and proceed westwards for a hundred yards or so for the purpose of seeing what are known as **the East and West Churches,** which together form the Parish Church of St. Nicholas. The façade is strikingly handsome, as also is the lofty tapering spire. Inside the building there is much to engage the attention, notably the many monumental effigies, the beautiful oak pulpit, the tapestries, the seventeenth-century tablet of brass, and the stone effigies in Drum's Aisle (see p. 14).

Leaving the churches by the principal entrance, we pass up Union Street, and over Union Bridge, noting on the right the Public Library, the South U.F. Church, His Majesty's Theatre and the Wallace statue (referred to later on), until at the end of Union Street we reach the United Free Church Divinity Hall.

UNION TERRACE GARDENS, ABERDEEN.
Photo by Charles Helmrich & Sons.

Between this building and St. James's Episcopal Church the tram line runs into Holburn Street, where we take car and are borne smoothly along past the end of Fonthill Road, under the Deeside Railway Bridge and so on to **the Bridge of Dee,** which, though not so pleasantly situated as the Brig o' Balgownie, has greater historic interest. The arms of the two men responsible for its erection—Bishops Elphinstone and Dunbar—are seen on one of its seven arches. It was at the Bridge of Dee that Montrose, fighting for "Religion, the Covenant and the Crown," defeated a force of Royalists in 1639. At the north end of the bridge we descend a flight of steps to a well-kept path, on the left of which is a **Boating Pond,** where light craft are on hire at reasonable rates.

Keeping beside the Dee we soon reach the beautiful **Allenvale Cemetery,** where, among a number of tasteful memorials, will be noticed the tombstone which stands at the head of the grave of the famous war correspondent, Archibald Forbes. The simple inscription reads :—

ARCHIBALD FORBES,
Born on 17th April, 1836.
On 29th March, 1900,
His brave and tender spirit entered into rest.

Within easy reach from the Cemetery is **the Duthie Park,** which is described on p. 17, and leaving the Park by the south gate, we walk along Esplanade Road, pass under the railway bridge on the left, and keeping to the north bank of the Dee, reach the Victoria Bridge and enter Market Street, where **the Fish Market** is the scene of extraordinary activity, especially in the early morning, and is worthy of a much lengthier description than our space permits us to give. The huge buildings, where enormous quantities of fish are despatched daily, were opened in 1889, and no account on paper can give any adequate idea of the astounding proportions to which this trade at Aberdeen has grown in recent years. A visit to the Fish Market, where 800 tons of fish are often landed in one day, will be an "eye-opener" to the average landsman, and will enable him to understand what is meant by the phrase, "the harvest of the sea."

Nor will a stroll round the neighbouring docks be a whit less interesting to the man who is attracted at all by things maritime.

By way of Regent Bridge (which is between the Victoria Dock and the Upper Dock) we may reach Marischal Street, and so conclude a most interesting tour *via* Castle Street. An attractive route back to our starting point would be along Trinity Quay (past the head-quarters of the harbour officials) to Guild Street.

IN THE DUTHIE PARK, ABERDEEN.

Photo by Charles Helmrich & Sons.

Route V

Same as Route IV. to United Free Church Divinity Hall, when the tram runs along Albyn Place—that most beautiful of thoroughfares—to Queen's Cross, where we note the graceful and somewhat uncommon spire of the United Free Church on the right, and then enter Fountainhall Road. In order to see **Victoria Park** we alight at the corner of Beechgrove Terrace and Argyll Place, a little further on. The Park was opened in 1871, is laid out with great taste, and has in its centre a fountain presented by local firms engaged in the granite industry.

An equally delightful public resort is the **Westburn Park,** on the opposite side of the road, which has been recently acquired by the Town Council, and in addition to the ordinary provisions for recreation, possesses a particularly fine bowling green. Refreshments may be obtained at the house standing in the grounds, which has also been fitted up as a shelter in case of sudden storms.

Returning to the Victoria Park we walk along its principal path and emerge at the foot of Watson Street. Turning to the left we reach Rosemount Place and go down Esslemont Avenue, at the other end of which are the fine buildings of **the new Grammar School.** We now walk along Skene Street (on the left) and soon see Rosemount Viaduct, where, on the left, are the splendid Theatre (His Majesty's) and the South United Free Church next door. Here also are the departments of the Public Library, each of which is worth looking at.

The object that claims our attention the most, however, is the **Statue of Sir William Wallace,** which stands in the open space at the end of Union Terrace. This monument would have delighted the heart of Jane Porter could she but have seen it, so vigorous is the conception and so skilful the execution of the work. Wallace is represented in the act of dismissing the messengers who had been sent to parley with him before the battle of Stirling Bridge, with the memorable words :

> Return to those who sent you, and say that we are not here to waste words, but to maintain our rights and give freedom to Scotland ; let them advance and we will meet them beard to beard.

The figure of the Regent is of bronze and the pedestal is of granite. The statue was presented to the city by Mr. John Steill, of Edinburgh, was the work of Mr. W. G. Stevenson, R.S.A., and was unveiled by the late Duke of Argyll in June, 1888.

Crossing Rosemount Viaduct we see the Royal Infirmary (distinguished by its cupola) on the left, and after passing Woolmanhill enter Schoolhill in order to see **the Art Gallery.**

The City of Aberdeen is the birthplace of George Jamesone,

THE LIBRARY, SOUTH UNITED FREE CHURCH, THEATRE, AND WALLACE STATUE, ABERDEEN.

Photo by David F. McKenzie.

the Scottish Vandyck; of William Brodie, R.S.A., the distinguished sculptor; of Sir John Steell, another master of the sculptor's chisel, whose work has contributed so much to the adornment of Edinburgh; of William Dyce, R.A., a graduate of the University, who was one of the artists chosen to decorate the Houses of Parliament at Westminster; of John Phillip, R.A., one of the greatest painters of modern times, noted for his treatment of Spanish subjects; and of James Giles and James Cassie, both eminent on the roll of Royal Scottish Academicians—the first great as an animal painter, and the second esteemed for the skill with which he delineated the sea in calm or storm. Noted and distinguished as a painter was Sir George Reid, for many years President of the Royal Scottish Academy, whose virile portraits, not less than his subtle landscapes and his rich and glowing flower pieces, attest his mastery in many fields of art. Mr. Joseph Farquharson, A.R.A., the great landscapist, whose studies of snow and sheep have won him renown, is another of the local contingent of artists who have added lustre to the city's reputation—nor can there be omitted the names of Mr. J. Coutts Michie, A.R.S.A.; Mr. Fiddes Watt, A.R.S.A.; Mr. Leslie Thomson; the late Mr. Robert Brough, A.R.S.A.; Mr. Alec Fraser, Mr. John Mitchell, Mr. G. R. Gowans, R.S.W.; Mr. Douglas Strachan, Mr. Lindsay Smith, Mr. John R. Greig, and Mr. William Smith, Jr., as amongst those who have brought much distinction to the town.

Next to the Art Gallery Buildings is the gateway of **Robert Gordon's College** (see p. 90), and in front of the entrance gate **the noble statue to General Gordon,** which was unveiled in 1888 (five years after his death), and bears on its pedestal the words, "I have done my best for the honour of my country."

We now return to Rosemount Viaduct, and from the pleasant **Union Terrace Gardens** duly admire the magnificent Union Bridge. In the centre of Union Terrace and occupying a fine position, is **the statue of Robert Burns,** which was unveiled by Professor Masson in 1892. The poet is represented standing bareheaded, with a plaid over his shoulder, a Scotch bonnet in his right hand, and a mountain daisy in his left. The attitude and expression are both excellent.

Turning to the left by the Northern Assurance Company's fine premises at the corner of Union Street, we soon reach Crown Street, where we admire the magnificent **new Post Office,** built in granite and opened in April, 1907, and so return to our starting point again.

We do not pretend to have dealt with the attractions of Aberdeen in anything like an exhaustive fashion in the routes given above, nor have we mentioned the almost unlimited opportunities for sport of all kinds which may be

HIS MAJESTY'S THEATRE, UNION TERRACE, ABERDEEN.
Photo by W. L. Dunn & Son.

enjoyed in various parts of the city and in the immediate neighbourhood. Our object has been to point out the most striking features as we have passed through superb streets lined with palatial business houses or have glided through beautiful suburbs on the ubiquitous tram-car.

If the visitor wants a splendid view of the city from a distance let him take a car running to Balnagask from Bridge Street. From the waterside at **Balnagask** he will get a magnificent panorama of Aberdeen, with its quays and wharves in the foreground, and behind, an array of imposing spires and lofty buildings, with the Mitchell Tower of Marischal College dominating all.

On the same side of the Dee, close to the Walker Park, is **the Girdleness Lighthouse,** which is open to the public daily from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., except on Saturdays and Sundays. From the lighthouse, walk along the road which skirts Greyhope Bay and the South Breakwater, pass the Battery, and in a few minutes the car terminus is reached.

Other places reached by electric car are the villages of Bieldside (where is the course of the Deeside Golf Club), Cults (a delightful old-world place with many pretty walks in the vicinity), Kittybrewster, and Woodside.

GOLF AT ABERDEEN

Towards the enjoyment of the royal and ancient game Aberdeen is well provided in the matter of golf courses, of which there are no less than five. On the north side, beyond the Bridge of Don and about two miles from the centre of the city, lie Balgownie Links, on which is laid out the magnificent course (private) of the **Royal Aberdeen Club.** Further north and adjoining that of the Royal Aberdeen is the course of the **Murcar Club,** the youngest of the clubs connected with the city. The distance to the course would be about four miles, and the tariff for visitors is 1/6 per day, 2/6 Saturdays and Sundays. On the south-east side of the town, adjoining the village of Torry, and about 1½ miles from the centre of the city, we have the course of the **Balnagask Club.** On this course, which overlooks the harbour entrance and the Bay of Nigg, visitors can enjoy a game at the charge of 1/– per round, or 1/6 per day. Then again, those who may wish to enjoy their game away from the seashore, will find the course of the **Deeside Club at Bieldside,** about five miles west of the town, to meet all their requirements. The situation and surroundings of these links are charming. The tariff for visitors is 1/6 per day. For a game near at hand, there is the **public golf course on the links** adjoining the Beach Esplanade, which can be reached by electric car from Market Street. Visitors may play over this course at a charge of 2d. per round. There are four clubs whose members play over the Links, the

ON THE GOLF LINKS.

Photo by E. M. Middleton.

principal of these being **the Bon-Accord** and **Victoria.** Visitors can become temporary members of these clubs on payment of 1/– per week.

COMMERCIAL ABERDEEN

Existing Industries.—Some idea of Aberdeen's commercial activity will be gained from the following list of existing industries : Linen, cotton, woollen, tweed, wincey and hosiery manufactures ; shipbuilding, granite quarrying and polishing, fish-curing, paper-making, comb-making, soap and candle-making, iron foundries and engineering, box-making, timber yards, coach and car-building, rope and twine-making, aerated water works, the manufacture of colours, meal-milling, whisky-blending, chemical manufactures, provision curing, printing and book-binding.

Comb-making is quite a unique industry, and the granite-polishing works employ thousands of hands—" Aberdeen granite " memorials being sent to all parts of the world.

It should also be noted that an enormous trade is done in cattle, feeding-stuffs, grain, manure and farm implements, Aberdeen being the mart for a most extensive and important agricultural district.

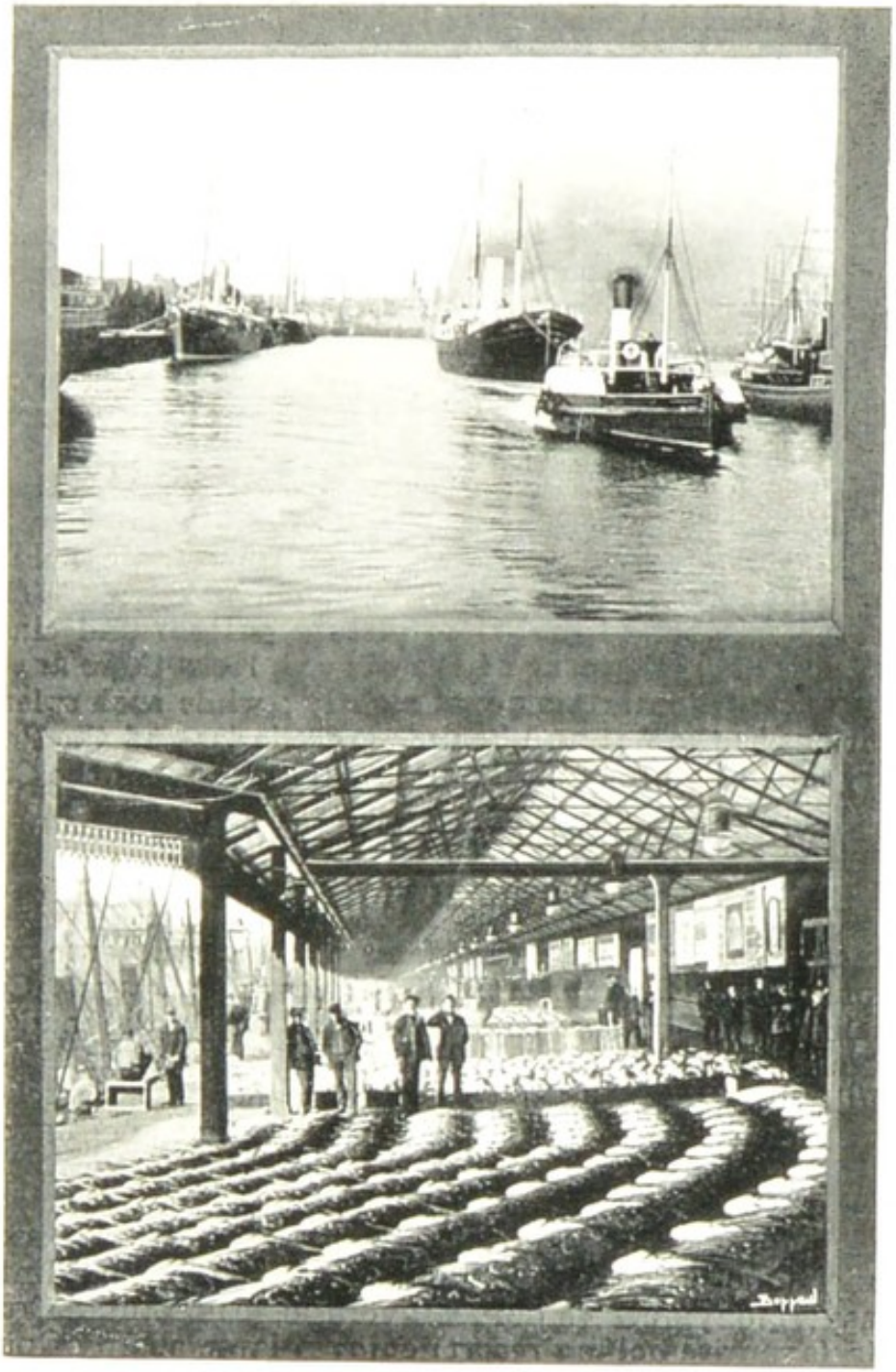
The Docks and Fish Market.—From very early times Aberdeen has been renowned as a port, and to-day she claims pre-eminence among the northern harbours of Scotland. To her docks (which cover an area of 82¼ acres, and have quayage of nearly 20,000 feet) come vessels

" Bearing treasures from realms afar,"

including coal, iron, wood, granite, the raw material for paper, horns, and various agricultural produce ; while from them are sent " finished articles " in the shape of textiles, paper, granite monuments, etc., besides cured fish, preserved meat, hides, spirits, and soap. The imports and exports run into about 1,450,000 tons annually, and a great trade is done besides in the shipment of fuel from various coalfields—the charges for transport by water being very low. The docks, when illuminated with the electric light, present a splendid spectacle, and indeed at all times bear eloquent witness to the substantial prosperity of Aberdeen. Allusion has already been made to the Fish Market. Few other ports in the world do such a trade in white fish and herrings as is transacted here. In one year, of white fish alone, as many as 100,000 tons have been landed here of the value of about £1,100,000, and in one day 1,050 tons of fresh fish have been sold at the market.

EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIAL ADVANTAGES

The chief centres of education are the famous University (housed in magnificent buildings and boasting nearly 1,000



THE HARBOUR.—THE FISH MARKET, ABERDEEN.

Photo by Charles Helmrich & Sons.

students), the College of Agriculture in connection with the University; Gordon's College, Gray's School of Art, the Grammar School, the Higher Grade School (all imparting high-class technical instruction) and the High School for Girls. Besides these, there are splendid elementary schools, in which the child of the artisan may place his foot on the first rung of the ladder which may lead through the Grammar School or High School to the University.

Besides the political clubs, the choral and other societies, and the various benefit societies, there are institutions connected with the various churches which afford plenty of opportunity for social relaxation and amusement.

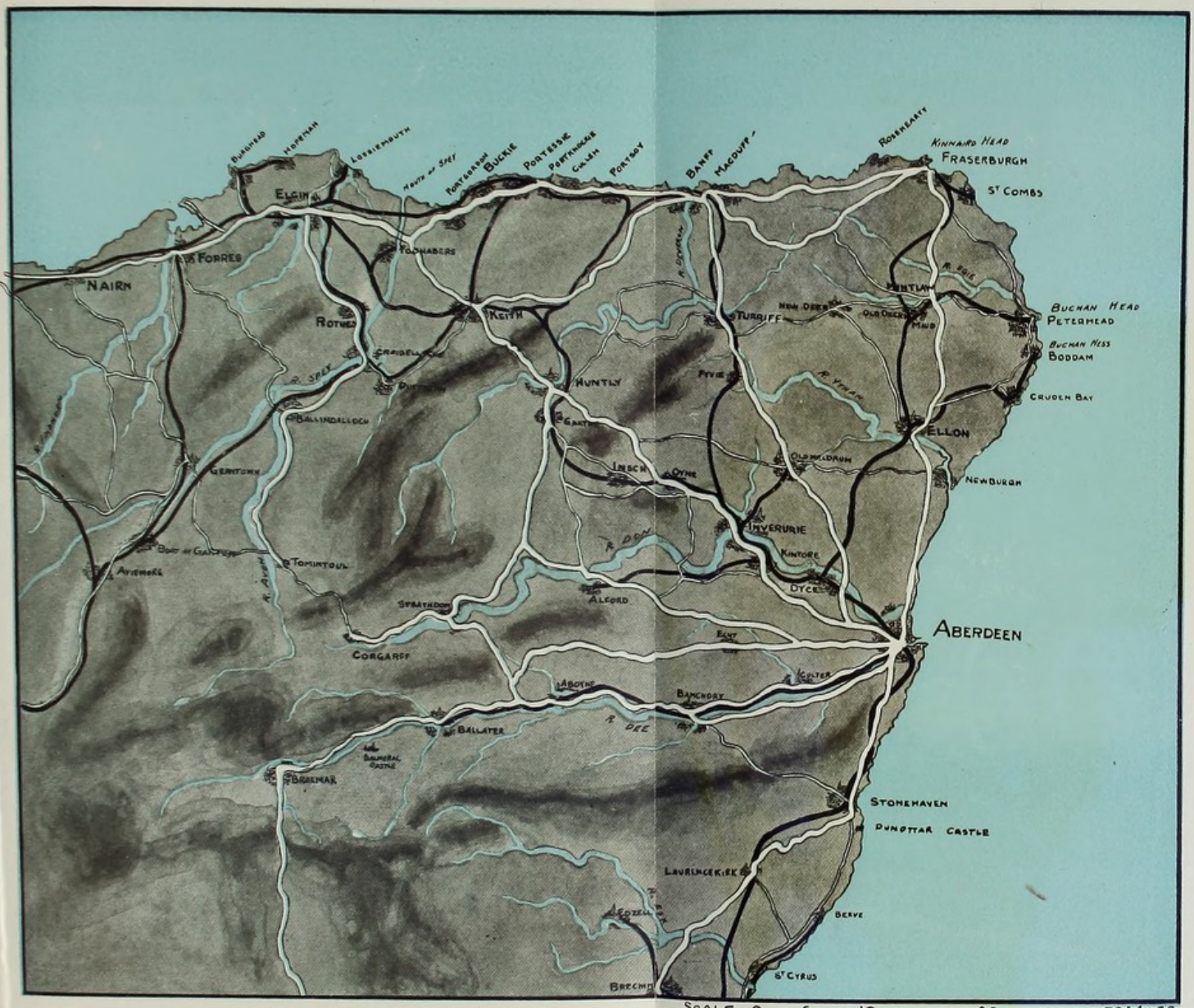
The chief centres of indoor entertainment are His Majesty's Theatre (Rosemount Viaduct), one of the finest structures in the kingdom, where the evening performance commences at 7.30; the Palace Theatre of Varieties in Bath Street; the Tivoli Music Hall in Guild Street; the Pavilion Music Hall at the Sea Beach; and the Music Hall Buildings (where the most important concerts and public meetings are held) at the corner of Union Street and South Silver Street. There are also a number of first-class picture palaces and cinema entertainments. In most of the above places there are two performances or entertainments nightly; while such splendid institutions as the Art and Sculpture Galleries and the Public Library make for the mental and moral uplifting of the City's teeming inhabitants.

EXCURSIONS BY RAIL FROM ABERDEEN

Summer and autumn excursions are a special feature of the Caledonian and Great North of Scotland Railways. Cove, Muchalls, and Stonehaven (for Dunottar Castle) and the rock-bound east coast are specially favoured, as are Brechin and Edzell further south. On the Deeside line, Banchory, Aboyne, and Ballater (for Balmoral and Braemar) have an express excursion service, as has Speyside to Craigellachie and Boat of Garten. The Dee, Don, and Spey valleys, including Corgarff, Kildrummy, and Tomintoul, have also a special excursion (one or two days), by rail, motor and coach. Kintore, Kemnay, Monymusk, Alford, Inverurie, Ellon, and Cruden Bay (a favourite golfing resort) enjoy a large share of public favour and cheap holiday railway facilities. Railway motors also leave Schoolhill station for Skene, Cluny, Echt, and Midmar; also for Newburgh at the mouth of the Ythan (noted for its fishing).

MOTOR AND CYCLE RUNS

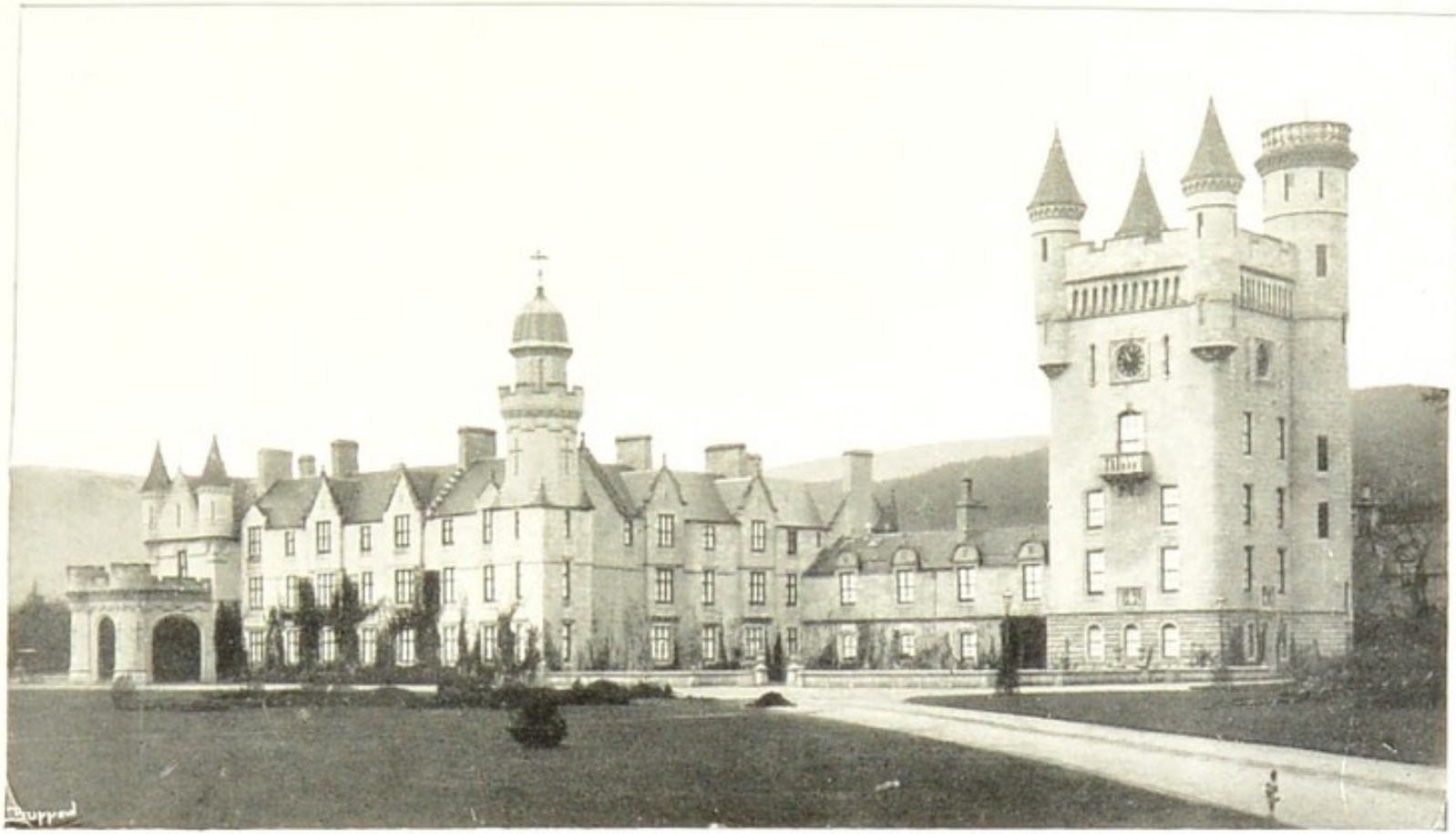
Aberdeen to Banchory, 18½ miles. (Third-class fares from Aberdeen: Single 1/5, return 2/10.)



REPRODUCED BY COURTESY OF THE TOWN CLERK.

BIRD'S-EYE MAP OF THE DISTRICT AROUND ABERDEEN.

RAIL AND ROAD MAP OF THE ABERDEEN DISTRICT.



BALMORAL CASTLE.

Photo by David F. McKenzie.

From Castle Street we follow the tram-lines along Union Street and Holburn Street, and soon leaving the city behind, reach Bridge of Dee (2 miles), beyond which, at the road-junction, we turn to the right, and spin on past Banchory-Devenick, Heathpark (5 miles), Mill Inn (7½ miles), Craiglug (10½ miles), Durris (13½ miles). At 16½ miles there is another road-fork, where we bear to the left, reaching Bridge of Feugh a mile and a half further on, and Banchory-Ternan shortly afterwards. This run through Deeside is a most pleasant one and the scenery near Bridge of Feugh and Banchory is delightful. The road has good surface and is undulating most of the way. This route is on the south side of the Dee. For route by north bank see below, under "Aberdeen to Braemar."

Aberdeen to Banff, 46 miles. (Third-class fares from Aberdeen to Banff Bridge: Single 4/2, return 8/4).

This time we follow the tram-lines to Woodside, and pass a succession of small places such as Woodside, Auchmull, Bankhead, Dyce, Rosehall, Summerhill, Whiterashes, Rattan-crook, and Philipstown, ere entering old Meldrum (18 miles). Thence the road through Tulloch, Banking, and Cramblett to Fyvie Station (27 miles) is somewhat rough, but improves considerably for the next eight miles to Turriff, where the sharp turn at the station should be negotiated with care. Beyond Turriff the surface continues excellent, and there are easy undulations past Plaidy Station (38½ miles) and King Edward Station (41 miles), then a stretch of level road and a pleasant run down into Banff, where the great attraction is Duff House and Grounds (see under "Medical Institutions," p. 78).

Aberdeen to Braemar, 58 miles. (Third-class fares from Aberdeen to Ballater: Single 3/7½, return 7/3.)

By an alternative route to Banchory by north side of the river Dee (through Cults, 3½ miles, Culter, 7½ miles, and Drum, 10 miles), and then past Bridge of Canny (21 miles) and Kincardine O'Neil (26 miles) to Aboyne (30 miles). From this point the road steadily rises past Heughhead (32 miles), Boghead (34 miles), and Cambus o' May (38 miles). Just beyond Tullich (two miles farther on) we turn to the left and a level road soon brings us into Ballater. A long hill has then to be climbed, and after a less arduous rise to Coil-na-Creich, there is an enjoyable run to Abergeldie Castle (used as a Highland home by the present King and Queen when Prince and Princess of Wales). A mile and a half further on is Crathie village, and the turning for Balmoral will be seen on the left (over the bridge) a short distance away. Instead of branching off, however, we keep on along an almost level road past the Inver Inn (52 miles) and Invercauld Bridge (55½ miles), and after another three-mile spin reach Braemar, a popular resort set amid the folds of lovely hills.

THE VILLAGE OF BRAEMAR.

Photo by J. & J. Bisset.

Aberdeen to Fraserburgh, 42 miles. (Third-class fares from Aberdeen : Single 3/11½, return 7/11.)

Keeping northwards along King Street, we make for Bridge of Don, and proceed along an easy, undulating road past Murcar (4 miles), Hatton (6½ miles), Balmedie (9 miles), and Pitgersie (11 miles) to Ellon (16 miles) and Burness (21 miles). Up till now the surface has been only fair, but from Birnie it improves wonderfully to Mintlaw (30 miles). Before New Leeds is reached, it degenerates somewhat, but after that the eight miles of road that intervene before Fraserburgh is seen are very soon passed. At the end of the journey Kinnaird's Head, with the lighthouse and Wine Tower (reached by way of Castle Street and Terrace), the fine Beach, and the Harbour with its picturesque fishing boats, are the chief features of interest. In the immediate neighbourhood of the town are the ruined castles of Pitsligo, Pitullie, and Inverallochy, and the rock scenery at Crovie, Pennan, and other places on the adjoining coast is wild and picturesque.

Aberdeen to Inverurie, 16½ miles. (Third-class fares from Aberdeen : Single 1/5, return 2/10).

As route 2 as far as Auchmull, where turn (left) and ascend the Tyrebagger hill to Chapel (6 miles). On the other side there is an equally long run down to Blackburn, and after a slight rise there is a good spin down to Kintore (13 miles). This road has somewhat poor surface, and is fairly flat for the last two miles into Inverurie. The scenery is pleasant enough all the way, and as the end of the run is approached, Benachie (1,698 feet) is a prominent and easily identified object in the landscape.

Aberdeen to Lumphanan, 25 miles. (Third-class fares from Aberdeen : Single 2/3, return 4/6.)

This run begins with a long steady rise from Queen's Cross through Blackhill to Kingswells. Then there is easy travelling past Countesswells (6 miles), Cairnie (9 miles), Garlogie (10 miles), Wicker Inn (14½ miles). A mile further on, a turning to Banchory is passed, and in close succession come Kennerley, Campfield, and Torphins, after which there is a lengthy rise, followed by an easy run into Lumphanan. Close to this little village, on a hill top, is the spot called "Macbeth's Cairn," where Macbeth is traditionally said to have been slain in 1056.

Aberdeen to Methlick, 22 miles. (Third-class fares from Aberdeen to Udny : Single 8½d., return 1/5.)

As route 4 to Murcar, where we turn left and gradually ascend to Whitecairns. Two miles beyond the last-named is another road-junction, where we again bear to the left, as also at the end of another mile. Yet another turn, this time to the right, occurs half a mile on, and presently Pitmedden (14½ miles) comes in sight. Thence we travel along a gently undulating road, with fair surface, through Bridgefoot (17½ miles), and the magnificent grounds of Haddo House

THE DEE FROM PANNANICH, BALLATER.
Photo by J. & J. Bisset.

(the seat of Lord Aberdeen). The fine timber and beautiful lakes in these grounds having been duly admired, we descend a short hill, and cover the last mile of the journey along a level bit of road.

Aberdeen to Stonehaven, 14½ miles (fares 1/4 and 2/2), **and Montrose (37 miles)**. (Third-class fares from Aberdeen to Montrose: Single 3/4½, return 6/1.)

So far as a finely engineered road goes, this route leaves nothing to be desired, consequently this is one of the most popular runs from Aberdeen. The way to Bridge of Dee is now familiar, and we are soon mounting the hill that leads to Charleston. Then an easy run through Cairngrassie (9 miles) and Muchalls (11½ miles), with sundry ups and downs, brings us to Stonehaven, where the beach, harbour, and recreation grounds are the most attractive features for a stranger. Climbing the hill on the other side of the town, we pass close to the famous Dunottar Castle (admission 6d.), and a level road takes us to Mill of Uras, after which there is a bit of uphill work to get through before the descent to Bervie (25 miles) is begun. From Bervie an undulating highway brings us through Lauriston (31 miles) and St. Cyrus (32½ miles) to the descent leading to North Water Bridge, and the last two miles into Montrose are level. A rapidly growing resort, Montrose has several features of interest, notably the Mid Link Gardens, the Tidal Basin, the Suspension Bridge over the South Esk, the fine Steeple (height, 210 feet), the Library and Museum, the Band Parade, the Beach, Harbour and celebrated Golf Links, and the depôt of the Royal Army Flying Corps. If desirous of continuing the journey to Dundee, we should find that the road keeps up its high character as it runs through Inverkeilor (45 miles), Arbroath (50 miles), Muirdrum (56 miles) and Claypots (63 miles). From the hill two miles further on, we should get a splendid view of Dundee, prior to making a rapid descent into that city.

Aberdeen to Strathdon, 45 miles.

When the tram-lines beyond Queen's Cross have once more been left behind, and the hill to Kingswells (5 miles) has been scaled, we have a delightful run along a good road through Elrick (8 miles), Skene (8½ miles), Waterton (12 miles), Tillyfourie (20 miles), and Alford (25¾ miles) to Mossat (33 miles). Two miles on there is a sharp climb beyond Kildrummy, and a long run down past Glenkindie Inn. Splendid scenery is enjoyed on this part of the route and the run past Delrossack, Bridge of Bucket, and Forbestown to Bellabeg is a right pleasant experience. From Bellabeg a turn leads in about three-quarters of a mile to Strathdon, where the hotel is coyly hidden away, as though it shrank from publicity rather than desired it. All round Strathdon the scenery is of the most romantic description.

NOTE: The Railway Fares given above are liable to alteration.

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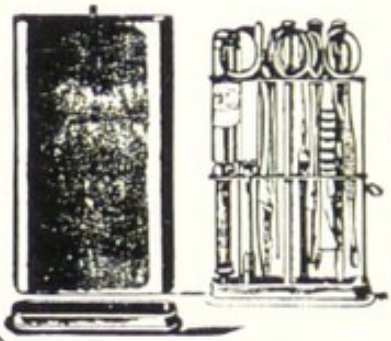

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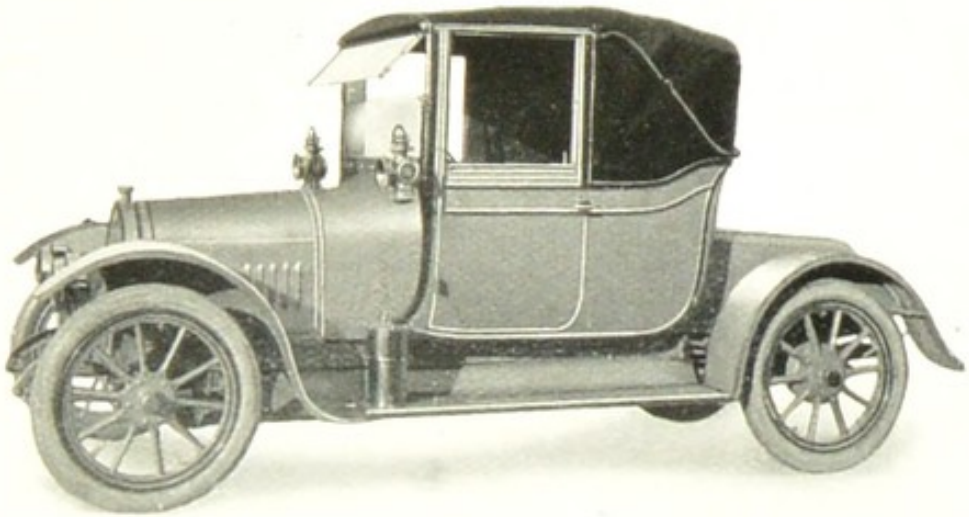

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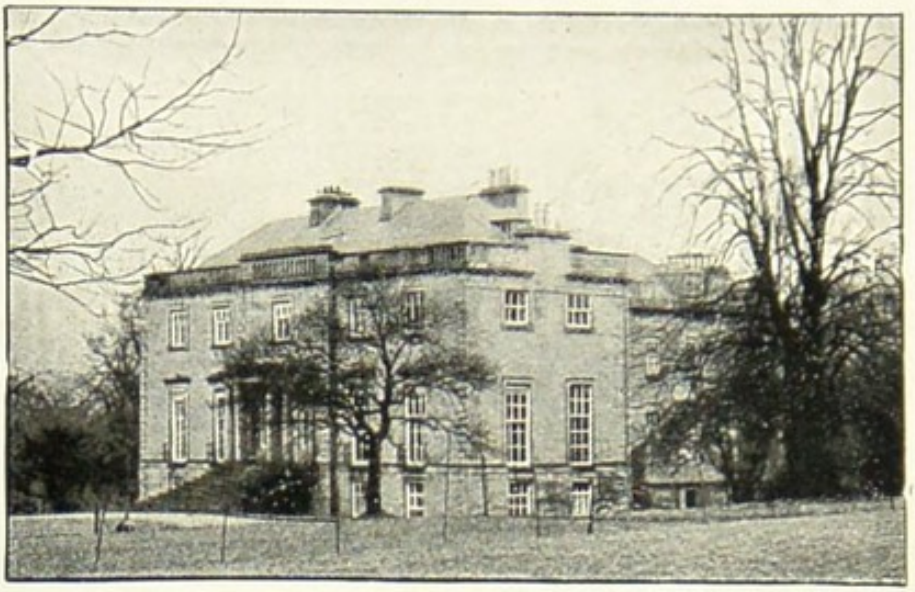

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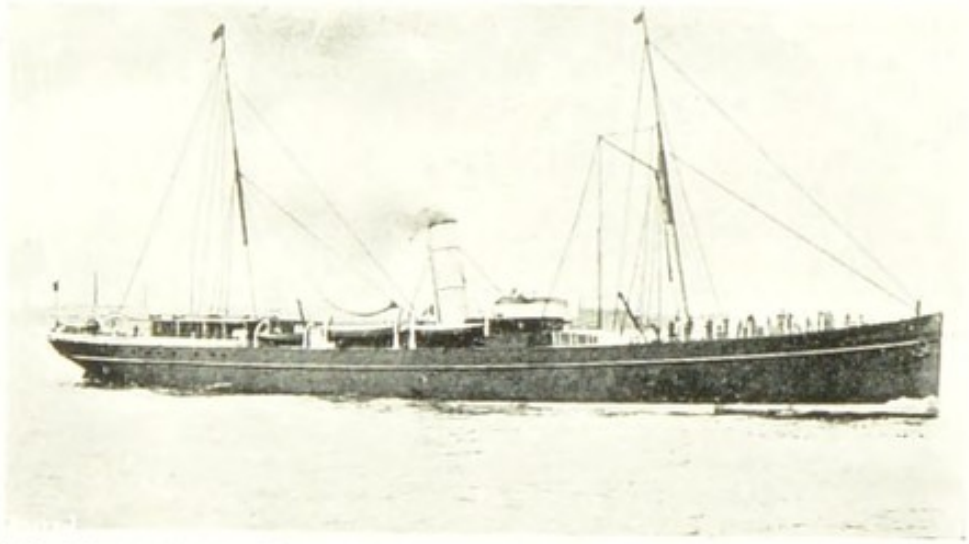

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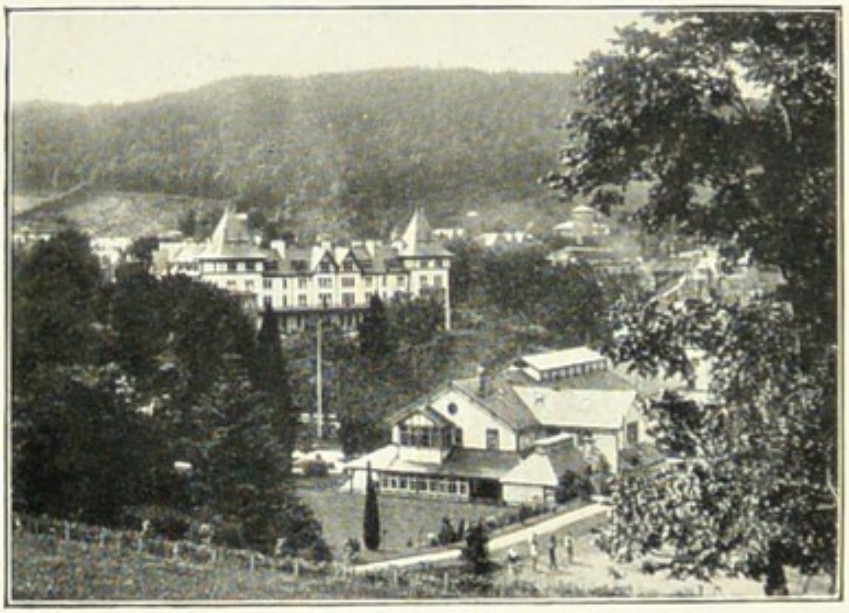

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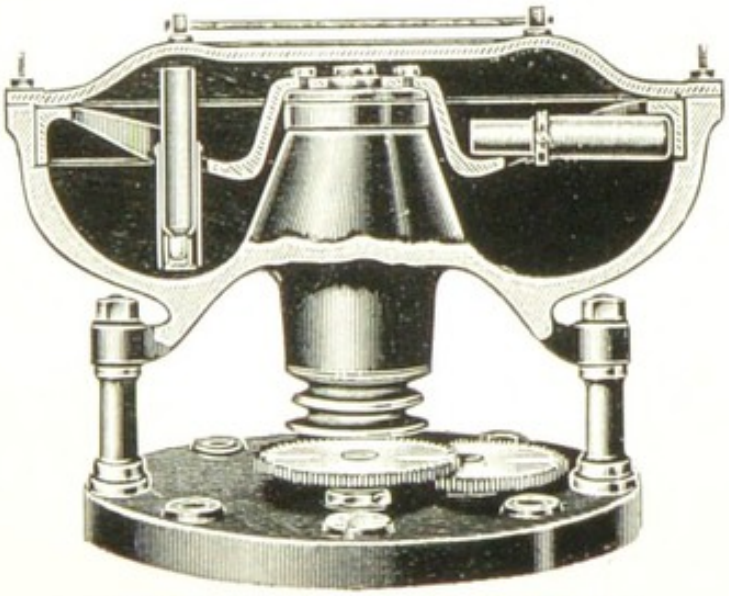

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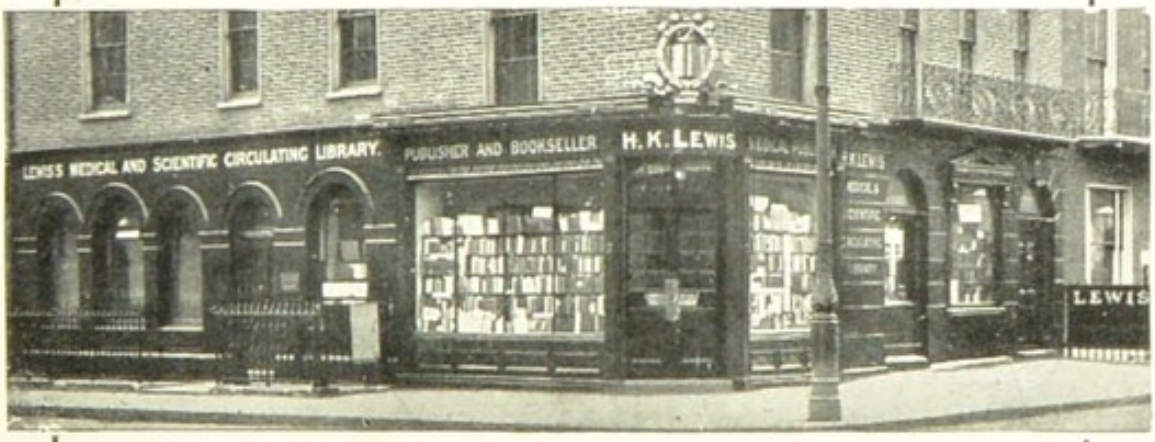

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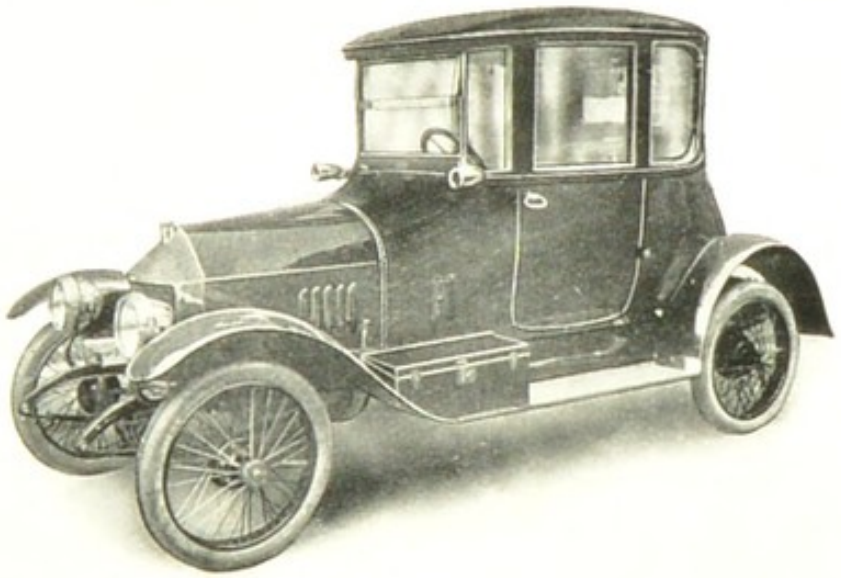

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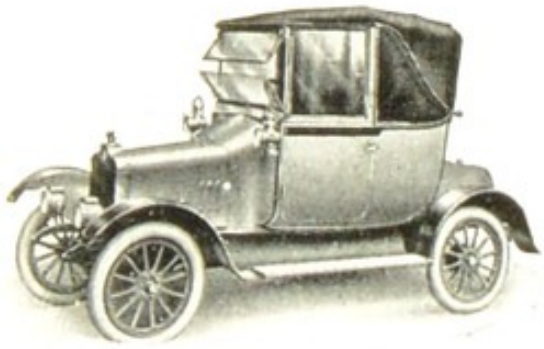

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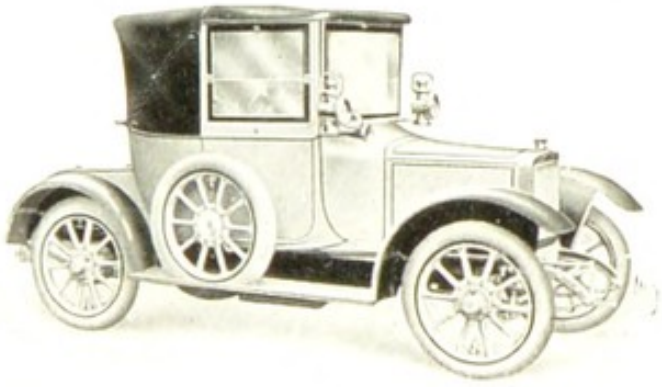

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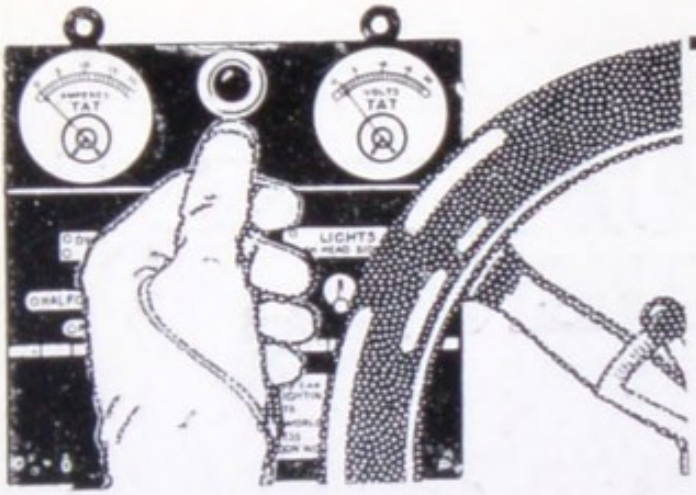

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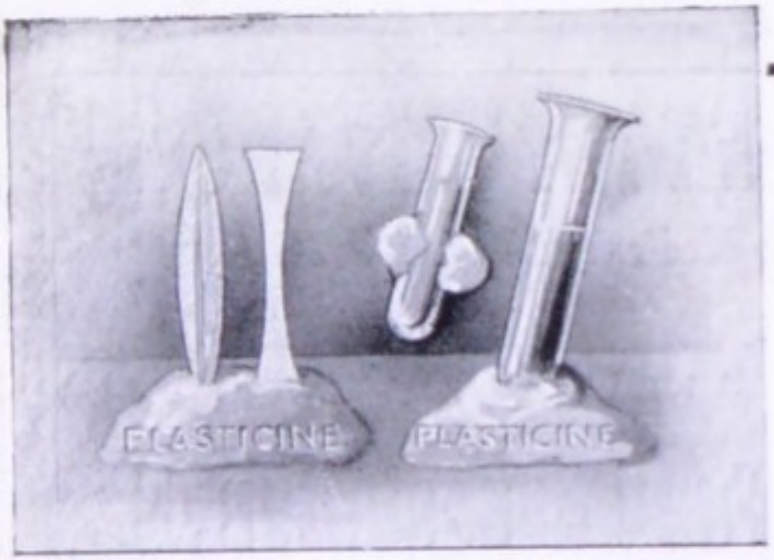

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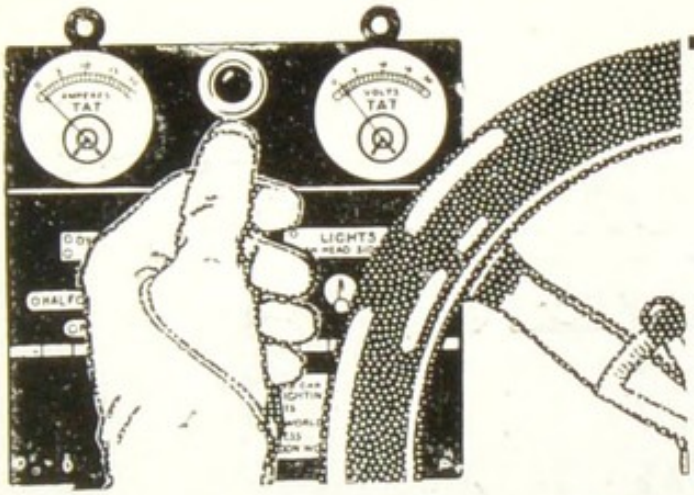

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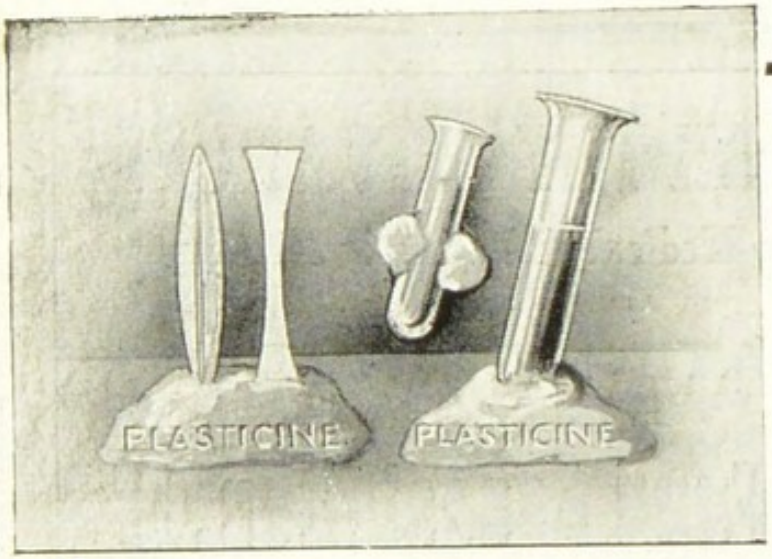

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